

## BIRDS OF THE POCONO MOUNTAINS, 1955-1975

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The Pocono region has experienced a population explosion in the last twenty years, some of it orderly and proper, and some of it promoted by unscrupulous developers who have sold innumerable lots in summer home developments where the soil is incapable of handling such a population. Some of these developers are now in the courts and their activities curbed. But, good and bad, the growth is there. Bogs are being destroyed, little lakes made and houses springing up around them. Bird populations are changing. This report incorporates the additional data accumulated since the publication of "Birds of the Pocono Mountains, Pennsylvania" (*Cassinia* 41:3-76, 1954).

The Tocks Island dam controversy is still unresolved, and a dam there would, of course, have a profound effect on the region. Even without the lake, the very fact of a Delaware Water Gap Recreational Area being there will bring increasing numbers of persons to the area.

The Pocono Raceway at Long Pond has had a major impact. While the Shaeffer 500 brings unprecedented crowds, traffic jams, noise and litter to the area, there are other races or promotions of one kind or another almost every summer weekend which add to the noise and physical pollution of the neighborhood. How Long Pond itself has survived so far as well as it has is a miracle. It seems little changed in twenty years. My fears that diversion of some of its waters into the Bethlehem water supply system would damage it drastically were unfounded. It is still one of the wildest, unspoiled spots in the Poconos, and I highly recommend a canoe trip down it from the upper bridge to the one east of the raceway.

Interstate 80 has been built since my previous report and has made the Poconos more accessible to the tourist and trucker, the skier and snowmobiler. It is now the principal truck route between New York and the west, and the constant noise of its traffic has permanently supplanted the stillness which we used to cherish at Pocono Lake Preserve, well over a mile away.

On a pleasanter note, two new reservoirs in the southwestern part of the region are a plus for the ornithologist. Beltzville Lake, which stretches eastward from near the Mahoning Valley turnpike interchange, affords much good birding around its shores and in the recesses away from the main expanse where power boats dominate the scene. Penn Forest Reservoir, situated just north of the Wild Creek Reservoir on the Carbon-Monroe County line, is a huge protected impoundment of 461 acres with a seven-mile shoreline. It has proven to be one of the best birding areas. It attracts a variety of waterfowl, and the unexpected often appears here when a storm or front passes through. The Norway spruce plantation between it and the upper end of the Wild Creek Reservoir affords excellent birding, particularly for migrant warblers.

Another area which will remain unspoiled is the Lake Lacawac Sanctuary near Lake Wallenpaupack, where the Academy of Natural Sciences has a

research station. This little glacial lake of 52 acres is said to be the only water body within 150 miles of Philadelphia which is unpolluted, as it drains a very small area. The resident curator is L. Arthur Wattres.

When the previous report was written, most of the data was from the Pocono Lake and LaAnna areas, where so much field work had been done. Today we have birders throughout the area, and their observations add breadth to this account. The principal contributors of additional data include Howard Drinkwater, John C. Glasson, John J. Padalino, Richard Wiltraut, and William Winkelman.

Drinkwater made many fall visits to Todt's Gap, just above the Delaware Water Gap on the Pennsylvania side, from 1958-1962 to observe the hawk migrations there.

Padalino has added many records from the upper Delaware River region. The Pocono Environmental Education Center at Dingmans Ferry, with which he is associated, has prepared a preliminary checklist of the birds of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreational Area which lists 256 species identified within the area on both the Pennsylvania and New Jersey sides of the river.

Richard Wiltraut and William Winkelman are active birders in the southwestern part of the Pocono area which includes the Wild Creek and Penn Forest Reservoirs and Beltzville Lake. They have added many interesting observations from an area only sporadically covered previously.

Glasson was an indefatigable birder and nest finder in the Stroudsburg area until his death in 1974. A few of his observations in 1960 and 1961 are included here, and I hope it will sometime be possible to examine more of his interesting records and report upon them.

Of the many persons mentioned in the annotated list which follows, most of whom were my companions in the field, it is distressing to note that Richard C. Harlow, Frederick V. Hebard, George H. Ingersoll, C. Chandler Ross and Jesse B. Warriner are no longer with us. To the many others whose records are included herein, the writer expresses his thanks for the data they have furnished. With the more comprehensive coverage the Poconos are now experiencing, it should not take twenty years for another updated report with significant changes to be necessary.

#### ANNOTATED LIST

The vernacular and scientific names are those of the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-List of North American Birds* (5th ed., 1957, and supplements). New species, not reported in the original paper, are denoted by an asterisk.

COMMON LOON (*Gavia immer*). A wet cold front on the night of May 13-14, 1972 brought a flock of 130 down onto the Penn Forest Reservoir, where Ross and the writer had found none the day before. Wiltraut and Winkelman saw two on January 1 and one on January 4, 1975 at the Wild Creek Reservoir, it still unfrozen in this mild early winter. They also recorded late spring migrants in 1974 with two at Penn Forest and two at Wild Creek on June 1.

**RED-NECKED GREBE** (*Podiceps grisegena*). I observed one at Wild Creek Reservoir on March 28, 1959, this during the season which brought a notable invasion to the northeastern states.

**HORNED GREBE** (*Podiceps auritus*). Status unchanged. Records are from late March to late November. Wiltraut and Winkelman saw three on March 24, 1973 at Penn Forest, and the writer found one at Wild Creek on March 28, 1959. The latest fall observations are of one at Wild Creek by the writer on November 23, 1968 and three at Penn Forest on November 23, 1974 by Wiltraut and Winkelman. Most observations have been in April and May, with four the greatest number seen at one time.

**PIED-BILLED GREBE** (*Podilymbus podiceps*). Wiltraut and Winkelman noted one at Penn Forest on November 23, 1974, a late fall record, and Padalino found one at Dingmans Ferry on January 2 and March 3, 1972.

**DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT** (*Phalacrocorax auritus*). Ross and the writer saw one on a dead stub in Stillwater Lake on May 14, 1972, probably forced down by the front which passed through the night before.

**GREAT BLUE HERON** (*Ardea herodias*). I still have no definite breeding record for the region, although birds are noted all summer. Wiltraut and Winkelman noted a lingering bird at Penn Forest on December 14, 1974 and at Wild Creek on January 1, 1975.

**AMERICAN BITTERN** (*Botaurus lentiginosus*). Bitterns have been noted regularly in May and June at Long Pond, Kitchen's Pond at Pocono Lake, Penn Forest Reservoir, McMichaels and along the Aquashicola Creek. They apparently breed in suitable areas throughout the region.

\***WOOD STORK** (*Mycteria americana*). Robert Compton observed one at Lake Wallenpaupack on May 5, 1972 and made a sketch of it in his notebook. It was subsequently learned that this bird or another was observed near Reading on May 3 and near Rochester, New York, on May 7.

\***GLOSSY IBIS** (*Plegadis falcinellus*). On August 27, 1960, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Sands of Levittown, Pa. were walking near the Chester House Inn at Tobyhanna when two Glossy Ibis flew by. The Sands are frequent visitors to the Stone Harbor heronry and are thoroughly familiar with the species.

\***MUTE SWAN** (*Cygnus olor*). The *Pennsylvania Game News*, March, 1962, contains a photograph of three Mute Swans observed at the Delaware Water Gap in early January of that year.

**WHISTLING SWAN** (*Olor columbianus*). Padalino recorded this species at Dingmans Ferry from March 8 to 16, 1969.

**CANADA GOOSE** (*Branta canadensis*). My earliest date was March 28, 1959, when I counted 88 on the Wild Creek and Penn Forest Reservoirs.

**BRANT** (*Branta bernicla*). Clarence Bonser observed seven on Pocono Lake on October 8, 1957. Wiltraut and Winkelman counted 165 flying over Penn Forest Reservoir on October 28, 1973 and about 100 over Sand Spring Lake, Hickory Run State Park, on October 13, 1974.

**SNOW GOOSE** (*Chen caerulescens*). E. Altemus, Ingersoll, Ross and the writer found a Snow Goose on a pond along the Locust Ridge Road near Pocono Lake on May 10, 1964. Altemus and Ross noted seven on the Penn Forest Reservoir on May 13, 1967.

**MALLARD** (*Anas platyrhynchos*). Maurice Broun and Alex Nagy encountered two adults and 26 young while paddling down Long Pond on June 4, 1956. Mallards concentrate in large numbers at the upper end of Wild Creek Reservoir in spring and fall. Wiltraut and Winkelman noted 150 there on November 23, 1974 and about the same number on January 4, 1975.

**BLACK DUCK** (*Anas rubripes*). Wiltraut and Winkelman found 100 at Wild Creek on March 10, 1973 and 150 there on January 1, 1975.

PINTAIL (*Anas acuta*). Fall records include two seen at Wild Creek on November 23, 1968 and seven noted flying over Pocono Lake on October 3, 1970 by the writer. Spring records include observations on the Delaware River in Pike County on March 20, 1970 and February 28, 1971 by Padalino and of four at Wild Creek on March 10, 1973 by Wiltraut and Winkelman.

GREEN-WINGED TEAL (*Anas crecca*). I found a pair on a little stream which flows out of a tamarack bog near Locust Ridge on June 30, 1968. On July 6, I could only find the drake, which would flush a short distance and acted concerned at my presence in the area. The female could possibly have been sitting on eggs or be with young. None were seen on two subsequent visits, and so whether or not this species bred in the Poconos is a matter of conjecture.

Wiltraut and Winkelman found seven at Wild Creek on October 14, 1974.

BLUE-WINGED TEAL (*Anas discors*). Padalino recorded this species along the Delaware River in Pike County on March 20, 1970.

\*SHOVELER (*Anas clypeata*). Wiltraut and Winkelman found four at Wild Creek on May 15, 1973.

WOOD DUCK (*Aix sponsa*). An early record is that of Padalino from Poxono Island in the Delaware on January 2, 1971.

RING-NECKED DUCK (*Aythya collaris*). The writer saw two on Wild Creek Reservoir on November 5, 1972. Wiltraut and Winkelman saw 12 there on March 10, 1973.

CANVASBACK (*Aythya valisineria*). Nelson Miller observed seven on Pocono Lake on April 14, 1958.

GREATER SCAUP (*Aythya marila*). J. B. and L. P. Warriner and the writer found two on Pocono Lake on October 11, 1959.

LESSER SCAUP (*Aythya affinis*). Broun and Nagy noted a pair on Long Pond on June 4, 1956 and again a week later. Padalino found this species on the Delaware in Pike County on March 20, 1970.

COMMON GOLDENEYE (*Bucephala clangula*). The writer saw one on March 28, 1959 and four on November 7, 1961 at Penn Forest. Wiltraut and Winkelman saw one there on January 1 and four on January 4, 1975. They observed two on March 10 and six on November 11, 1973 and two on December 14, 1974 at Wild Creek. Padalino reports that they winter commonly on the Delaware at Dingmans Ferry and has noted them in numbers up to 300.

BUFFLEHEAD (*Bucephala albeola*). Early spring records include three on March 24, 1973 at Beltzville Lake by Wiltraut and Winkelman and one on March 28, 1959 at Wild Creek by the writer. Padalino reports occasional wintering on the Delaware at Dingmans Ferry. Fall records include six at Wild Creek on November 4, 1973 and one at Penn Forest on January 1, 1975 by Wiltraut and Winkelman. The writer found 10 at Penn Forest and two at Wild Creek on November 7, 1961.

An interesting late spring record is the observation of a female on Bruce Lake, Pike County, on May 25 and June 8, 1968 by P. K. Klabunde, R. L. West and other members of the Delmarva Ornithological Society.

OLDSQUAW (*Clangula hyemalis*). There are several additional records from Pocono Lake. Miller recorded this species on April 18, 1959. Fall records include four seen on October 3, 1957 by J. B. Warriner, eight on November 7, 1961 by the writer, and six on October 18, 1970 by Ross and the writer.

\*BLACK SCOTER (*Melanitta nigra*). J. B. Warriner counted 90 on Pocono Lake on October 3, 1957 and Bonser reported some there on October 31 of that year. Ross and the writer noted a compact flock of 22 in the whitecaps on the Penn Forest Reservoir on October 17, 1970, the day after a cold front brought snow flurries and a bitter north wind. They were gone the next day.

Wiltraut and Winkelman noted 15 at Wild Creek on October 28, 1973 and a remarkable flock of about 100 on October 13, 1974 at Penn Forest. Padalino recorded them at Tocks Island on April 17, 1974, the only spring record of which I am aware.

**RUDDY DUCK** (*Oxyura jamaicensis*). A female was noted at the Swiftwater Club on May 12, 1957 by Ingersoll, Ross and the writer. I found four on Pocono Lake on October 11, 1959.

**HOODED MERGANSER** (*Lophodytes cucullatus*). Most recent records are from the Wild Creek-Penn Forest area. Spring observations include three on Wild Creek Reservoir on March 28, 1959 by the writer, two there on March 24, 1973 by Wiltraut and Winkelman, one at Penn Forest on May 9, 1959 and six there on May 15, 1960 by the writer and others. Fall records include three at Wild Creek on November 23, 1968 and one on November 4, 1969 by the writer, five there on October 17, 1970 by Ross and the writer, 10 on November 4, 1973 and one on January 1, 1975 by Wiltraut and Winkelman, and five at Penn Forest by them on November 23, 1974. Padalino recorded this species on the Delaware in Pike County on March 20, 1970.

**COMMON MERGANSER** (*Mergus merganser*). Notable concentrations include the report by Miller of "hundreds" on Pocono Lake April 16, 1958, and 70 at Penn Forest on March 10, 1973 and 90 at Wild Creek on January 1, 1975 by Wiltraut and Winkelman. Padalino found flightless ducklings on Dingmans Creek near the Delaware River on May 8, 1968.

**GOSHAWK** (*Accipiter gentilis*). Drinkwater noted two at Todt's Gap on November 9, 1958. Padalino noted one on March 21, 1970 near Dingmans Ferry and recorded them in the summers of 1972-1974, an indication that this species may still be breeding in the Poconos.

**SHARP-SHINNED HAWK** (*Accipiter striatus*). Drinkwater counted 52 passing Todt's Gap on October 13, 1962. Padalino has a spring record for Pike County on March 21, 1970.

**COOPER'S HAWK** (*Accipiter cooperii*). Reports of this species continue to decline. I have not seen a Cooper's Hawk in the Poconos in summer in twenty years. Drinkwater's fall migrations at Todt's Gap from 1958 to 1962 emphasize the plight of this raptor. His high count was five individuals on October 13, 1962. On ten visits to the area in 1958, 1959 and 1960, he noted but four single birds.

**RED-TAILED HAWK** (*Buteo jamaicensis*). On May 9, 1964, Altemus, Ingersoll, Ross and the writer observed a nest in Cherry Valley which contained two young. A year later to the day, Altemus, Ross and the writer visited the same nest and again found two young. Drinkwater counted 86 Red-tails passing Todt's Gap on November 6, 1960, and the writer saw 35 passing Little Gap during an hour's stop on the afternoon of November 7, 1961. Padalino counted 30 individuals on a fifteen mile drive between Bushkill and Milford on March 21, 1970.

**RED-SHOULDERED HAWK** (*Buteo lineatus*). This species is much less common today than twenty years ago, being supplanted by the Broad-winged Hawk as the commonest nesting Buteo in the Poconos. Drinkwater's high count during the fall migration seasons from 1958 to 1962 was five at Todt's Gap on October 13, 1962. All other observations were of single individuals. The writer noted two at Little Gap on November 7, 1961. Padalino counted five on March 21, 1970 in Pike County.

**ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK** (*Buteo lagopus*). Miller noted one at Pocono Lake on April 3, 1957. The D. V. O. C. field trip had two between Long Pond and the Effort Mountain on February 9, 1964, and Wiltraut and Winkelman found two near Beltzville Lake on January 1, 1975.

**GOLDEN EAGLE** (*Aquila chrysaetos*). That the Blue Mountain is a regular fall migration route is apparent from Drinkwater's observations of single birds at Todt's Gap on October 11, 1958, October 30, 1959, November 6, 1960, October 7 and 17, 1962, and the writer's observation of one at Little Gap on November 7, 1961. Padalino had one at Dingmans Ferry on the same date and has an unusual record of one at Tocks Island on June 31, 1972.

**BALD EAGLE** (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*). Fall migrants have been noted from early September to mid-October. Drinkwater saw three at Todt's Gap on October 11, 1958 and three on November 11, 1965. The writer noted an adult at Pocono Lake on October 18, 1959. Padalino reports seeing one along the Delaware near Dingmans Ferry and Raymondskill from January 2 through May 3, 1971.

It is the spring records which, while probably of migrants, alert us to the possibility of breeding. J. B. Warriner reported an adult at Pocono Lake on February 25, 1957 and observed an adult again in March, April and May. Miller saw one there on March 23 and April 13, 1959. The writer's May roundup group found two adults at Penn Forest Reservoir on May 13, 1973, and I saw one there on a subsequent June 2 visit. Wiltraut and Winkelman observed an adult and an immature at Penn Forest on March 10 of that year, an adult at nearby Wild Creek on May 15 and at Beltzville Lake on June 8. They also noted an adult at Penn Forest on June 1, 1974. This is a perfect area in which a Bald Eagle could nest—two reservoirs with a vast tract of fenced and protected land bordering them. Were this species to ever breed in the Poconos again, this would be the ideal place.

**MARSH HAWK** (*Circus cyaneus*). This species is still found during the breeding season at Long Pond. Recent winter records are of single individuals at Long Pond on December 14, 1974 and near Penn Forest on January 11, 1975 by Wiltraut and Winkelman. Marsh Hawks migrate regularly along the Blue Mountain in the fall, and Drinkwater recorded four on October 2 and four on November 6, 1960 at Todt's Gap.

**OSPREY** (*Pandion haliaetus*). Drinkwater's fall migration records at Todt's Gap include seven on October 5 and three on October 11, 1958, five on September 14, 1959, six on October 2, 1960, and three on September 3 and four on October 13, 1962. A spring record by Wiltraut and Winkelman is of three at Beltzville Lake on April 15, 1973. We still have no nest records.

**PEREGRINE FALCON** (*Falco peregrinus*). No eyries now exist. The May roundup group of Altemus, Ingersoll, Ross and the writer noted a single individual at Shawnee on May 14, 1961 and another at the Delaware Water Gap on May 11, 1963. Drinkwater found single individuals passing Todt's Gap on October 7 and 13, 1962, and I saw one at Little Gap on October 21 of that year. Padalino noted one migrating along the Pocono escarpment on September 29, 1972.

**MERLIN (PIGEON HAWK)** (*Falco columbarius*). Drinkwater found one at Todt's Gap on November 1, 1958 and Miller one at Blakeslee on March 28, 1958.

**BOBWHITE** (*Colinus virginianus*). Still irregular in occurrence on the plateau. There was a covey at the Kitchen property at Pocono Lake in 1971. I found one in a field below the Wild Creek Reservoir on May 14, 1972, and Wiltraut and Winkelman heard one calling near there on July 1, 1974.

**RING-NECKED PHEASANT** (*Phasianus colchicus*). The Pheasant is now regularly seen throughout the region in suitable habitat and can be classified as common in the lowlands.

**TURKEY** (*Meleagris gallopavo*). I have found Turkeys at Pocono Summit and at Penn Forest in recent years. John McNeill reported them near Shohola Falls in May, 1966. A flock was present at Kitchen's at Pocono Lake during the summers of 1971 and 1972. Padalino lists them as resident in the Dingmans Ferry area.

**AMERICAN COOT** (*Fulica americana*). Altemus, Ross and the writer found one at the inlet at the upper end of Penn Forest Reservoir on May 10, 1970, and Wiltraut and Winkelman saw two there on October 13, 1973. Bernard Kita found seven on Saylor's Lake on December 15, 1973. Wiltraut and Winkelman found 13 there on December 28, 1974 and still present on January 4, 1975.

**COMMON SNIPE** (*Capella gallinago*). I flushed two from the edge of the stream which flows into the upper end of the Penn Forest Reservoir on November 23, 1968.

SPOTTED SANDPIPER (*Actitis macularia*). An early spring record is that of Richard C. Harlow, who noted one on the edge of a newly built farm pond at Bartonville on April 23, 1956. An unusual concentration of this species was noted by Ingersoll, Ross and the writer on May 11, 1958 when 12 were counted on the Wild Creek dam.

GREATER YELLOWLEGS (*Tringa melanoleuca*). One was observed at Pocono Lake on May 13, 1956 by Ingersoll and the writer, my first spring record. Single birds were also recorded on May 12, 1957, May 13, 1962 and May 13, 1973. My latest fall record is November 4, 1969, when two were noted on the flats at the upper end of Wild Creek Reservoir.

PECTORAL SANDPIPER (*Calidris melanotos*). Altemus, Ross and the writer found two in Cherry Valley on May 9, 1965, my only spring record.

LEAST SANDPIPER (*Calidris minutilla*). There are now several spring records. Ingersoll and the writer found seven at Pocono Lake on May 12, 1956. Ingersoll, Ross and the writer saw eight there on May 11 and 12, 1957. There was one at a farm pond at Kunkeltown on May 10, 1959 and one in Cherry Valley on May 9, 1964, seen by my roundup group. The writer and others noted six at Kitchen's Pond, Pocono Lake, on August 31, 1972.

DUNLIN (*Calidris alpina*). Altemus, Ross and the writer counted 17 at Wild Creek Reservoir on May 14, 1967, our first spring record.

HERRING GULL (*Larus argentatus*). My earliest record is of one noted along the Lehigh River at the Mahoning Valley turnpike interchange on February 8, 1964. Other spring records include 10 at Penn Forest on May 13, 1962 by the writer and others and eight at Wild Creek on March 3, 1974 by Wiltraut and Winkelman.

RING-BILLED GULL (*Larus delawarensis*). This species is observed in larger numbers and more often than the former. The earliest record is of 18 at Wild Creek on March 3, 1974 by Wiltraut and Winkelman. The latest is of 11 on Pocono Lake on October 13, 1962 by L. P. Warriner. In late afternoon on May 15, 1966, Altemus, Ingersoll, Ross and the writer watched a flock of 90 on the Penn Forest Reservoir feeding avidly. They later gathered on the shore, apparently for the night. On May 10, 1970, Altemus and the writer again made a late afternoon visit here to find a wheeling, calling group of some 100 gulls, a few Herring but predominantly Ring-billed, which finally settled out on the water.

BONAPARTE'S GULL (*Larus philadelphia*). On May 9, 1971, Altemus, George Clark, Ross and the writer observed a flock of 35 at Penn Forest in summer plumage.

CASPIAN TERN (*Hydroprogne caspia*). There are three additional Pocono Lake records. One was noted on August 28, 1961 by the writer, another on September 3, 1966 by John and Stephen Emlen, the writer and others, and two on or about August 25, 1971 by Robert Frey.

BLACK TERN (*Chlidonias niger*). Twelve were noted on May 10, 1964 at a pond near Locust Ridge, Pocono Lake, by Altemus, Ingersoll, Ross and the writer. A single individual was seen at the same location on May 11, 1958.

DOVEKIE (*Alle alle*). An exhausted bird was found on the road near Dingmans Ferry on November 13, 1970. It did not survive, and the specimen was sent to Hawk Mountain Sanctuary.

MOURNING DOVE (*Zenaida macroura*). In the winter of 1960-1961 Glasson had Mourning Doves at his feeder in Stroudsburg, the flock gradually building up to a high count of 70 on February 18. A D.V.O.C. winter field trip group encountered over 150 in a field near Wild Creek on January 20, 1962.

YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO (*Coccyzus americanus*). The gypsy moth infestations, which peaked in 1973, seem responsible for a notable increase in both cuckoo populations. Wiltraut and Winkelman found this species unusually common in the Wild Creek-Penn Forest area, noting five on June 17, six on June 26 and five on July 4, 1973. They found three on June 1, 1974. D. S. McPeck, Jr., District Game Protector,

commented (*Pa. Game News*, Sept. 1973) on seeing and hearing more cuckoos of both species this year than ever before. On my breeding bird census on June 24, 1973, I noted one Yellow-billed Cuckoo. On the June 22, 1974 census there were five. In the seven previous years of censusing, there were none.

**BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO** (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*). Seven were noted on the June 24, 1973 count and a remarkable 15 on June 22, 1974. In usual years I find perhaps one per count.

**LONG-EARED OWL** (*Asio otus*). Wiltraut and Winkelman had one wintering in a pine grove at Wild Creek during the winter of 1974-1975.

**SAW-WHET OWL** (*Aegolius acadicus*). A regular summer resident around Pocono Lake where they are often heard calling in May and June. On May 29, 1961, two separate individuals were heard calling at the same time. On February 11, 1961, the writer heard one in mid-afternoon, and on October 3, 1971 one called incessantly for about a half hour early in the morning.

**WHIP-POOR-WILL** (*Caprimulgus vociferus*). Our earliest record date is April 26, 1957, when J. B. Warriner heard one at Pocono Lake.

**RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD** (*Archilochus colubris*). J. B. Warriner reported that one was present at Pocono Lake until September 23, 1957, our latest date.

**\*RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER** (*Centurus carolinus*). The D. V. O. C. winter field trip group found this species at Shawnee on January 21, 1968. The writer and others subsequently saw it at the same location on three successive spring roundups — May 9, 1971, May 14, 1972 and May 13, 1973.

**RED-HEADED WOODPECKER** (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*). I know of five records for the Poconos in the last twenty years. Ingersoll, Ross and the writer saw an adult near Long Pond on May 12, 1957 and again at the same location on May 11, 1958. J. B. Warriner found an immature at Kitchen's Pond, Pocono Lake, on May 12, 1959. Raymond T. Bye noted another at Lake Paupac on September 3, 1960. Our spring roundup group found an adult in an orchard near Wild Creek on May 13, 1973.

**YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER** (*Sphyrapicus varius*). The January 21, 1968 D.V.O.C. trip found a wintering Sapsucker at Shawnee.

A letter from Raymond Bye in the fall of 1960 assured me that this species does indeed still breed in the Poconos, as he notes them regularly at Lake Paupac, where he has a summer cottage. I paid my first visit to Paupac on August 30, 1961 and saw six, both adults and young, feeding in the apple trees and gray birches near the lodge. Bye wrote me in 1963 that young had left the nest by July 11 that year. I have visited Paupac several times in later years and have observed the birds and the nest holes they recently occupied.

A Delmarva Ornithological Society field trip to the eastern Poconos had Sapsuckers at three locations on June 8 and 9, 1968, noting six birds in all, and W. J. Wayne and others observed a pair at a nesting hole. Charles Wonderly found a nest on June 28, 1971 at Lower Woods Pond, Wayne County, the nest hole being 25 feet up in a yellow birch stub.

**BLACK-BACKED THREE-TOED WOODPECKER** (*Picoides arcticus*). Glasson reported one from his yard at Stroudsburg from December 23-25, 1960.

**EASTERN PHOEBE** (*Sayornis phoebe*). An early date is March 3, around 1959 or 1960, when Morgan Hebard observed one at Shawnee; a late date is November 7, 1961, when the writer found one at Pocono Lake.

**ALDER FLYCATCHER** (*Empidonax alnorum*). The splitting of *E. trailii* into two species leaves their status in the Poconos uncertain. While most birds are probably assignable to *alnorum*, the presence of the Willow Flycatcher, *E. trailii*, is possible, and further field work is called for. Broun and Nagy counted 14 individuals while paddling down Long Pond on June 4, 1956.

OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER (*Nuttallornis borealis*). I have but two recent records. The D. V. O. C. group saw one in a tamarack bog near Locust Ridge on June 2, 1954, and Wiltraut and Winkelman found one along Hell Creek, near the Penn Forest Reservoir, on September 15, 1974.

PURPLE MARTIN (*Progne subis*). This species has declined substantially in numbers during the last twenty years, and many of the formerly occupied nesting boxes are now empty.

COMMON RAVEN (*Corvus corax*). Three were noted by Ingersoll and the writer at the Delaware Water Gap on May 12, 1956 and two the following day. On May 14, 1960, Hebard, Ingersoll and the writer saw two soaring over the cliffs on the Pennsylvania side of the river and vigorously defending what seemed to be a territory from Turkey Vultures whenever the latter approached too closely. Three Vultures were routed on one sortie. We eventually counted three separate Ravens and saw the same number the next day. An hour's search in 1961 was unsuccessful, nor have they been definitely recorded here since. It does seem quite possible that Ravens did nest at the Water Gap during the period 1956-1960.

\*FISH CROW (*Corvus ossifragus*). We have seen Fish Crows at Shawnee nearly every year since 1965 in mid-May, usually a pair, but a family group of seven in 1967. These constituted my only records from the area until Padalino reported this species at Matamoras on April 4, 1973, and Wiltraut and Winkelman saw two on May 15 and one on May 19, 1973 at Beltzville Lake.

BOREAL CHICKADEE (*Parus hudsonicus*). D. V. O. C. members on winter field trips saw two separate birds on feeders several miles apart on January 17, 1960 at Pocono Lake, one on January 21, 1962 and another on February 9, 1964. Padalino reported that one wintered at Dingmans Ferry in 1969-1970, and another wintered at Pocono Lake in 1970-1971.

TUFTED TITMOUSE (*Parus bicolor*). Their status has changed materially. They are now regularly found throughout the area all year, visiting feeders in the winter and breeding most commonly in the river basin and foothills.

RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH (*Sitta canadensis*). This species is regularly noted in the Pocono Lake area throughout the summer, and they sometimes congregate at winter feeders in considerable numbers. They are commoner today than twenty years ago. Padalino reported their nesting at Dingmans Ferry from 1969 through 1972.

BROWN CREEPER (*Certhia familiaris*). A late song date was October 14, 1962, when I heard one at Pocono Lake. Wiltraut and Winkelman found one on June 30 and July 20, 1974 near Beltzville Lake, an indication that their breeding range may extend beyond the higher portion of the Poconos.

WINTER WREN (*Troglodytes troglodytes*). Indications of probable breeding are my records of hearing one singing at the Delaware Water Gap on May 12, 1974 and, with L. B. Warriner, hearing two there on May 27, and that of Wiltraut and Winkelman with a singing male along Hell Creek, Penn Forest, on June 9, 1974.

CAROLINA WREN (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*). Very irregular in occurrence. Glasson had a wintering bird at his Stroudsburg feeder during the 1960-1961 season. There was a singing bird at Pocono Lake on August 23, 1973 and another at Stroudsburg on May 11, 1974.

LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN (*Telmatodytes palustris*). One was noted at Cherry Valley in a cove of bushes and cattails by Altemus, Ross and the writer. I had only one previous record.

SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN (*Cistothorus platensis*). Broun and Nagy found at least six at Long Pond on June 4, 1956, and I heard two singing there on July 8 of that year. My subsequent canoe trips have been in the fall after song has ceased, but they probably still occur there.

MOCKINGBIRD (*Mimus polyglottos*). Now a regular permanent resident in the lower portions of the area and occasionally noted on the plateau.

AMERICAN ROBIN (*Turdus migratorius*). Some winter records may be of interest. Harlow reported that Robins in numbers up to ten wintered in the LaAnna area in 1955-1956. Thomas Knepp and G. Fred Smith, Jr. of Stroudsburg had wintering birds there that same winter. The D.V.O.C. field trip found nine at Jonas on February 9, 1964, the writer had 12 at Wild Creek on November 4, 1969, and Wiltraut and Winkelman encountered a flock of 100 there on January 1, 1975.

\*VARIED THRUSH (*Ixoreus naevius*). The writer reported the occurrence of a male Varied Thrush at the feeders of Clarence Bonser at Pocono Lake during the winter of 1971-1972 (*Cassinia* 54:25, 1973). It appeared in late November with a flock of Evening Grosbeaks and departed with them in late April. This is apparently the third Pennsylvania record and the first for the Poconos.

HERMIT THRUSH (*Catharus guttatus*). We have a winter record of one visiting a feeder at Pocono Lake in January, 1964. The latest song date at Pocono Lake is August 23, 1959.

Harlow wrote me of an interesting experience with Hermit Thrushes along the road between Tobyhanna and LaAnna on April 23, 1956, after a five inch snowfall. "There was no bare ground except a spot on the road, and in its mid-rib we saw at least 100 Hermit Thrushes feeding--always on the macadam bare spaces in the middle of the road. We had to run at about 15-20 miles an hour to keep from killing them. They seemed completely driven out of the woods."

SWAINSON'S THRUSH (*Catharus ustulatus*). Ross, Ingersoll and the writer noted one at Pocono Lake on May 11, 1958, my earliest date, and J. B. Warriner one on September 29, 1957, the latest.

GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH (*Catharus minimus*). Some additional records by our spring roundup include one on May 13, 1962 and one on May 10, 1964 at Pocono Lake, and, on May 13, 1973, one at Pocono Pines and one at Penn Forest. I noted two at Pocono Lake on October 10, 1959.

EASTERN BLUEBIRD (*Sialia sialis*). Winter records include 14 seen by Fred Smith at Stroudsburg on January 1, 1956, two at Stroudsburg noted almost daily by John Glasson between December 2, 1960 and January 4, 1961, and one near Saylorburg by Bernard Kita on December 28, 1974.

The Bluebird seems to be holding its own as a breeding bird, and we note it regularly on the spring roundups and breeding bird censuses.

BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER (*Polioptila caerulea*). There are now frequent records during the breeding season. My earliest date was of two at Penn Forest on April 26, 1969. I have seen them in May at Shawnee, Stroudsburg, Penn Forest and south of Bushkill, where, along the river road, our roundup group found one on its nest on May 15, 1960. While rare on the plateau, Broun and Nagy saw one at Long Pond on June 4, 1956, and I noted one at my cottage at Pocono Lake Preserve on June 8 and 9, 1963.

GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET (*Regulus satrapa*). This species is still present in very limited numbers at Pocono Lake during the breeding season. Robert F. Andrlé (*Wilson Bulletin* 93:313-316, Sept. 1971) comments on the range extension in New York State from its usual breeding areas in the Adirondacks and Catskills to a number of other areas "largely coincident with the maturation of artificially planted spruce stands in the State." I found a singing male in the dense spruces which border the Wild Creek Reservoir on May 14, 1972, and this area and others similarly planted should be investigated for possible breeding range extension in Pennsylvania.

WATER PIPIT (*Anthus spinoletta*). An early spring record is the Wiltraut and Winkelman observation of a flock of about 100 near Beltzville Lake on March 24, 1973. A late spring one is that of Altemus, Ross and the writer with 40 in a field at Long Pond on May 14, 1967. Late fall records are of four noted by J. B. Warriner at Pocono Lake on October 13, 1960 and one by the writer at Pocono Manor on October 14 and 15, 1960.

CEDAR WAXWING (*Bombycilla cedrorum*). There are three January records. Smith saw a flock of 50 at LaBar's nursery in Stroudsburg on January 25, 1956, the D.V.O.C. field trip saw 15 at Wild Creek on January 16, 1960, and Glasson had 15 at Stroudsburg on January 16, 1961.

LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE (*Lanius ludovicianus*). I noted one on a wire along Route 903 in Penn Forest Township on September 4, 1972.

WHITE-EYED VIREO (*Vireo griseus*). Ross found one along the Aquashicola Creek on May 10, 1959.

YELLOW-THROATED VIREO (*Vireo flavifrons*). Our spring roundup group has found this species nearly every May, usually at Stroudsburg but occasionally at the Water Gap and Shawnee. Broun and Nagy found it at Long Pond on June 4, 1956.

\*PHILADELPHIA VIREO (*Vireo philadelphicus*). Altemus and the writer noted one well at Wild Creek on May 11, 1975, the first record for the Poconos of which I am aware.

WARBLING VIREO (*Vireo gilvus*). We found three singing males at LaBar's nursery in Stroudsburg on May 14, 1972, and Kenneth Niewoehner recorded six on his June 30, 1972 breeding bird census near Greentown.

WORM-EATING WARBLER (*Helminthos vermivorus*). This species is much more regular in occurrence than indicated in my previous report. We have found it almost annually on the May roundup at locations which include the Aquashicola Creek, Cherry Valley, Shawnee, Delaware Water Gap and Paradise Valley. I found one singing at Pocono Lake Preserve on July 2, 1972, my first from the Preserve and the third record from there. Glasson found six pairs near Stroudsburg during the summer of 1960.

GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER (*Vermivora chrysoptera*). Our May roundup group sees them regularly in numbers from two to eight. Wiltraut and Winkelman found six at Penn Forest on May 15 and five on June 17, 1973. They found a nest on the latter date with two young. Glasson had four pairs under observation near Stroudsburg in June, 1960, and found one nest with eggs. I have a fall observation of one at Pocono Lake Preserve on September 3, 1961.

BLUE-WINGED WARBLER (*Vermivora pinus*). We note them fairly regularly in May in the Shawnee-Stroudsburg-Water Gap area, with three the largest number seen. Glasson found three pairs in the Stroudsburg area in June, 1960, and one nest. Unfortunately, I have no further details. Wiltraut and Winkelman have a fall record of two seen along Hell Creek, Penn Forest, on September 15, 1974.

TENNESSEE WARBLER (*Vermivora peregrina*). This species is much more common on migration than my previous report indicated. We have seen it on more than half of our last twenty May roundups, with three being noted in 1959 and four in 1961. Alan Crawford, Jr. netted and banded one at McMichaels on May 17, 1958. There was an unusually heavy fall migration in early September, 1960, at Pocono Lake, with perhaps as many as ten individuals being noted by the writer on September 10.

\*ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER (*Vermivora celata*). Two records. Frederick A. Ulmer, Jr. found one at Promised Land on October 1, 1970, and Wiltraut and Winkelman saw and heard one in song at Lake Wallenpaupack on May 25, 1974.

NASHVILLE WARBLER (*Vermivora ruficapilla*). Wiltraut and Winkelman observed a pair at Penn Forest on June 26, 1973, an indication that they may breed in this area. My latest fall date is October 10, 1959 at Pocono Lake Preserve.

NORTHERN PARULA WARBLER (*Parula americana*). L. B. Warriner and the writer observed two singing males at the Delaware Water Gap on May 27, 1974, but there are no breeding records in recent years.

CAPE MAY WARBLER (*Dendroica tigrina*). This species is considerably more common in both spring and fall migrations than my earlier report indicated. We have seen it nearly every year on the May roundups in numbers from one to five.

Wiltraut and Winkelman found five at Wild Creek on May 19, 1973, and Altemus, Sheppard and the writer found this species to be the commonest warbler there on May 10, 1975, and estimated their numbers were well in excess of 30 individuals. Crawford reported them "all over the place" at McMichaels on May 17, 1958. Our spring dates are from May 9 to May 19. Fall dates are from August 30 to October 10. A remarkable fall count by me of between 15 and 20 individuals at Pocono Lake Preserve on September 10, 1960 was the culmination of a twelve day period in which Cape Mays were present in numbers. The latest fall observation, October 10, 1959, was of a single bird at Pocono Lake Preserve by the writer.

**YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER (*Dendroica coronata*).** The Myrtle Warbler is a regular but not abundant breeding bird at Pocono Lake where found in many locations. All summer records are from near this vicinity.

**BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER (*Dendroica virens*).** The latest date is October 22, 1974, when one was seen by the writer at Pocono Lake.

**BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER (*Dendroica fusca*).** This species, too, was observed on October 22, 1974 at Pocono Lake, a new late date.

**BAY-BREASTED WARBLER (*Dendroica castanea*).** Irregularly seen on our May roundups and in September in numbers from one to three. Wiltraut and Winkelman found seven at Wild Creek on May 19, 1973 and an extraordinary 20 in the Wild Creek and Beltzville area on May 20, 1974.

**BLACKPOLL WARBLER (*Dendroica striata*).** On October 10, 1959, I noted between 20 and 25 at Pocono Lake. My latest date is October 21, 1962, when I observed one at LaBar's nursery at Stroudsburg.

**PRAIRIE WARBLER (*Dendroica discolor*).** We have noted them at Shawnee, Bushkill, Pocono Lake and Wild Creek on our May roundups. Wiltraut and Winkelman find them common in the Wild Creek area, recording five on both May 20 and June 30, 1974. A pair was observed feeding two young on June 23 and a nest was discovered containing two young and a Cowbird egg at the same location on July 1, 1974. The birds also are seen in the Beltzville Lake area.

**PALM WARBLER (*Dendroica palmarum*).** Recent observations are of one at Wild Creek on April 21, 1974 by Wiltraut and Winkelman, one at Pocono Lake on October 10, 1970 by the writer, one at Promised Land on October 11, 1970 by Ulmer and one at Penn Forest on October 14, 1974 by the writer.

**NORTHERN WATERTHRUSH (*Seiurus noveboracensis*).** Two found, one singing, along Wild Creek on June 9, 1974 by Wiltraut and Winkelman may indicate another breeding location for this species in the Poconos.

**LOUISIANA WATERTHRUSH (*Seiurus motacilla*).** On May 13, 1961, Glasson showed Altemus, Ross and the writer a nest containing four eggs in LaBar's nursery at Stroudsburg. On May 10, 1964, Altemus, Ingersoll, Ross and the writer noted a pair on Davey's Run at Pocono Lake Preserve, the first I have noted within the borders of the Preserve.

**KENTUCKY WARBLER (*Oporornis formosus*).** On June 11, 1972, the writer found a singing male near Thorndale, where the altitude is considerably higher than where this species should be found. It was not heard there again in 1973 or 1974.

**CONNECTICUT WARBLER (*Oporornis agilis*).** One was observed at close range along Hell Creek, Penn Forest, by Wiltraut and Winkelman on September 15, 1974.

**MOURNING WARBLER (*Oporornis philadelphia*).** A male was seen near LaAnna on May 25, 1974 and another heard singing at Beltzville Lake on June 1, 1974 by Wiltraut and Winkelman.

**YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT (*Icteria virens*).** Chats are found regularly in the valleys north of the Blue Mountain, noted in May and June at Wild Creek, Cherry Valley, Stroudsburg and along the Aquashicola. Glasson had two pairs under observation near Stroudsburg in June, 1959 and four pairs the following year. They seldom reach

the plateau, and I have but one additional record from there, one observed at Pocono Lake Preserve on May 15, 1966 by our May roundup group.

**HOODED WARBLER** (*Wilsonia citrina*). A pair was noted along Wild Creek on June 9 and a nest containing three eggs was observed and photographed there by Wiltraut and Winkelman from June 27 through July 1, 1974. Glasson reported six pairs in the Stroudsburg area in 1960 and photographed a nest.

**WILSON'S WARBLER** (*Wilsonia pusilla*). Recent spring records, all of single birds, include May 12, 1963 at Pocono Lake by my May roundup group; May 10, 1970 at Penn Forest by Altemus and the writer; and May 10, 19, 20, and June 1, 1974 at Wild Creek by Wiltraut and Winkelman. Fall records are September 6, 1960 at Pocono Lake Preserve by the writer, August 19, 1971 at Pocono Lake Preserve by John T. Emlen, and September 15, 1974 at Hell Creek by Wiltraut and Winkelman, all single birds.

**REDWINGED BLACKBIRD** (*Agelaius phoeniceus*). My latest recorded fall date is November 23, 1968, when one was present at the Bonser feeders at Pocono Lake.

**RUSTY BLACKBIRD** (*Euphagus carolinus*). One was found at Long Pond by the D.V.O.C. field trip on January 20, 1962, and six were seen there on May 12 and 13, 1962 on the May roundup.

**BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD** (*Molothrus ater*). A flock of eight visited the Glasson feeder at Stroudsburg on January 16, 1961.

**CARDINAL** (*Cardinalis cardinalis*). Cardinals have steadily pushed northward up the Pocono Plateau in the last twenty years. At least four first wintered at Bonser's Pocono Lake feeders during 1958-1959. He reported that they bred there the following summer. That same winter brought a pair to Mrs. Albert T. Madden's feeders at Newfoundland. They first appeared at the Sterling Wagner feeders at Pocono Lake in the winter of 1960-1961. At Stroudsburg, where Cardinals were already well established, Glasson had a high count of 22 at his feeders on January 4, 1961.

When I took my first breeding bird census in June, 1966, Cardinals were found at two of the stops. By 1969, they occurred at four and still did in 1974. Cardinals are today regular permanent residents and frequent visitors to winter feeders throughout the entire Pocono region.

**ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK** (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*). The spring migration is often spectacular. On our May 15, 1966 roundup, singing birds were everywhere, and I had seven individuals in my glasses at once. On May 11, 1969, we counted at least 20 around Bonser's feeders at the same time.

**EVENING GROSBEAK** (*Hesperiphona vespertina*). They are present every winter in varying numbers. Some of the larger numbers reported include 100 at Stroudsburg on November 9, 1957 by Henry S. Evans and 200 or more at Bonser's feeders on January 17, 1960 by the D.V.O.C. field trip, a part of the flock of 300 to 350 which Bonser estimated he was feeding.

There were 50 seen at the Isaac Berger feeders near Locust Ridge on May 11, 1958 by Ingersoll, Ross and the writer, a late date for a flock of this size. My only later dates are May 13, 1973, with one at Wild Creek, and May 14, 1960, when one flew overhead at Pocono Lake.

**PURPLE FINCH** (*Carpodacus purpureus*). A male, female and possible juvenile seen at Wild Creek on June 27, 1974 and a pair seen at the same location four days later by Wiltraut and Winkelman may indicate a new breeding location.

**\*HOUSE FINCH** (*Carpodacus mexicanus*). Glasson first saw House Finches at Stroudsburg on April 3, 1966. That summer the parents brought young to his feeders. Mrs. Glasson reports that there are now hundreds in the area frequenting the feeders. Altemus, Winston Sheppard and the writer found a nest in the top of a small cedar at LaBar's nursery on May 11, 1974. Two young flew off as I investigated it from a ladder. The following day we counted five adults in the nursery. Wiltraut and Winkelman found one at Beltzville Lake on March 24, 1973.

PINE GROSBEAK (*Pinicola enucleator*). The D.V.O.C. group found a flock of 15 in the tamaracks near the Wild Creek reservoir on February 8, 1964. I encountered a group of seven here on November 23, 1968.

PINE SISKIN (*Spinus pinus*). I noted two at Pocono Lake Preserve on May 27, 1961. There were four adults and a young one being fed the following day, an indication of possible breeding that year.

AMERICAN GOLDFINCH (*Spinus tristis*). On March 28, 1959, I counted at least 140 between Effort and Pocono Lake. On May 10 of that year, Ingersoll, Ross and the writer noted at least 200 on the roundup.

RED CROSSBILL (*Loxia curvirostra*). I have two records of single birds flying over at Pocono Lake Preserve during the summer season—June 28, 1959 and May 29, 1966. In the fall, I heard one there on October 2, 1971.

RUFOUS-SIDED TOWHEE (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*). E. P. Dodge reported five or six wintering at his Pocono Manor feeder in January, 1968.

GRASSHOPPER SPARROW (*Ammodramus savannarum*). The fields along the north shore of the Beltzville Lake are a probable breeding location. Wiltraut and Winkelman found three there on May 10, 1973 and five at the same location on May 19, all in song. Our May roundup group found two there on May 13 of that year. Wiltraut and Winkelman saw three on July 4, 1973 and one on July 1, 1974.

HENSLow's SPARROW (*Ammodramus henslowii*). This species could regularly be found in suitable fields from Long Pond south through Effort to Cherry Valley until the mid-1960s but has become extremely hard to find in recent years.

DARK-EYED JUNCO (*Junco hyemalis*). The writer discovered a late nesting at Pocono Lake Preserve on August 24, 1956, flushing a female from a nest which contained one egg and a newly hatched young. On August 27 it still had the young and egg, but on August 31 was empty.

\*CLAY-COLORED SPARROW (*Spizella pallida*). Frank B. Gill discovered a singing Clay-colored Sparrow on May 25, 1971 at the Lacawac Sanctuary near Lake Wallenpaupack, the first record for the Pocono area. Details of this observation are published in *Cassinia* (53:46, 1971-1972).

FIELD SPARROW (*Spizella pusilla*). One noted by the writer at Pocono Lake Preserve on November 7, 1961 is my latest.

WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*). We find this species nearly every May on our roundup. They are usually seen at Wagner's feeder at Pocono Lake in numbers up to four, and we have also seen them at Long Pond, Saylorsburg, Cherry Valley and Kresgeville. Miller and J. B. Warriner found them at Pocono Lake Preserve, and Glasson reported them regular May visitors to his Stroudsburg feeders. Wiltraut and Winkelman observed seven at Penn Forest on May 10 and one at Beltzville Lake on May 19, 1973.

FOX SPARROW (*Passerella iliaca*). I encountered a flock of about 25 along the road between the Wild Creek and Penn Forest Reservoirs, many in song, on March 28, 1959.

\*LINCOLN'S SPARROW (*Melospiza lincolnii*). Alan Crawford banded one at McMichaels on May 17, 1958. John Emlen found one at Pocono Lake Preserve on September 18, 1974.

SWAMP SPARROW (*Melospiza georgiana*). I recorded a late individual at Long Pond on October 14, 1956.

SNOW BUNTING (*Plectrophenax nivalis*). I found three at the Penn Forest dam on March 28, 1959. Alan Brady and John McIlvain saw a flock of between 150-200 at the Hickory Run turnpike restaurant on January 16, 1960.

Route 1  
Chester Springs, Pa. 19425