**1962**

*Autumn Migration 1961*

**NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN — INTERMOUNTAIN REGION**

**/ Thomas H. Rogers**

Afterone of the hottest summers on record, temperatures in the Region

 

averaged distinctly below normal from September on. Precipitation in eastern Washington and Oregon remained deficient although approaching normal in November. In western Montana, however, the latter part of the period became decidedly wet, with heavy snows late in November. Unfortunately a summary of conditions east of the Divide at Bozeman is not at hand. For eastern Washington and Oregon the suggestion is there that the cool fall caused many species to migrate early, although the hot early part of the season would hardly explain the departure of the late August and early September migrants. Hall and LaFave noted that the small passerines peaked mainly between Aug. 20 and Sept. 5. Also, shorebirds, generally not up to usual numbers, were about 7-10 days early in arriving and 10-15 days early in departing, according to LaFave. Duck flights also came in early and many northern and mountain species were ahead of schedule. Ann Ward noted that most species at Baker, Oreg. seemed to leave early. Her report of a forced movement of birds in the mountains, with snow falling at the 6000 ft. level on Sept. 2, gives concrete evidence of the effect of the weather. In the Bozeman area the picture seemed to be influenced by drought to the east, for more extensive movements, mainly of the passerines, were noted than in the previous falls, suggesting a shunting of migrants westward. A number of unexpected migrants there—Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, White-breasted Nuthatch, Hermit Thrush, Tennessee Warbler and Green-tailed Towhee—might have resulted from the same influence. In contrast to the western part of the Region, the Bozeman area furnished an unusually high number of late records (P. D. Skaar). Credit for reports except where otherwise noted is as follows: Missoula, Mont. Ralph L. Hand; National Bison Range, Moiese, Mont. C. J. Henry, and Baker, Oreg. Mrs. Ann Ward.

**Loons, Grebes, Pelicans, Herons—**Apeak of 10 Common Loons was noted at Ninepipe Refuge about Oct. 20 and Red-necked Grebes showed a high of about 50 there around Sept. 1. On the latter date 180 Western Grebes at the refuge comprised the largest concentration for the Region (Owen Vivion, *fide* Seth H. Low). The White Pelican was noted twice in Adams County, Wash.: 1 bird on Sept. 15 (Lynn LaFave) and again on Oct. 7 (2) (Jim Acton). At least 200 Great Blue Herons were at Ninepipe during late summer and early fall *(OV* & *SHL).* Three of the unusual Black-crowned Night Heron were seen in Adams and Grant Counties, Wash. in September *(LL).*

**Waterfowl—**About 500 Whistling Swans stayed in the north end of Flathead Lake in western Montana during late October and early November (OTT, Watson Seed). Canada Goose numbers appeared to be good. The peak at Ninepipe, 2160, came in early November after the hunting season started (OTT). Two ***Black Brant***were taken at Bynum Reservoir north of Choteau, Mont. on Oct. 28 (Clifford V. Davis). White-fronted Geese were noted in unusual numbers: 35 at Sprague Lake, Adams Co., Wash. *(JA)* and 13 at Ninepipe *(OV)* An estimated 860 Snow Geese came into Ninepipe the evening of Oct. 20, evidently ahead of the snowstorm that hit the area the next day. The birds left on the morning of the storm. The following week saw an average of about 1000 there, but only 2 were noted by the last of the month *(OV)*. Nearly 14,000 ducks were on Ninepipe and Kicking Horse Reservoirs in early September. Just before noon on Oct. 22 there were 12,500 ducks on Nine-pipe but one hour later, after hunting season had begun, 75,000 were there *(OV)*. The birds apparently knew a safe place when they saw it. The Am. Widgeon outstripped the Mallard at least part of the time as the most abundant species (OTT, Tom Walker). In eastern Washington the Mallard and Pintail flights arrived in late September and the first half of October (Warren Hall). Two adult male ***Black Ducks***were banded and one later collected at Ninepipe *(OV).* A duck on the Little Spokane

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River near Spokane created some furor as it closely resembled a Black Duck but later proved to be an escaped domesticated bird colored much like this species (Spokane Bird Club). Scoters were headliners in eastern Washington. A single ***White-winged Scoter***was first observed at Reardan on Oct. 24 *(JA & WH)* and 10 ***Surf Scoters***were seen on Banks Lake, Grant Co. *(WH).* One of the latter species even got to the Spokane River within the city, in the spot where many rarities have been showing up, by Gonzaga University *(LL).*

**Vultures, Hawks and Eagles—**TurkeyVultures appeared in unusual numbers near Baker, Oreg. with 15 seen on Sept. 8. Single Goshawks were seen, Aug. 25 in Pend Oreille County, Wash. *(LL & WH),* and Dec. 8 at Ninepipe *(SHL).* A concentration of 15 immature Red-tailed Hawks was noted near Baker on Aug. 29. An immature Bald Eagle on Oct. 29 and an adult on Nov. 12 in the Little Spokane area near Spokane were ahead of the usual dates of appearance *(S.B.C.).* The rare ***Peregrine Falcon***appeared twice at Reardan, Wash., an Aug. 17 *(JA)* and Sept. 27 *(LL).* One was identified at the Bison Range on Nov. 19 and 1 was seen at Ninepipe the same day *(CFI).*

**Gallinaceous Birds**—Populations of upland game birds appeared to be on the upswing in eastern Washington *(WH)* and Blue, Ruffed and Spruce Grouse were numerous in the high country north of Plains, Mont. (Watson Beed). At Missoula a downward trend in the Gray Partridge was possibly a local condition.

**Cranes and Coot—**Fallrecords for Sandhill Cranes are scarce in the Region. However, a few were noted: *7* at Ninepipe and Pablo Reservoirs on Sept. 29 *(OV)* and 1 at Alkali Lake, Grant Co., Wash. *(LL).* Am. Coot numbered in the thousands during September and October at Ninepipe and Kicking Horse, with 12,000 the maximum reported *(OV).* Some 10,000 were on Park Lake, Grant Co., Wash. on Oct. *6 (LL).*

**Shorebirds—**Inspite of drought conditions, these birds appeared in the usual variety and in addition several real rarities showed up. Hand reported that total numbers were down at Missoula, and several species that normally are found at ponds associated instead with Killdeer in open, irrigated fields. These included Am. Golden and Black-bellied Plover, Pectoral and Baird's Sandpiper and dowitchers. Of the many detailed records only the more unusual can be listed here. An ***Am. Golden Plover***at Missoula was the first record for Montana west of the Continental Divide, and as many as 3 were seen in a day in eastern Washington *(LL).* The Semipalmated and Black-bellied also appeared to be up in numbers in eastern Washington, with largest numbers seen in a day, 7 and 15 respectively *(LL).* An ***Upland Plover***at Missoula was apparently only the second sight record for Montana west of the Divide since the early part of the century. Yellowlegs appeared to be moving through western Montana in very low numbers, but this seemed to be made up for by larger numbers in eastern Washington, where LaFave noted high one-day counts of 50 and 40 for the Greater and Lesser, respectively. A ***Knot,***observed within 15 feet under ideal conditions at Reardan, Wash., was an outstanding rarity, as only one other (hypothetical) record exists for eastern Washington, that in 1909 *(WH).* Short-billed Dowitchers were observed with the Long-billed at Ninepipe *(SHL).* Two Stilt Sandpipers were examined at close range at Harrison Lake, Madison Co., Mont. (P. D. Skaar) and 1 again appeared at Reardan, Wash. *(LL & WH).* The most remarkable shorebird rarity of the season was perhaps the ***Hudsonian Godwit***noted at Reardan, Wash. This is the second record for the entire state *(WH).* Worthy of note was a Sanderling at Ninepipe *(SHL)* and 1 or 2 at O'Sullivan Dam and Soap Lake, Grant Co., Wash. *(LL).*

**Gulls and Terns**—Reports from eastern Washington for these birds are splashed with red ink about as much as were the shorebirds. A ***Mew Gull***again appeared at Spokane *(LL)* and up to 3 Franklin's Gulls as well *(LL, WH).* The latter can be considered a rare but regular migrant in the area. A maximum count of *40* of the uncommon Bonaparte's Gull was obtained at Spokane on Oct. 18 *(LL).* An immature ***Sabine's Gull***at O'Sullivan Dam, Grant Co., on Sept. 23 was the first record for eastern Washington *(LL).* The Common Tern may eventually live up to its name in east central Washington, for *22* were noted at Alkali Lake, Grant Co. on Sept. 23 *(LL)* and 1 got as far east as West Medical Lake, Spokane Co., Oct. 14 *(LL & WH).*

**Owls, Goatsuckers—**Theseldom reported Long-eared Owl appeared at Baker, Oreg., (2 on Oct. 26) and at Pullman, Wash. (1 on Oct. 8) (Ruth P. Ownbey). From 1 to 3 Burrowing Owls were noted almost daily near Missoula from late September to mid-October. There are few records for the species from western Montana west of the Divide. Three or 4 of the scarce Poor-will were seen at Scotsman Lake, Pend Oreille Co., Wash. on Aug. 25 *(LL & WH).* The later records for the Common Nighthawk were obtained at some localities of higher altitude. Some last dates were: Bozeman, Mont., Oct. 1 (late) *(PDS);* Missoula, Sept. 21; National Bison Range and Baker, Oreg., Sept. 15; Spokane, Sept. 10 *(TR).*

**Woodpeckers—**Amigrational movement of Red-shafted Flickers was apparently under way in Pend Oreille County, Wash. on Aug. 25 *(WH).* A Yellow-shafted Flicker was seen in *Missoula* on Nov. 30 *(TW)* and a hybrid female with red nape but orange-yellow wing linings was observed at *Bozeman* on Oct. 1 *(PDS).* Woodpeckers of rare and local occurrence were 1-2 Williamson's Sapsuckers at Baker, Oreg. on three dates in September; the White-headed Woodpecker at Baker (in Ann Ward's backyard—how lucky can some people be?) and in Stevens County, Wash. on two occasions *(LL, WH),* and both species of three-toed woodpeckers, in Ferry and Stevens County, Wash. *(LL & WH).*

**Flycatchers and Swallows—**Thebulk of *Empidonax* flycatchers appeared to be migrating from mid-August into the first week of September. In general, the swallows appeared to have moved out earlier than usual. At Baker the last flocks were noted on Aug. 17. This seems hard to explain in view of the hot, dry weather.

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**Jays and Chickadees**—A flock of about 50 Pińon Jays was seen near the Gates of the Mountains north of Helena, Mont., Aug. 13 (TIV). Clark's Nutcracker continued scarce in eastern Washington (WH). However, 10-12 were noted at 5500 ft. near Baker, Oreg. on Oct. 5 and some were in Bozeman on Sept. 24 and thereafter *(PDS).* Ten Boreal Chickadees were found at Salmo Pass, Pend Oreille Co., Wash. *(LL & WH).*

**Wrens and Thrushes**—A late-nesting Rock Wren was feeding 2 young at Baker on Sept. 6 and 2 of the birds were still present there on Oct. 24. Robins were migrating as early as late August *(WH, LL)* in eastern Washington. "Huge flocks" were noted at Bozeman during the first half of September *(PDS).* Pullman, Wash. had large flocks from mid-September into early December. Many of these birds and hundreds seen in the Spokane area in November will presumably winter. Varied Thrushes were quite commonly reported throughout most of the period at Spokane *(S.B.C.)* and Pullman (up to 4 at a time) and in the mountains near Baker (6-8 yet on Oct. 28). Hermit Thrushes appeared to be trickling through eastern Washington and Oregon in small numbers from mid-September until nearly the end of October. Swainson's Thrushes, night migrants detected by calls and window kills, were moving through Bozeman from Aug. 28 to Sept. 5 *(PDS).*

**Pipits and Waxwings**—Several hundred Water Pipits at Reardan on Sept. 21 represented a peak movement *(LL)* and 25-30 near Baker on Oct. 25 furnished a late record. Bohemian Waxwings appeared about to stage one of their more impressive appearances. At Missoula, Walker saw a flock he estimated at 3000 or more. At Baker the species—and its food—were scarce. In the Spokane area the waxwings were undoubtedly competing with the large robin flocks for their favorite winter food, the berries of Mountain Ash.

**Warblers**—A good movement of warblers for this almost "waveless" Region was noted at Long Lake in extreme northeastern Spokane County on Aug. 25. It included some 15 Audubon's, 5 Yellow, 5 Wilson's, a MacGillivray's, an Orange-crowned and 2 Am. Redstarts (WH). Audubon's was as usual by far the most numerous. Henry noted a "big flight that peaked on Sept. 17" at the Bison Range. Walker reported a flock of 30 near Missoula on Sept. 11 and 25 at Ninepipe on the 23rd. Skaar recorded large flocks in the valley at Bozeman from Aug. 29 through Sept. 6. On the other extreme of abundance was a ***Tennessee Warbler,***decidedly rare in the Region, noted at close range at Bozeman on Oct. 1 *(PDS).*

**Bobolinks, Meadowlarks and Blackbirds**—Some 200 Bobolinks were at Baker, Oreg. on Aug. 17, but only 1 straggler on the 30th. Three moving south on Sept. 12 in the Ninepipe area were unusual *(SHL).* A flock of close to 100 Western Meadowlarks was noted at the Bison Range just before the snowstorm on Nov. 23 and a group of 20 in the Spokane Valley at Opportunity on Oct. 7 was clearly migrant *(TR).* Yellow-headed Blackbirds left early from eastern Washington, having disappeared during the first week of September *(S.B.C.).* Likewise, the last date for the species at Baker was Sept. 3, when 150 were noted. A straggler was still in the Nine-pipe area on the 12th *(SHL).* Fall reports for the Brown-headed Cowbird are scarce for the Region but an immature was being fed by a MacGillivray's Warbler at Spokane on Aug. 19 *(S.B.C.)*

**Finches**—Cassin's Finch appeared decidedly scarce in eastern Washington. The birds were still at 6000 ft. in the mountains near Baker, Oreg. on Sept. 16. At Missoula the last date was Oct. 18, rather late. The only report of the Pine Grosbeak in the lowlands was 1 at Poison, Mont. on Nov. 30 *(SHL).* The Red Crossbill was practically absent from the valleys though noted in the mountains.

**Sparrows**—A Green-tailed Towhee was noted near Dayton, southeastern Washington, on Oct. 15 (Paul Newcomb, *fide* Bob & Elsie Boggs). In the Bozeman area the species was noted in the bottom thickets, out of summer habitat, in late August and early September *(PDS).* The Rufous-sided Towhee was noted at Pullman, Wash. as late as Nov. 11. Last dates for the Savannah Sparrow were: Bozeman, Sept. 5 *(PDS);* Baker, Sept. 27; Spokane, Oct. 11 *(TR),* and Missoula, Oct. 23. The only Grasshopper Sparrow reported was 1 at Spokane on Sept. 23 *(S.B.C.).* Latest dates for the Vesper Sparrow were Oct. 1 (3 in Grant County, Wash.), *(WH)* and Oct. 2 at Missoula. Tree Sparrows (flock of 9) appeared about a month earlier than normal at Missoula. All other records were for October and November. Chipping Sparrows reached peak numbers at Bozeman around mid-September, with the last record, Oct. 1 (late) *(PDS).* A flock of at least 60 was observed regularly in the Spokane Valley at Opportunity during most of September. It had dwindled to 12 on Oct. 11, 2 on Oct. 29 and 1 persisted until the first snowfall on Nov. 3 *(TR).* The last two dates are apparently without precedent for the area. The White-crowned Sparrow movement appeared to be in about the usual abundance, beginning on Aug. 25 and extending well into mid-October, with a few November stragglers at Spokane *(S.B.C.)* and Baker, Oreg. (1 on Nov. 27). A very rare find was 2 ***White-throated Sparrows***at Spokane the last of September *(JA).* The Golden-crowned Sparrow continued as a rare migrant in eastern Washington and Oregon, for an immature bird was identified at Opportunity, Sept. 9 *(TR);* 1 at Spokane on the 10th *(S.B.C.);* 1 at Baker on the 8th and another there on Oct. 27. Up to 7 or 8 Lapland Longspurs were noted at Missoula on what now appears to be an established migration route, between Sept. 3 (early) and Oct. 31. However, the appearance of from 1 to 5 of the birds at *Reardan, Wash.* between Oct. 6 and Nov. 26 was decidedly novel *(LL, WH, S.B.C.).* Are the birds further extending their route westward? Perhaps because of earlier snows, Snow Buntings in small numbers put in earlier than usual appearances: 3 at Ninepipe on Oct. 3 *(SHL),* 4 at Reardan on Oct. 21 *(S.B.C.),* at Missoula on Oct. 24 and 50, a large number for the early date, Nov. 24 in Lincoln County, Wash. *(WH & JA).*

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**Corrigenda**—The report of Western Kingbirds testing around transformers was for Spokane *(Spokane Bird Club),* not Baker, *Audubon Field Notes* 5(5) :482. In Vol. 14 (1):56 "Snowy Egret" should have been "Common Egret.

*[No contributors were acknowledged]*

*Autumn Migration, 1961*

**GREAT BASIN, CENTRAL ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION.**

**/ Dr. Oliver K. Scott**

Agreat drought broke this season and while the effects of the dry weather are evident, the outlook for the future is better. Most of the Great Basin refuges are still without much water. The breaking of the drought was punctuated with repeated heavy snows in September in Wyoming. Brad House, biological station, Grand Teton Park, Jackson Hole, found 15 dead warblers in a small area of a few acres after a foot of wet snow on Sept. 20. These were Audubon's, Wilson's, and MacGillivray's. Many readers may be confused by the term "wet snow" since all eastern snow

 

is wet. When the temperature is lower, the snow is fluffier, has smaller flakes, and seems to have less moisture content; hence in the Rockies there are mostly dry snows all winter; and wet snows in the spring and fall. Wet snows cling to vegetation and break it down while dry snow does not.

**Swans**—The number of Trumpeters has been steadily increasing in Jackson Hole within the confines of Grand Teton Nat'l Park. The annual swan count at Jackson Hole on Sept. 27 showed 52 swans with 8 cygnets. The height of the fall concentration on Flat Creek to the south of the National Elk Refuge (contiguous with the Park) had 59 on Nov. 26 (Robert Beans, manager of the Elk Refuge). This count is lower than in recent years and represents an effect of the drought. There were only 2 new Trumpeter cygnets at Ruby Lakes, northeastern Nevada, because of drought and early summer heat (Aldous). At Malheur, eastern Oregon, 102 Whistling Swans were trapped, banded and dyed yellow. *Audubon Field Notes* readers, noting any such yellow dyed birds, should communicate with the Malheur Nat'l Wildlife Refuge, Burns, Oreg. Owing to the drought, the Malheur flight of swans was extremely poor, 210 instead of 3450 last year (Kridler). The Whistling Swan peak at Bear River Marshes at the northeast end of Great Salt Lake was 24,265 on Nov. 29, a very high figure (R. D. Johnson).

**Ducks and Geese**—Although the drought is broken, the waterfowl migration is still way down. At Ruby Lakes it was only 25 per cent of normal (Clair Aldous) and only 50 per cent of last year at Klamath—the huge refuge area on the California–Oregon line. The high of 1,738,000 ducks on Nov. 3 seems substantial, however. The breeding areas of the geese are farther north and not so much affected by recent drought conditions; there were 603,000 at Klamath at the peak on Oct. 10, as compared with 451,000 in 1960 (O'Neill). At Malheur the drought caused a tremendous reduction in waterfowl from 137,000 last year, a peak, to 34,000. Last year was poor by comparison with the average (Krider). Stillwater in western Nevada remains the most damaged by drought of the great federal refuges in the Great Basin. Its waterfowl peak was only 5 per cent of the last good year there in 1958. This year the peak was 11,400. Some species that had been seen by the thousands, such as Canvasbacks (25,000 in 1958) were hardly recorded at all (George Wiseman). At Bear River Marshes Refuge the migrating waterfowl were down from normal 700,000 to 421,000 this year (Johnson). At Deer Flat Refuge in southwestern Idaho the peak of the ducks was Nov. 5 with Mallards predominating as usual. There were 660,000, which is 60,000 better than last year (Gene Crawford). The Monte Vista Refuge in southern Colorado continues to grow and physically hopes to be up to 14,500 acres in a few years. It continues to attract the Mallard, the common wintering duck in the central Rockies. The high was 65,758, Nov. 19-25, but more are expected later in the season (Charles Bryant). Rare ducks reported were a White-winged Scoter at Lower Klamath on Nov. 12 and a European Widgeon on the same date and place (Browning). A Surf Scoter was present at Tule Lake, Nov. 4-24 (O'Neill). A Black Brant and Emperor Goose were shot at Lower Klamath, Oct. 21 (Tom Harper). A Wood Duck was shot at Lower Klamath, Nov. 15, and another was seen on Nov. 22 (McCaskie). A White-fronted Goose was seen in Moffat County, Colo., Oct. 8 (Gene Green). The White-front rarely gets east of the Klamath Basin.

**Eagles**—Twenty-three Bald Eagles and 11 Golden Eagles were reported at the Lower Klamath Refuges, Nov. 17 (O'Neill). This is the highest concentration reported, but below previous years. Six Bald and 6 Golden Eagles at Bear River were fewer than usual (Johnson). Monte Vista had up to 6 Bald Eagles by the end of this season (Bryant). The central Wyoming flyway had a very poor flight up to the end of this period, perhaps associated with a shortage of rabbits *(OKS).* Stewart Murie had 3 Bald and 2 Golden Eagles at Parowan, southwestern Utah, in November.

**Gallinule—**A ***Common Gallinule***was seen on July 13 at Ruby Lakes, Nev., a second record for the state (Aldous).

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**Owls**—A Snowy Owl was reported staying at Ruby Lakes this fall by C. Aldous. This is a very rare bird in Nevada.

**Swifts, Hummingbirds**—Kingery had 6 Black Swifts at 11,500 ft. on Mt. Powell in the Gore Range, central Colorado, Aug. 20. The exact status of the Black Swift in Colorado is not clear, but it is rare. Mrs. Crews at Hotchkiss in the Colorado mesa country had few hummingbirds of any species this fall, in contrast to previous years. She had no explanation.

**Swallows, Jays**—A Purple Martin was seen again in Utah on Sept. 11 at Bear River Marshes (C. H. Snyder). This is a rare bird in Utah. Reitz reported the Pińon Jay common as far east as Torrington in extreme eastern Wyoming.

**Wrens, Waxwings**—The Winter Wren is rare over most of this area. Carol MacIver had one on Sept. 5 at Rockville, Oreg. Another was seen by A. Webb on Sept. 4 at Salt Lake City. Bohemian Waxwings were reported early this year. A. B. Mickey had 250 at Laramie, Wyo. by Nov. 12.

**Warblers**—In Wyoming, the peak of the warbler migration was in the first week in September when the Wilson's Warbler was most common. A ***Chestnut-sided Warbler****,* a casual visitor to the state, was seen near Casper, Sept. 2 *(OKS).* The Townsend's Warbler is one of the peculiar birds in this Region that is seen much more rarely in spring than in fall migration, and was seen everywhere this fall. Even Bear River Marshes had them for the first time on Sept. 11 (C. H. Snyder). Gleb Kashin had them in fair numbers at Salt Lake City, up to 4 at a time from Sept. 12 to Oct. 15. They were seen repeatedly at Casper. Kingery had 2 north of Boulder in the foothills of the Rockies on Oct. 1. McCaskie had a ***Black poll Warbler***on Honey Lake in the northeastern California part of the Great Basin, Sept. 23; the second sight record in the state for this bird. A ***Black-throated Blue Warbler***was banded at the Malheur headquarters, the third record for the state—all in the same spot (Kridler). Gene Kridler is showing the remarkable things a mist net can do.

**Grosbeaks—**Asusual, Durango, Colo. had great numbers of Evening Grosbeaks, but this year there were more. Oppie Reams had up to 1000 birds present at one time in October. Durango remains the Evening Grosbeak capital of this Region, perhaps of the continent.

**Sparrows—**Harris'Sparrow at Tule Lake, Nov. 23 (McCaskie) is a far western record. The bird is relatively common in Wyoming, unusual in Utah and farther west very rare. Another bird was banded at Malheur, Nov. 9 (Kridler). Whether the migration of perching birds was better than usual is hard to say. In Wyoming, at least, the warblers were better than usual, but snowstorms caused great losses. More experienced observers were in the field than ever before, and they communicated with this editor.

*[No contributors were acknowledged]*

*Autumn Migration, 1961*

**NORTHERN PACIFIC COAST REGION**

**/ Bob and Elsie Boggs**

August was dry and sunny; precipitation averaged slightly above normal for the month, however, because of heavy rain on the last day. September and October were drier than usual and November slightly cooler than normal. The major bird event of the fall was an influx of Whistling Swans. It appears that a large number were overtaken by a severe and rapidly moving cold front somewhere in the northern interior. The birds moved down to the coast along the major inlets and the Frazer River valley, and stopped to rest and feed on many small lakes and ponds. Unfortunately many were shot by hunters.

**Loons, Fulmars, Egrets**—Common Loons were observed earlier than usual; on Sept. 23 at Blaine 6 were seen together *(LK).* Arctic Loons were first seen at Miracle Beach on Vancouver Island, Aug. 31 *(BW);* and at Victoria, B. C., Sept. 9 *(ARD);* but none was reported at Tsawwassen Beach until Dec. 3. A dark phase Fulmar (rare on inshore waters) was observed at Victoria, Nov. 21 *(RYE, DS).* Jim Olson again found Common Egrets in western Oregon: 1 at Fern Ridge Reservoir, 12 miles west of Eugene, Oct. 28, and 2 at Coos Bay, Nov. 12 (see

 

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**Swans**—The Whistling Swans that appeared in late October were seen in widely scattered places: 5 at Blaine, Wash., Oct. 19, reaching a high of 110 the next day *(LK);* 37 at Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 20; 14 at Point Roberts, Oct. 21; 16 at Comox, Oct. 21-30 *(BW);* 5 at Medford, Oreg., Nov. 7 *(JO); 7* at Coos Bay in Oregon, Nov. 12 and 18 *(JO);* 28 at Sea Island in British Columbia, Nov. 25; and 11 near Ashland, Oreg. (Dr. John Reynolds). A Trumpeter Swan was seen feeding with the Whistlers at Comox, Oct. 23 *(DG, BW).* Canada Geese (24) were observed at Medina, Wash., Oct. 3 *(WMH);* an early morning migration was detected at Seattle on Oct. 6 *(VEC);* a flock of over 100 was flying south over Carkeek Park in Seattle, Oct. 7 (DIV); 300 were counted at Point Roberts, Oct. 8; 100 were seen at Blaine, Oct. 4, where another flock passed overhead on Nov. 4 *(LK).*

**Geese**—Black Brant (2) were found at Tillamook Bay, Aug. 26 *(JBC, JO);* 3 were seen at Coos Bay, Nov. 12; and 9 were counted at Point Roberts, Dec. 3. Two ***Barnacle Geese***were in the Skagit Game Refuge Hospital on Sept. 30. For unknown reasons the game department employees did not consider this unusual *(LK).* A White-fronted Goose was present at Comox, Oct. 1 *(DG);* a flock of 20 flew over Lake Oswego, Oreg., Oct. 6 *(JBC);* a single bird was seen on a golf course at Victoria *(V.N.H.S.).* A pair of Snow Geese was observed in Victoria, Oct. 21 and 22 *(V.N.H.S.).*

**Ducks—**AtTsawwassen Beach on Oct. 15 a raft of 6000-8000 ducks, in which Mallards, Pintails, Green-winged Teal and Am. Widgeon were identified, was on the mud flats and offshore *(GMM).* Pintails first appeared at Blaine, Aug. 18, and reached peak numbers of 5000 by Nov. 26 *(LK).* That regular "rarity," the European Widgeon (2 male), appeared in Victoria, Nov. 11 *(V.N.H.S.).* One was seen on Green Lake in Seattle, Nov. 18 (Mrs. J. I. Colwell, *fide VEC);* one was seen at Vancouver, Nov. 11 and 22 *(EM, DN, JT).* A Redhead was noted at Victoria, Oct. 26 *(DS, RS).* The Ring-necked Duck was seen at Black Creek on Vancouver Island, Sept. 3 *(BW)*; 3 were seen in Seattle, Oct. 9 *(WHH);* and 5 were counted in Seattle, Nov. 18 *(ZMS).* The strong November gales may have been responsible for the appearance of a ***Tufted Duck****,* a juvenile male, at Vancouver on Nov. 4 *(EM, JT).* It was seen again on Nov. 5, 8 and 11. The identification was confirmed by Dr. I. McT. Cowan and the bird was seen by other members of the Vancouver Natural History Society. A raft of 35 Common Scoters off Salt Spring Island, Sept. 30, was "a large number for the Victoria area" *(ARD).* Red-breasted Mergansers arrived in Seattle, Aug. 21 *(DW).*

**Hawks**—Turkey Vultures were last seen in the mid-Willamette Valley on Sept. 3, and near Salem, Oreg. on Sept. 24 *(JO).* They were last seen in the Medford area, Sept. 28 *(JH),* and at Victoria, Oct. 14, which is unusually late *(RYE).* A Goshawk was discovered in North Vancouver, Nov. 17 *(DN).* A flock of 18 unidentified buteos passed over Seattle, Sept. 8 *(DW).* Rough-legged Hawks were seen at Tsawwassen Beach, Sept. 30; and at Pitt Meadows in British Columbia, Oct. 14. A Golden Eagle was mobbed by a dozen ravens on Mt. Becher on Vancouver Island, Sept. 1 *(BW).* A Peregrine Falcon was hunting over a marsh at the Skagit Game Range, Sept. 30 *(LK, ZMS);* others were seen on Mt. Baker on Aug. 27, at Tsawwassen Beach on Sept. 24, and Canoe Pass, near Ladner, B. C., on Oct. 29.

**Ptarmigan, Cranes, Rails—**Twenty White-tailed Ptarmigan were found on Mt. Baker, Aug. 27 *(GW).* A Sandhill Crane, identified as a "little brown crane," was observed near Talent, Oreg., Oct. 4 *(JH,* Franklin Sturges). A flock was seen over Comox on Sept. 24 *(DG),* but none were reported from the Victoria area. A Virginia Rail was seen at Bear Creek, 2 miles south of Medford, Nov. 5 *(RB).*

**Shorebirds—**A highnumber of Black Oystercatchers for the area was 40 at Victoria, Nov. 14 *(ARD).* One day of birding yielded 65 Semipalmated Plovers in the Tillamook Bay and Netarts Bay areas on Aug. 26 *(JBC, JO);* unusually late were a single bird seen at Boundary Bay *(WHH,* Betty Wise), and 4 at Coos Bay *(JO),* Nov. 12. Am. Golden Plover were seen only in Victoria *(ARD, GAP),* and in a field at Boundary Bay *(DN, et al.).* The uncommon Ruddy Turnstone was observed at Drayton Harbour, July 16; at Tillamook Bay, Aug. 26 *(JBC, JO),* and at Victoria, Oct. 9 *(GAP).* This is the sixth consecutive year that a pair of Whimbrels has arrived at Victoria in late October or early November. This year's arrival date wasOct. 8 *(DS).* The Upland Plover, which is considered only casual in southern British Columbia, was observed at Comox, Oct. 1 *(DG).* To see only one of the rare Solitary Sandpiper would be a red-letter day for the observer, but Betty Jo Hicks recorded 4 of these birds on the Rogue River, near Shady Cove, Oreg. on Sept. 29. Wandering Tattlers arrived in Victoria, July 25 *(ARD),* and about 4 remained throughout September. Single Lesser Yellowlegs were seen: at Agassiz, B. C., Sept. 12;

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on Sea Island, Sept. 9; and at Tillamook Bay, Sept. 23 (Harriet Randolph, *et al.).* An early report for the Rock Sandpiper was one at Victoria, Oct. 28 *(GAP);* on Nov. 17, 30 were counted there *(ARD).* There were 2 Oregon records of Pectoral Sandpipers: 1 at Tillamook Bay, Sept. 23 *(JBC, et al.);* 1 at Hubbard, Oct. 9 (Thomas McCamant). The only report of the Baird's Sandpiper was 6 on Sea Island, Aug. 24. A thousand Least Sandpipers, along with only 10 Westerns, were observed at Coos Bay on Nov. 12. This is certainly a disproportionate number, but the observer felt certain of his identification *(JO).* Two Long-billed Dowitchers were seen at Canoe Pass, July 29 *(WHH).* Semipalmated Sandpipers (rare on the coast) were discovered on Sea Island, Sept. 9. The season's rarest shorebird was a ***Marbled Godwit***at Tillamook Bay, Aug. 26 *(JBC, JO).*

**Gulls, Terns—A** Glaucous Gull was seen at the city dump, Vancouver, Nov. 8 (F. Oldaker). Approximately 45 Caspian Terns were identified at Grays Harbor, Oct. 7 *(WHH).*

**Pigeons, Nighthawks, Swifts, Woodpeckers—**The poor migration of Band-tailed Pigeons was blamed on the acorn crop failure *(GAP).* The last Common Nighthawk was heard at Eugene, Oreg., Sept. 23 *(JO).* Vaux's Swifts were seen at Black Creek, Sept. *7 (DS);* and at Medina, Sept. 8 (*WMH)*. A Yellow-bellied Sapsucker *(ruber)* made one of its infrequent fall appearances at Victoria in early November *(DS, RS).*

**Flycatchers, Larks, Swallows—**All flycatchers were scarce. A ***Black Phoebe***was observed near Ruch, Oreg., Aug. 27 *(RB).* A Western Flycatcher was observed at Medina, Sept. 22 *(WMH).* Small groups of one of the northern or alpine races of the Horned Lark migrate through Victoria in late September; 6 were counted at Esquimalt Lagoon on Sept. 24 *(DS, RS).* Violet-green Swallows departed from most areas the latter part of September; a late record was of 6 at Blaine, Oct. 6. Late also were Tree Swallows and Rough-winged Swallows at Medford Sept. 28 *(JH).*

**Jays, Magpies, Wrens—**Steller's Jays were scarce on Vancouver Island, near normal around Vancouver and Seattle, but were numerous at Phoenix, Oreg. The sighting of a Black-billed Magpie at 4000 ft. elevation climaxed a steep climb on the west slope of the Cascades near Enumclaw, Wash. on Nov. 8 *(DW).* A migrant Long-billed Marsh Wren was seen at Victoria, Oct. 7 *(GAP).*

**Thrushes—**Thefirst Varied Thrushes at Blaine arrived on Sept. 10, and by Nov. 25 there were 10 in one yard *(LK).* They were still abundant on the slopes of Mt. Baker in September, and had arrived at Lake Oswego by Oct. 6 *(JBC).* Varied Thrushes were first noted at Victoria and Seattle, Sept. 20, but they did not appear in the Vancouver area until November. A Hermit Thrush was seen at Blaine, Aug. 25 *(LK),* and one was banded at Mountlake Terrace, Sept. 7 *(ZMS).* They were seen at Point Roberts, Sept. 16 and Oct. 14, and were noted frequently in Seattle in October and November *(BB, EB).* Swainson's Thrushes were found at Medford, Oct. 26 *(JH).* Western Bluebirds appeared to be present at Victoria in greater than usual numbers *(DS);* a flock of 8 appeared in Beacon Hill Park where the observer had never seen them before *(ARD).* Four birds were near Coos Bay, Oct. 1 *(JO),* 9 were counted at Point Roberts, Oct. 29; and 5 were present at Blaine, Nov. 12 *(LK).* Townsend's Solitaire records were few: 1 each at Duncan and Miracle Beach on Vancouver Island, 1 at Blaine, and 2 at Garibaldi Provincial Park.

**Kinglets, Waxwings, Starlings—**Golden-crowned Kinglets were passing through Seattle on Sept. 24 *(VEC)* and Oct. 8 *(DW').* Ruby-crowned Kinglets arrived in many areas early; they were seen at Point Roberts, Sept. 16. Cedar Waxwings were feeding in poplar trees at Vancouver, Sept. 23 *(GMM);* 60 were foraging on wild crab-apple trees at Comox, Oct. 15 *(HIV);* and a small flock chose Madrona and Mountain Ash berries for their staple diet at Seattle, Nov. 4 *(BB, EB).* Returning Starlings were present "in hundreds" at the Snohomish Slough, north of Seattle, Sept. 24 *(ZMS);* 50,000 were roosting under the Cambie Street Bridge in Vancouver, Nov. 25.

**Vireos, Warblers—Vireos** and warblers were remarkably scarce. Solitary Vireos were singing at Fern Ridge Reservoir on Sept. 3, and were not seen or heard again *(JO).* Two Nashville Warblers (uncommon) were seen in Victoria *(ARD).* Single Yellow Warblers were seen at Boundary Bay, and Medina, Sept. 24. Ten Myrtle Warblers were seen at Sumas, Wash., Oct. 1. Black-throated Gray Warblers (rare) put in appearances at Victoria *(GAP)* and on Quadra Island, 26 miles northwest of Comox *(BTV).* Townsend's Warblers were more frequently reported: at Drayton Harbour, Aug. 27; at North Vancouver, Aug. 31; in Vancouver, Sept. 3; in Seattle, Oct. 31 *(VEC);* and at Medina, Nov. 2 and 11 *(WMH).*

**Tanagers, Finches, Sparrows—**WesternTanagers were seen at Medina, Sept. 29 *(WMH).* A Black-headed Grosbeak was banded at Mountlake Terrace, Sept. 4 *(ZMS).* A flock of about 25 Pine Grosbeaks was found at about 4000 ft. on the west slopes of the Cascades east of Enumclaw, Wash., where a single Red Crossbill also was noted, Nov. 8 *(DW).* A ***Lark Bunting***was seen with a flock of Brewer's Blackbirds at White City, Oreg., Nov. 13 *(JH).* Savannah Sparrows were abundant in migration, mostly in September. An unusual observation was a Vesper Sparrow at Victoria, Aug. 19 *(ARD).* Oregon Juncos had returned to North Vancouver by Aug. 31; to Mountlake Terrace by Sept. 12 *(ZMS);* to Seattle by Sept. 18 *(VEQ);* and to Pitt Meadows by Oct. 1. White-crowned Sparrows *(gambelii)* appeared in Blaine,Sept. 17, and were still there on Oct. 29 *(LK);* they were present at a feeder in Seattle, Sept. 22 *(VEC).* White-crowned Sparrows were seen regularly in small numbers in the Vancouver area *(WHH, et al.).* An early arrival date for Golden-crowned Sparrows at Victoria was Sept. 2 *(ARD);* 40 were counted at Fern Ridge Reservoir, Oct. 28 *(JO);* and the last one noted was at Medina, Nov. 26 *(WMH).* The White-throated Sparrow was observed at 2 places: Victoria *(V.N.H.S.)* and Seattle *(VEC).* An early Lincoln's Sparrow appeared at Black Creek, Aug. 20 *(DS).*

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"Between Sept. 7 and Oct. 4, at Mountlake Terrace, the appearance of many new and unbanded Song Sparrows seemed to indicate migration of considerable scope. Much variation in size and color was noted although no attempt was made to separate them as to type" *(ZMS).* In the Victoria area Lapland Longspurs were seen in two different locations in September *(GAP, DS);* and one was found at Miracle Beach on Vancouver Island on Oct. 28 *(BW).* Two Snow Buntings were observed at Esquimalt Lagoon in Victoria, Oct. 26 *(RS);* and 2 also were seen at Point Roberts, Nov. 4.

**Contributors***—(BB, EB)* Bob and Elsie Boggs; *(RB)* Ralph Browning; *(VEC)* Violet E. Cannon; *(JBC)* John B. Crowell; *(ARD)* A. R. Davidson; *(RYE)* R. Y. Edwards; *(DG)* David Guthrie; *(WMH)* Walter M. Hagenstein; *(WHH)* Mr. and Mrs. Werner H. Hesse; Betty Jo Hicks; *(JH)* Joseph Hicks; William Hughes; (LK) Lucile Kline; *(GMM)* George M. McKay; *(EM)* Ed Moodie; *(DN)* Doris Nye; Frank Oldaker; *(JO)* Jim Olson; *(GAP)* G. A. Poynter; Dr. John Reynolds; Kathleen Robertson; *(ZMS)* Zella M. Schultz; Kathleen Smith; *(DS, RS)* David and Ruth Stirling; *(JT)* John Toochin; *(BW)* Betty Westerborg; Betty Wise; *(DW)* Dick Witt; *(GW)* Gwen Wright; *(V.N.H.S.)* Victoria Natural History Society*.*

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**NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN–INTERMOUNTAIN REGION**

**/ *Thomas* R. Rogers**

The winter can best be described as long, cold and cloudy, particularly in the eastern part of the Region, where there was continuous snow cover in the Montana valleys from late November until the end of the period. Such conditions appeared to affect ground-feeding species and waterfowl adversely in this latter area. In eastern Washington the snow cover was interrupted by thaws and consequently seemed to have somewhat less effect upon birdlife. Weather conditions in the South Okanogan Valley of British Columbia were about normal, however. All areas had many days of subzero weather but, paradoxically, some very high temperatures prevailed. For example, temperatures at Baker, Oreg., ranged from +59° to –28° in January, +46° to –1° in February and +72° to +13° in March! Total precipitation was above normal for the Region and, since much of it fell as snow, it appears likely that a heavy snow pack will remain in the mountains later than usual. Trying to generalize on the effects of the winter on the bird population is hazardous when one considers the enormity of the Region and the handful of observers, most of whom are largely confined to the lower elevations and local areas, particularly in winter. However, reports do suggest that, region-wide, two species, Bohemian Waxwing and Evening Grosbeak, appeared in more than usual abundance. One can speculate that food shortages forced these tree-feeders into towns. Apparently less abundant, region-wide, were the Pygmy and Short-eared Owls, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Brown Creeper and Common Red-poll. What appear to be local fluctuations are described in the text. W. D. McLaren reported for southern British Columbia, Ralph L. Hand again has reported for the Missoula, Mont. area and C. J. Henry, for the National Bison Range, Moiese, Mont. Ann Ward continued to report for the area around Baker, Oreg. and Ruth P. Ownbey has reported for Pullman, Wash. Others credits are assigned in the text.

**Grebes, Herons and Waterfowl—**In addition to the usual Pied-billed Grebes, the four other species were noted: an Eared at Wenatchee, Wash. (Christmas count); a Horned at Soap Lake, Grant Co., Wash. on Feb. 22 (LaFave) and 59 Horned at Penticton, B. C., Dec. 26, and the Red-necked and Western at Penticton and Vernon, B. C. Severity of the winter apparently reduced the number of wintering Great Blue Herons at the National Bison Range, but numbers appeared to be normal in eastern Washington and higher in the southern Okanogan. The extended freezing over of some bodies of water forced ducks out of some areas, particularly in western Montana. Ennis Lake, Madison Co., Mont. was virtually closed from Dec. 20 to April 1. Except for Common Goldeneye, few ducks were noted wintering at Missoula and the Bison Range. On the other hand, a great increase in wintering ducks and geese was noted in the Columbia Basin area of central Washington (State Game Dept., *fide* S. O.Stanley). It is believed that wintering Trumpeter Swan numbers are increasing in the southern Okanogan after years of decline (Steve Cannings, *fide WDM).* Unusual records included a Whistling Swan at Alkali Lake, Grant Co., Wash. on *Dec. 20* and a group at Rock Lake, Whitman Co., on *Jan. 31 (LL),* and a Ring-necked Duck near Ennis Lake on *Dec. 17* (P.D. Skaar). Some 15,000 Canada Geese were noted in the Basin on Feb. 22 and twice that number on March 2. Many Lesser Canada Geese were among these (Warren Hall & *LL).*

**Hawks and Eagles—**Atthe Bison Range a few Golden Eagles wintered, but the species seems to be gradually decreasing there. No Bald Eagles were seen there, but 15 adults and 10 immatures were reported at Long Lake down river from Spokane, Wash. (Clay Soliday, *fide SOS).* At Missoula virtual disappearance of the Prairie Falcon was linked by Hand with the scarcity of the ground feeders.

**Gallinaceous Birds—**Thesevere winter may have decimated Gray Partridge populations in some areas of western Montana. In the area that Hand watched closely at Missoula, only 3 coveys totaling about 20 birds were present in contrast to the usual 10 or 11 coveys. This species and the Chukar appeared to have suffered drops in numbers at the Bison Range also, but both species appeared to be doing very well in the

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southern Okanogan. The Gray Partridge was noted more often than usual along the highways in the Bozeman area, however (C. V. Davis).

**Gulls--**In addition to the usual wintering numbers of Ring-billed and Herring Gulls on the Spokane River at Spokane, a ***Glaucous Gull***was identified positively at close range on Feb. 1 *(WH & LL)* and a ***Glaucous-winged Gull***was identified on Jan. 27 (Jim Acton).

**Doves and Owls—**Mourning Doves appeared to winter in decreased numbers in eastern Washington, probably because of increased snow cover. Numbers were up in the southern Okanogan, however. Pygmy Owl records were likewise scarce. Short-eared Owls seemed to have become victims of the weather, for decreased numbers of this species were indicated for most localities.

**Kingfishers and Woodpeckers—**Henryreported very few Belted Kingfishers at the Bison Range and Hand drew a blank for the species at Missoula for only the second time in 25 years of observing there. High on the list of rarities was a ***Red-breasted Sapsucker***that appeared at Spokane on Dec. 29, constituting the first record for eastern Washington *(LL).* Perhaps equally remarkable, except for the date instead of the locality, was the occurrence of a Lewis' Woodpecker in Bozeman, Mont. on *Feb. 9,* and regularly thereafter. It probably had wintered, for one of the birds had been seen in the same locality the previous Oct. 15 *(PDS).* The always scarce White-headed Woodpecker was noted four times: at Namarata, B. C., (Mrs. L. Gibbard**,** *fide SC);* in the foothills near Haines, Oreg.; in the Little Spokane River area near Spokane (Spokane Bird Club), and a Long Lake west of Spokane *(LL).*

**Larks and Jays—**The snow cover appeared to drive another species, the Horned Lark, from western Montana. The birds were not observed between Nov. 29 and Feb. 10 at Missoula and "a very few" were noted at the Bison Range. However, numbers up to 2000 were seen in the Columbia Basin area of central Washington *(S.B.C.).* Steller's Jay was especially noticeable in Bozeman, where groups of 3-8 were seen regularly *(PDS).* Fifteen Pińon Jays at Ennis, Mont. (Christmas count) were a noteworthy occurrence. Clark's Nutcracker seemed to be decidedly scarce in eastern Washington, with only three observations reported. Numbers seemed to be down somewhat at the Bison Range also.

**Bushtits, Nuthatches, Creepers—**A few ***Common Bushtits***were seen with chickadees in the foothills near Baker, Oreg., well north of their generally accepted range. Reversing the season's distributional trend, Red-breasted Nuthatches were decidedly scarce in eastern Washington, went unmentioned in Ann Ward's report from Baker and Hand's Missoula report, but were present in usual numbers at the Bison Range and were noted throughout the period at Bozeman. They were noted commonly in southern British Columbia. Brown Creepers appeared to be rather uniformly scarce throughout the Region.

**Dippers, Mimic Thrushes and Thrushes—**Twoor 3 Dippers wintered as usual along Rattlesnake Creek in Greenough Park at Missoula even though for a time the creek was almost entirely frozen over. Another ***Mockingbird***record for eastern Washington was obtained when Ralph Moldenhauer caught and banded one at Pullman *(The Pullman Herald,* Feb.22, 1962). Robins wintered in unexpected patterns, varying from complete absence at Bozeman through "very scarce" at Baker, Oreg. to "more than usual" in southern British Columbia, "common" at Missoula and "large numbers" at Spokane. At the Bison Range Henry reported "one of the most spectacular waves of robins Ihave ever seen on Feb. 4. The country literally swarmed with them. We often had 30 to 40 just on our lawn." This was during an unseasonably mild spell which perhaps triggered a northward movement several weeks ahead of the usual time. Varied Thrushes wintered in the Spokane area in decidedly larger numbers than previous years. Pullman, Wash. was the only other locality reporting the species.

**Kinglets and Waxwings—**Golden-crownedKinglets were reported only from eastern Washington and Oregon and in very small numbers. None were noted at Baker after December. The only other area reporting them was southern British Columbia. Bohemian Waxwings were noted at every reporting locality, with numbers quite high, and at Spokane gave an all-time high on the Christmas count*-15,000.* A few Cedar Waxwings were noted at Spokane and Pullman, mostly in December, but 3 were noted feeding with Robins on Jan. 14 at Missoula.

**Meadowlarks and Blackbirds—**In spite of the snow cover in western Montana, a few Western Meadowlarks wintered at the Bison Range, Missoula and Spokane with larger numbers in the Columbia Basin and the southern Okanogan. Red-winged Blackbirds stayed at least to Dec. 20 at Ennis Lake in Montana and some wintered in the southern Okanogan, at the Bison Range and around Spokane. A male Brewer's Blackbird at Cheney, Wash. on *Dec. 27* was unusual *(WH & LL).*

**Finches—**All reporters agreed that Evening Grosbeaks were common or abundant during the winter. One flock at Spokane was estimated to contain 1000 birds *(S.B.C.)!* A noteworthy record, both for locality and date, was a pair of Cassin's Finches, carefully identified, at *Bozeman* on *Dec. 30 (PDS).* Spokane had a single report for the species, in February. The Pine Grosbeak did not repeat its last year's "invasion" in the western part of the Region, but put in a conspicuous appearance in Bozeman all winter. The 114 seen on the Banff National Park, Alta. Christmas count also help to indicate where the species was concentrated. One might reasonably have expected the hard winter to bring in many Common Redpolls, but not a single record was obtained in eastern Washington, and in western Montana they were scarce. Christmas counts at Banff and at Helena, Mont. did somewhat better. Red Crossbills continued scarce or absent in most localities. The White-winged, rarely encountered, appeared on the Banff Christmas count.

**Sparrows—**FiveRufous-sided Towhees, unusual at Spokane in winter, were seen on the Christmas count and 1 was noted on the Cheney count and on the

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count at Wenatchee. Oregon Juncos seemed to winter in about the usual numbers despite the snow cover. At Missoula, however, they took advantage of bare ground around houses and were scarce in their usual habitat on the outskirts of town. A sprinkling of Slate-colored Juncos appeared in eastern Washington and a few were noted at Missoula *(RLH, K. D. Swan, fide RLH).* A ***Harris' Sparrow****,* decidedly rare in eastern Washington, was observed between Dec. 31 and Jan. *7* at Spokane *(JA, S.B.C.)* and 1 was found at Wawawai, Whitman Co. *(LL).* A few wintering White-crowned Sparrows were noted in eastern Washington: 1 at Ruth Ownbey's back porch in Pullman, eating bread during the late January cold spell; 5 near Meadow Lake near Spokane on March 24 *(S.B.C.)* and a few at Adrian, Grant Co. on Feb. 11 *(WH).* A few wintered in southern British Columbia. Two Fox Sparrows at Spokane in late December *(S.B.C.)* and 1 at Wenatchee, Wash. (Christmas count) may have wintered. A Lapland Longspur at Missoula on Feb. 22 was perhaps an unusually early migrant. Snow Buntings were observed during the early part of the winter at the Bison Range and Missoula and to Jan. 20 in Lincoln County, Wash. where flocks of 500 and 250 were seen *(WH & LL).*

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**GREAT BASIN, CENTRAL ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION**.

**/ Dr. Oliver K. Scott**

The most salient observation from this varied region of different climates and altitudes is that the drought is broken, even if temporarily. We had a long, hard, snowy winter—second only to the great blizzard of 1949. Ruby Lakes, Nev. had 26 per cent more snow than usual in the mountains of its watershed. Bear River Refuge, north of the Great Salt Lake, expects enough water to supply the whole refuge. Durango, Colo. reports double last year's snow pack in the San Juan Mountains, and so it goes. Therefore, the great federal refuges of the Great Basin expect to be back in business again, and there will be abundant water in the Central Rockies as well. The Monte Vista Refuge is adding another 320 acres in the San Luis valley of southern Colorado. There is enough water to do the job.

**Swans**—Thirty-eight Trumpeter Swans wintered beside the highway on Flat Creek in Jackson Hole, Wyo. in the Nat'l Elk Refuge *(RLM).* This Jackson Hole group, in spite of poor breeding seasons, as last year, has steadily increased and before long most of the suitable nesting sites, such as relatively small permanent ponds, will be in use. These ponds are mostly in Grand Teton Nat'l Park and the surrounding national forest. Clair Aldous reported 23 Trumpeters wintered at Ruby Lakes, eastern Nevada. Whistling Swans normally spend the winter in the Klamath Basin, but this year, with the cold and deep snow cover, they were fed by army helicopters in late January. Over 3 tons of feed were dumped to 1100 swans and 2000 geese. The swan peak at Klamath (Tule Lake) came on March 11 with 4020 birds *(EO'N).*

***Ducks and Geese***—The abundant moisture flooded the whole Bear River Bay at Bear River Marshes. Consequently, the spring migration of ducks in February and March was spread out, but there were fewer birds than last year in almost every species, except Am. Widgeon, Ruddy Duck and Canada Goose. This is probably a result of last year's poor breeding season. The highest number of a given species was: Pintail, 51,450; Am. Widgeon, 19,000; Canvasback, 12,850; Green-winged Teal, 12,250 (usually second most common—last year 43,100) *(RD.").* Most of the Central Rockies were still frozen up at the end of this period because of the tough winter. Owing to the increased number of geese and lack of water and food on contiguous areas, the number of waterfowl on the great Klamath Basin refuges was *71* per cent higher than in 1960 *(EO'N).* The high in ducks was 275,060 on Dec. 2. Duck totals at Bear River were: Pintail, 123,200; Am. Widgeon, 40,400; Shoveler, 38,700; Ruddy Duck, 19,800; Mallard, 6790; Bufflehead, 5580, with lesser numbers of other ducks. The spring peak for geese was March 11 with: 280,400 Snow, 30,000 White-fronted, and 5590 Canada. Deer Flat Refuge, Idaho, this year, unlike last, froze completely. The high count of ducks the first week in December was 366,000. As always, these were mostly Mallards, but this peak is about half of last year's *(GC).* At Monte Vista, Colo. the peak in ducks was early in December as usual, but there were not as many as the year before. Mallards peaked at 46,698, representing the bulk of the ducks. The Pintail was the next most common with 4800 *(CRB).* Therefore, ducks are much reduced in this area but geese have increased or are holding their own. Few rarities were reported. Mrs. Lambertsen had a Hooded Merganser at Saratoga Lake, Wyo. in February. Three Wood Ducks wintered at Monte Vista *(CRB).*

**Eagles**—The greatest excitement this winter was provided by the Bald Eagle survey. This bird lends itself to counting since it is strictly confined to open water, a limited commodity in this Region in winter. Therefore, the Bald Eagles are concentrated, unlike the Golden Eagles, which are scattered. The count has shown many more Bald Eagles than was thought possible. There were 56 along the Colorado River from Dotzero at the headwaters down 200 miles

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*(Mrs. LE).* Bear River Marshes had a good wintering population with a high of 43 on March 13 *(RDJ).* There were 37 on the 3 great refuges of the Klamath Basin: Tule Lake, Lower Klamath and Upper Klamath, Jan. 21 *(EO'N).* There were at least 14 on a 75-mile stretch of the North Platte River in eastern Wyoming *(OKS);* 9 on the Snake River near Nampa, Idaho, Jan. 13 *(Mrs. HES);* 9wintered at the Monte Vista Refuge, southern Colorado *(CRB);* 4 on the Animas River near Durango *(OR);* 3 at Parowan, Utah *(SM),* and other scattered birds. If all the open water in this Region were covered, this area would turn out to be a major wintering ground of the Bald Eagle, since many of the streams are fast moving and remain open in spite of very cold weather. All major rivers of this Region appear to winter Bald Eagles. Only a small part of the area has been covered so far.

**Hawks**—There was a concentration of 73 Rough-legs at Tule Lake and Lower Klamath on *Jan.* 21 *(EO'N).* No other great concentrations were reported. Three Peregrine Falcons wintered at Monte Vista, Colo. *(CRB),* and 2 at Bear River Marshes *(RDJ).* This shows that this bird winters in this Region in small numbers. Few rare birds were reported this winter, but we have a report of a Harlan's Hawk at Honey Lake, northeastern California, Jan. 26 *(ROP & TC, Jr.).* This is believed to be the 7th record for California. However, many observers are not familiar with this bird.

**Owls**—No important numbers were reported but the number and species are available of owls wintering at Monte Vista Refuge *(CRB).* These were: Horned Owl, 16; Short-eared Owl, 12; Flammulated Owl, 2; Barn Owl, 3; Long-eared Owl, 8.

**Waxwings**—Bohemians were reported in numbers, as usual. L. M. Baylor estimated 5000 in the environs of Pocatello, Idaho. However, they seemed to go farther south than usual: 35 at Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 9 *(Mrs. RDH);* numbers at Hotchkiss, Colorado mesa country *(Mrs. JJC).* At Durango, Colo. flocks of up to 150 were seen *(OR);* also flocks of up to 50 Cedar Waxwings. Bohemians and Cedar Waxwings regularly occur at the same time during the winter at Salt Lake City *(JLK).*

**Grosbeaks**—All reporters this winter had Evening Grosbeaks and in more abundant numbers than usual.

Sparrows—Two Harris' Sparrows were reported wintering at Grand Junction *(Mrs. FSC).* Another was seen at Honey Lake, Jan. 26 *(TC, Jr.).* The bird was reported from there last winter, and perhaps is not as rare at the western edge of the Great Basin as had been believed.

**Contributors***—(LMB),* L. M. Baylor; *(CRB),* Charles R. Bryant; Mrs. *(FSC),* Mrs. Frank S. Carman; *(TC, Jr.),* Theodore Chase, Jr.; *(GC),* Gene Crawford; Mrs*. (JJC),* Mrs. J. J. Crews; Mrs. *(LE),* Mrs. Lucy Ela; Mrs. *(RDH),* Mrs. Robert D. Hanesworth*; (RDJ),* Robert D. Johnson; *(GLK),* G. L. Kashin; *(RLM),* Robert L. Means; *(SM),* Stewart Murie; *(EO'N),* Edward O'Neill; *(ROP),* R. O. Paxton; *(OR),* Oppie Reames, *(OKS),* Oliver K. Scott; Mrs*. (HES),* Mrs. Hugh E. Shaw*.*

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**NORTHERN PACIFIC COAST REGION**

**/ Bob and Elsie Boggs**

Onceagain the Pacific Northwest experienced a relatively mild winter. A few extremes were noted. Seattle's high temperature of 60° broke the record for Feb. 2. Snowfall in early March was considerably above normal. Ground-feeding birds, notably Skylarks, Killdeers, Robins, blackbirds and towhees, were having difficulty obtaining food when snow covered the ground, but the weather changed before serious losses occurred. Bohemian Waxwings were seen for the first time in several years.

**Loons, Grebes, Fulmars**—The rare Yellow-billed Loon was seen in Victoria, B. C. on Dec. 19 *(RYE, DS)* and on Dec. 23 *(GAP).* Arctic Loons were scarcer than usual, although a flock of 60 was counted

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at Victoria on Dec. 3 *(DS, RS)* and an estimated 100 were feeding on herring spawn near Comox, B. C. on March 11 *(BW).* Most grebes were relatively abundant. The high count for Western Grebes was 6000 near Comox, March 11 *(BW).* A dead, dark phase Fulmar was picked up in Victoria on Dec. 28 *(GAP*

*).*

**Cormorants, Herons—**Six Brandt's Cormorants in breeding plumage on the Campbell River on Vancouver Island, March 10, were unusual *(BW).* A Green Heron wintered in Seattle *(VEC).*

**Waterfowl—**Whistling Swans were still present at the end of March. A pair of Trumpeter Swans spent the winter at Somenos Lake, Duncan, B. C. *(DS, et al.).* Black Brant had arrived at Netarts Bay on the Oregon coast by Dec. 9 *(JBC, JO)* and were still present in large numbers on March 25 *(AJE).* The wintering population of Snow Geese at the Skagit River flats numbered 20,000 *(DW),* and at Sea Island near Vancouver, B. C., 3500. Five Gad-walls were seen on the Oregon State Game Commission ponds north of Medford, Oreg., March 13 *(RB).* A movement of Green-winged Teal to salt water took place when fresh water froze inland near Blaine, Wash. *(LK).* A few were seen on salt water near Whidbey Island, March 28 *(AJE).* A Cinnamon Teal was reported from Medford, Feb. 1 *(JH).* European Widgeon sightings were as follows: from Comox, March 12 and Feb. 4 *(BW);* and at Tillamook Bay, Dec. 9 and Feb. 3 *(JBC, JO).* No Shovelers were seen at Blaine until March 8, but 2 days later they numbered over 60 *(LK).* Two Redheads were present in Vancouver from March 10 to 26. Ring-necked Ducks were reported by ones and twos only. Over 200 Canvasbacks were counted along the Columbia River, from Megler to Ilwaco, Wash., March 25 *(AJE).* Greater Scaup, Corn. Goldeneyes, and Buffleheads were found in usual numbers. A pair of Lesser Scaup wintered at Vancouver where Barrow's Goldeneyes enjoyed a good season. An unusually high number of Oldsquaws (125) was seen flying north over the ocean near Tillamook Bay, Dec. 9 *(JBC, JO).* Spawning herring in the Comox area brought in thousands of scoters, March 10 and 11 *(DS, BW).* Ruddy Ducks were on the upswing at Vancouver and Blaine. A *male* Hooded Merganser spent the winter at Salt Water State Park, south of Seattle (Mrs. J. I. Colwell); the birds were recorded in numbers up to 10 at Tillamook Bay and vicinity.

**Vultures, Hawks—**ATurkey Vulture seen flying overhead at Vancouver, March 11 (George M. McKay) was more likely a wintering bird than an early migrant. Several Rough-legged Hawks were seen, but were not nearly so numerous as last winter. Many Bald Eagles seen on Vancouver Island in January were feeding on dead churn salmon along river banks *(DS);* and 1was seen at Shady Cove, Jackson Co., Oreg., March 6 (Mr. *&* Mrs. Ted Conway). A dark phase Gyrfalcon was observed at Victoria during December (Charles Guiguet) and on March 3 *(RYE, DS).*

**Grouse, Rails, Shorebirds—**ABlue Grouse was seen at Coquitlam, B. C., March 31 *(GW).* Two Virginia Rails were seen and another heard near Medford, Oreg., Dec. 17 *(RB)* and one was seen at Victoria, Dec. 26 (Ray Beckett). Black Oystercatchers (6) were seen at Long Beach on Vancouver Island on March 31 *(AJE).* A hungry Killdeer came to a feeding station when snow covered the ground at Blaine on March 6 *(LK).* A flock of 200 Black Turnstones was seen in San de Fuca Harbor on Whidbey Island, Jan. 21 *(DW);* 8 were spotted at Point Roberts, Jan. 28; 55 were seen in Drayton Harbor, Feb. 10; and 26 were seen at Spanish Banks, Feb. 11. At least 2 Spotted Sandpipers remained for the winter at Tillamook Bay *(JBC, JO)* and a single bird was observed at Whatcom Lake on Feb. 18 *(WHH).* Least Sandpipers made a brief appearance at Blaine, Feb. 28 *(LK);* and at the Oregon State Game Commission ponds north of Medford, March 31 *(JH).* Dunlins were reported in about usual numbers. A Long-billed Dowitcher (rare in winter) was seen near Medford, March 31 *(JH).* A pair of Wilson's Phalaropes was observed on Hoover Lakes, north of Medford (Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Tompkins).

**Gulls, Doves, Owls—**OneGlaucous Gull was seen frequently through the winter on the city dump at Vancouver (Frank Oldaker). Ring-billed Gulls were seen at Point Roberts, Jan. 21 *(WHH).* Band-tailed Pigeons enjoyed a good season, even on Vancouver Island, which produced a poor acorn crop. A ***Mourning Dove***was seen in Victoria, Dec. 3 *(DS),* and again on March 3 (A. R. Davidson). One was seen north of Seattle, Feb. 16 *(DW),* and 2 were observed at Medford, March 21 *(AJE).* A dead Pygmy Owl was found in Victoria, Dec. 31 *(DS).* A Long-eared Owl put in an appearance at Vancouver *(DN, GW).* The Short-eared Owl, rarely found on the Oregon coast, was recorded at Tillamook Bay, Feb. 3 *(JBC, JO).* A Saw-whet Owl was noted at Medina, Wash., Jan. 29 *(WMH).*

**Woodpeckers, Skylarks—**ALewis' Woodpecker passed through Blaine, Jan. 21 *(LK).* A "small invasion" of Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers occurred in the Victoria area. In nearby coastal forests they are permanent residents. A very careful census of the Skylark population at Victoria was made by R. Y. Edwards and David Stirling on March 3-5. The birds were concentrated in flocks wherever food in the form of weed seeds' or frozen cabbages was available. The total count was 649, with the largest flocks numbering 213, 138, and 129. Horned Larks (48) were seen with one flock of Skylarks.

**Jays, Magpies and Dippers**—Steller's Jays were scarce on Vancouver Island. Two Black-billed Magpies wintered near Boundary Bay *(DN, GW).* A Dipper was seen on the Green River, near Black Diamond, Wash., Feb. 11 *(DW).*

**Wrens, Mockingbirds and Thrushes—**Long-billed Marsh Wrens were discovered at Victoria in December and March *(GAP, DS, RS),* and 2 were counted at Crocker Lake, Clallam Co., Wash. on March 27 *(AJE).* The Mockingbird made news in Oregon. One was seen in Portland on Jan. 12 and again on Feb. 8 *(GPM);* one seen first at Medford on March 7 was still present at the end of the month (Orville Bendure). A 4 Robin caught in a banding trap at Mountlake Terrace on March 3 proved to be a bird banded in the same yard on June 27, 1960 (Zella M. Schultz). It was a banner year for Varied Thrushes, which were present in greater than usual numbers in all low altitude parts of the Region. Hermit Thrushes were seen at Miracle Beach Park, Jan. 9 (BW), and in Vancouver, Jan. 21 *(GW).* Western Bluebirds wintered in good numbers at Victoria. Three were seen on Sauvies Island, Jan. 13 (K. C. Batchelder, *et al.)* and 2 were noted at Boundary Bay, Jan. 21 (Betty Wise, *et al.).* During the cold weather the latter half of January at Blaine, Mrs. Kline noticed a female and 2 male Western Bluebirds in her yard, obviously looking for food. She offered mountain blueberries from her freezer, which they refused. On Feb. 22 she found 3 bluebirds dead in a bird box, probably the same birds. A Townsend's Solitaire was regularly seen in a dooryard in Vancouver from Dec. 4 to March 9 *(WHH,* Kay Smith).

**Pipits, Waxwings, Shrikes, Starlings**—Water Pipits (5) were counted at Boundary Bay, Jan. 21 *(WHH),* and at LaConner, Wash., Feb. 25 *(VEC).* Bohemian Waxwings were first noted in Seattle, Jan. *7 (VEC)* where about 50 feasted on hawthorn berries for 2 weeks, and were seen again in Carkeek Park until the end of February *(DW).* They were reported also from Vancouver and Medford (Mrs. Howard Bush). A flock remained at Portland from March 8 to March 19 *(GPM).* A Northern Shrike was seen at Tulalip Harbor, Feb. 12, and another individual was noted the same day at the Skagit River flats *(DW);* 1was at Saanich, B. C., March 29 *(AJE).* Wintering populations of Starlings appeared to have approximately doubled in both Seattle and Vancouver.

**Vireos, Warblers, Meadowlarks, Blackbirds**—The uncommon Hutton's Vireo was found at Medina, Dec. 28 *(WMH)* and at Miracle Beach Park, March *17 (BW).* A few Orange-crowned, Audubon's and Townsend's Warblers wintered throughout the Region. Western Meadowlark's (100±) noted at Blaine, Dec. 28 and March 7, "all seemed to be singing" *(LK).* Red-winged and Brewer's Blackbirds wintered in some numbers; the largest counts were 300 of the former at Pitt Meadows, B. C., Feb. 4, and 350 of the latter at Sea Island, March 24. Two ***Brown-headed Cowbirds***were seen at Boundary Bay, Jan. 21 *(WHH),* and several were reported to have wintered in the Seattle area.

**Grosbeaks and Finches**—Evening Grosbeaks, in numbers of 1 to 10 were seen commonly in Phoenix, Oreg. during February and March *(RB)* although the species was considered scarce in most areas. Purple Finches were erratic and some places reported them very scarce; they were fairly common in British Columbia. A noticeable movement of House Finches took place in Seattle in March *(DW);* birds were evidently leaving for nesting territories. An Am. Goldfinch was seen at Burnaby, B. C., Jan. 14 *(WHH);* and a flock of 35 were noted in south Seattle, Jan. 21.

Sparrows—A Savannah Sparrow at Victoria, March 29 *(AM),* might have been an early migrant. Slate-colored Juncos wintered in small numbers. The rarity of the Season, the ***Harris' Sparrow****,* was taken in banding traps: 1 at Vancouver, Jan. 14 (present from early January to end of period and observed by many —Allister Muir); and 1 at Ashland, Jackson Co., Oreg., March 10 (Franklin Sturges). A White-throated Sparrow (rare) visited a bird feeder in Talent, Oreg. in mid-January (Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Daily). Several reports at Victoria were verified by A. R. Davidson. Fox Sparrows were common and widely distributed. A small concentration of Snow Buntings was at Point Roberts, March 18.

**Initialed Contributors**— *(RB)* Ralph Browning; *(VEC)* Violet E. Cannon; *(JBC)* John B. Crowell, Jr.; *(AJE)* Anthony J. Erskine; *(RYE)* R. Y. Edwards; *(WMH)* Walter M. Hagenstein; *(WHH)* Mr. and Mrs. Werner H. Hesse; *(JH)* Joseph Hicks; *(LK)* Lucile Kline; *(GPM)* Gerald P. Morsello; *(DN)* Doris Nye; *(JO)* Jim Olson; *(GAP)* G. A. Poynter; *(DS, RS)* David and Ruth Stirling; *(BW)* Betty Westerborg; *(DW)* Dick Witt; *(GW)* Gwen Wright.

*Spring Migration, 1962*

**NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN — INTERMOUNTAIN REGION**

**/ *Thomas* R. Rogers**

Aprilwas, generally speaking, a mild, warm month, with precipitation normal or less. Toward the end of the month, however, the weather had a relapse, becoming cool and wet. For example, Spokane's average temperature was only 1.1° F. higher for May than for April! Not until June did conditions become warm again. In spite of abnormal conditions of weather, there appeared not to be any marked overall change in migrational movements, with the usual fluctuations around normal arrival dates. Hand thought that the earlier migrants were affected to some extent but not later ones. The Stanleys, reporting for the Spokane Bird Club, thought that some species, particularly insect eaters were a bit late. All in all, however, no great deviations from normal seemed to have occurred. Ralph L. Hand has continued to report for the Missoula, Mont. area and C. J. Henry and Owen Vivion together reported for the National Bison Range at Moiese and the refuges south of Flathead Lake, Lake Co., Mont. Ann Ward again reported for eastern Oregon; Philip Lehenbauer, for the Columbia National Wildlife Refuge, Othello, Wash., and Ruth P. Ownbey for Pullman, Wash. Other credits are indicated in the text of the report.

**Loons, Grebes, Pelicans and Cormorants—**CommonLoons showed a peak of 26 on Ninepipe and Pablo Reservoirs, Lake Co., Mont. during late April and early May. The Western Grebe peaked at 200 on May 5 in the same locality. White Pelicans were present in the Bozeman area from April 15 on *(PDS)* and a single bird was noted at Sprague Lake near *Sprague, Wash.* on May 20 (Warren Hall & Lynn LaFave). A single ***Double-crested Cormorant***put in a very rare appearance for the latter observers at the same place and date as the pelican.

**Waterfowl—**At Columbia National Wildlife Refuge migrant waterfowl peaked at 40,500, mostly Mallards and Pintails, during the week of Feb. 25–March 3, about 2 weeks earlier than last year. Whistling Swan numbers appeared to be generally good. Numbers at the Columbia Refuge were double last year's and a peak of 100 was noted at Ninepipe Refuge, Lake Co., Mont. However, the species was scarcer at Baker, Oreg., continuing a trend of several years. Seven color-marked swans from Malheur Refuge were noted in western Montana (Owen Vivian) and 1 of the yellow-dyed birds was seen near Cove, Union Co., Oreg. A Red-dyed swan was seen in the Baker area on April 11-12. Canada Goose numbers appeared good in central Washington, with 4000 at St. Andrews on April 7 (Jim Acton) and double the usual numbers at Columbia Refuge. This appeared to be offset by a reduction to about half the normal population at the refuges in Lake County, Mont., thought to be a result of over-harvest during the past hunting season. Four White-fronted Geese were seen at Reardan, Wash. on April 20 *(LL),* and 3 at Columbia Refuge, April 29—May 5 constituted the first spring record for the refuge. Duck movements were probably normal for most species, although the refuge at Othello noted markedly reduced numbers there, apparently because of the mild conditions during late winter. Redheads were up in the lower Flathead Valley, Lake Co., Mont. and an increase in Pintails at Othello was an exception to the trend there. Two thousand Red-breasted Mergansers at Ennis Lake, Madison Co., Mont. (P. D. Skaar) were probably no more apt to draw comment than the 2 drakes near *Missoula* (Robert S. Hoffman, *fide RLH)* and the single bird at *Sprague Lake, Wash. (JA)*

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**Hawks**—Very few sightings of Sharp-shinned and Cooper's Hawks were reported. Two late records of Rough-legged Hawks were singles near Spokane, April 21 *(LL),* and Edwall, Wash., April 29 *(JA).* Both Golden and Bald Eagles were down in numbers at Columbia Refuge and the Marsh Hawk seemed unusually scarce at Missoula. A Peregrine Falcon was noted at Ennis Lake in Montana *(PDS).*

**Pheasants, Cranes—**Henryreported excellent survival of Ring-necked Pheasants in spite of the severe winter and estimated about 2000 birds on the refuges in the lower Flathead Valley. The earliest record of Sandhill Cranes was of 22 on March 31 in Lincoln County, Wash. (Gary Lancaster) and the highest number was 350 at St. Andrews, Wash. on April *7 (JA)* The species was first noted in western Montana on May 13 at Ennis Lake and Belgrade *(PDS).*

**Shorebirds and Gulls—**These birds appeared to move through the Region in good numbers, with a generous sprinkling of rarities. Single ***Willets***were identified at Reardan, Wash. *(LL)* and west of Missoula, Mont. *(RSH, fide RLH).* Believed to be the first record for Washington was a ***White-rumped Sandpiper***at Reardan on May 20 *(IA and WH & LL).* A Dunlin was noted on three different dates in May at Reardan, Wash. *(JA, WH)* and on May 13 at Lake Helena near Helena, Mont. (C. V. Davis). About 150 Am. Avocets were counted on Pablo and Ninepipe Reservoirs during April. A few Franklin's and Bonaparte's Gulls again showed up at Reardan and Sprague Lakes in eastern Washington. More remarkable was 1 near *Missoula,* at almost exactly the same location at which one was seen last year during spring migration. Two hundred Franklin's Gulls were at Ninepipe on May 18. The Caspian Tern was first noted on May 14 at Columbia Refuge.

**Doves and Owls—**Althougha few Mourning Doves wintered in eastern Washington, the spring influx was late, with flocks beginning to appear the second week of April (WH & *LL).* Short-eared Owls appeared not to have made any mass flights, as only a few reports came in, for eastern Washington, around Missoula and in the Bozeman area. A few Burrowing Owls were noted in eastern Washington and on March 23 near Baker, Oreg.

**Swifts and Hummingbirds—**Vaux'sSwift was reported only from Washington and Oregon, with the earliest record, 2 birds at Fan Lake, Pend Oreille ,Co., Wash., on April 29 (IVH). Large numbers of White-throated Swifts were at Sun Pakes State Park, western Lincoln Co., Wash. on April 7 *(JA).* Acolony of this species, possibly a new colony, was found near Odessa, Wash., the first record of the species in Lincoln County *(WH).* Black-chinned Hummingbirds were noted only at Spokane and Pullman. The species was, a few years ago, noted regularly at Missoula, but seems to have disappeared from that locality. Rufous Hummingbirds seemed scarce in western Montana, but apparently were in normal numbers elsewhere. Hummingbirds were about on time in spite of cool, rainy weather.

**Woodpeckers and Flycatchers—**TheLewis' Woodpecker that wintered at Bozeman left sometime between May 6 and 13. A red-breasted individual of the Yellow-bellied Sapsucker was seen near Wenatchee Lake, Chelan Co., Wash. on May 20 (Zella M. Schultz). Marked contrast was shown in arrival times of Traill's Flycatcher between the western and eastern parts of the Region: Baker, Oreg., April 28; Spokane, May 11; Missoula, June 2 (15-year average is May 31), and Bozeman, June 3. A movement of Least Flycatchers was noted on May 20 at Willow Creek, Gallatin Co., Mont. and large numbers of Dusky or Hammond's were present in the foothills near Bozeman on the 24th *(PDS).*

**Nutcrackers and Nuthatches—**Clark's Nutcracker was decidedly scarce. Eastern Washington furnished records of only 2 birds and the species was noted once at Sumpter, Oreg. A pair nested in the Bozeman cemetery (Neil Martin, *fide PDS).* Red-breasted Nuthatches continued scarce in eastern Washington, but appeared at Baker, Oreg. after being absent all winter.

**Wrens, Thrushes and Kinglets—**The, Canyon Wren was noted for the third consecutive year along the Madison River in Montana *(PDS).* Mountain Bluebirds continued scarce at Missoula. Hand noted no more than a half dozen birds all spring and none before May 1. A Golden-crowned Kinglet seen on March 31 at Turnbull Refuge near Cheney, Wash. was the first record of the species for the refuge *(TR).*

**Pipits, Waxwings and Warblers—**WaterPipits were first noted in eastern Washington on March 29, a very early date (WH & *LL).* Records of Cedar Waxwings were almost nonexistent. A group of 6 appeared at Baker on May 25 and a flock of 12 came to Vee Nealey's and Connie Smedley's feeding station near Spokane on the 28th. A female ***Myrtle Warbler***was collected near Lolo, Missoula Co., Mont. on May 15 *(RSH).*

**Blackbirds—**Twomale Bobolinks at *Sprague, Wash.* were unusual, since there are few records of the species in eastern Washington *(JA).* A notable influx of Western Meadowlarks occurred at Bozeman on April 1 *(PDS).* About 80 Red-winged Blackbirds, about half of them females, were noted at Saltese Marsh near Spokane on Feb. 2, an early date *(TR).* Large numbers of Brewer's Blackbirds were noted at Bozeman on April 6 *(PDS).* Brown-headed Cowbirds were very common in the Lake Wenatchee area, May 19-20. The species was apparently absent from this area until about 4 years ago *(ZMS).*

**Finches**—Evening Grosbeaks reached a height of abundance at Missoula about June 1 and were still present in numbers on June 5. On the same date the species was still in the valley at Baker, Oreg. A Cassin's Finch with a black bib like that of a House Sparrow was reported at Spokane *(VN & CS).* Red Crossbills remained scarce except in the 'Bozeman area. Vesper Sparrows were arriving in late March at Baker and Spokane and in late April at Bozeman *(PDS).* One at Missoula on April 3 was very early for that locality. The first record for the National Bison Range was on April 17. The Grasshopper Sparrow was noted as more common than usual at the latter locality. Six were noted at Four Lakes and several at Sprague, Wash. *(LL).* Comparative dates

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for arrival of Savannah Sparrows are: Baker, Oreg. and eastern Washington, late March; Missoula, April 18, and Bozeman, May 13 *(PDS).* A Clay-colored Sparrow collected at Missoula was the first recorded for Montana west of the Divide *(RLH & RSH).* Gambel's Sparrows were migrating between April *16 (1* bird near Spokane—TR) and May 23 (Baker, Oreg.). ***Mountain White-crowns***were identified at Baker on May 26 and 31 and Hand observed 2 White-crowns that were definitely *not* Gambel's at Missoula on May 24. A generous sprinkling of Golden-crowned Sparrows showed up in eastern Washington (WH & *LL,* Ruth Ownbey, Spokane Bird Club, *ZMS);* possibly this correlates with strong southwest winds during the period. Lincoln's Sparrow was first seen at Baker on April 28, the only date when it was noted at Spokane *(VN & CS).* At Bozeman, the only other locality reporting the species, it appeared on May 30 *(PDS).* A very few Lapland Longspurs passed through Missoula, where a small movement of these birds appears to have become an established fact. A male Snow Bunting still at Missoula on March 27 appeared to be in breeding plumage.

*[No contributors were acknowledged.]*

*Spring Migration, 1962*

**GREAT BASIN, CENTRAL ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION**

**/ Dr. Oliver K. Scott**

April and May were mostly wet and cold, although a generalization for this Region is difficult. For instance, Malheur in the eastern Oregon sagebrush plains, where the winter snows in the Steens Mountains produce its water, had high winds and dry weather, evaporating much of the snow. Thus the run-off will not be as predicted. Harney Lake at Malheur has finally entirely dried up. Farther east in the Great Basin and Central Rockies the weather has been wet and either broke the moisture records or came close to it. Most correspondents report the weather as just plain miserable since much of the moisture is in the form of wet snow. Durango, as usual, is an exception, its weather being tied more to the Southwest, a much drier area *(OR).* In general, the perching birds have been slower to appear this year and perhaps there were fewer of them *(LMB).* The effects of the moisture will be most beneficial to the great refuges of the Great Basin and their waterfowl populations. They wax fair ecstatic about the flow of the Bear River, responsible for the great Bear River Marshes Refuge at the north end of the Great Salt Lake. It is flowing as it did before the country was so heavily overgrazed. In fact, some Canada Goose nests were flooded out, giving fewer broods than last year-415 instead of 440 *(RDJ).* No correspondent reported any waves of migrants. In the northern Central Rockies of Wyoming there was no cold front of any significance during the critical period of the last 2 weeks of April and the first 3 weeks of May. Awave of migrants, to be noticed, requires a cold front to bring the birds down and stop them.

**Herons—**ALittle Blue Heron was seen at Lower Klamath Lake in south-central Oregon on May 31 (Mr. & Mrs. Kimball). This is the first record, for this area.

**Swans—**Withexcellent water conditions in eastern Nevada and elsewhere, the Trumpeters have been moving about. Three pairs were seen on the upper Humboldt River and there were fewer than that on Ruby Lakes Refuge (Clair Aldous).

**Geese—**GeneCrawford reported 51 nests of the Canada Goose at the Snake River Refuge in western Idaho—the same as last year. This refuge is administered with Deer Flat Refuge and is to be extended to protect the geese nesting grounds on islands in the river.

**Hawks**—Dennis Carter had a Black Hawk on the Virginia River south of Springdale near Zion Park, Utah, May 7. This is the first record for Utah. He saw this bird repeatedly and by May 24 there were a pair; perhaps a breeding record for Utah!

**Cranes—**Therewere 500 Sandhills at Grand Junction the second week of April—more than anyone can remember *(EBC).*

**Shorebirds—**A Stilt Sandpiper was seen for 6 days in early May *(DE)* at Klamath Marsh. This **is** the first occurrence reported from that area. Seven Am. Golden Plover were seen at Cheyenne on May 19 *(Mrs. RDH),* a rare spring record.

**Owls**—The number of Horned Owls in the area of Malheur is increasing and so is the rodent population. For the second year a man-made Horned Owl's nest was occupied at refuge headquarters. On May 31, Kridler mist-netted a Flammulated Owl at Malheur, a rare bird in Oregon. At Monte Vista Refuge in southern Colorado it is common; C. R. Bryant reported a maximum of 6 during this period.

**Swallows—**OnMay 13 the Utah Audubon Society saw 11 male and 3 female Purple Martins at Utah Lake, in central Utah. This is a large number for a rare bird *(GLK).*

**Starlings—**The Starling steadily increases everywhere. Stewart Murie at Parowan, southeastern Utah, had them breeding for the first time.

**Warblers—**Virginia'sWarblers, although common enough in the Colorado Rockies, is virtually unknown to the north in Wyoming, but Mrs. Lambertsen had one on May 12 at Rawlins and there was one in Cheyenne, May 28 *(Mrs. RDH).* The Bay-breasted Warbler, thought to be casual in Wyoming, was

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seen by the Wiards in Cheyenne on May 19. There was a Chestnut-sided Warbler in Casper's Audubon Park for 10 days, starting on May 12 *(Mrs. LCR & OKS).* This bird is thought to be casual in Wyoming, but this may represent only local ignorance, for the species may be far more common. (For so few observers covering so large a territory it is remarkable how much is known.) Mrs. Rognstad at the same place, had a Worm-eating starting on May 11 and remaining for a week, for the first state record and probably the second record for the Rocky Mountain Region.

**Oriole**—A Scott's Oriole was seen in Salt Lake City on April 30 *(BW)—*veryfar north for this bird.

**Grosbeaks**—There was a Cardinal at Cheyenne, May 19 (Mrs. *RDH);* there are few records for Wyoming. On May 13 there was a Blue Grosbeak at Torrington in eastern Wyoming *(RCR)* —a rare bird in the Region. Rose-breasted Grosbeaks were reported from west of Casper, May *7 (OKS),* and in eastern Wyoming at the junction of the Chugwater and Laramie Rivers, May 18 *(OKS & RCR).* Another was seen at Grand Junction, May 27-28 *(LG),* a new species for that area of western Colorado.

**Contributors**— *(OR),* Oppie Reames; *(LMB),* L. M. Baylor; *(RDJ),* Robert D. Johnson; *(DE),* Dick Evans; Mrs. *(RDH),* Mrs. Robert D. Hanesworth; *(GLK),* Gleb L. Kashin; Mrs. *(LCR),* Mrs. Louis C. Rognstad; *(OKS),* Oliver K. Scott; *(BW),* Bert Webb; *(RCR),* Richard C. Reitz; *(LG),* Lorna Gustafson; *(EBC),* Edith B. Carman.

*Spring Migration, 1962*

**NORTHERN PACIFIC COAST REGION**

**/ Bob and Elsie Boggs**

The season was cool and late with several periods of gale force winds reaching up to 75 miles per hour. For the most part the migration was a steady and uneventful flow.

**Loons, Grebes, Herons**—Arctic Loons were scarce at Victoria, B. C., with only small flocks seen in late May. A large flock of 76 Red-necked Grebes was observed at Nanaimo on Vancouver Island, April 3 *(AJE).*Western Grebes (1000±) remained at Drayton Harbour, near Blaine, Wash. until May 12, and 2 seen on the ocean at Three Arch Rocks in Oregon on June 3 were extremely late *(JBC, HJ).* The only Green Herons reported were from Pitt Meadows, B. C.

**Geese and Ducks**—Only a few Whistling Swans were seen. Thousands of Canada Geese passed over Victoria, April 30 (Mrs. Bousfield), the last date the birds were noted in the Region, although 40 Canada Geese *(minima)* were seen at Miracle Beach on Vancouver Island, May 12 *(BW).*Black Brant

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remained until April 21, when 50 were seen at Seattle *(BB, EB)* and 2500 on Willapa Bay *(O.A.S.).* White-fronted Geese were found at Pitt Meadows, April 22; Point Roberts, April 29; and at Victoria, May 5 *(DS, RS).* Snow Geese were seen at Sea Island, near Vancouver, B. C., March 24; at Drayton Harbour, April 3; at Point Roberts, April 15; and at Victoria, May 9 *(TB).* Two Gadwalls were noted at Burnaby, B. C., May 13 *(GW).* Blue-winged and Cinnamon Teal were slightly above last year's count. A pair of European Widgeon was seen at Victoria, April 21 *(GAP).* Wood Ducks appeared at Squamish, B. C., April 14 *(AJE);* and at Comox Lake on Vancouver Island, April 26 *(DG).* A pair of Redheads remained in Vancouver until May 9. Nine Ring-necked Ducks were counted on Wolf Lake on Vancouver Island, April 1 *(DG, BW'),* and migrating birds were seen at Agassiz, B. C., April 8 and 15 *(AJE).* They were last seen at Vancouver, May 9. About 25 scaup were noted on Tillamook Bay, June 3 *(JBC, HJ).* A pair of Buffleheads appeared at Harrison Hot Springs, B. C., May 29 *(GM).* Six Oldsquaws were counted at Willapa Bay, April 21 *(JBC, JO).* Harlequin Ducks Winter regularly on the Oregon coast; some late individuals were seen at Harris Beach and S. H. Boardman State Parks, May 14 and May 20 *(RB).* Extremely late were 8 seen at Tillamook Bay, June 3 *(JBC, HJ).* A flock of 100 Ruddy Ducks in Drayton Harbour, April 5, was "a large flock" compared to any A. J. Erskine had ever seen in that area. Red-breasted Mergansers (125) were present at Vancouver, May 4 (Doris Nye).

**Eagles and Ospreys**—An immature Golden Eagle was observed diving at Mallards on a small pond northeast of Comox *(AJE).* An adult bird was seen at 1900 ft. altitude near Black Creek, also on Vancouver Island *(DG, BW, et al.).* British Columbia furnished one more record: a single individual at Vancouver, April 21. Single Bald Eagles were noted at Sauvies Island, April 7 *(JBC, JO),* and at Willapa Bay, April 21 *(O.A.S.),* but 8 were seen in British Columbia on May 26 *(DS, RS).* The earliest arrival date reported for the Osprey was April 8 at Victoria *(TB)* and Comox *(DG).*

**Mountain Quail**—"Several trips into Mountain Quail habitat yielded only one calling male. Residents in the area reported this species scarce" *(RS, DS).*

**Cranes and Rails**—Sandhill Crane's records were notable; 2, Pitt Meadows, April 1 and 20; 1, north of Medford, Oreg., April 5 (Walt Cavanough); 12, Sauvies Island, April 7 *(JBC, JO);* 2, Sidney, B. C., May 9 *(DS, RS);* and 3, Black Creek, May 27 *(DG).* The Sora arrived in the Black Creek area on May 4 *(DG).*

**Shorebirds**—The shorebird migration was about as usual. Semipalmated Plovers had arrived at Long Beach, Wash. by April 21 *(JBC, O.A.S.).* Am. Golden Plovers, Black-bellied Plovers, Ruddy Turn-stones, Wandering Tattlers and Pectoral Sandpipers were reported from Victoria *(ARD, et al.).* Black-bellied Plovers were seen at Point Roberts, April 15; and at Willapa Bay, April 21. An unusual sight record was a ***Long-billed Curlew***at Agassiz, B. C., on May 27 *(GM).* A high count of Whimbrels was, *78* at Copalis, Wash., May 20 (Paul Newcomb). A late date for the species is June 3 at Cape Meares along the Oregon coast *(JBC, HJ).* A late Wandering Tattler was seen early on the morning of May 20 at Harris Beach State Park, Oreg. *(RB).* A Willet (rare) was photographed in the Hoover Lakes area, north of Medford, May 21 *(JH).* A Knot (uncommon) was identified on Sea Island, May 19 *(GW).* Dunlins were seen for the first time in several years near Medford *(JH).* A ***Semipalmated Sandpiper***was carefully identified at Drayton Harbour, April *7 (DD, WHH).* ***Wilson's Phalaropes***at Victoria *(ARD)* and Comox *(DS, RS, B*W, *et al.)* were the first records for Vancouver Island for many years. Two were seen on Sea Island *(GW, et al.).* On April 27, a cold day with snow and high winds, a female Northern Phalarope was sheltering at Victoria *(DS, RS).*

**Jaegers, Gulls, Terns, Alcids**—A Parasitic Jaeger was at Victoria, May 9 *(GAP).* Ten Glaucous Gulls were identified at Long Beach, Wash., April 21 (Harriet Randolph, *et al.),* and 2 at Garibaldi, Oreg., June 3 *(JBC, HD.* Two Glaucous-winged Gulls were seen on Nicomen Slough, near Diroske, well above the head of tide on the Fraser River, April 8 *(AJE).* Mew Gulls were noted on the late date of June 3 at Tillamook Bay *(JBC, HJ).* Thousands of Bonaparte's Gulls in breeding plumage were seen on the ferry from Seattle to Victoria, May 4 *(ZMS);* and 3 were photographed in the Hoover Lakes area, May 20 *(JH).* Common Terns (200+) were seen about a mile off Victoria, May 4, and 4 Tufted Puffins were seen off Port Townsend, Wash. on the same day *(ZMS).*

**Pigeons, Swifts, Hummingbirds**—Band-tailed Pigeons were scattered in very small numbers and were not seen in Portland until April 26 *(GPM).*

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Black Swifts were seen at Medina, Wash., May 19 *(WMH);* no others were reported. Rufous Hummingbird's reached Tillamook Bay, March 10 *(O.A.S.).* The main flight of hummingbirds occurred in late March and early April.

**Flycatchers—**An interesting record for Western Oregon is the sighting of an ***Eastern Kingbird***in the Hoover Lakes area on May 30 *(RB);* unusual also was one found at Fitt Meadows, May 27. A Western Kingbird arrived in the Rogue River Valley on April 21; single individuals were seen at Victoria, May 10 *(DS, RS);* and at Nehalem, Oreg., June 3 *(JBC, HJ).* An ***Eastern Phoebe***was seen on the Rogue River, near Medford, May 27 (no details—*JH*, *fide* Alderson). Traill's Flycatchers arrived at Burnaby Lake in British Columbia on May 13; they were scarce and/or very late in most of the Region. A Hammond's Flycatcher was noted at 2500 ft. altitude at Black Creek, May 20 *(DG, DS).* Three Dusky Flycatchers were found on Bowen Island, northeast of Vancouver, May 28. Western Flycatchers arrived on April 17 at Mountlake Terrace, Wash. *(ZMS),* and Victoria *(DS).* The Olive-sided Flycatcher was first seen in Portland, May 8 *(GPM);* elsewhere it arrived much later.

**Swallows, Wrens, Catbirds—**The earliest Violet-green Swallow was one at Carkeek Park in Seattle, March 15 (Dick Witt). A Tree Swallow was noted at Medina, Feb. 16 *(WMH).* Barn Swallows were seen looking over a nesting site on Bainbridge Island, April 13 (Mrs. J. I. Colwell, *fide VEC).* ***Purple Martins***were seen at Willapa Bay, April 21 *(JBC, O.A.S.);* it is highly unusual to find these birds on the Washington coast. House Wrens arrived in Portland, April 24 *(GPM).* The Catbird arrived at Pitt Meadows, May 27.

**Mockingbirds and Thrushes—**A Mockingbird noted at Medford during March and April was unusual (Mrs. Orville Bendure). Varied Thrushes were last seen at Seattle, April *17 (BB, EB),* and at Portland, May 3 *(GPM).* Swainson's Thrushes arrived on time (earliest date, May 10, Seattle, *BB, EB).* For the first time in 7 years there were no Western Bluebirds at the home of Bob Adams, north of Bothell, Wash. *(fide ZMS).* This was only evidence of the disaster caused to this species by the cold spells of last winter and this spring. Joseph Hicks saw none at Medford, and Ralph Browning discovered 7 dead birds in 2 bird boxes east of Medford, April 8.

**Kinglets, Vireos, Warblers—**A heavy Ruby-crowned Kinglet migration was reported at Miracle Beach Park, April 18 (York Edwards, *et al.),* and one seen at Portland, May 4, was the last for that locality *(GPM).* No Hutton's Vireos were reported. An unprecedented early arrival date for the Solitary Vireo for Jackson County, Oreg., was April 5 at Phoenix *(RB).* An early Red-eyed Vireo was found at Pitt Meadows, May 21. The warbler migration was fairly good. Orange-crowned Warblers began arriving on April 5 and were common by the first of May. The first Nashville Warbler arrived at Medford,April 26 *(JH).* Almost 3 weeks earlier than usual were 2 Yellow Warblers seen on Sauvies Island, April *7 (JBC, JO).* Myrtle Warblers (30) were found on Barnston Island, near Vancouver, April 28. Audubon's Warblers were scarcer than usual on Vancouver Island. An *Am. Redstart* was seen on the Rogue River near Medford in May *(fide JH).*

**Blackbirds, Orioles, Tanagers—**A Yellow-headed Blackbird (uncommon) was observed at Pitt Meadows, May 21 *(GW).* Bullock's Orioles were noted in the Rogue River Valley, April 25 (W. Burgoyne, Mrs. Howard Bush), and at Portland, May 21 *(GPM).* Western Tanagers arrived very late at Seattle. A very early arrival date for the Black-headed Grosbeak was April 10 in the Rogue River Valley (Mrs. Leroy Thompkins). Two Lazuli Buntings (rare) were seen at Pitt Meadows, May 27 *(GW).*

**Finches and Sparrows—**Pine Siskins appeared to be more abundant than in the last few years in both western Washington and Oregon. Savannah Sparrows began to arrive the last of March; 62 were present in one field at Pitt Meadows, April 28. A pair of Vesper Sparrows made news in Vancouver, May 3 *(DD).* A Slate-colored Junco remained in a Seattle yard until March 31 *(BB, EB).* Chipping Sparrows arrived early: Portland, April 12 *(GPM);* Squamish, B. C., April 20 *(AJE);* and Medina, April 24 *(WMH).* Although not noted until April 13 at Miracle Beach Park, White-crowned Sparrows were very numerous after that date *(BW),* and 35 were counted at Point Roberts, April 29. White-crowned Sparrows *(gambelii* race) were seen at Mountlake Terrace, May 1 *(ZMS),* and left Seattle, May 6 *(VEC).* Golden-crowned Sparrows were well distributed in migration, and most of the Fox Sparrows passed through in April. A ***White-throated Sparrow***was caught and banded by Dorothy Bradley in North Vancouver on May 14. Lincoln's Sparrows were seen on Sea Island, April 7; at Pitt Meadows, April 27; and Vancouver, April 28; and at Miracle Beach Park, May 4.

The spring migration added up to a rather unspectacular season, with few rarities, and more late arrivals than early ones,

**Contributors** (sectional editors' names in boldface) **.—George Alderson** (northwest Oregon); *(BB, EB)* Bob and Elsie Boggs; *(TB)* T. Briggs; *(RB)* **Ralph Browning** (southwest Oregon); *(VEC)* Violet E. Cannon; *(JBC)* John B. Crowell, Jr.; *(ARD)* A. R. Davidson; *(DD)* Doug Dow; *(AJE)* Anthony J. Erskine; *(DG)* David Guthrie; *(WMH)* Walter M. Hagenstein; *(WHH)* **Mr. and Mrs. Werner H. Hesse** (British Columbia); *(JH)* Joseph Hicks; William Hughes; *(HJ)* Horace Jeter; *(GM)* George McKay; *(GPM)* Gerald P. Morsello; *(JO)* Jim Olson; *(GAP)* G. A. Poynter; *(ZMS)* Zella M. Schultz; *(DS, RS)* **David and Ruth Stirling** (Vancouver Island); *(BW)* Betty Westerborg; *(GW)* Gwen Wright; *(O.A.S.)* Oregon Audubon Society.

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*The Nesting Season, 1962*

**NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN — INTERMOUNTAIN REGION**

**/ Thomas H. Rogers**

Theweather for the Region, seemingly usually unusual, was no exception this past summer. It can be summed up as cool and dry in eastern Washington and at the National Bison Range, Moiese, Mont. and cool and wet in the mountains farther east. Few days saw the thermometer go as high as 90°, although June at Spokane showed a range from 34° to 90°! The abnormal coolness appeared to retard nesting and cut down production of young of a few species, but in general the Region appeared to have a reasonably good nesting season. Growth of vegetation was favored and supposedly there will be ample food supplies. Ralph L. Hand continues to report for the Missoula, Mont. area; C. J. Henry and refuge personnel are responsible for reports from the National Bison Range and for Ninepipe Refuge, Lake Co., Mont. and Philip A.Lehenbauer reported for Columbia National Wildlife Refuge, Othello, Wash. Credit for other observations is given in the text of the report.

**Pelicans, Herons—**WhitePelicans were more in the news for the Region than usual: besides their expected occurrence in south central Montana, 13 were noted in Benton County, Wash. (Warren Hall) and 2 spent the summer at Ninepipe Refuge, Lake Co., Mont. (C. J. Henry). The population of Great Blue Herons was up at Columbia Wildlife Refuge, although no nesting colony was present. Black-crowned Night Herons were reported only from the latter refuge, where the birds were common visitors.

**Waterfowl—**Trumpeter Swans were observed at Ennis Lake in Montana. Canada Goose production dropped at Ninepipe Refuge *(CJH),* but the small, semi-domesticated flock at the Bison Range showed a sharp increase, with *7* broods containing an estimated

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30 goslings. The early nesting success of ducks, particularly Mallards, at Columbia Refuge appeared to be hampered by the cool, wet weather but the late hatch was excellent. Blue-winged and Cinnamon Teal apparently nested in about a 3:1 ratio at the refuge and probably did as well or better than last year. These species together were the second most common nesters there and the Blue-winged continued common in the Missoula area. A Hooded Merganser's deserted nest, containing 4 eggs, was found at the Bison Range (Bob Schneider, *fide CJH).*

**Hawks and Eagles—**TheRed-tailed Hawk showed an increased summer population and excellent nesting success at Columbia Refuge. The Golden Eagle continued to decrease at the Bison Range. No active nests and only 2 young on the wing were noted. The species was reported elsewhere only from the Bozeman area *(PDS).*

**Pheasants and Partridges—**Unfavorable weather interfered with early nesting of Ring-necked Pheasants at Columbia Refuge, despite a large breeding population. A possible decrease was reported from the Bison Range, but Chukars there appeared to have made a good recovery from losses during the severe winter preceding. Production of Chukars at Columbia Refuge was considered only fair. Hand reported some remarkable behavior of a pair of Gray Partridges that supposedly had young nearby. One bird put on a "crippled bird" performance and, when this did not succeed, the other bird, hitherto hidden in the grass, sprang 2 or 3 feet into the air, turned a somersault and landed on its feet. This antic was repeated 3 or 4 times in rapid succession.

**Cranes and Shorebirds**—Two small Sandhill Crane chicks, perhaps 5 days old, were seen on June 3 at Ennis Lake *(PDS).* The sprinkling of northern-breeding shorebirds was largely routine. There were a few June records: in eastern Washington, Greater Yellowlegs (3) at Reardan, June 23 *(WH)* and the Lesser in late June *(S.B.C.),* while a female Northern Phalarope in breeding plumage at Reardan on June 23-24 was anything but routine *(WH, S.B.C.).* The only report of a June appearance for western Montana was of a Greater Yellowlegs at Missoula on the 26th. Species noted in July, in addition to both yellowlegs, were Solitary Sandpiper (July 8, Missoula), Baird's and Least Sandpipers, Long-billed Dowitcher, Semipalmated and Western Sandpipers (the latter first on June 30) and Northern Phalarope (perhaps the same bird as in June).

**Gulls and Terns**—Over 3000 Ring-billed Gulls were noted at Soap Lake, Grant Co., Wash. on June 18 ( Jim Acton) and several thousand were seen at nearby Lenore and Alkali Lakes on the same date and in July (Lynn LaFave & *WH).* A few Bonaparte's Gulls again appeared at Reardan, Wash. *(LL & WH)* and a single Franklin's was seen there on June 2 *(JA).* Two Forster's Terns were seen at Nine Mile on the Spokane River downstream from Spokane, where the species is seldom seen *(WH).* The Caspian Tern was observed upon several occasions in eastern Washington: at Alkali Lake *(LL, WH);* and O'Sullivan Lake, Grant Co. *(JA);* in Benton County *(WH);* at Nine Mile (Stephen & Margaret Stanley, *JA)* and occasionally at Columbia Refuge, where numbers showed an increase.

**Doves,** **Owls, Goatsuckers, Hummingbirds—**Mourning Dove populations appeared to be ample, except at Columbia Refuge, where both nesting population and migrant numbers were down significantly. An adult and 2 grown young of the Barred Owl were observed for several days near Shuswap Lake Park, southern British Columbia. The species is a recent arrival there and is quite scarce (David Stirling). A nesting pair of the Burrowing Owl was observed during the summer near Geiger Field, southwest of Spokane *(S.B.C.).* A nest of the Short-eared Owl, containing 7 eggs, was found on May 3 at the Bison Range. The first Common Nighthawk of the spring (or summer?) at Bozeman was noted on June *7 (PDS).* One of this species was flushed from a nest containing 2 *eggs* on June 22 near Missoula. At least 6 of the seldom-observed Poorwill were seen near Scotsman Lake, Pend Oreille Co., Wash. *(WH & LL).* Few or no reports of hummingbirds came from western Montana, but numbers seemed to be normal in eastern Washington. The Broad-tailed Hummingbird was noted on two occasions in July at Spokane (Vee Nealey & Connie Smedley).

**Woodpeckers**—A Yellow-shafted Flicker was seen in the Bridger Mountains north of Bozeman, Aug. 11, for the first time in several years (C. V. Davis). Frequent sightings of the ordinarily scarce Pileated Woodpecker were made at the Bison Range, suggesting an unusually successful nesting season there. At the Range Bob Schneider banded 18 young Lewis' Woodpeckers in 5 nests. A "Red-breasted' Sapsucker was seen on Signal Peak, Yakima Co., Wash. on June 20 *(LL).* At the same place and date 4 of the seldom-reported Williamson's Sapsuckers were noted *(LL).* Several sightings were obtained for the Black-backed and the Northern Three-toed Woodpeckers in Stevens and Pend Oreille Counties in Washington *WH, LL).*

**Flycatchers—**As a sequel to earlier reports from this Region of Western Kingbirds nesting by power pole transformers, David Stirling wrote that he has seen a number of the nests so located in the dry interior of British Columbia. From eastern Canada has come a somewhat similar report from Mary Knight, who for four successive years watched a pair of this species raise a brood in a nest on top of such a transformer in southern Quebec. By way of contrast, the species has been noted for 5 or 6 years nesting in eaves troughs of one of the residences at the Bison Range. The Ash-throated Flycatcher, unusual in the intermountain region of Washington, was noted 4 times in June, 3 times in Yakima County and once in Klickitat County *(LL).*

**Swallows and Jays—**The cold early summer appeared to retard nesting of Violet-green and Tree Swallows at Spokane and seemed to affect nesting success, as several cases of the former species deserting were reported. Oddly, 2 young Tree Swallows were noted out of the nest near Spokane on the early date of June 25 *(TR).* A very abundant nesting population of Cliff Swallows at Columbia Refuge appeared to have had excellent nesting success. Clark's Nutcracker was noted only in Pend Oreille County, northeastern Washington and in the Bozeman area. The Common Raven is becoming notably more common near Missoula, apparently because of increased use of nearby fields as dumping grounds for dead cats and dogs!

**Chickadees and Nuthatches**—The Salmo Pass area in Pend Oreille County, Wash. furnished concentrations of species in these groups, when visited by Acton, Hall and LaFave. Some 75 Mountain Chickadees were counted, plus a few Boreal Chickadees, a dozen Chestnut-backed Chickadees and perhaps 50 Red-breasted Nuthatches on Aug. 4. The same area yielded about 60 of the Chestnut-backed on June 14 *(WH* & *LL).* Red-breasted Nuthatches continued scarce in the Spokane area.

**Wrens and Thrushes**—A number of Bewick's Wrens were observed near Granger and White Swan, Yakima Co., Wash. This is the only colony of the species in the intermountain region of Washington *(LL).* Western Bluebirds, noted in eastern Washington, were considered scarce and the Mountain Bluebird, also observed in western Montana, was likewise scantily reported. Hand did not see a single bluebird of either species at Missoula after May 31.

**Waxwings, Starlings and Warblers**—While Cedar Waxwings appeared to be in normal numbers in eastern Washington, they were unusually scarce at Missoula. Starlings appeared to be continuing their winning streak. They were noted as "abundant, becoming a real pest" and having numerous hatchings in eastern Washington and as overrunning the camp ground at Yakima State Park, Wash. (Bob & Elsie Boggs). A nest of the Nashville Warbler, containing 5 small young, was found on June 12 at the Turn-water Campground, about 10 miles north of Leavenworth, Chelan Co., Wash. *(BB & EB).* The Northern Waterthrush was found breeding along Harvey Creek and Sullivan Lake, *Pend Oreille Co., Wash. (WH & LL).* On the other hand, the species has not been noted by Ralph Hand (no pun intended) in the Missoula vicinity since 1956. Henry reported the Yellow-breasted Chat as very common at the Bison Range this summer.

**Finches and Sparrows**—Evening Grosbeaks tarried in the valley at Missoula up to July 23 and then disappeared. The usual pattern is for the species to depart abruptly about mid-June and gradually appear again in late July. The weather conceivably might have been responsible. Cassin's Finch was reported nesting as early as March at Spokane, where numbers appeared to be up *(S.B.C.).* Numbers of the House Finch, Pine Siskin and Am. Goldfinch apparently were greater there also, but at Missoula the latter two species showed a distinct decrease. Red Crossbills, although scarce, at least were noted occasionally, in eastern Washington, in the Bozeman area *(PDS)* and in Ravalli County, Mont. *(RLH).* The only remarkable record for Fringillids was that of an adult male ***White-throated Sparrow****,* observed within 10 feet at Tumwater Campground, Chelan Co., Wash. on June 13 *(BB & EB).*

*[No contributors were acknowledged.]*

*The Nesting Season, 1962*

**GREAT BASIN, CENTRAL ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION.**

**/ Dr. Oliver K. Scott**

The wet phase that started in the Fall of 1961 continued throughout this period. The only real change has been in the vegetation, owing to overgrazing; this change has been tremendous, from waist-high native grasses and running streams to semiarid sage-brush and dry washes with imported cheat grass. The moisture increase has grown high grass this season and increased the pairs of nesting ducks. Flooding has caused nest losses and many very late broods. Figures on this year's hatch have not yet been received. In southern Utah and particularly southwestern Colorado conditions are drier than usual. The usual summer showers did not materialize. R. G. McCaskie has submitted many new records and distribution extensions from northeastern California, an area that extends over the Sierra into the Great Basin.

**Loons**—A Common Loan was seen at Bear River Marshes on July 16 *(RDJ)—*amost unusual bird at the Refuge this season.

**Swans**—We have little information except that no young were produced at Ruby Lakes, Nev., according to Donald Lewis, the new refuge manager.

**Ducks**—The breeding season in the Klamath Basin, Oreg.–Calif. state line, was much delayed by cold, dry weather. There was a 5 per cent drop in total waterfowl production, but the late hatch may add to the total count *(EJO'N).* Bear River Marshes, Utah, reported double last year's nesting ducks. A sampling showed nesting ducks: Gadwall 34%; Redhead 17%; Cinnamon Teal 15%; Mallard 14%; Pintail 8%; Shoveler 4%. This is an unusual number of Pintails—normally the most common migrant, but almost absent as a breeding bird. There were a few Green-winged Teal nests, unusual for Bear River. Am. Coot continued to be a plague with 75,000 present *(RDJ).*

**Hawks**—The members of the Colorado Bird Club have noted a recent plunge in the number of Golden Eagles in the mountain country of Colorado. Harold Holt, the club president, states the breeding pairs were down 50 per cent from last year. The pair of ***Black Hawks***seen at Springdale, Utah, this spring summered in the area but no nest was found. These hawks are believed to be the first recorded for the state *(DG).* Stewart Murie reported a great increase

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in grasshoppers in the non-irrigated land about Parowan, Utah. In addition to many smaller birds, Sparrow Hawks seem more prevalent. Nine were seen on an eighth mile of fence. This bird is a highly successful species throughout the mountain states.

**Quail**—Mrs. Shaw reported, from Warm Lake in the mountains north of Boise, Idaho, Mountain Quail with 11 chicks, July 29.

**Sandhill Crane—**Donald Lewis reported 10 pairs of these birds at Ruby Lakes. At Monte Vista Refuge in the San Luis Valley, Colo. they are trying to repopulate with Sandhill Cranes, starting with 14 young birds. The Refuge is continuing to grow under a 7-year program *(RCB).*

**Shorebirds—**Mrs.Lambertsen had an Upland Plover near Separation Creek west of Rawlins, Wyo. on Aug. 11. This bird is relatively common in the eastern part of Wyoming but almost unknown in the western.

**Swifts—**A pair of Chimney Swifts, a casual bird in Wyoming, was seen at Casper on June 2 and there-after (*OKS).*

**Hummingbirds—**Mrs.Crews, in Colorado's mesa country, has been feeding Black-chins during the summer. The Rufous and Broad-tails come during the migration season.

**Woodpeckers—**There wereNorthern Three-toed Woodpeckers at Cedar Breaks Nat'l Monument, Utah, July 6 *(DC).* They are common in the heavy forests at the foot of the Teton Mountains, Grand Teton Nat'l Park *(OKS).* An Acorn Woodpecker was seen at Milford near Honey Lake, Calif., June 19*(RGMcC).* The habitat was correct but it was outside of its normal range on the east side of the Sierra.

**Warblers—**Dennis Carter reported an immature Orange-crowned Warbler being fed in the potato hollow, Zion Park, Utah, June 20—the first breeding record for the Park. R. G. McCaskie collected a female Black-and-white Warbler at Eagleville, Calif., June 30—the first specimen for the state.

**Icteridae—**Bobolinks are still nesting at the north end of Utah Lake. Many grassy and wet areas are being drained *(GK).* There were 100 pairs of Tricolored Blackbirds at Honey Lake, June 10—the first report *(RGMcC).*

**Contributors*—(****RDJ),* Robert D. Johnson; *(EJO'N),* Edward J. O'Neill; *(DC),* Dennis Carter; *(OKS),* Dr. Oliver K. Scott; *(RGMcC),* R. G. McCaskie*; (GK),* Gleb Kashin; Mrs. H. E. Shaw; Donald Lewis; Mrs. J. J. Crews; Mrs. Walter Lambertsen; *(CRB),* Charles R. Bryant.

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**NORTHERN PACIFIC COAST REGION**

**/ Bob and Elsie Boggs**

Precipitation was below normal in June and July, but
August had over double the average rainfall the first week. It was cool and cloudy until mid-July in the northern part of the Region. Oregon and southwest Washington were warmer and sunnier. The cool late season in the mountains kept many birds at lower elevations. The Douglas-fir forests at lower levels produced a good crop of cones. Passerine birds had a reasonably successful nesting season.

**Loons, Fulmars, Cormorants, Herons—**Immature Common Loons were observed off Lopez Island July 20 *(AC, ZMS).* A ***Fulmar***seen at Westport, Grays Harbor Co., Wash., June 12 *(PN),* and 1 at Victoria, B. C., in early July (Guiguet) are both unusual summer records. Double-crested Cormorants were nesting on Mandarte Island, near Sidney, B. C. *(WHH).* Nests on Colville Island, off the southern tip of Lopez Island in the San Juan archipelago, contained fresh or slightly incubated eggs on July 21 *(ZMS).* At least 4 pairs of Pelagic Cormorants were nesting at Harris Beach State Park in Oregon, May 20 (Browning); and 150 were seen on or near Mandarte Island, July 1, where they were nesting *(WHH).* Great Blue Herons were unusually abundant in British Columbia.

**Waterfowl—**A Whistling Swan was seen at Point Roberts, July 21 *(WHH).* A White-fronted Goose was observed at Comox, B. C., June 11 *(DS, BW).* The first Mallard ducklings were seen about April 9 at Reed College, Portland, Oreg., *(fide Alderson—*noticewas posted on bulletin board at the college). Two Gadwalls were observed on Sea Island, near Vancouver, B. C., June 7, probably unusually late migrants, as might also have been a Pintail seen there, June 2 *(GW).* All British Columbia observers reported Blue-winged Teal as much more abundant this season. A brood of 8 Cinnamon Teal was found at Victoria in mid-June *(GAP).* Common Goldeneyes (4) were seen in Drayton Harbour, near Blaine, Wash., July 14 *(WHH).* An Oldsquaw summered at Victoria, and 4 were seen at Point Roberts, Aug. 11. It would be the latter, if migrants, were exceptionally early. A Ruddy Duck in juvenile plumage was seen at Blaine, June 3 *(LK).*

**Ospreys and Hawks—**An Osprey's nest on Lopez Island contained at least 2 well-feathered young on July 20 *(ZMS).* A Peregrine Falcon was observed on Sea Island, June 2 *(GW).* A Pigeon Hawk was seen while the observer was mountain climbing 7 miles north of Snoqualmie Pass, Aug. 11 *(PN).*

**Cranes, Rails, Shorebirds—**Three Sandhill Cranes remained near Victoria through June, but none were seen in the Pitt Meadows area, east of Vancouver, B. C. Drainage programs are at least partially blamed for the absence of the cranes. Two nests of the Virginia Rail were located at Victoria *(GAP);* and an immature was seen near the Oregon State Game Commission ponds north of Medford, Oreg. in June (Cavanough). Soras were found at Point Roberts, July 21 *(WHH).* Black Oystercatchers were nesting on Mandarte Island *(WHH).* On Colville Island on July 21 an immature bird was caught and banded by Dr. John Holyoke *(fide AC & ZMS).* A late nesting of a killdeer was reported from Blaine, Wash., where a single *egg* was being incubated on June 27. Two downy young Spotted Sandpipers were found at Douglas Lake on Forbidden Plateau on Vancouver Island on July 30 (*NH, BW).*

**Gulls, Terns, Alcids—**Nesting Glaucous-winged Gulls had young ranging from an *age* of about 35 days down to newly hatched on Colville Island, July 21. Some eggs were still being incubated *(ZMS).* A rare find was a ***Caspian Tern***at Miracle Beach Provincial Park on June 11 (Barnes, *DS).* This species is on the hypothetical list in Munro and Cowan's *A Review of the Bird Fauna of British Columbia.* The likelihood of this bird occurring in British Columbia increases with the finding of a nesting colony on Goose Island in Grays Harbor in July 1958. That date was the first-known nesting in western Washington. Pigeon Guillemots were nesting on Mandarte Island, where a total of 70 birds were seen in the vicinity, July 1 *(WHH).* On Colville Island on July 21 several nests were found containing newly hatched to almost full-grown young *(AC, ZMS).* One young Marbled Murrelet, not quite full-grown, was studied off the southern end of Lopez Island, July 21 *(ZMS).* A Tufted Puffin was seen on Sea Island, July 3 *(GW);* and 1 was at Victoria, Aug. 2 (Davidson).

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**Pigeons and Owls—**About*200* Band-tailed Pigeons were seen in a field at Oyster Bay on Vancouver Island, June 1 *(BIV).* At Seattle on July 13 a Band-tailed Pigeon was building a nest, which later contained a nearly full-grown nestling on Aug. 25 *(BB, EB).* A Pygmy Owl was seen and heard near Home Lake on Vancouver Island, June 2 *(DS);* and 2 were heard on Forbidden Plateau, July 30 *(NH, BW).*

**Swifts and Hummingbirds—**Vaux's Swifts were seen entering a chimney at Royal Roads College in Victoria, June 2 *(TRB).* A ***Black-chinned Hummingbird***was observed at an altitude of about 4000 feet on the trail from Grouse Mountain to Goat Mountain near Vancouver, B. C., June 24 *(GW, et al.).* ARufous Hummingbird was incubating eggs in an alder tree at Tono, Thurston Co., Wash., May 12 *(BB, EB);* and a nest in a wild honeysuckle vine was under observation at Eld Inlet, near Olympia, Wash., July *7 (CB).* ARufous Hummingbird, flying around 3 miles from any vegetation, was seen on the Emmon's Glacier, Mt. Rainier, July 15 *(PN).* A Calliope Hummingbird was gathering willow fluff for nesting material while another was feeding small young in a nest in the Chatter Creek Campground in the Wenatchee Nat'l Forest, Chelan Co., Wash., June 27 *(BB, EB).*

**Woodpeckers, Flycatchers, Swallows—**Pileated Woodpeckers nested near Shady Cove, Jackson Co., Oreg. *(JH).* Young Lewis' Woodpeckers were seen peeping out of the hole on Barnston Island, near Vancouver, B. C., July 15 *(WHH).* Apair of Northern Three-toed Woodpeckers were observed by their nest at Manning Provincial Park on May 26 *(RS, BW).* The Eastern Kingbird was seen regularly at Agassiz, B. C. *(GM)* and on Vancouver Island (uncommon there) in June *(DS, BW).* At least 2 pairs of Western Kingbirds were present all summer at Agassiz *(GM).* At Comox one was observed by D. Guthrie and H. McPherson on June 10. Ash-throated Flycatchers nested near Medford, Oreg. *(JH).* Two nests of the Dusky Flycatcher were found near Beehive Springs Forest Camp in the Wenatchee Nat'l Forest, July 16; both contained young *(BB, EB).* A scarcity of Western Flycatchers in the Rogue River valley in Oregon was an oddity Joseph Hicks could not explain. At Eld Inlet Western Flycatchers were nesting on May 24, with a second clutch being incubated on July 7 *(CB).* Apair were feeding young in a nest on a bank above the water at Salt Water State Park, south of Seattle, July 23 *(BB, EB).* An ***Eastern Wood Pewee****,* very much out of its normal range, was seen 3 times in the Rogue River valley *(JH, et al.).* At Blaine all the Violet-green Swallows had fledged by the first week in July *(LK).* At Eld Inlet a bird was still incubating on July 7 *(CB).* Tree Swallows had a successful season: 10 pairs nesting in boxes at Blaine *(LK),* and 5 nests near Medford *(JH).* At Blaine Barn Swallows were picking up ants on a porch floor and moths off a porch wall to feed their young *(LK).* On Aug. 6, Purple Martins in bird boxes at Eld Inlet were feeding nestlings, with 2 of the nests containing young about 2 weeks old, and one nest with young about 10 days old *(CB).*

**Nuthatches, Catbirds, Thrushes—**Families of White-breasted Nuthatches were present on Roxy Ann, near Medford, June 21 *(JH).* Catbirds were seen "carrying worms" at Pitt Meadows, July 8. No nest was found *(WHH).* A Varied Thrush nest with young was found near Victoria (Jim Barnett, *et al.).* Although no Swainson's Thrushes were seen on a week's camping trip in mid-June around Merlin and Indian Mary Park in Oregon *(ZMS),* they were seen frequently during the summer at Eugene*(GPM),* and were numerous and nesting at Dabney State Park in Oregon, June 16 *(BB, EB).*

**Gnatcatchers, Kinglets, Waxwings, Starlings.—** A sighting of a family of 6***Blue-gray Gnatcatchers***on Roxy Ann, June 21, is the best evidence yet that this species now breeds in Oregon (Betty Jo Hicks, *JH).* Two dead young Golden-crowned Kinglets with almost fully developed tails were found near Mountlake Terrace, Wash., May 6 *(ZMS).* A Cedar Waxwing nest with young was found near Sumner, Pierce Co., Wash., July 14 *(AC).* Starlings are extending their breeding range. Young were successfully reared at Des Moines, King Co., Wash. *(fide EB);* and at Montesano, Grays Harbor Co., Wash. *(CB).* On Lopez Island 2 flocks composed entirely of young birds were seen. Starlings were especially persistent at building in swallow and bluebird boxes at Blaine, even trying to build in boxes with no floors!

**Vireos and Warblers—**Hutton's Vireos,uncommon in the Region, were feeding a young bird in Miracle Beach Provincial Park, June 11 *(DS, BW).* Very late was the nest of a Solitary Vireo with small young found near Pine Lake in King County, Wash., July 22 *(BB, EB).* A singing ***Red-eyed Vireo***was detected in Indian Mary Park on June 16 *(ZMS).* The editors know of no other records for southern Oregon. Townsend's Warblers were feeding nestlings in a Grand Fir along Icicle Creek near the Chatter Creek Campground on June 29, for one of the few recently reported nesting records for this species in Washington state *(BB, EB).* Hermit Warblers were nesting in the mountains on the edge of the Rogue River valley, near Mt. Ashland (Sturgess); and an immature bird was seen at Seal Rock, Benton Co., Oreg., July 26 *(AC).*

**Orioles, Grosbeaks, Buntings—**Bullock'sOrioles were building a nest at Medina, May 20 (Hagenstein); it is a rare summer resident west of the Cascades in Washington. They were plentiful in the Rogue River valley: 4 nests were located near Medford *(JH),* and a pair was finishing a nest in a cottonwood tree at Merlin, June 12 *(ZMS).* A Black-headed Grosbeak was building a nest at Squilchuck State Park, near Wenatchee, Wash., June 23, which contained 1 eggby June 25. On July 14, the nest was abandoned *(BB, EB).* Two territorial *male* Lazuli Buntings were seen north of Vancouver, Wash., June 12. A pair was nesting in shrubbery along the Rogue River in Indian Mary Park *(ZMS).*

**Finches and Sparrows—**A pair ofHouse Finches, nesting at Miracle Beach Provincial Park, represents the first breeding record, and the second year it has been known to occur, in this locality *(DS, BW).*

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A very young Am. Goldfinch with down still showing through its feathers was seen at a bird bath at Blaine, July 2 *(LK);* a female with an incubating patch was netted, July 20, on Lopez Island, where at least one brood of young was seen out of the nest *(ZMS).* Lesser Goldfinches were nesting at Eugene *(GPM)* and Medford *(JH).* It was probably the abundance of fir cones that produced the "explosion" of Red Crossbills on Vancouver Island, as they were "very numerous" during the summer season *(TRB, BW).* At Eugene they were seen only in June *(GPM).* A single Vesper Sparrow was seen in a garden at Harrison Hot Springs, B. C., June 27 *(GM).* A Lark Sparrow's nest was found at Medford *(JH).* A first brood of White-crowned Sparrows left the nest in a Seattle yard, May 24; a second brood fledged on June 22. A late brood of 3 young popped out of a nest at Steilacoom, Wash. on Aug. 5 *(BB, EB).* No White-crowned Sparrows were seen in the Grant's Pass area in June *(ZMS);* the species was seen only once at Eugene *(GPM).* At Seattle a Song Sparrow's nest with eggs was abandoned on April 28, the day after a hail and rain storm with winds up to 58 m.p.h. *(BB, EB).* Young birds out of another nest were seen on May 4 *(ZMS).*

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