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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LINNAEAN SOCIETY
OF
NEW YORK
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For the Five Years Ending
March, 1958

Date of Issue, December, 1958

The Linnaean Society of New York

The Linnaean Society of New York was organized in 1878. Regular meetings of the Society are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month from October to May. Informal meetings are held at least once a month during June to September, inclusive. All meetings (except the Annual dinner meeting on the second Tuesday of March) are held at the American Museum of Natural History, and are open to the public.

Persons interested in natural history are eligible to membership in the Society. Annual dues for Active Members are \$4.00, and for Associate Members (residing more than fifty miles from New York city) are \$1.50.

The Society conducts field trips and maintains a small circulating library for its members. It distributes free to all members a monthly *News-Letter*, and every two or three years an issue of *Proceedings* containing articles and notes of ornithological interest. At irregular intervals longer papers and monographs called *Transactions* are published, which members receive free or at a substantial discount.

Communications, and inquiries regarding publications, should be addressed to:

Secretary, Linnaean Society of New York,
c/o American Museum of Natural History,
79th Street at Central Park West,
New York 24, N. Y.

Corrigenda to "The Species of Middle American Birds"

(Trans. Linnaean Soc. N. Y. vol. 7, 1955)

The following *corrigenda* are limited to such typographical errors as might be misleading, and such material published before the work went to press which, but for oversight, would have affected the range or nomenclature given. Various persons have advised me of several unpublished records, and there have been several papers recently published that affect the ranges, nomenclature, or taxonomy of a few of the species listed. Though I am very anxious to receive any information that serves to correct, modify or extend the data contained in the list, changes based on unpublished data or on material published after Jan. 1955 would be in the nature of *addenda* rather than *corrigenda*, and are therefore not included here. I am grateful to the following for calling pertinent matters to my attention: J. L. Bull, H. H. Collins, T. R. Howell, E. Mayr, K. C. Parkes, A. R. Phillips, P. Slud, A. Wetmore.

TYPOGRAPHICAL

- p. iii: lines 30 and 31. For "41" read "42."
- p. 45: line 17. For "Powell" read "Howell."
- p. 57: line 9. For "thyroides" read "thyroideus."
- p. 60: line 5. For "Syndactila" read "Syndactyla."
- p. 75: line 23. For "argenticula" read "argentigula."
- p. 111: line 24. Omit "A." after "Grinnell, J."
- p. 118: line 25. For "Auk, 23" read "Auk, 18."
- p. 118: line 31. For "(1951)" read "(1941)."
- p. 123: Index, third column. For "Galinule" read "Gallinule."
- p. 123: Index, third column. For "Gmpsonyx" read "Gampsonyx."
- p. 125: Index, first column. After "Muscivora," for "64" read "66."
- p. 127: Index, third column. For "Syndactila" read "Syndactyla."
- p. 128: Index, second column. After "Woodcreeper" and "Woodhewer," for "57" read "58."

OTHER CORRECTIONS or CLARIFICATIONS

- p. 11: line 9. *Puffinus puffinus*. Replace period by semicolon and add "ranging n. to California; recorded off Pac. coast Costa Rica (*opisthomelas*, Cabo Blanco, *vide* R. C. Murphy)."
- p. 12: Footnote 5. *Oceanodroma leucorhoa*. After "*socorroensis*" insert "the form breeding on Guadalupe I."
- p. 17: lines 3-4. *Phoenicopterus ruber*. After "Greater Antilles" insert "Bonaire,"; at end replace period by semicolon and add "recorded in Florida, Colombia, Guianas, n. Brazil."
- p. 17: Footnote 8. *Branta hutchinsii*. Add "Includes *minima* as well as true *hutchinsii*, both of which occur in Mexico and each of which Conover considers a separate species; Aldrich and Blake are here followed."

- p. 24: line 19. *Falco sparverius*. After "Guatemala" insert "Honduras."
- p. 27: line 17. *Porzana flaviventer*. Before "and" insert "Panama and n."
- p. 56: line 32. *Centurus rubricomus*. Replace "*rubricomus*" by "*pygmaeus*." In Footnote 10, replace period by semicolon and add "but *pygmaeus*, the name of the Cozumel I. race, has priority and becomes the specific name."
- p. 60: line 15. *Automolus rubiginosus*. After "Brit. Honduras" add semicolon and "not recorded from Costa Rica."
- p. 67: line 20. *Myiarchus cinerascens*. Strike out "casually to n.w. Costa Rica." (The old record mentioned in Bent probably relates to *nuttingi*).
- p. 73: Footnote 5. *Progne subis*. Substitute for entire footnote: "Treatment above based on Hellmayr. Includes *sinaloae* of w. Mexico (chiefly mts. Chihuahua, Sonora, Sinaloa, Jalisco, Nayarit), one record Guatemala (Peten); considered by some conspecific with West Indian *dominicensis*, if so Snowy-bellied Martin may be used for the complex. Includes also *cryptoleuca* of Cuba, recorded in winter from Brit. Honduras and Guatemala; considered by some a separate species, by others a race of *dominicensis*, and by still others conspecific (including *dominicensis* complex) with *subis*." (For a recent review, see Zimmer, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1723: 1-7, 1955).
- p. 74: line 24. *Calocitta formosa*. For "S.w. Mexico (Colima southward)" substitute "W. Mexico (s. Sonora southward)."
- p. 95: line 35. *Icterus chrysater*. After "Trop. Mid. Am." insert "(Costa Rican record doubtful)."
- p. 95: Footnote 10. Replace period by semicolon and add "corrected to *Pendulinus* (Wilson Bull., 64: 115, 1952)."
- p. 98: line 14. *Tangara chrysophrys*. Footnote 2: Add new sentence: "Some authors consider *guttata* to have priority as the specific name."

In addition to instances mentioned in the footnotes, many genera listed in this work, which are accepted in the A.O.U. Check-list, are merged with other genera by some ornithologists, particularly in Europe. Those most often merged are: *Puffinus* (in *Procellaria*), *Morus* (in *Sula*), *Chen* (in *Anser*), *Lophodytes* (in *Mergus*), *Squatarola* (in *Pluvialis*, and sometimes both in *Charadrius*), *Totanus* and sometimes also *Actitis* (in *Tringa*), *Ereunetes* and *Erolia* (in *Calidris*), *Steganopus* and *Lobipes* (in *Phalaropus*), *Catharacta* (in *Stercorarius*), *Thalasseus* (in *Sterna*), *Spinus* (in *Carduelis*).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- p. 114: MEXICO: Under "South central" add:
 * Davis, W. B. and R. J. Russell. 1953. Aves y mamiferos del estado de Morelos. Rev. Soc. Mex. Hist. Nat., 14 (1-4): 77-147. A list of the birds and mammals of Morelos, with localities and bibliography.
- p. 116: EL SALVADOR. Add:
 ** Rand, A. L. and M. A. Traylor. 1954. Manual de las Aves de El Salvador. Univ. de El Salvador. A guide to the birds, with keys and descriptions.
- p. 117: NICARAGUA. Add:
 Nutting, C. C. 1883-1884. On a collection of birds from Nicaragua. (Edited by R. Ridgway). Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 6: 372-410. Birds taken or observed at three representative localities.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE LINNAEAN SOCIETY OF
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ERRATUM

Material printed on page iv under the heading "Notes on a Collection of Birds" has been printed by error, and is not a part of the PROCEEDINGS. This page should be blank.

THE PRINTER

The Birds of Central and Prospect Parks

BY GEOFFREY CARLETON

WITH THE COLLABORATION OF PETER W. POST (*for Central Park*)
AND EDWARD J. WHELEN (*for Prospect Park*)

This paper is a detailed study of New York City's two most urban and regularly visited large parks.

Central Park

Central Park in Manhattan has been famous for 75 years as one of the best places within a radius of 50 miles to observe warblers and other insectivorous birds, and is perhaps unequalled for consistent observation during this time. As the city has grown the character of the park as an oasis for migrants has been intensified and, as has been pointed out by Griscom (1923), it has improved as a station for obtaining migration dates for species which breed or winter near the city.

Central Park was to a great degree the conception of William Cullen Bryant and Washington Irving. It was founded in 1857 and comprised 840 acres, largely vacant lots and squatters' shelters. At first most of the trees were small, and as late as the 1880's wild dogs roamed. In 1886 a remarkable total of 72 summer and permanent residents out of a list of 121 was reported (Woodruff and Paine, 1886), though there is no indication of what criteria were used or how far into the summer observations were made. Griscom (1923) makes a number of references to this list, although he challenges the Red-tailed Hawk. Carleton met Paine in 1933 and found him a careful, responsible person. Among the 72 are Wood Duck, Bobwhite, Whip-poor-will, Bank Swallow, Eastern Bluebird, Veery, Black-and-White Warbler, Worm-eating Warbler, Chestnut-sided Warbler, American Redstart, Bobolink, Eastern Meadowlark, Orchard Oriole, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Indigo Bunting, and Vesper Sparrow.

Chapman (1906) indicated the occurrence of 150 species in Central Park. Griscom (1923) listed 186 and mentioned 18 native species as nesting in 1908 and only eight in 1922. In the 1930's an increase in shrubbery caused a slight improvement, with the result that in the last two decades the native breeding birds have numbered about a dozen:

Sparrow Hawk

Screech Owl (1949)

Yellow-shafted Flicker

Downy Woodpecker

Robin

Wood Thrush

Red-eyed Vireo (occasional)

Common Grackle

Great Crested Flycatcher (1955)
Blue Jay (1954, 1956)
Black-capped Chickadee (1954)
House Wren (1944)
Catbird
Brown Thrasher (occasional)

Cardinal
Brown-headed Cowbird (1956)
Rufous-sided Towhee (1948)
Chipping Sparrow (occasional)
Song Sparrow

A pamphlet by Carleton (1947) lists a total of 225 and contains some tables pertinent at the time. There is a list of average migration dates for warblers arranged chronologically (Carleton, 1951). The Ramble remains the nucleus of bird watching activity, although as adjacent sections have become more wooded they too have attracted many birds; thus one's chances of finding birds have improved, while the coverage is more difficult. The Great Lawn is now better than the Sheep Meadow for open country species. The Reservoir has become even better than formerly, and flocks of fresh water ducks frequently rest for the day there in winter. Areas are indicated on a map (Linnaean Society of New York, 1956).

The Central Park list totals 251 forms. Of these, two are extirpated species (Ruffed Grouse, Bobwhite), four are additional subspecies of Horned Lark, Robin, Palm Warbler, Common Grackle, three are introduced species (Starling, House Sparrow, European Goldfinch), one is principally feral (Mallard), and two are hybrids (Brewster's and Lawrence's Warblers). A total of 96 species was seen on one day, May 10, 1952, by various observers. 29 warblers were seen on May 13, 1955 (including Brewster's, Cerulean, Louisiana Waterthrush and Connecticut). On May 23, 1954 there was an unusual concentration of warblers feeding on lice in the oaks south of the Reservoir, providing the maximum count for many species. The largest Christmas Count comprised 33 on Dec. 28, 1957.

Prospect Park

Prospect Park in Brooklyn has many more tall trees than Central Park, and holds birds longer between waves; many rarities have been found to linger overnight. It was founded in 1866, largely from the Litchfield estate, and contains 526 acres. There was an early listing of 81 common species, some obviously misnamed (Wyman, 1883). Murphy (1912) listed 147 species without dates. From about 1906 to the early 1920's Dr. and Mrs. Edward W. Viator consistently covered the park; their records formed the basis for a list of 181 species by Walsh (1927) giving extreme dates.

From 1947 to 1953 an unusual number of spectacular birds was

found in spring. The Brooklyn Bird Club (1951) published a detailed and useful list of 237 species with much background information and directions on covering the park. The number of native breeders has remained fairly stable through the years, about 20 being regular and 15 occasional:

Sparrow Hawk	Brown Thrasher
Mourning Dove	Robin
Yellow-billed Cuckoo (occasional)	Wood Thrush
Black-billed Cuckoo (1948, 1951)	Red-eyed Vireo
Screech Owl	Yellow Warbler (last in 1948)
Yellow-shafted Flicker	Ovenbird (1950 to 1956)
Hairy Woodpecker (till 1950)	Yellowthroat (occasional)
Downy Woodpecker	American Redstart (last in 1948)
Eastern Kingbird (1950, 1951)	Red-winged Blackbird
Great Crested Flycatcher	Baltimore Oriole (last in 1950)
Eastern Phoebe (1946, 1950)	Common Grackle
Blue Jay	Brown-headed Cowbird
Common Crow	Cardinal (erratic)
Fish Crow	Rose-breasted Grosbeak (1951)
Black-capped Chickadee (1950, 1955)	Rufous-sided Towhee
White-breasted Nuthatch	Chipping Sparrow (till 1949)
House Wren	Song Sparrow
Catbird	

The Prospect Park list includes a few records from the adjacent Botanic Garden, a Redhead record from the old Reservoir back of the present Public Library, and two Snow Goose records from the Parade Ground. A series of ridges catches many spring migrants, with the Vale lying strategically behind. There are occasional hawk flights over the ridges. The Long Meadow attracts open country birds. A stream is centrally located, running through the Swan Boat Marsh and Band Stand Pond and flowing into the Lake. Areas are indicated on a map (Linnaean Society of New York, 1957).

The total listed for Prospect Park is 253 forms, of which one is an extirpated species (Bobwhite), two are additional subspecies of Palm Warbler and Common Grackle, four are introduced species (Mute Swan, Starling, House Sparrow, European Goldfinch), one is feral (Mallard), and two are hybrids (Brewster's and Lawrence's Warblers). A total of 100 species was seen on May 5, 1950 by various observers.

The Annotated List

The total for both parks is 274. Dates of average occurrence are omitted as being more appropriate to a book on the New York City

region (Cruickshank, 1942, and one in preparation by John L. Bull). There have been omitted from this list certain published records, particularly older ones, which cannot be satisfactorily confirmed. Care has been used in listing races, as the question of their identification in the field becomes more problematical. Maximum numbers of individuals per day are included when available, but it will be readily seen that more figures are needed in the future. This paper has very kindly been edited by John L. Bull, as well as by the Editorial Committee. Nomenclature follows the AOU Checklist of North American Birds, fifth edition, 1957.

A scale of abundance applicable to migrants has been devised for this paper, slightly modified from that used in the Brooklyn Bird Club list (1951):

Abundant—Over 50 a day.

Common—10 to 50 a day.

Fairly common—1 to 10 a day, seen most days in the bird's migration season.

Uncommon—1 to 10 a season.

Rare—Not seen every year.

Very rare—Seen only every several years.

Names of Observers Frequently Cited

Jerome Allen; Irwin M. Alperin; Arthur Aronoff, M.D.; Alfred H. Barr, Jr.; Hugh Birkhead; Joe Bloom; Charles A. Boehrer; Rudyerd Boulton, Jr.; William C. Braislin, M.D.; Bernard P. Brennan; Leo A. Breslau; Paul A. Buckley; John L. Bull; Irving Cantor; Ethel Adele Capen; Thomas Donald Carter; Mathews J. Cashman; Frank M. Chapman, Sc.D.; Samuel H. Chubb; Clement B. P. Cobb, M.D.; Anne A. Crolius; Maunsell S. Crosby; Allan D. Cruickshank; Roy Curtiss; Allene H. Dale; Edward J. Daly; Reginald K. Denham; Philip A. DuMont; Eugene Eisenmann; Ellsworth Eliot, M.D.; Ezra J. Feinberg; Walter W. Ferguson; Edward Fleisher, Ph.D.; Richard Gershon; Emilio Gonzales, Dr. en Ciencias Sociales; R. Bruce Gordon; William Gordon; Robert H. Grant; Ludlow Griscom; Richard Edes Harrison; William T. Helmuth, M.D.; Richard A. Herbert; George E. Hix; Malcolm A. Jacobson, Pod.D.; Edmund R. P. Janvrin, M.D.; Mabel L. Johnson; Charles Johnston; George Komorowski; David Kreissman; Stanley V. LaDow; Emanuel Levine; Locke L. Mackenzie, M.D.; Max Maumary; Mrs. C. W. Mead; Pauline Messing; Herman J. Meyerdielers; Bernard H. Nathan; Joseph A. Nielsen; John T. Nichols; Leon Nelson Nichols; William J. Norse; Joseph Phelan; Olney M. Raymond; Ernest J. Restivo, Jr.; Eva Rich; Marc C. Rich; Charles H. Rogers; George P. Russell; Walter W. Sedwitz; Vincent Shainin; Kathleen Green Skelton; Neal G. Smith; Jerome Soll; Orlando K. Stephenson, M.D.; Alfred M. Sutton; Thure Tengwall; Hubert J. Thelen; Victor F. Usin; Edward W. Victor, M.D.; Lester L. Walsh; Frank E. Watson; Phillip V. Wells, Jr.; William H. Wiegmann, M.D.; Leonard G. Worley, Ph.D.; John C. Yizarry; Leonard Zeitz.

Gavia immer

COMMON LOON

CENTRAL PARK. Very rare fall transient and winter visitant, uncommon spring transient, usually single birds flying over. Sept. 9, 1956 (Post) to Nov. 23, 1948 (Helmuth); Dec. 23, 1945 to Jan. 5, 1946 (Carleton); Feb. 19, 1951 (Messing); Mar. 14, 1935 (Cruickshank) to June 2, 1953 (Cobb); July 4, 1951 (Messing).

PROSPECT PARK. Rare fall, fairly common to common spring transient. Sept. 13, 1950 (Alperin, Jacobson) to Oct. 7, 1950 (Kreissman); Mar. 8, 1957 (Whelen) to June 6, 1942. Usually flying over, maximum 100 on May 7, 1950 (Jacobson, Sedwitz). A bird remained on the lake from Apr. 17 to June 6, 1942 and for three weeks was joined by another (Nathan). Birds heard calling twice flying over and once on the Lake (Grant).

Gavia stellata

RED-THROATED LOON

CENTRAL PARK. Five records on the Reservoir, often staying some days. Dec. 22, 1957 (Bloom) to May 19, 1956 (Messing).

PROSPECT PARK. Rare spring transient, usually flying over, occasionally spending some days on the lake. Mar. 20, 1942 (Nathan) to May 18, 1950 (Whelen).

Podiceps grisegena.

RED-NECKED GREBE

CENTRAL PARK. Apr. 6 to 11, 1916 (Hix, L. N. Nichols); Mar. 13 (three birds) to 18, 1940 (Bull, Cantor, Carleton); Mar. 14 to Apr. 7, 1948 (Carleton); Feb. 9 to Mar. 2, 1951 (Carleton, Messing).

PROSPECT PARK. Mar. 3, 1921 (Allen); Mar. 16, 1918 (Fleisher); Apr. 21 to 25, 1940 (Nathan, Brooklyn Bird Club).

Podiceps auritus

HORNED GREBE

CENTRAL PARK. Rare transient and winter visitant. Oct. 25, 1953 (Messing) to Apr. 29, 1937 (Dale, Johnson).

PROSPECT PARK. Six records, Nov. 22, 1952 (Restivo, Usin); Nov. 25, 1943 (Soll); Feb. 27, 1939 (Dr. George M. Reed) to Apr. 23, 1952 (Carleton).

Podilymbus podiceps

PIED-BILLED GREBE

CENTRAL PARK. Rare transient. Mar. 2, 1951 (Messing) to May 2, 1954 (Phelan, Post); Aug. 12, 1950 (Carleton, Messing) and Sept. 9, 1941 (Johnson) to Nov. 26, 1956 (Post) and Dec. 17, 1957 (Messing).

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon transient. Mar. 9, 1938 (Jacobson) to Apr. 18, 1953 (Restivo, Usin); Sept. 9, 1955 (Carleton) to Dec. 22, 1956 (Carleton, Restivo).

Phalacrocorax auritus

DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT

CENTRAL PARK. Apr. 22, 1931 (200 flying over Museum—Watson); May 6, 1941 (Rich); Aug. 2, 1934 (Helmuth); Oct. 20, 1956 (Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Rare transient, flying over. Mar. 26, 1950 (Russell) and Apr. 20, 1954 (51 birds—Restivo, Usin) to May 24, 1950 (James Murphy, Esther K. Swayer, Whelen); Sept. 11, 1947 (Jacobson) to Nov. 18, 1948 (Russell).

Ardea herodias

GREAT BLUE HERON

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon transient, seldom alighting. Mar. 14, 1935 (Cruikshank) to May 17, 1917 (L. N. Nichols); July 16, 1948 (Sutton) to Oct. 24, 1949 (Helmuth).

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common transient, seldom alighting. Mar. 14, 1945 (Ferguson) to May 22, 1945 (Soll, Whelen); Sept. 9, 1949 (Jacobson) to Dec. 9, 1939 (Grant); Jan. 19, 1956 (standing on ice on lake—Russell). Maximum seven on Apr. 19, 1954 (Usin).

Butorides virescens

GREEN HERON

CENTRAL PARK. Fairly common transient. Apr. 15, 1955 (Messing) to June 2, 1956 (Post) and June 16, 1957 (Messing); July 7, 1955 (Messing) and July 21, 1957 (Post) to Nov. 5, 1951 (Messing). Maximum three on May 5, 1950 (Aronoff).

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common transient, uncommon in summer. Apr. 12, 1954 (Nielsen) to Oct. 18, 1955 (Carleton). Maximum 14 on May 5, 1950 (Whelen).

Florida caerulea

LITTLE BLUE HERON

PROSPECT PARK. May 10, 1956 (adult—Carleton); May 16, 1936 (Howard Kraslow); July 9 to 14, 1954 (immature—Russell); Aug. 13, 1955 (immature—Grant); Aug. 14, 1953 (adult—Restivo, Usin); Aug. 15, 1915 (immature—Vieter).

Casmerodius albus.

COMMON EGRET

CENTRAL PARK. Five records, July 13, 1948 (Sutton) to Sept. 23, 1951 (Helmuth). Maximum 8 on Aug. 24, 1956 (flying over—Messing, Post). First recorded in 1948.

PROSPECT PARK. May 4, 1952 (Alperin, Jacobson); July 21, 1953 (4 birds—Usin).

Nycticorax nycticorax

BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON

CENTRAL PARK. Fairly common transient and summer visitant, often roosts. Mar. 19, 1938 (Rich) to Nov. 26, 1948 (Helmuth); four winter records. Maximum 12 on Sept. 25, 1952 (Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common transient, uncommon summer visitant. Mar. 20, 1938 (Jacobson) to Dec. 6, 1947 (Thelen, Whelen); Jan. 4, 1953 (Restivo, Usin). Has bred. Maximum 24 on May 5, 1950 (Whelen).

Nyctanassa violacea

YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON

CENTRAL PARK. Seven records, Apr. 23, 1926 (50 observers) to Sept. 25, 1931 (J. T. Nichols, Watson).

PROSPECT PARK. Rare transient, Apr. 21, 1945 (Soll) to May 30, 1942 (Russell); July 15, 1953 (Restivo, Usin); Aug. 26, 1939 (Brennan); Sept. 13, 1941 (Nathan, Grant, Tengwall).

Ixobrychus exilis

LEAST BITTERN

PROSPECT PARK. May 6, 1939 (Swan Boat marsh—Nathan, Whelen).

Botaurus lentiginosus

AMERICAN BITTERN

CENTRAL PARK. Rare transient. Mar. 31, 1938 (Sedwitz) to May 17, 1917 (Janvrin); Aug. 27, 1948 (Sutton) to Oct. 20, 1949 (Helmuth). Occasionally perches high in trees.

PROSPECT PARK. Rare transient. Apr. 20, 1939 (Nathan) to May 10, 1952 (Worley); Sept. 16, 1911 (Viotor) to Oct. 30, 1954 (Restivo).

Cygnus olor

MUTE SWAN

PROSPECT PARK. Mar. 25, 1944 (on lake and flying around—Grant, Soll). Mar. 4 to 29, 1956 (Fleisher, Restivo, Smith).

Branta canadensis.

CANADA GOOSE

CENTRAL PARK. Rare transient, flying over. Mar. 28, 1945 (R. C. Murphy) to May 18, 1900 (Chubb); Oct. 7, 1953 (Cantor, Messing) to Nov. 21, 1918 (Chubb). 275 on Oct. 18, 1952 (Messing, Post); 200 on Apr. 25, 1953 (Skelton).

PROSPECT PARK. Rare to uncommon transient. Mar. 27, 1949

(Kreissman) to May 6, 1939 (Nathan, Tengwall) and May 19, 1944 (Soll); Oct. 7, 1950 (Whelen) to Nov. 24, 1938 (125 birds—Levine, Tengwall). Maximum 181 on Apr. 14, 1944 (several flocks—Nathan, Soll).

Branta bernicla

BRANT

PROSPECT PARK. Apr. 27, 1957 (one—Buckley, Cashman, Brooklyn Bird Club); Nov. 2, 1946 (50 birds—Grant, Tengwall).

Chen hyperborea

SNOW GOOSE

PROSPECT PARK. Apr. 4, 1938 (Nathan); Oct. 20, 1947 (Arnold Weinberg); Nov. 3, 1951 (25, parade grounds—Walsh); Nov. 10, 1944 (75, parade grounds—Walsh); Dec. 21, 1957 (6 birds—Whelen).

Anas platyrhynchos

MALLARD

CENTRAL PARK. Up to 50 feral birds resident, going to the Reservoir when the lakes freeze; 147 birds on Jan. 23, 1949 (Helmuth), an increase of about 100 over the usual count that winter.

PROSPECT PARK. Feral birds resident, augmented in fall and winter to about 70 tame birds, perhaps from neighboring areas.

Anas rubripes

BLACK DUCK

CENTRAL PARK. Abundant winter visitant. Aug. 18, 1956 (Post) to Apr. 10, 1956 (Post). Feral birds no longer present in summer. Several hundred birds a day frequent a decade ago. A dead bird was found Oct. 22, 1949 (Carleton) that was banded at Quogue, L. I. on Mar. 18, 1949.

PROSPECT PARK. About 20 tame birds are resident. Up to 30 wild birds have augmented them occasionally, such birds usually flying out of the park early in the morning.

Anas strepera

GADWALL

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon winter visitant. Oct. 27, 1957 (Bloom, Messing, Post) to Feb. 23, 1958 (Post). Maximum 18 on Nov. 13, 1954 (Cantor). First recorded in 1954.

Anas acuta

PINTAIL

CENTRAL PARK. Rare transient and winter visitant. Sept. 30, 1936 (Bull) to Mar. 8, 1951 (Messing). Maximum 12 on Nov. 29, 1955 (Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Six records, mid-September 1952 (Edward McGovern, Cashman) to Dec. 1, 1943 (Soll); Mar. 1, 1956 (Russell); Apr. 30, 1944 (Soll).

Anas crecca

COMMON OR EUROPEAN TEAL

CENTRAL PARK. Jan. 12, 1947 (male—Aronoff).

Anas carolinensis

GREEN-WINGED TEAL

CENTRAL PARK. Fairly common to abundant winter visitant. Oct. 4, 1953 (Barr) and Oct. 24, 1949 (Helmuth) to Apr. 9, 1958 (Post). Maximum 116 on Dec. 13, 1956 (Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Sept. 27, 1957 (four birds—Raymond); Sept. 28, 1947 (Alperin, Carleton, Jacobson, Sedwitz); Oct. 26, 1952 (Russell); Nov. 21 to 29, 1924 (Walsh); Nov. 24, 1952 (Restivo); May 4, 1953 (Restivo).

Anas discors

BLUE-WINGED TEAL

CENTRAL PARK. Rare transient. Apr. 21, 1957 (Post and others); May 10, 1941 (Robert Hines); Sept. 5, 1942 (Stephenson, R. Hines) to Oct. 7, 1955 (Post); Jan. 3, 1957 (male—Post); Jan. 8 to 21, 1947 (male—Aronoff, Carleton).

PROSPECT PARK. Rare transient. Apr. 22, 1956 (Restivo) to May 6, 1938 (Jacobson, Whelen); Sept. 4, 1954 (five birds—Restivo, Smith) to Oct. 26, 1933 (Cruikshank).

Mareca penelope

EUROPEAN WIDGEON

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon winter visitant. Oct. 29, 1955 (Messing, Post) to Apr. 3, 1956 (Buckley, Messing, Post). Maximum three on Jan. 9, 1955 (Barr). All records are of adult males. First recorded in 1951.

Mareca americana

AMERICAN WIDGEON

CENTRAL PARK. Fairly common to abundant winter visitant. Sept. 2, 1955 (Messing) to Apr. 18, 1953 (Carleton) and May 10, 1941 (Robert Hines). Maximum 152 on Nov. 20, 1956 (Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Sept. 13, 1953 (Carleton, Cashman, Restivo, Smith, Usin); Oct. 9, 1954 (Restivo).

Spatula clypeata

SHOVELER

CENTRAL PARK. Rare winter visitant. Nov. 6, 1955 (Messing) to Apr.

18, 1943 (Cantor). Fifteen to twenty years ago favored the 59th St. Pond, now usually seen on the Reservoir.

PROSPECT PARK. Nov. 21 to Dec. 1, 1955 (female—Carleton, Restivo, Russell).

Aix sponsa

WOOD DUCK

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon transient. Mar. 25, 1956 (Post) to May 6, 1910 (Griscom) and June 12, 1955 (Post); July 10, 1948 (Sutton); Aug. 13, 1951 (Messing) to Dec. 21, 1948 (Helmuth) and Jan. 12, 1958 (Carleton).

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon transient. Mar. 8, 1953 (Restivo, Smith) to May 18, 1957 (Carleton) and June 6, 1945 (Soll, Whelen); July 20, 1913 (Viotor), Aug. 9, 1955 (Carleton) and Sept. 21, 1955 (Carleton) to Nov. 14, 1953 (Restivo, Smith, Usin), Dec. 21, 1957 (Brooklyn Bird Club) and Jan. 1, 1913 (Viotor).

Aythya americana

REDHEAD

CENTRAL PARK. Seven records, Nov. 11, 1948 (Sutton) to Feb. 25, 1956 (Carleton, Messing).

PROSPECT PARK. Oct. 14, 1918 (Viotor); Oct. 14, 1939 (Grant); Mar. 19, 1911 (Viotor); Mar. 20, 1914 (old Reservoir—Fleisher).

Aythya collaris

RING-NECKED DUCK

CENTRAL PARK. Rare winter visitant. Nov. 21, 1948 (Sutton) to Apr. 3, 1956 (Buckley, Messing, Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Rare transient. Oct. 6, 1957 (Buckley, Carleton, Eisenmann, Post); Jan. 2, 1954 (Russell); Feb. 25, 1956 (Restivo) to Apr. 19, 1958 (Raymond). First recorded in 1951.

Aythya valisineria

CANVASBACK

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon winter visitant. Oct. 18, 1953 (Cobb) and Nov. 18, 1948 (Helmuth) to Apr. 7, 1958 (Post). Maximum 48 on Dec. 30, 1955 (Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Nov. 2, 1954 (Carleton); Nov. 16, 1957 (Cashman, Restivo); Dec. 22, 1956 (21 birds—Cashman, Restivo); Feb. 13 to Apr. 6, 1956 (3 birds, Russell, Brooklyn Bird Club).

Aythya marila

GREATER SCAUP

CENTRAL PARK. Common to abundant winter visitant. Sept. 29, 1951

(Cantor) and Nov. 8, 1956 (Post) to May 15, 1956 (Post); one summered in 1952 (Messing). Maximum 375 on Jan. 29, 1956 (Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon transient. Oct. 27, 1956 (Restivo, Smith) to Dec. 27, 1953 (Russell); Feb. 7, 1955 (Smith) to Apr. 14, 1946 (Whelen). Maximum 12 on Dec. 22, 1956 (Cashman, Restivo).

Aythya affinis

LESSER SCAUP

CENTRAL PARK. Fairly common winter visitant. Nov. 17, 1955 (Post) to May 8, 1956 (Carleton). Several specimens obtained from employee at Reservoir in February 1955 (Post). Maximum 25 on Apr. 5, 1958 (Carleton).

PROSPECT PARK. Feb. 7, 1957 (male—Carleton); Mar. 13, 1955 (Smith); Mar. 23-24, 1957 (Restivo, Smith); Apr. 2 to 14, 1956 (three birds—Smith).

Bucephala clangula

COMMON GOLDENEYE

CENTRAL PARK. Rare winter visitant. Nov. 27, 1956 (Messing) to Apr. 5, 1948 (Sutton).

PROSPECT PARK. Nov. 21, 1937 (Brennan, John E. Lessey, Tengwall); Dec. 12, 1914 (Fleisher, Vietor); Feb. 17, 1957 (Carleton); Feb. 21 to 26, 1955 (Restivo, Russell, Smith); Apr. 30, 1947 (female—Worley).

Bucephala albeola

BUFFLEHEAD

CENTRAL PARK. Five records, Oct. 26, 1957 (eight birds—Post) to Jan. 22, 1956 (Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Nov. 10, 1924 (Walsh); Nov. 28 to Dec. 5, 1943 (Soll).

Clangula hyemalis

OLDSQUAW

CENTRAL PARK. Feb. 1, 1953 (male—Buckley).

PROSPECT PARK. Mar. 20, 1952 (female—Cashman, Whelen).

Melanitta deglandi

WHITE-WINGED SCOTER

CENTRAL PARK. Nov. 30 to Dec. 6 and 22, 1955 (Post and others); this bird visited both the Lake and the Reservoir.

PROSPECT PARK. Mar. 17, 1956 (Dr. Mary M. Tremaine, Dr. R. Janet Watson, Whelen).

Melanitta perspicillata

SURF SCOTER

PROSPECT PARK. Dec. 2, 1951 (a bird in female plumage found dead on the edge of the lake—Restivo, Usin, Carleton, Whelen).

Oxyura jamaicensis

RUDDY DUCK

CENTRAL PARK. Fairly common to abundant winter visitant. Sept. 28, 1934 (Cantor, Carleton) to June 3, 1956 (Post). Maximum 93 on Jan. 14, 1957 (Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Rare transient, often staying several days. Oct. 15, 1955 (Restivo) to Dec. 18, 1956 (Restivo); Mar. 11, 1956 (Carleton) to May 19, 1957 (Carleton, Jacobson).

Lophodytes cucullatus

HOODED MERGANSER

CENTRAL PARK. Nov. 2, 1955 (Reservoir—Post); Nov. 17 to 23, 1921 (three birds, Lake—Griscom, Laidlaw Williams); Christmas week 1944 (Lake—Richard Ryan).

PROSPECT PARK. Rare transient. Oct. 28, 1933 (Cruickshank) to Dec. 12, 1914 (Vieter); Mar. 25 to 30, 1956 (Carleton, Whelen and others); Apr. 2, 1953 (Meyerdierks, Nielsen); May 18 to 27, 1942 (Russell); May 20, 1938 (Whelen); Aug. 12, 1913 (Vieter). Maximum four on Nov. 25, 1943 (Soll).

Mergus merganser

COMMON MERGANSER

CENTRAL PARK. Fairly common winter visitant. Nov. 10, 1930 (Cruickshank) to Apr. 29, 1940 (Carleton) and May 15, 1955 (Post). Maximum 140 on Dec. 23, 1945 (Carleton).

PROSPECT PARK. Rare transient. Nov. 12, 1955 (Meyerdierks, Brooklyn Bird Club) to Jan. 2, 1938 (Levine, Tengwall); Mar. 8, 1943 (Levine, Tengwall) to Apr. 8, 1946 (Whelen) and May 9, 1919 (9 birds 5 to 6 A. M.—Fleisher).

Mergus serrator

RED-BREADED MERGANSER

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon winter visitant. Oct. 25, 1910 (Hix) and Dec. 19, 1951 (Messing) to Apr. 26, 1940 (7 birds—Cantor) and May 28, 1956 (Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Rare transient and late winter visitant. Feb. 7, 1953 (Carleton) to May 14, 1946 (Whelen); Oct. 30, 1958 (Yrizarry).

Cathartes aura

TURKEY VULTURE

CENTRAL PARK. Rare transient. Apr. 21, 1947 (Cruickshank) to May

26, 1955 (3 birds—Post); Aug. 25, 1936 (Cantor) to Oct. 30, 1953 (Carleton) and Dec. 24, 1941 (Carleton).

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon transient. Mar. 19, 1908 (Fleisher) and Apr. 13, 1946 (Russell) to May 14, 1952 (Restivo, Smith, Usin); Oct. 20, 1932 (Brennan); Oct. 27-28, 1945 (Brennan, Russell, Tengwall).

Coragyps atratus

BLACK VULTURE

CENTRAL PARK. May 25, 1956 (Post); first seen directly overhead, observed circling low over the southern part of the park for over an hour.

PROSPECT PARK. May 22 (Brennan, Tengwall) and 23 (Levine), 1938; "short tail, white in wing, peculiar flight for a vulture" (from notes of Levine).

Accipiter gentilis

GOSHAWK

PROSPECT PARK. Adult birds: Nov. 15, 1939 (Levine); Feb. 23, 1945 (Soll, Whelen).

Accipiter striatus

SHARP-SHINNED HAWK

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon spring, fairly common fall transient; rare after October. Mar. 15, 1958 (Post) to May 16, 1917 (Janvrin); Aug. 8, 1957 (Post) to Dec. 25, 1906 (Rogers); Feb. 5, 1909 (Griscom). Maximum 36 on Sept. 26, 1957 (Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common transient, scattered dates summer and winter. Aug. 19, 1944 (Soll) to May 31, 1953 (Usin). Maximum 38 on Sept. 23, 1951 (Whelen, Brooklyn Bird Club).

Accipiter cooperii

COOPER'S HAWK

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon transient. Mar. 7, 1954 (Post) to May 17, 1917 (Janvrin); Aug. 15, 1955 (Messing, Post) and Aug. 30, 1943 (Aronoff) to Nov. 26, 1948 (Helmuth) and Dec. 24, 1949 (Carleton). Maximum five on Sept. 26, 1957 (Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon transient. Mar. 16, 1913 (Fleisher) to June 6, 1950 (Whelen); June 26, 1910 (Viotor); Aug. 15, 1917 (Viotor) and Sept. 9, 1944 (Soll, Whelen) to Dec. 2, 1951 (Whelen, Brooklyn Bird Club); occasional in winter.

Buteo jamaicensis

RED-TAILED HAWK

CENTRAL PARK. Rare transient. Mar. 19, 1956 (Post); Sept. 5, 1950

(Maumary) and Sept. 24, 1908 (Griscom) to Jan. 18, 1938 (Cantor).

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common transient. Mar. 20, 1943 (30 birds—Jacobson) to May 13, 1950 (Alperin, Jacobson, Sedwitz) and May 23, 1943 (Grant, Nathan); Sept. 4, 1910 (Victor) to Dec. 4, 1954 (Smith).

Buteo lineatus

RED-SHOULDERED HAWK

CENTRAL PARK. Rare spring, uncommon fall transient. Mar. 23, 1935 (Cruickshank) to May 30, 1954 (Barr); Aug. 22, 1954 (Carleton) and Sept. 8, 1956 (Post) to Jan. 16, 1954 (Messing, Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon transient. Mar. 4, 1933 (Alperin) to June 5, 1945 (Russell), a number of records of birds migrating high overhead in late May; Aug. 19, 1944 (Soll) and Sept. 19, 1942 (Russell) to Dec. 6, 1947 (Tengwall); occasional in winter.

Buteo platypterus

BROAD-WINGED HAWK

CENTRAL PARK. Rare spring, fairly common fall transient. Apr. 19, 1952 (Mackenzie) to May 22, 1925 (Griscom); Aug. 17, 1956 (Post) to Oct. 2, 1954 (Maumary, Post) and Oct. 11, 1956 (Carleton). Hundreds seen on Sept. 23, 1905 (Chubb).

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon transient. Apr. 16, 1946 (Soll, Whelen) to May 25, 1951 (Meyerdierks, Whelen); June 21, 1944 (Soll); Aug. 11, 1946 (Russell) to Sept. 28, 1953 (Restivo, Usin). 30 on May 6, 1946 (Soll, Whelen); 200 on Sept. 24, 1950 (Brooklyn Bird Club).

Buteo lagopus

ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK

CENTRAL PARK. Oct. 31, 1914 (J. T. Nichols).

PROSPECT PARK. Nov. 7, 1917 (Victor); Dec. 2 and 15, 1945 (Soll, Whelen); Dec. 9, 1937 (Jacobson, Russell); Mar. 26, 1915 (Victor).

Haliaeetus leucocephalus

BALD EAGLE

CENTRAL PARK. Four spring records, May 5, 1938 (Cantor) to May 31, 1956 (Charles F. Young); Sept. 17 and 21, 1950 (Cantor); Dec. 6, 1948 (Helmuth); Jan. 15, 1950 (Helmuth); Feb. 8, 1909 (Griscom). A bird stayed for two months in the fall of 1866 (Woodruff and Paine, 1886).

PROSPECT PARK. Rare transient. Mar. 16, 1940 (Nathan) and Apr. 21, 1945 (Soll) to May 28, 1909 (Victor); Sept. 23, 1951 (immature—Whelen, Brooklyn Bird Club); Nov. 25, 1943 (adult—Soll, Whelen).

Circus cyaneus

MARSH HAWK

CENTRAL PARK. Rare transient. Mar. 4, 1956 (Post); Mar. 26, 1956 (Post); May 15, 1906 (Hix); Aug. 22, 1954 (Carleton) to Sept. 26, 1957 (Bloom, Post). Maximum seven on Sept. 13, 1952 (Aronoff).

PROSPECT PARK. Rare transient. Mar. 10, 1909 (Fleisher) to May 13, 1954 (Carleton) and May 29, 1910 (Viotor); Aug. 20, 1914 (Viotor) to Oct. 24, 1954 (Restivo, Smith). Maximum four on Sept. 23, 1951 (Whelen, Brooklyn Bird Club).

Pandion haliaetus

OSPREY

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon transient. Apr. 5, 1913 (Crolius) to May 27, 1920 (Griscom); Aug. 28, 1941 (Carleton) to Oct. 24, 1949 (Hel-muth).

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common transient. Mar. 10, 1944 (Soll, Whelen) and Mar. 23, 1938 (Jacobson, Whelen) to June 4, 1953 (Restivo); Aug. 29, 1953 (Restivo) to Oct. 20, 1950 (Whelen), Nov. 15, 1908 (Viotor) and Nov. 28, 1943 (Soll, Whelen). Recorded daily during the summer of 1917. Three on Apr. 14, 1945 (Soll); ten on Sept. 23, 1951 (Whelen).

Falco peregrinus

PEREGRINE FALCON

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon transient and winter visitant, less com-mon in the 1950s than formerly, when it occurred throughout the year.

PROSPECT PARK. Rare transient, less common in the 1950s than for-merly. Sept. 3, 1937 (Tengwall) to Oct. 16, 1949 (Alperin, Jacobson); Apr. 19, 1946 (Whelen) to May 18, 1945 (Soll, Whelen); occasional in winter. Maximum four on Sept. 23, 1951 (Whelen, Brooklyn Bird Club).

Falco columbarius

PIGEON HAWK

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon transient. Apr. 10, 1941 (L. N. Nichols) and Apr. 21, 1946 (Carleton) to May 15, 1955 (Post) and May 23, 1957 (Messing); Sept. 4, 1954 (Post) to Oct. 25, 1928 (DuMont, Wat-son) and Nov. 11, 1934 (Watson).

PROSPECT PARK. Rare to uncommon spring, rare fall transient. Mar. 19, 1939 (Raymond) to May 15, 1949 (Alperin, Jacobson, Sedwitz) and June 6, 1950 (Brooklyn Bird Club); Sept. 7, 1911 (Viotor) to Nov. 7, 1942 (Brennan, Grant, Russell, Tengwall).

- Falco sparverius* SPARROW HAWK
 CENTRAL PARK. Permanent resident, several pairs breeding. Transients observed from Sept. 8, 1956 (Post) to Oct. 2, 1956 (Post). Maximum 29 on Sept. 26, 1957 (Post).
 PROSPECT PARK. Present all year, several pairs nesting in or near the park. Maximum 21 on Sept. 23, 1951 (Whelen, Brooklyn Bird Club).
- Bonasa umbellus* RUFFED GROUSE
 CENTRAL PARK. Present in 1886 according to Woodruff and Paine (1886) and Griscom (1925); had nested formerly.
- Colinus virginianus* BOBWHITE
 CENTRAL PARK. Resident until 1893 (Griscom, 1923).
 PROSPECT PARK. Recorded by Braislin (Murphy, 1912); Nov. 4, 1917 (Vietor).
- Rallus longirostris* CLAPPER RAIL
 CENTRAL PARK. May 23, 1930 (Azalea Pond—Rich, Sedwitz).
 PROSPECT PARK. Mar. 22, 1952 (Swan Boat Marsh—Restivo, Smith); Apr. 30, 1946 (Vale—Whelen); Oct. 19 to Nov. 2, 1939 (Bandstand Pond—Nathan, Whelen).
- Rallus limicola* VIRGINIA RAIL
 CENTRAL PARK. May 18 to 25, 1935 (Rich).
 PROSPECT PARK. Sept. 23, 1939 (Nathan, Tengwall); Oct. 22, 1918 (Allen).
- Porzana carolina* SORA
 CENTRAL PARK. Six records, Apr. 23, 1937 (Rich); Apr. 23, 1949 (Hel-muth); Aug. 17, 1935 (Rich) to Sept. 14, 1953 (Carleton, Harrison, Skelton).
 PROSPECT PARK. Sept. 26 to Oct. 17, 1953 (Restivo, Usin, Carleton); maximum two.
- Porphyryula martinica* PURPLE GALLINULE
 CENTRAL PARK. A bird at the Harlem Meer June 19, 1928 which lingered several days (Carter, DuMont, Philip Kessler, J. T. Nichols and others).
- Gallinula chloropus* COMMON GALLINULE
 CENTRAL PARK. May 18, 1958 (perching in trees—Cantor).

PROSPECT PARK. May 4 (Allen) to 26 (Victor), 1918; May 9, 1919 (Fleisher).

Fulica americana

AMERICAN COOT

CENTRAL PARK. Listed as a transient by Woodruff and Paine (1886); five records in this century, all but one on the Reservoir: Oct. 31, 1954 (Carleton) to Jan. 9, 1951 (Harrison and others).

PROSPECT. Rare transient. Sept. 17, 1943 (Russell); Nov. 11, 1914 (Fleisher) to Dec. 10, 1943 (Soll); Feb. 28, 1956 (Carleton) to Apr. 20, 1954 (Carleton, Restivo). Maximum 3 on Mar. 22, 1956 (Yrizarry).

Charadrius semipalmatus

SEMPALMATED PLOVER

CENTRAL PARK. May 29, 1934 (Rich); Aug. 10, 1932 (Helmuth); Sept. 9 and 18, 1931 (Watson, B. Berliner).

Charadrius vociferus

KILLDEER

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon transient. Feb. 24, 1933 (Rich) and Mar. 9, 1956 (Post) to May 20, 1953 (Messing); July 31, 1948 (Sutton) and Aug. 24, 1957 (Messing) to Nov. 23, 1934 (John L. Helmuth); two January records. Maximum 13 on Apr. 8, 1956 (blizzard—Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon transient. Mar. 3, 1951 (Brooklyn Bird Club) to May 27, 1945 (Soll, Whelen); July 12, 1951 (Whelen) to Dec. 13, 1914 (Victor).

Pluvialis dominica

AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER

PROSPECT PARK. May 11, 1952 (flying over Lookout Hill on a cloudy morning, calling—Jacobson, Sedwitz).

Squatarola squatarola

BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER

CENTRAL PARK. May 4, 1935 (Cruickshank).

PROSPECT PARK. Four records, May 9, 1948 (Brooklyn Bird Club) to May 22, 1945 (Ferguson).

Philohela minor

AMERICAN WOODCOCK

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon transient. Feb. 19, 1950 (Bruce Gordon) to May 22, 1927 (Capen); July 28, 1936 (Cantor) to Nov. 24, 1936 (Cantor) and Dec. 27, 1909 (Rogers). Maximum three on Apr. 7, 1958 (Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon transient. Feb. 20, 1939 (Levine) to Apr.

15, 1952 (Restivo, Smith); July 2, 1953 (Restivo, Usin); July 25, 1939 (John E. Lessey) to Nov. 25, 1909 (Fleisher) and Dec. 13, 1908 (Fleisher); Jan. 9, 1954 (Russell).

Capella gallinago

COMMON SNIPE

CENTRAL PARK. Rare transient. Mar. 16, 1948 (Sutton) to May 8, 1940 (Cantor); Sept. 10, 1931 (Cruickshank) to Nov. 7, 1935 (Birckhead).

PROSPECT PARK. Rare transient. Mar. 21, 1952 (E. McGovern, Restivo) to May 8, 1942 (Alperin, Jacobson); Sept. 28, 1946 (Tengwall) to Nov. 20, 1952 (Restivo).

Bartramia longicauda

UPLAND PLOVER

CENTRAL PARK. Aug. 1, 1938 (8 birds—John F. Mathews); Aug. 29, 1942 (Eisenmann); Sept. 2, 1925 (Helmuth).

PROSPECT PARK. Rare transient. Apr. 22, 1950 (Alperin, Sedwitz); May 5, 1950 (Whelen); Aug. 1, 1953 (Cashman, Restivo, Smith, Usin) to Sept. 16, 1939 (Nathan, Whelen).

Actitis macularia

SPOTTED SANDPIPER

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon transient. Apr. 15, 1941 (Rich) to May 30, 1901 (Chubb); July 4, 1953 (Cobb) to Oct. 13, 1925 (Watson).

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common transient. Apr. 21, 1916 (Viotor) to June 8, 1945 (Russell); July 6, 1919 (Viotor) to Oct. 8, 1910 (Fleisher). 14 on May 14, 1950 (Whelen); seven on Aug. 29, 1944 (Soll).

Tringa solitaria

SOLITARY SANDPIPER

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon transient. Apr. 26, 1912 (Crolius, LaDow) to May 26, 1951 (Cantor); Aug. 4, 1910 (Hix) to Nov. 1, 1903 (Hix).

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon transient. Apr. 13, 1940 (Nathan) to May 21, 1950 (Jacobson) and June 1, 1909 (Viotor); July 17, 1921 (Viotor) to Oct. 15, 1938 (Grant). Seven on May 11, 1945 (Soll); five on Aug. 19, 1944 (Soll).

Totanus melanoleucus

GREATER YELLOWLEGS

CENTRAL PARK. Rare transient. Apr. 22, 1958 (Post) to May 25, 1958 (Post); Sept. 20, 1958 (Messing) to Nov. 4, 1945 (Carleton).

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon transient. Apr. 27, 1955 (Smith) to May 23, 1938 (Jacobson); Aug. 10, 1953 (Restivo, Usin) to Nov. 11, 1953 (Restivo, Usin). Maximum 33 on Oct. 17, 1939 (Grant).

Totanus flavipes

LESSER YELLOWLEGS

CENTRAL PARK. Aug. 10, 1932 (Helmuth).

PROSPECT PARK. May 1, 1953 (Restivo); May 10, 1946 (Alperin, Jacobson). These birds were observed standing, in flight, and calling, and in addition the May 1 bird was in direct comparison with a Greater Yellowlegs.

Erolia maritima

PURPLE SANDPIPER

PROSPECT PARK. Dec. 11, 1938 (Breslau); a flock of 12 on the concrete margin of the Lake.

Erolia melanotos

PECTORAL SANDPIPER

CENTRAL PARK. May 12, 1947 (John H. Mayer); May 13, 1956 (Post); Sept. 9 to 11, 1931 (B. Berliner, Watson).

PROSPECT PARK. May 10, 1958 (Smith).

Erolia minutilla

LEAST SANDPIPER

CENTRAL PARK. Seven records, May 9, 1943 (Cantor) to May 17, 1950 (Carleton); Aug. 14, 1932 (Helmuth); Sept. 9, 1931 (B. Berliner, Watson).

PROSPECT PARK. Rare transient. May 7, 1939 (Grant, Nathan) to May 28, 1950 (Jacobson); July 23, 1934 (Brennan). Maximum nine on May 16, 1940 (Raymond).

Limnodromus griseus

SHORT-BILLED DOWITCHER

PROSPECT PARK. May 11, 1951 (Restivo); a bird in spring plumage on the ground and in flight.

Ereunetes pusillus

SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER

CENTRAL PARK. Very rare transient. May 15, 1950 (Sedwitz) to May 29, 1934 (Rich); Aug. 9, 1930 (Johnston) to Sept. 12, 1931 (Sedwitz).

PROSPECT PARK. May 6, 1946 (Soll, Whelen); May 18, 1936 (Thomas A. Imhof); May 27, 1951 (Alperin, Sedwitz); Aug. 11, 1953 (Restivo, Smith).

Ereunetes mauri

WESTERN SANDPIPER

CENTRAL PARK. Sept. 1 to 18, 1931 (old Reservoir fill—B. Berliner, Watson).

Crocethia alba

SANDERLING

PROSPECT PARK. July 6, 1915 (Victor).

Lobipes lobatus

NORTHERN PHALAROPE

PROSPECT PARK. Sept. 13, 1953 (Cashman, E. McGovern, Restivo, Smith, Usin).

Larus hyperboreus

GLAUCOUS GULL

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon winter visitant. Jan. 10, 1956 (Post) to Apr. 14, 1952 (Denham, Messing) and May 26, 1954 (Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Five records, Dec. 1, 1939 (Nathan); Feb. 6, 1953 (Russell) to Mar. 16, 1940 (Nathan).

Larus glaucoides

ICELAND GULL

CENTRAL PARK. Fairly common winter visitant. Nov. 18, 1953 (Messing) to May 19, 1956 (Cantor); Sept. 13, 1957 (Post). A majority of immatures are pale ("second year") birds. Maximum seven on Feb. 7, 1957 (Messing). Moderately distant identifications of supposed adult nominate *glaucoides* are omitted as being too critical. Adults with gray spots on the wing tips, appearing to be *kumlieni*, are rare visitants: Feb. 12, 1958 (Eisenmann, Post) to Mar. 9, 1927 (J. T. Nichols, Watson) and Apr. 20, 1956 (Post); maximum three on Feb. 15, 1958 (Carleton, Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Seven records, Dec. 6, 1947 (Grant, Whelen); Dec. 29, 1956 (Carleton); Mar. 9, 1957 (many observers) to May 19, 1957 (Carleton). Another individual seen Mar. 9, 1957 (Buckley, R. Clermont, Restivo) was an adult with gray spots on the wing tips and appeared to be *kumlieni*.

Larus marinus

GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL

CENTRAL PARK. Common to abundant winter visitant, recorded all through the summer. Maximum 129 on Dec. 30, 1955 (Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common winter visitant, recorded every month in the year.

Larus fuscus

LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL

CENTRAL PARK. Mar. 6 and Apr. 10, 1957 (Post). Dark mantle, greenish yellow legs and relatively small bill noted in comparison with Herring and Great Black-backed Gulls; the March bird was seen standing on the ice.

Larus argentatus

HERRING GULL

CENTRAL PARK. Abundant winter visitant, common to abundant summer visitant. Large numbers come in to the Reservoir towards dusk from all directions (Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Abundant winter visitant; recorded throughout the year. Maximum 375 on Jan. 3, 1954 (Usin).

Larus delawarensis

RING-BILLED GULL

CENTRAL PARK. Abundant winter visitant, mostly adults; immatures common throughout the summer; rare before 1950. Maximum 700 on Dec. 30, 1955 (Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Common winter visitant, recorded throughout the year.

Larus ridibundus

BLACK-HEADED GULL

CENTRAL PARK. Jan. 10, 1958 (adult in flight and on ice, red bill and dark under primaries—Post, Messing).

PROSPECT PARK. Mar. 3-4, 1957 (adult flying and standing, dull red bill—Meyerdierks, Nielsen; photographed in color by Yrizarry).

Larus atricilla

LAUGHING GULL

CENTRAL PARK. Common to abundant transient. Mar. 27, 1945 (Carleton) to Dec. 28, 1957 (Harrison). Up to 200 present in late April or early May; immatures appear in July and there is a lesser peak in September (Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common transient and summer visitant. Apr. 19, 1947 (Grant, Whelen) to Nov. 19, 1953 (Carleton) and Dec. 9, 1939 (Grant). Maximum 32 on Aug. 11, 1953 (Usin).

Larus philadelphia

BONAPARTE'S GULL

CENTRAL PARK. Six records, Nov. 10, 1957 (15 birds—Post) to Jan. 1, 1956 (Carleton, Feinberg); Mar. 1, 1955 (Messing).

PROSPECT PARK. Rare transient and winter visitant. Dec. 28, 1946 (Soll) to Jan. 3, 1954 (Cashman, Smith); Feb. 26, 1955 (Russell); Apr. 18, 1943 (Russell) to May 5, 1955 (Raymond, Restivo, Smith) and May 27, 1951 (Alperin, Sedwitz).

Rissa tridactyla

BLACK-LEGGED KITTIWAKE

PROSPECT PARK. Mar. 13, 1918 (black feet noted—Victor).

Sterna hirundo

COMMON TERN

CENTRAL PARK. May 21, 1937 (Rich); June 24, 1948 (Sutton); Aug. 22, 1922 (Griscom); Sept. 15, 1926 (10 birds—Griscom).

PROSPECT PARK. Rare transient. Aug. 4, 1953 (Restivo, Smith, Usin) to Sept. 10, 1936 (Jacobson).

Sterna albifrons

LEAST TERN

PROSPECT PARK. Rare transient. May 10, 1948 (Whelen); May 10, 1952 (Carleton); Aug. 2, 1953 (Carleton, Restivo, Usin) to Aug. 19, 1955 (Carleton).

Hydroprogne caspia

CASPIAN TERN

PROSPECT PARK. Mar. 3, 1940 (sitting on the ice during a northeast storm—Brennan, Fleisher, Tengwall); Sept. 2 to 7, 1954 (came in about 9 A.M. for several days following Hurricane Carol—Restivo, Smith, Usin).

Chlidonias niger

BLACK TERN

PROSPECT PARK. Rare transient. Aug. 9, 1942 (Grant) to Sept. 16, 1953 (Cashman, Restivo, Smith, Usin). Maximum seven on Sept. 9, 1949 (Jacobson).

Rynchops nigra

BLACK SKIMMER

CENTRAL PARK. Oct. 24, 1949 (Helmuth); sitting on dividing wall and flying around Reservoir, not skimming.

Plautus alle

DOVEKIE

PROSPECT PARK. Nov. 19, 1932 (Botanic Garden—Boehrer, Cruickshank), one of many blown ashore on Long Island in this day's storm.

Zenaidura macroura

MOURNING DOVE

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon transient. Mar. 6, 1951 (Messing) to June 6, 1907 (Chubb) and June 16, 1957 (Messing); July 26, 1927 (DuMont) to Nov. 10, 1940 (Carleton).

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon transient, breeds. Feb. 24, 1939 (Jacobson) to Nov. 2, 1946 (Grant, Tengwall).

Coccyzus americanus

YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO

CENTRAL PARK. Rare transient. Apr. 30, 1946 (Jacobson) to May 22,

1920 (Helmuth); a pair attempted to nest unsuccessfully in 1951 (Aronoff, Messing); Aug. 1, 1941 (Carleton) to Oct. 3, 1910 (Hix). Last bred in 1913.

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon transient, nests about every three years. May 3, 1949 (Worley) to Oct. 19, 1954 (Yrizarry). Maximum three on May 15, 1946 (Soll).

Coccyzus erythrophthalmus

BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon transient, occasional in summer. Apr. 28, 1957 (Post) and May 4, 1944 (Rich) to May 27, 1926 (Griscom, Watson); Aug. 4, 1936 (Cantor) to Oct. 6, 1954 (Post) and Oct. 24, 1949 (Helmuth). Bred till 1904.

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon transient, occasionally breeds. Apr. 29, 1945 (Soll) to Oct. 7, 1953 (Carleton). Maximum three on May 21, 1944 (Soll).

Tyto alba

BARN OWL

CENTRAL PARK. Apr. 28 to May 10, 1949 (Bruce Gordon, Sedwitz, Sutton and many others).

PROSPECT PARK. Six records, Nov. 7, 1946 (Jacobson); Mar. 5, 1945 (Soll) to end of April 1917 (Raymond).

Otus asio

SCREECH OWL

CENTRAL PARK. Permanent resident, occasionally found breeding.

PROSPECT PARK. Permanent resident, breeds.

Bubo virginianus.

GREAT HORNED OWL

CENTRAL PARK. Very rare winter visitant, arrival Nov. 7, 1943 (Eisenmann, Johnson).

Nyctea scandiaca

SNOWY OWL

CENTRAL PARK. Mid-December 1890 (fide L. S. Foster—Linnaean Society of New York. Proceedings, no. 3, 1891: 6).

Strix varia

BARRED OWL

CENTRAL PARK. Seven records. A bird stayed from Nov. 20, 1939 to Jan. 8, 1940 (Robert P. Allen, Johnson, Rich); three December records in other years; Apr. 6, 1924 (John H. Baker) to Apr. 27, 1926 (Griscom).

PROSPECT PARK. Dec. 8, 1956 (Whelen); Jan. 2, 1938 (Raymond); Dec. 26, 1938 to Feb. 25, 1939 (Nathan, Tengwall).

Asio otus

LONG-EARED OWL

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon transient and winter visitant. Oct 1, 1940 (Carleton, Dale), Oct. 12, 1926 (Helmuth) and Nov. 7, 1954 (Bruce Gordon, Post) to Apr. 24, 1922 (Janvrin).

PROSPECT PARK. Nov. 26, 1909 to Feb. 13, 1910 (Fleisher, Victor); Apr. 19, 1952 (Daly, Wells).

Aegolius acadicus

SAW-WHET OWL

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon transient, rare winter visitant. Oct. 14, 1957 (Wm. Gordon, photographed) to Apr. 7, 1954 (Post, photographed). Maximum four on Mar. 18, 1958 (Wm. Gordon).

PROSPECT PARK. Oct. 12, 1953 (Edward McGovern, Esther K. Swayer); Oct. 30, 1907 (Victor); Nov. 22, 1939 (Russell); Dec. 30, 1944 (Ferguson, Soll).

Caprimulgus vociferus

WHIP-POOR-WILL

CENTRAL PARK. Rare transient. Apr. 16, 1944 (E. Rich) to May 24, 1939 (Johnson); Aug. 20, 1956 (Post) to Oct. 20, 1941 (Carleton).

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon transient. Apr. 8, 1954 (Carleton) and Apr. 15, 1940 (Tengwall) to May 20, 1917 (Victor) and June 1, 1909 (Victor); Aug. 24, 1953 (Restivo, Usin) to Oct. 15, 1950 (Alperin, Jacobson).

Chordeiles minor

COMMON NIGHTHAWK

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon transient. May 6, 1932 (Cruickshank) to May 21, 1950 (Cantor); July 21, 1953 (flying south—Carleton) and Aug. 24, 1936 (Cantor) to Oct. 12, 1955 (Messing, Post). Present in summer till the twenties.

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common transient. Apr. 13, 1951 (Restivo) and May 2, 1942 (Jacobson) to May 30, 1958 (Fleisher); July 31, 1953 (Restivo, Usin) to Oct. 25, 1951 (Russell) and Oct. 27, 1946 (Tengwall). Present in summer in the 'teens. Maximum 30 on Sept. 28, 1953 (Usin).

Chaetura pelagica

CHIMNEY SWIFT

CENTRAL PARK. Fairly common transient, present in summer. Apr. 19,

1914 (Griscom) to Sept. 13, 1937 (Carleton), Sept. 28 and Oct. 11, 1956 (Post). Maximum 15 on May 10, 1935 (Helmuth).

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common transient, present in summer. Apr. 20, 1954 (Smith) to Sept. 16, 1945 (Whelen), Oct. 6, 1915 (Viotor) and Oct. 18, 1930 (Raymond). Has bred (Walsh, 1927). Maximum 35 on Aug. 29, 1944 (Soll).

Archilochus colubris

RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon transient. Apr. 30, 1957 (Messing) to May 28, 1940 (Carleton) and June 7, 1945 (Johnson); Aug. 6, 1942 (Carleton) to Sept. 22, 1921 (Griscom) and Oct. 2, 1927 (Griscom).

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon transient. Apr. 27, 1957 (Smith) to June 6, 1945 (Soll, Whelen); several July records; Aug. 25, 1952 (Restivo) to Sept. 29, 1939 (Whelen). Bred formerly (Walsh, 1927). Maximum four on May 16, 1944 (Soll).

Megaceryle alcyon

BELTED KINGFISHER

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon transient. Mar. 4, 1935 (Rich) and Mar. 15, 1956 (Messing) to June 8, 1947 (Bruce Gordon); July 12, 1942 (Johnson) to Nov. 16, 1949 (Helmuth); Jan. 14, 1949 (Helmuth).

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common transient; records for every month. Summer birds may be visitors from Greenwood Cemetery.

Colaptes auratus

YELLOW-SHAFTED FLICKER

CENTRAL PARK. Common to abundant transient, several pairs breeding. Occurs in winter almost every year.

PROSPECT PARK. Common to abundant transient, breeds; rare in winter. Maximum 65 on Apr. 12, 1953 (Usin).

Centurus carolinus

RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER

CENTRAL PARK. Apr. 30 and May 1, 1909 (Griscom); Oct. 14, 1948 (Helmuth).

PROSPECT PARK. May 12 to 19, 1940 (Russell, Grant, Raymond, Whelen); June 27, 1935 (Cruikshank, Nathan, Whelen); Nov. 10 to 12, 1951 (Grant, Whelen).

Melanerpes erythrocephalus

RED-HEADED WOODPECKER

CENTRAL PARK. Rare to uncommon transient. Mar. 24, 1914 (Hix) to Mar. 31, 1910 (Crolius); Apr. 30, 1957 (Messing) to May 23, 1952 (Den-

ham, Post); Aug. 27, 1885 (E. T. Adney) and Sept. 3, 1954 (Messing, Post) to Oct. 24, 1907 (Griscom).

PROSPECT PARK. Rare to uncommon transient. Apr. 30, 1943 (Ferguson, Yrizarry) to May 19, 1931 (Russell); Sept. 2, 1952 (Smith) to Nov. 1, 1931 (Russell).

Sphyrapicus varius

YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER

CENTRAL PARK. Fairly common transient. Mar. 21, 1926 (Mead) to May 17, 1958 (Post); July 1, 1909 (Crolius); Aug. 23, 1952 (Messing); Sept. 14, 1957 (Post) to Nov. 16, 1949 (Helmuth); Dec. 25, 1954 (Harrison). Maximum 20 on Apr. 13, 1927 (Griscom).

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon to fairly common transient. Mar. 11, 1938 (Jacobson) to May 23, 1950 (Whelen); June 3, 1933 (Alperin); July 14, 1909 (Viotor); Sept. 17, 1952 (Russell) to Nov. 9, 1910 (Viotor). Wintered 1937-38 and 1950-51 (Brooklyn Bird Club). Maximum eight on Oct. 3, 1944 (Soll).

Dendrocopos villosus

HAIRY WOODPECKER

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon transient and winter visitant. Sept. 22, 1925 (Joseph J. Hickey) to May 23, 1950 (Carleton); June 13 and Aug. 23, 1957 (Messing).

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon transient and winter visitant. Sept. 16, 1917 (Viotor) to May 2, 1918 (Viotor). Bred from 1940 to 1950 inclusive.

Dendrocopos pubescens

DOWNY WOODPECKER

CENTRAL PARK. Fairly common permanent resident.

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common permanent resident. Maximum 28 on Mar. 25, 1945 (Soll).

Tyrannus tyrannus

EASTERN KINGBIRD

CENTRAL PARK. Fairly common transient. Apr. 23, 1920 (Griscom) and Apr. 27, 1956 (Messing) to May 30, 1906 (Hix); June 26, 1937 (Carleton); Aug. 1, 1957 (Messing) to Oct. 1, 1934 (Cantor). Maximum 817 migrating Aug. 29, 1956 (Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common transient. Apr. 15, 1952 (Restivo, Smith) and Apr. 28, 1957 (Jacobson) to June 8, 1945 (Russell); Aug. 5, 1933 (Brennan) to Oct. 8, 1954 (Smith); occasional in summer, bred 1950, 1951. Maximum 25 on Aug. 19, 1944 (Soll).

Tyrannus verticalis

WESTERN KINGBIRD

CENTRAL PARK. Oct. 20, 1956 (seen independently—Ann Baker, Bloom; studied carefully for an hour and compared to Peterson's guide [1947] by Bloom).

Myiarchus crinitus

GREAT CRESTED FLYCATCHER

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon transient. Apr. 27, 1925 (Mead) to June 13, 1927 (Warren F. Eaton), frequent the second week of June. Occasional in summer, bred 1955 (Messing, Post). Aug. 2, 1903 (Griscom) to Oct. 1, 1934 (Cantor).

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common transient, breeds. May 2, 1909 (Viotor) to Oct. 11, 1955 (Restivo). Maximum 12 on May 16, 1953 (Usin).

Sayornis phoebe

EASTERN PHOEBE

CENTRAL PARK. Common transient. Mar. 10, 1909 (Griscom) to May 12, 1929 (Helmuth) and May 18, 1956 (Post); July 24, 1952 (Messing); Aug. 12, 1950 (Carleton); Aug. 28, 1957 (Messing) to Nov. 4, 1956 (Bruce Gordon); Jan. 5, 1951 (Mackenzie). Maximum 15 on Apr. 15, 1943 (Aronoff).

PROSPECT PARK. Common transient. Mar. 13, 1946 (Soll) to May 17, 1953 (Brooklyn Bird Club); Sept. 16, 1950 (Brooklyn Bird Club) to Nov. 18, 1939 (Grant, Nathan) and Dec. 5, 1934 (Boehrer). Attempted to nest in 1946, remaining till May 26 (Whelen); nested 1950 in the Botanic Garden. Maximum 24 on Oct 9, 1944 (Soll).

Empidonax flaviventris

YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon transient. May 13, 1942 (Carleton) to June 7, 1945 (Johnson); Aug. 9, 1923 (Griscom) to Oct. 3, 1947 (Carleton). Maximum eight on May 30, 1953 (Aronoff).

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon transient. May 5, 1936 (Alperin) to June 7, 1910 (Viotor); Aug. 16, 1953 (Restivo, Usin) to Sept. 24, 1947 (Alperin, Jacobson, Sedwitz).

Empidonax vireescens

ACADIAN FLYCATCHER

CENTRAL PARK. Singing birds May 8, 1935 (Cruickshank, Richard G. Kuerzi); May 24, 1951 (Carleton, Messing); June 12, 1953 (Skelton). Bred till 1892 (Chapman).

PROSPECT PARK. Singing bird May 11 and 21, 1944 (Soll, Nathan).

Empidonax traillii

TRAILL'S FLYCATCHER

CENTRAL PARK. Singing birds May 12, 1952 (Post); May 21, 1934 (Cruikshank); May 23, 1957 (Post); early June about 1904 (Crolius).

PROSPECT PARK. Singing birds May 12, 1956 (Cantor, Phelan); May 25, 1919 (Victor); May 30 to June 4, 1953 (Carleton, Brooklyn Bird Club).

Empidonax minimus

LEAST FLYCATCHER

CENTRAL PARK. Fairly common transient. Apr. 25, 1939 (Carleton) to June 1, 1951 (Carleton). Small flycatchers recorded from Aug. 11, 1913 (Griscom) to Oct. 1, 1903 (Hix) are unquestionably mostly this species; singing birds Sept. 3, 1941 (Carleton) and Sept. 7, 1934 (Carleton).

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common transient. Apr. 28, 1938 (Jacobson) to June 3, 1945 (Soll); July 7, 1942 (Russell); small *Empidonaxes* occur in fall; singing bird Aug. 11, 1954 (Yrizarry).

Contopus virens

EASTERN WOOD PEWEE

CENTRAL PARK. Fairly common transient, arrival May 4, 1905 (Hix), occasionally lingering into summer; Aug. 13, 1957 (Post) to Oct. 7, 1955 (Messing), Oct. 21, 1907 (Crolius, Griscom) and Oct. 29, 1927 (Watson, DuMont). Bred till 1922. Maximum 35 on Sept. 15, 1956 (Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common transient, arrival May 2, 1942 (Jacobson) and May 5, 1925 (Walsh), occasionally lingering into summer; Aug. 12, 1953 (Restivo) to Oct. 14, 1950 (Raymond). Bred formerly (Walsh, 1927). Maximum 12 on June 3, 1945 (Soll).

Nuttallornis borealis

OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon transient, slightly more frequent in fall. May 10, 1922 (Griscom) to May 31, 1907 (Hix, LaDow); Aug. 2, 1957 (Messing) to Oct. 2, 1928 (DuMont).

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon transient, slightly more frequent in fall. May 8, 1953 (Usin) and May 13, 1945 (Jacobson, Whelen) to June 6, 1945 (Soll, Whelen) and June 12, 1908 (Fleisher, Victor); Aug. 1, 1953 (Restivo, Smith, Usin) to Sept. 21, 1927 (Jacobson) and Oct. 3, 1937 (Russell). Maximum five on Aug. 19, 1944 (Soll).

Eremophila alpestris

HORNED LARK

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon transient, usually in flocks. Oct. 28, 1932

(Carleton) to Dec. 22, 1954 (Messing); Mar. 9 to Apr. 6, 1956 (Post). Maximum 29 on Nov. 8, 1927 (Charles Staloff). These birds all appeared to be the nominate race. See also *praticola*, below.

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon transient, usually flying over. Sept. 7, 1952 (Restivo) and Oct. 4, 1950 (25 birds—Whelen) to Nov. 19, 1944 (Soll); Apr. 18, 1946 (Brennan, Tengwall) to Apr. 23, 1951 (Whelen, Zeitz).

Eremophila alpestris praticola

CENTRAL PARK. Very pale birds Sept. 29, 1957 (Carleton); Apr. 17, 1956 (Gonzales, Post); May 19, 1958 (Carleton); May 29, 1956 (Messing) appeared to be this race.

Iridoprocne bicolor

TREE SWALLOW

CENTRAL PARK. Common transient. Mar. 27, 1949 (Bruce Gordon) and Apr. 8, 1956 (Post) to June 3, 1907 (Hix); July 8, 1952 (Messing) to Nov. 3, 1926 (Griscom, Watson) and Nov. 23, 1933 (Cruickshank). Maximum 1200 on Aug. 29, 1956 (Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Common to abundant transient. Mar. 24, 1939 (Jacobson) to June 7, 1910 (Viotor); July 17, 1914 (Viotor) to Oct. 30, 1954 (Restivo). Maximum 10,000 at altitude of 500 to 1,000 feet Oct. 13, 1950 (Whelen).

Riparia riparia

BANK SWALLOW

CENTRAL PARK. Rare transient. Apr. 28, 1945 (M. Russak) to May 30, 1917 (Hix); Aug. 10, 1911 (Hix) to Aug. 29, 1956 (Post) and Oct. 1, 1928 (DuMont).

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon spring, very rare fall transient. Apr. 19, 1947 (Whelen) and Apr. 27, 1919 (Viotor) to May 30, 1953 (Carleton, Smith); Aug. 8, 1944 (Soll) to Aug. 15, 1953 (Carleton).

Stelgidopteryx ruficollis

ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW

CENTRAL PARK. Rare transient. Apr. 20, 1934 (Rich) to May 16, 1957 (Post); July 25, 1956 (Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon transient. Apr. 14, 1957 (Whelen) to May 21, 1950 (Carleton, Sedwitz); Aug. 2, 1953 (Carleton, Restivo, Usin); Aug. 6, 1957 (Carleton). Maximum five on May 2, 1943 (Soll).

Hirundo rustica

BARN SWALLOW

CENTRAL PARK. Fairly common transient. Apr. 15, 1939 (Bull) to June

3, 1907 (Hix); July 11, 1935 (Cantor) to Sept. 28, 1910 (Griscom). Maximum 3600 on Aug. 29, 1956 (Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Common transient. Apr. 7, 1942 (Nathan) to June 6, 1945 (Soll, Whelen); June 24, 1940 (Russell); July 15, 1953 (Restivo, Usin) to Sept. 29, 1950 (Whelen). Maximum 28 on Apr. 28, 1945 (Soll).

Petrochelidon pyrrhonota

CLIFF SWALLOW

CENTRAL PARK. Very rare transient. Apr. 20, 1911 (Griscom) to June 3, 1907 (Hix); July 31, 1953 (Messing); Aug. 26, 1944 (Eisenmann). Maximum 18 on May 11, 1945 (Mackenzie).

PROSPECT PARK. Rare transient. Apr. 28, 1934 (Russell) to May 27, 1919 (Viotor); July 15 to 22, 1953 (Restivo, Smith, Usin). Maximum 35 on May 20, 1937 (Jacobson, Nathan, Russell, Whelen).

Progne subis

PURPLE MARTIN

CENTRAL PARK. Rare transient. Mar. 31, 1957 (Gonzales, Post) and Apr. 12, 1932 (Cruickshank) to May 13, 1907 (Hix); Aug. 7, 1932 (Rosalie Edge); Aug. 23, 1915 (Hix); Aug. 29, 1956 (Messing).

PROSPECT PARK. Rare transient. May 3, 1942 (Brennan, Raymond, Tengwall) to May 26, 1956 (Smith); Aug. 14, 1955 (Restivo, Smith) to Sept. 19, 1954 (Restivo, Usin). Maximum three on Sept. 9, 1943 (Grant).

Cyanocitta cristata

BLUE JAY

CENTRAL PARK. Abundant transient, hundreds overhead some days in fall; occasionally breeds. Many winter records.

PROSPECT PARK. Common transient, breeds. Uncommon in winter. Maximum 40 on Oct. 3, 1944 (Soll).

Corvus corax

COMMON RAVEN

PROSPECT PARK. Apr. 21, 1945 (a huge, croaking bird being chased by crows—(Grant, Soll, Whelen).

Corvus brachyrhynchos

COMMON CROW

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon transient, calling birds: Mar. 3, 1949 (Helmuth) to May 19, 1955 (Messing); June 3 to July 7, 1955 (Messing); Sept. 10, 1953 (Cantor) to Nov. 17, 1949 (Helmuth); Feb. 2 and 4, 1953 (Messing). Permanent resident in the 19th century.

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common transient and permanent resident.

Corvus ossifragus

FISH CROW

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon spring transient, calling birds: Mar. 2, 1932 (Cruickshank) to June 18, 1955 (Skelton). Maximum 19 on May 10, 1929 (Helmuth).

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon transient, breeds. Feb. 7, 1915 (Viotor) and Feb. 18, 1940 (Tengwall) to Dec. 25, 1908 (Viotor). Maximum seven on Mar. 15, 1953 (Restivo).

Parus atricapillus

BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE

CENTRAL PARK. Fairly common to abundant transient, fairly common winter visitant. Aug. 28, 1957 (Post) to May 17, 1958 (Post); July 30, 1957 (Messing). Bred in 1954. Over 100 in a day in October 1954 (Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common transient and winter resident. Aug. 20, 1949 (Tengwall) to May 20, 1920 (Viotor). Bred in 1950 and 1955. Maximum 20 on Dec. 15, 1945 (Soll).

Parus hudsonicus

BOREAL CHICKADEE

CENTRAL PARK. Nov. 9, 1954 (Wm. R. Solomon).

Parus bicolor

TUFTED TITMOUSE

CENTRAL PARK. One present for two weeks in May, 1908 (Crolius); Aug. 14, 1937 (Stephenson); Mar. 20, 1949 (Helmuth); Oct. 24, 1953 to Mar. 19, 1954 (many observers); Mar. 23, 1957 (Bloom, Post); Oct. 2 to 10, 1957 (maximum six birds—Bloom, Carleton).

Sitta carolinensis

WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH

CENTRAL PARK. Fairly common fall transient, uncommon winter visitant and spring transient. Sept. 7, 1957 (Post) to May 9, 1907 (Chubb). Maximum 12 on Oct. 9, 1913 (Aronoff).

PROSPECT PARK. Permanent resident, fairly common transient in fall, uncommon in spring.

Sitta canadensis

RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon, irregular transient. Aug. 16, 1906 (Hix) and Aug. 27, 1939 (Carleton) to Nov. 17, 1931 (Carleton) and occasionally to Jan. 20, 1952 (Bruce Gordon); Apr. 22, 1946 (Carleton) to

June 4, 1917 (Hix) and July, 1892 (Chapman). Last wintered 1923-24 (Mead). Maximum eight on Sept. 11, 1943 (Bull, Eisenmann).

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon, irregular transient, rare winter visitant. Aug. 16, 1953 (Smith) and Aug. 24, 1951 (Restivo) to May 28, 1944 (Grant) and June 10, 1951 (Brooklyn Bird Club). Maximum 13 on Sept. 16, 1945 (Soll).

Certhia familiaris

BROWN CREEPER

CENTRAL PARK. Fairly common transient. Mar. 22, 1949 (Johnson) to May 21, 1917 (Hix) and June 5, 1953 (Carleton, Messing); Sept. 1, 1957 (Feinberg) and Sept. 9, 1913 (Hix) to Dec. 6, 1948 (Helmuth); several winter records.

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common transient, uncommon winter visitant. Sept. 13, 1941 (Grant) to May 18, 1917 (Viotor). Maximum nine on Oct. 10, 1944 (Soll).

Troglodytes aedon.

HOUSE WREN

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon transient. Apr. 20, 1954 (Post) to June 3, 1941 (Carleton); Aug. 7, 1953 (Messing), Aug. 28, 1957 (Post) and Sept. 10, 1956 (Carleton) to Oct. 13, 1919 (L. N. Nichols) and Oct. 27, 1945 (Carleton). Bred till 1908 and in 1944 (Aronoff). Maximum eight on Sept. 27, 1956 (Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common transient, breeds. Apr. 19, 1954 (Restivo, Smith) to Oct. 22, 1949 (Brooklyn Bird Club), Nov. 5, 1957 (Raymond) and Nov. 25, 1914 (Viotor).

Troglodytes troglodytes

WINTER WREN

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon transient. Mar. 19, 1918 (Hix) to May 15, 1912 (Crolius); Aug. 22, 1957 (drought year—Messing) and Sept. 17, 1953 (Messing) to Dec. 8, 1948 (Helmuth) and Dec. 27, 1909 (Rogers). Occasionally wintered formerly, birds departing in March (Griscom, 1923).

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon transient. Apr. 1, 1934 (Russell) to May 21, 1950 (Grant); Sept. 21, 1947 (Tengwall, Thelen) to Nov. 14, 1950 (Whelen) and Dec. 11, 1912 (Viotor); two recent winter records. Maximum six on Oct. 3, 1944 (Soll).

Thryomanes bewickii

BEWICK'S WREN

CENTRAL PARK. Apr. 10 to May 8, 1928 (singing bird—Capen, Carter, Helmuth, Watson and others).

PROSPECT PARK. Apr. 15-23, 1952 (singing bird—Carleton, Restivo, Smith and many others); May 13, 1946 (singing bird—Soll, Whelen).

Thryothorus ludovicianus

CAROLINA WREN

CENTRAL PARK. Rare, erratic visitant. Apr. 18, 1927 (Helmuth); Apr. 25, 1923 (W. D. Holgate); June, 1908 to Feb., 1909 (fide Griscom); July 4, 1954 (Maumary); July 5, 1944 (M. Russak); Aug. 17, 1952 (Maumary); Sept. 18, 1925 (Eisenmann); Oct. to Dec. 1907 (Crolius); Oct. 19, 1933 (Johnson); Dec. 7, 1925 (Gerald Morgan).

PROSPECT PARK. Rare, erratic visitant. Apr. 26, 1943 (Soll) to May 14, 1933 (Russell); Aug. 3, 1953 (Usin); Oct. 11, 1929 (Raymond) to Oct. 18, 1931 (Russell); Feb. 22, 1908 to Feb. 1909, maximum five on July 21 (Fleisher). Wintered 1909-10 (Fleisher), 1920-21 (fide Walsh).

Telmatodytes palustris

LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN

CENTRAL PARK. Rare transient. May 1, 1942 (R. C. Murphy) to May 21, 1944 (Aronoff); Sept. 15, 1948 (Carleton) to Oct. 6, 1951 (Carleton).

PROSPECT PARK. Rare transient. May 4, 1938 (Jacobson, Whelen) to May 23, 1951 (three birds—Alperin, Whelen); Sept. 15, 1950 (Carleton) to Nov. 2, 1957 (Carleton, Harrison) and Dec. 26, 1953 (Restivo). Occasional in summer in the Swan Boat Marsh.

Cistothorus platensis

SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN

CENTRAL PARK. July 13, 1931 (singing bird in the old Reservoir fill—Watson); Oct. 3, 1947 (Carleton); Oct. 4, 1943 (J. T. Nichols).

PROSPECT PARK. Nov. 18 to 22, 1952 (Cashman, Restivo, Usin).

Mimus polyglottos

MOCKINGBIRD

CENTRAL PARK. Erratic transient, in recent years occurring every spring; rare in fall. Apr. 27, 1958 (Post) to June 3, 1955 (Skelton); Aug. 24, 1956 (Messing) to Nov. 15, 1927 (Watson, DuMont); Jan. 20, 1893 (Chapman); Mar. 13 to Apr. 3, 1928 (Capen, Watson, DuMont).

PROSPECT PARK. Rare, erratic transient. Mar. 18, 1948 (Worley) and Apr. 22, 1954 (Restivo, Usin, Carleton) to May 26, 1956 (Restivo); Sept. 19, 1937 (Tengwall) to Oct. 20, 1946 (Grant). Wintered in the Botanic Garden Sept. 25, 1945 to Apr. 13, 1946 (Brooklyn Bird Club).

Dumetella carolinensis

CATBIRD

CENTRAL PARK. Common transient, breeds. Apr. 19, 1950 (R. C. Mur-

phy) to Nov. 8, 1951 (Carleton), Nov. 25, 1945 (Bruce Gordon) and January 1958 (Messing, Post). Maximum 18 on May 14, 1933 (Hel-muth).

PROSPECT PARK. Common transient, breeds. Apr. 24, 1914 (Viotor) to Nov. 23, 1952 (Carleton); has wintered five times. Maximum 60 on May 14, 1950 (Whelen).

Toxostoma rufum

BROWN THRASHER

CENTRAL PARK. Common transient, has bred a number of times in the last 20 years, the latest in 1956. Apr. 9, 1953 (Messing) and Apr. 15, 1936 (Carleton) to June 4, 1917 (Hix); Sept. 1, 1948 (Carleton) to Nov. 10, 1954 (Messing); Dec. 25, 1946 (Carleton, Sedwitz); wintered 1907 to 1910, 1938-39.

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common transient, breeds. Apr. 12, 1945 (Soll, Whelen) and Apr. 22, 1946 (Whelen) to Nov. 8, 1924 (Walsh). Has wintered a number of times. Maximum 23 on May 12, 1945 (Soll).

Turdus migratorius

ROBIN

CENTRAL PARK. Abundant transient and summer resident, occasional in winter. Thousands were seen flying southwest during the blizzard of Apr. 8, 1956 (Post). The breeding population and most of the mi-grants belong to the nominate race.

PROSPECT PARK. Abundant transient and summer resident, rare in winter. Maximum 600 on Oct. 27, 1944 (Soll).

Turdus migratorius nigrideus

CENTRAL PARK. A bird was identified as this race Mar. 31, 1948 by Kenneth C. Parkes (Auk, v. 66, 1949, p. 367).

Hylocichla mustelina

WOOD THRUSH

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon transient, occasionally breeds. Apr. 23, 1955 (Buckley, Norse, Phelan) and Apr. 27, 1957 (Bruce Gordon) to May 26, 1945 (Carleton); Aug. 24, 1942 (Carleton) to Oct. 15, 1950 (Bruce Gordon). Maximum 40 on May 5, 1950 (Aronoff).

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon transient, breeds. Apr. 27, 1957 (Ray-mond) to Oct. 12, 1932 (Alperin) and Oct. 23, 1939 (Tengwall). Maxi-mum 35 on May 5, 1950 (Jacobson, Whelen).

Hylocichla guttata

HERMIT THRUSH

CENTRAL PARK. Common transient. Mar. 23, 1945 (J. T. Nichols) to

June 9, 1953 (Skelton); Sept. 8, 1956 (Post) and Sept. 22, 1927 (Watson) to December, occasionally wintering. Maximum 100 on Oct. 13, 1953 (Messing).

PROSPECT PARK. Common to abundant transient. Mar. 18, 1939 (Brennan, Tengwall) to May 22, 1945 (Soll, Whelen) and June 3, 1933 (Alperin); Sept. 27, 1929 (Raymond) to Nov. 20, 1949 (Brooklyn Bird Club); occasionally winters. Maximum 172 on Oct. 30, 1944 (Grant, Soll).

Hylocichla ustulata

SWAINSON'S THRUSH

CENTRAL PARK. Common transient. Apr. 27, 1957 (Cantor, Carleton, Post) to June 11, 1953 (Messing); Aug. 5, 1957 (drought year—Messing, Post, Carleton) and Aug. 23, 1953 (Bruce Gordon) to Oct. 20, 1934 (John H. Mayer), Oct. 30, 1936 (Carleton), Nov. 12, 1950 (Skelton) and Dec. 7, 1956 (Carleton). Maximum 200 on May 11, 1914 (Helmuth).

PROSPECT PARK. Common transient. Apr. 26, 1934 (Raymond) to June 6, 1945 (Soll, Whelen); Aug. 20, 1953 (Restivo, Usin) to Oct. 20, 1950 (Whelen) and Nov. 3, 1918 (Victor). Maximum 20 on May 5, 1950 (Whelen).

Hylocichla minima

GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH

CENTRAL PARK Uncommon transient. May 1, 1933 (Helmuth) to June 12, 1953 (Skelton); Aug. 25, 1944 (Bull) and Sept. 9, 1938 (Carleton) to Oct. 25, 1954 (Messing). Maximum 50 on May 20, 1924 (Helmuth).

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common transient. May 4, 1949 (Grant) to June 6, 1945 (Soll, Whelen); Sept. 8, 1956 (Russell) to Oct. 24, 1947 (Carleton).

Hylocichla fuscescens

VEERY

CENTRAL PARK. Fairly common transient. Apr. 21, 1949 (Helmuth) to June 5, 1948 (Bruce Gordon); Aug. 20, 1915 (Hix) to Oct. 2, 1955 (Post). Maximum 25 on May 5, 1950 (Carleton).

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common transient. Apr. 28, 1944 (Soll, Whelen) to May 30, 1940 (Grant); Aug. 9, 1942 (Grant) and Aug. 19, 1944 (Soll) to Oct. 3, 1948 (Alperin) and Oct. 11, 1916 (Victor).

Sialia sialis

EASTERN BLUEBIRD

CENTRAL PARK. Fairly common, irregular transient. Mar. 10, 1939

(Rich) to May 19, 1926 (Johnston); Oct. 16, 1952 (Carleton) to Nov. 22, 1941 (Carleton)—apt to be flying south on still, clear days, hence the expression "Bluebird weather." Several winter records.

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon spring, fairly common fall transient. Mar. 11, 1952 (Restivo) to May 13, 1956 (Restivo); Oct. 7, 1909 (Viotor) to Nov. 27, 1910 (Viotor). Maximum 52 on Nov. 12, 1944 (Soll, Whelen).

Polioptila caerulea

BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon spring, rare fall transient. Apr. 4, 1945 (R. C. Murphy) to May 31, 1953 (Post); Aug. 4, 1939 (Cantor, Norse) to Oct. 8, 1935 (Johnson) and Oct. 29, 1955 (Bruce Gordon). Five on Aug. 24, 1953 (Messing); seven on May 18, 1958 (Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon, occasionally fairly common, spring transient. Apr. 7, 1946 (Alperin, Jacobson) to May 24, 1950 (Meyerdierks, Whelen). In 1947 the Brooklyn Bird Club compiled the phenomenal total of 55 individuals, with a maximum of 8 on Apr. 26. Aug. 20, 1944 (Grant); Aug. 22, 1912 (Viotor); Sept. 16, 1947 (Alperin, Jacobson); Oct. 2, 1955 (Milton Goldman, Audrey Wrede); Oct. 9, 1932 (Russell).

Regulus satrapa

GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET

CENTRAL PARK. Fairly common transient. Mar. 20, 1945 (Johnson) to May 3, 1914 (Hix) and May 11, 1950 (Helmuth); Sept. 23, 1942 (Johnson) to Dec. 5, 1948 (Helmuth). Occasional in winter till 1918. Maximum 30 on Oct. 14, 1945 (Aronoff).

PROSPECT PARK. Common transient. Mar. 19, 1908 (Viotor) to May 14, 1950 (Kreissman, Brooklyn Bird Club); Sept. 27, 1937 (Russell) to Dec. 14, 1944 (Soll); Jan. 22, 1909 (Viotor). 75 on Apr. 3, 1946 (Soll, Whelen); 100 on Nov. 10, 1946 (Soll, Whelen).

Regulus calendula

RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET

CENTRAL PARK. Fairly common transient. Mar. 30, 1949 (Carleton, Bruce Gordon) to May 21, 1950 (Cantor); Aug. 22, 1957 (drought year—Messing), Aug. 25, 1944 (Gershon) and Sept. 15, 1913 (Hix) to Dec. 5, 1948 (Helmuth).

PROSPECT PARK. Common transient. Mar. 31, 1946 (Soll, Whelen) to May 27, 1954 (Restivo, Smith); Sept. 11, 1949 (Jacobson) to Nov. 21, 1937 (Nathan) and Dec. 4, 1954 (Smith); two winter records. Maximum 60 on May 5, 1950 (Jacobson, Whelen).

Anthus spinoletta

WATER PIPIT

CENTRAL PARK. Rare spring, uncommon fall transient, usually in flocks. Apr. 6, 1957 (Bruce Gordon) to May 5, 1919 (Griscom); Oct. 3, 1948 (Cantor) to Oct. 31, 1909 (Crolius); three winter records. Maximum 30 on Oct. 6, 1956 (Messing, Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Rare spring, uncommon fall transient. Apr. 1, 1939 (Tengwall) to May 6, 1940 (Raymond); Sept. 25, 1949 (Alperin, Jacobson) to Nov. 28, 1946 (Brennan, Tengwall, Thelen). Maximum 10 on Apr. 8, 1956 (Carleton).

Bombycilla cedrorum

CEDAR WAXWING

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon late spring, common fall transient, occasional in winter. July 26, 1935 (Cantor) to June 6, 1957 (Post); arrival May 4, 1906 (Hix).

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon late spring, fairly common fall transient, occasional in winter. Aug. 5, 1910 (Viotor) to June 6, 1920 (Viotor); arrival May 4, 1947 (Tengwall). Maximum 50 on Nov. 2, 1950 (Whe-len).

Lanius excubitor

NORTHERN SHRIKE

CENTRAL PARK. Eight records, last seen in 1927. Nov. 2, 1904 (Hix) to Apr. 14, 1922 (Griscom).

PROSPECT PARK. Rare winter visitant, last seen in 1931. Nov. 5, 1913 (Viotor) to Apr. 3, 1930 (Raymond) and Apr. 14, 1918 (Viotor).

Lanius ludovicianus

LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE

CENTRAL PARK. Rare transient. Apr. 6, 1932 (Carleton) to Apr. 11, 1939 (Cantor) and May 10, 1943 (L. N. Nichols); Sept. 10, 1954 (Messing) to Sept. 28, 1956 (Messing, Carleton, Post). Maximum 3 on Apr. 8, 1954 (Messing).

PROSPECT PARK. Five records, Apr. 7, 1954 (Russell) to Apr. 20, 1937 (Nathan) and May 26, 1938 (Russell); Sept. 27, 1938 (Levine).

Sturnus vulgaris

STARLING

CENTRAL PARK. Abundant permanent resident.

PROSPECT PARK. Abundant permanent resident.

Vireo griseus

WHITE-EYED VIREO

CENTRAL PARK. Rare spring, very rare fall transient. Apr. 27, 1938

(Cantor, Dale) to June 4, 1953 (Harrison); Sept. 12, 1957 (Post) to Oct. 8, 1925 (Crosby, Watson). Bred in 1892 (Chapman).

PROSPECT PARK. Rare to uncommon transient. Apr. 23, 1938 (Shainin) to June 7, 1951 (Jacobson); Sept. 12, 1950 (Alperin, Jacobson) to Oct. 13, 1951 (Whelen, Brooklyn Bird Club).

Vireo bellii

BELL'S VIREO

CENTRAL PARK. May 9, 1952 (Sedwitz); May 11, 1950 (Sedwitz). Field descriptions of these birds are in the minutes of the Linnaean Society.

PROSPECT PARK. May 3, 1947 (Jacobson, Sedwitz); May 11 to 14, 1950 (Jacobson, Alperin, Sedwitz, Whelen).

Vireo flavifrons

YELLOW-THROATED VIREO

CENTRAL PARK. Rare spring transient. Apr. 30, 1940 (Carleton, Dale) to May 29, 1949 (Cantor); when the bird bred (till 1914), recorded in fall till Sept. 28, 1910 (Hix); Aug. 11, 1936 (Cantor).

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon spring, rare fall transient. Apr. 25, 1920 (Viator) to May 20, 1944 (Soll) and June 3, 1945 (Soll); Aug. 19, 1944 (Russell) and Sept. 12, 1950 (Malcolm S. Gordon) to Sept. 26, 1946 (Alperin, Jacobson) and Oct. 8, 1916 (Viator). Bred until 1918.

Vireo solitarius

SOLITARY VIREO

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon transient. Apr. 8, 1929 (Sedwitz) to May 25, 1925 (F. M. and E. A. Capen) and June 2, 1935 (Sedwitz); Sept. 19, 1934 (Carleton) to Oct. 28, 1951 (Bruce Gordon).

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common transient. Apr. 13, 1910 (Viator) to May 24, 1917 (Viator); Sept. 12, 1938 (Levine) and Sept. 20, 1939 (Whelen) to Nov. 20, 1910 (Viator). Maximum 20 on Oct. 15, 1947 (Alperin, Jacobson).

Vireo olivaceus

RED-EYED VIREO

CENTRAL PARK. Common transient, frequent in summer, occasionally breeds (last in 1956). May 3, 1913 (Crolius) to Oct. 17, 1908 (Crolius.)

PROSPECT PARK. Common transient, breeds. May 2, 1946 (Soll, Whelen) to Oct. 11, 1942 (Russell), Oct. 27, 1909 (Viator) and Nov. 8, 1938 (Brennan, Tengwall). Maximum 50 on May 17, 1945 (Soll).

Vireo philadelphicus

PHILADELPHIA VIREO

CENTRAL PARK. Very rare spring, very uncommon fall transient. May

4, 1937 (Sedwitz) to May 22, 1952 (Messing) and June 1, 1927 (Johnston); Aug. 17, 1936 (Cantor, Norse) to Sept. 23, 1952 (Messing, Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Very rare spring, rare fall transient. May 12, 1945 (Soll, Whelen) to May 24, 1950 (Whelen); Sept. 9, 1949 (Alperin, Jacobson) to Oct. 2, 1932 (Russell).

Vireo gilvus

WARBLING VIREO

CENTRAL PARK. Rare transient. Apr. 30, 1941 (Rich) to May 27, 1949 (Helmuth); Sept. 19, 1957 (Post) to Oct. 5, 1953 (Messing). Bred until 1914, and in 1928 (Watson); present June 10 and 11, 1953 (Messing).

PROSPECT PARK. Rare to uncommon transient, occasional in summer. Apr. 28, 1946 (Whelen, Wells) to Oct. 5, 1947 (Alperin, Jacobson) and Oct. 15, 1950 (Alperin, Jacobson). Maximum three on May 12, 1943 (Soll, Whelen).

Mniotilta varia

BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER

CENTRAL PARK. Fairly common to common transient. Apr. 13, 1942 (E. Rich) and Apr. 19, 1909 (Griscom) to May 29, 1949 (Cantor) and June 5, 1953 (Carleton); July 29, 1941 (Carleton) to Oct. 24, 1949 (Carleton, Bruce Gordon, Helmuth) and Nov. 14, 1908 (Crolius). Maximum 20 on May 13, 1910 (Helmuth).

PROSPECT PARK. Common transient. Apr. 15, 1952 (Restivo) to May 30, 1943 (Grant, Tengwall) and June 6, 1945 (Soll, Whelen); July 24, 1949 (Jacobson) to Oct. 24, 1919 (Vieter) and Nov. 2, 1958 (Cashman). Maximum 62 on May 12, 1945 (Soll).

Protonotaria citrea

PROTHONOTARY WARBLER

CENTRAL PARK. Seven records, Apr. 29, 1926 (Capen and others) to May 23, 1947 (Carleton).

PROSPECT PARK. Four records, Apr. 26, 1953 (Usin, Daly, Restivo) to May 12, 1958 (Smith).

Limnothlypis swainsonii

SWAINSON'S WARBLER

PROSPECT PARK. May 5-6, 1950 (Carleton, Alperin, Grant, Helmuth—Wilson Bull., v. 64, 1952: 109-10).

Helmitheros vermivorus

WORM-EATING WARBLER

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon transient. Apr. 19, 1909 (Griscom, La-

Dow) and Apr. 27, 1925 (five birds—Griscom, Curtiss) to May 18, 1939 (Carleton); Aug. 3, 1937 (Carleton) to Aug. 30, 1940 (Carleton) and Sept. 23, 1953 (Messing).

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon transient. Apr. 26, 1941 (Nathan, Tengwall) and May 1, 1949 (Alperin, Jacobson, Sedwitz) to May 25, 1950 (Whelen); July 30, 1936 (Brennan, Russell) to Aug. 31, 1935 (Russell), Sept. 21, 1955 (Carleton), Sept. 22, 1953 (Carleton), Sept. 24, 1947 (Alperin, Jacobson, Sedwitz) and Oct. 17, 1954 (Carleton). Maximum 12 on May 5, 1950 (Jacobson, Whelen).

Vermivora chrysoptera

GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon transient. Apr. 30, 1953 (Messing) to May 21, 1928 (Watson); July 12, 1953 (immature—Messing) and Aug. 2, 1937 (Carleton) to Sept. 8, 1907 (Hix), Sept. 20, 1958 (Messing) and Oct. 3, 1907 (Crolius).

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon transient. Apr. 28, 1957 (Grant, Jacobson) to May 21, 1945 (Whelen) and May 30, 1917 (Viotor); Aug. 3, 1936 (Brennan) to Sept. 13, 1954 (Restivo) and Oct. 2, 1917 (Viotor). Maximum seven on May 10, 1946 (Jacobson, Soll, Whelen).

Vermivora pinus

BLUE-WINGED WARBLER

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon transient. Apr. 27, 1938 (Rich) to May 24, 1950 (Eisenmann) and June 2, 1952 (Post); July 27, 1952 (Aronoff) to Sept. 8, 1941 (Carleton) and Oct. 30, 1950 (Cobb).

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common transient. Apr. 27, 1957 (Grant, Restivo) to May 21, 1945 (Soll) and May 28, 1943 (Grant, Nathan); July 28, 1910 (Viotor) to Sept. 13, 1950 (Alperin, Jacobson, Kreissman) and Sept. 22, 1912 (Viotor). Maximum 25 on May 4, 1953 (Usin).

Vermivora chrysoptera X pinus

BREWSTER'S WARBLER

CENTRAL PARK. Very rare transient. Apr. 29, 1914 (Hix) to May 15, 1939 (Harry N. Darrow). F₁ and possibly also back-cross Brewster's are considered in these listings. See Parkes (1951) and Peterson (1947).

PROSPECT PARK. Rare transient. May 2, 1947 (Jacobson) to May 17, 1953 (Fleisher, Brooklyn Bird Club); Aug. 28, 1915 (Fleisher); Sept. 21, 1939 (Russell).

Vermivora chrysoptera X pinus

LAWRENCE'S WARBLER

CENTRAL PARK. May 4-5, 1949 (Bruce Gordon, Helmuth, Johnson);

May 7 to 9, 1952 (E. Rich, Mackenzie); May 16, 1954 (Dale, Messing, E. Rich). For a description see Parkes (1951) and Peterson (1947).

PROSPECT PARK. Eight records, May 3, 1948 (Whelen) to May 13, 1944 (Soll, J. Wells).

Vermivora peregrina

TENNESSEE WARBLER

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon spring, fairly common fall transient. Apr. 30, 1957 (singing bird—Messing) to May 28, 1937 (Rich); Aug. 11, 1941 (Carleton) to Oct. 19, 1958 (Harrison, Messing). Maximum 35 on Sept. 20, 1958 (Messing).

PROSPECT PARK. Rare to uncommon spring, uncommon fall transient. Apr. 29, 1957 (singing bird—Raymond) to May 27, 1917 (Viotor); Aug. 16, 1914 (Viotor) to Oct. 19, 1958 (Carleton). Maximum 12 on Aug. 19, 1944 (Soll).

Vermivora celata

ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER

CENTRAL PARK. Very rare spring, rare fall transient. May 4, 1956 (Cantor, Messing, Norse, Post—photographed) to May 16, 1928 (Hix); Sept. 10, 1949 (Cantor, Norse) to Oct. 27, 1939 (Carleton) and Nov. 22, 1941 (Carleton).

PROSPECT PARK. Very rare spring, rare fall transient. Apr. 17, 1943 (Jacobson) and Apr. 27, 1936 (Russell) to May 20, 1918 (Allen); Sept. 11, 1949 (Jacobson) and Oct. 3, 1948 (Jacobson) to Nov. 14, 1953 (Carleton, Cashman, Restivo, Smith, Usin).

Vermivora ruficapilla

NASHVILLE WARBLER

CENTRAL PARK. Fairly common transient. Apr. 21, 1919 (Hix) and Apr. 25, 1939 (Cantor) to June 6, 1907 (Chubb); Aug. 10, 1941 (Carleton) to Oct. 17, 1914 (Hix), Nov. 9 to 11, 1935 (Birckhead), Nov. 11, 1956 (Bruce Gordon) and Nov. 30, 1937 (Cantor).

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common transient. Apr. 27, 1948 (Jacobson) to May 25, 1939 (Russell); Aug. 4, 1953 (Restivo, Smith, Usin), Aug. 13, 1914 (Viotor) and Aug. 28, 1925 (Walsh) to Oct. 19, 1958 (Carleton). Maximum 105 on May 17, 1945 (Soll).

Parula americana

PARULA WARBLER

CENTRAL PARK. Common transient. Apr. 9 to 15, 1951 (Douglas Hancock, Bruce Gordon, Skelton); Apr. 21, 1919 (Hix) to June 7, 1953 (Post); occasional in summer; Aug. 12, 1911 (Hix), Aug. 15, 1904 (Hix), Aug. 19, 1914 (Hix) and Aug. 28, 1922 (Griscom) to Oct. 17,

1914 (Hix) and Oct. 27, 1956 (Messing). Maximum 20 on May 23, 1954 (Feinberg, Maumary, Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Common to abundant transient. Apr. 14, 1941 (Breslau) to June 9, 1946 (Ferguson); occasional in summer; Sept. 3, 1937 (Jacobson) to Oct. 23, 1911 (Viotor) and Nov. 8, 1944 (Soll, Whelen). Maximum 200 on May 14, 1950 (Whelen).

Dendroica petechia

YELLOW WARBLER

CENTRAL PARK. Fairly common transient. Apr. 19, 1912 (Crolius) to May 27, 1954 (Post) and June 10, 1955 (Messing); July 28, 1953 (Carleton) to Sept. 25, 1954 (Post) and Oct. 5, 1921 (Carter, Griscom). Bred until the early 1940's. Maximum 25 on May 23, 1954 (Feinberg, Maumary, Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common transient, nested until about 1940, and in 1945 and 1948. Apr. 23, 1955 (Carleton) to Sept. 27, 1950 (Whelen); Maximum 14 on May 18, 1945 (Soll).

Dendroica magnolia

MAGNOLIA WARBLER

CENTRAL PARK. Common transient. Apr. 27, 1935 (Eliot) to June 11, 1907 (Chubb) and June 23, 1953 (Skelton); Aug. 16, 1911 (Hix) to Oct. 22, 1940 (Cantor). Maximum 250 on May 23, 1954 (Feinberg, Maumary, Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Common transient. Apr. 28, 1957 (Jacobson) to June 6, 1945 (Soll, Whelen); Aug. 13, 1951 (Meyerdierks) to Oct. 26, 1947 (Russell). Maximum 70 on May 10, 1948 (Whelen).

Dendroica tigrina

CAPE MAY WARBLER

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon spring, fairly common fall transient. May 2, 1954 (Bruce Gordon, Messing) to May 24, 1909 (Griscom); Aug. 10, 1931 (Watson) and Aug. 22, 1944 (Komorowski) to Oct. 24, 1956 (Messing). Maximum 14 on Sept. 9, 1953 (Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon spring, fairly common fall transient. May 1, 1954 (Restivo) to June 3, 1945 (Soll, Whelen); Aug. 19, 1944 (Grant, Soll) and Sept. 6, 1914 (Viotor) to Oct. 10, 1957 (Carleton) and Nov. 2, 1944 (Soll). Maximum six on May 14, 1950 (Kreissman, Whelen).

Dendroica caerulescens

BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER

CENTRAL PARK. Fairly common transient. Apr. 24, 1943 (E. Rich) to

June 2, 1930 (Watson); June 14, 1952 (singing male—Bruce Gordon); Aug. 23, 1905 (Hix) to Oct. 24, 1949 (Helmuth). Maximum 40 on May 23, 1954 (Feinberg, Maumary, Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common transient. Apr. 30, 1942 (Russell) to May 30, 1917 (Viotor); Aug. 12, 1953 (Restivo, Smith, Usin) and Aug. 24, 1941 (Grant) to Oct. 27, 1909 (Viotor). Maximum 20 on May 14, 1950 (Kreissman, Whelen).

Dendroica coronata

MYRTLE WARBLER

CENTRAL PARK. Abundant transient. Mar. 17, 1927 (Gerald Morgan) and Mar. 28, 1952 (Post) to May 28, 1940 (Carleton); June 22, 1952 (female—Aronoff); Aug. 12, 1953 (Carleton) to Nov. 28, 1957 (Post); Jan. 5, 1951 (Mackenzie).

PROSPECT PARK. Abundant transient. Mar. 24, 1952 (Restivo) to May 28, 1950 (Jacobson); Aug. 16, 1953 (Restivo, Usin), Aug. 22, 1943 (Grant) and Sept. 9, 1949 (Alperin, Jacobson, Sedwitz) to Nov. 29, 1924 (Walsh); two February records. Maximum 325 on Apr. 30, 1953 (Usin).

Dendroica townsendi

TOWNSEND'S WARBLER

PROSPECT PARK. May 8 to 10, 1947 (Jacobson, Alperin, Carleton, Levine, Sedwitz, Tengwall, Thelen, Whelen—Auk, v. 65, 1948: 459).

Dendroica virens

BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER

CENTRAL PARK. Fairly common transient. Apr. 9, 1908 (Crolius, Griscom) and Apr. 19, 1924 (Linnaean Society) to June 6, 1907 (Chubb) and June 13, 1940 (Carleton); Aug. 6, 1953 (Post) and Aug. 18, 1936 (Cantor) to Oct. 24, 1907 (Griscom), Nov. 9, 1952 (Bruce Gordon), Nov. 24, 1957 (Post) and Dec. 3, 1946 (Carleton).

PROSPECT PARK. Common transient. Apr. 19, 1954 (Restivo) to June 6, 1945 (Soll, Whelen); Aug. 17, 1936 (Brennan) to Nov. 20, 1943 (Grant). Maximum 75 on May 10, 1946 (Soll).

Dendroica cerulea

CERULEAN WARBLER

CENTRAL PARK. May 5, 1885 (Basil H. Dutcher); May 10, 1953 (female—Harrison); May 11, 1927 (male—Griscom, Capen, Carleton); May 12, 1955 (female—Herbert, Mackenzie, Messing, Skelton); May 18, 1938 (Pangburn); May 18, 1958 (female—Mackenzie); Aug. 3 to 6, 1937 (Alperin, Carleton, Stephenson); Sept. 15, 1923 (Boulton).

PROSPECT PARK. May 9, 1943 (Russell); May 12, 1946 (male—Whelen, Mortimer L. Bloom); May 17, 1945 (male—Soll, Whelen); Sept. 26 and Oct. 5, 1946 (Alperin, Jacobson).

Dendroica fusca

BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon to fairly common transient. Apr. 27, 1943 (Dale, Johnson) to June 7, 1907 (Hix); Aug. 3, 1908 (Griscom) to Oct. 12, 1956 (Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common transient. Apr. 23, 1939 (John J. Elliott) and May 1, 1942 (Jacobson) to May 30, 1917 (Viotor) and June 9, 1945 (Ferguson); Aug. 16, 1953 (Carleton, Restivo, Smith, Usin) to Oct. 4, 1914 (Viotor) and Oct. 18, 1952 (Restivo). Maximum ten on May 23, 1948 (Whelen).

Dendroica dominica

YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER

CENTRAL PARK. Apr. 17-18, 1919 (Eliot; found dead Apr. 18 and is now in the American Museum); Apr. 23, 1943 (E. Rich, Dale, J. T. Nichols); Apr. 29 to May 1, 1926 (Alfred Hayes, Capen and others); May 1 to 5, 1956 (Messing, J. T. Nichols, Post); May 11, 1958 (Cantor); May 19, 1955 (Leslie S. Pearl); June 4 to 6, 1953 (Skelton and many others).

PROSPECT PARK. Twelve records, Apr. 23, 1952 (Carleton, Messing) to May 17, 1958 (Grant) and June 6, 1947 (Brennan).

Dendroica pensylvanica

CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER

CENTRAL PARK. Fairly common transient. Apr. 26, 1939 (Rich) to May 30, 1907 (Chubb) and June 7, 1945 (Johnson); June 26, 1901 (Chubb); Aug. 6, 1908 (Griscom) to Oct. 2, 1939 (Carleton). Maximum 45 on May 23, 1954 (Feinberg, Maumary, Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common to common transient. Apr. 28, 1957 (Grant, Restivo) to June 8, 1945 (Russell); Aug. 3, 1957 (Restivo) to Oct. 8, 1956 (Russell). Maximum 30 on May 10, 1946 (Soll).

Dendroica castanea

BAY-BREASTED WARBLER

CENTRAL PARK. Fairly common transient. May 2, 1932 (Cruickshank, Johnson) to June 7, 1907 (Hix); Aug. 8, 1957 (Messing) to Sept. 30, 1949 (Carleton). 15 on May 23, 1954 (Feinberg, Maumary, Post); 14 on Sept. 3, 1944 (Bull, Eisenmann).

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common transient. Apr. 28, 1910 (Viotor) and

May 5, 1955 (Restivo) to June 5, 1945 (Russell); Aug. 12, 1953 (Restivo, Smith, Usin) to Oct. 10, 1956 (Carleton). Maximum 12 on May 16, 1953 (Usin).

Dendroica striata

BLACKPOLL WARBLER

CENTRAL PARK. Common to abundant transient. May 1, 1944 (Bull) to June 15, 1917 (Hix); Aug. 29, 1941 (two birds carefully studied—Carleton) to Oct. 24, 1949 (Helmuth); July 1, 1951 (singing male—Aronoff); a male summered in 1953 (Carleton, Messing). Maximum 35 on May 23, 1954 (Feinberg, Maumary, Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Abundant transient. Apr. 30, 1936 (Nathan) and May 3, 1951 (Carleton) to June 6, 1945 (Soll, Whelen), June 16, 1946 (Ferguson) and July 1, 1917 (Viotor); Sept. 1, 1958 (Carleton) to Nov. 13, 1908 (Viotor). Maximum 130 on May 17, 1945 (Soll).

Dendroica pinus

PINE WARBLER

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon transient. Mar. 23, 1949 (Sutton) and Mar. 29, 1921 (Blanche Samek) to May 10, 1947 (Sedwitz); Sept. 11, 1931 (Watson) to Oct. 29, 1911 (Hix) and Nov. 16, 1957 (Bloom). Maximum six on Apr. 8, 1954 (Feinberg, Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon transient. Mar. 22, 1938 (Tengwall) to May 13, 1952 (Restivo) and May 19, 1946 (Raymond); Sept. 16, 1950 (Whelen) to Nov. 9, 1930 (Raymond). Maximum six on Apr. 23, 1948 (Whelen).

Dendroica discolor

PRAIRIE WARBLER

CENTRAL PARK. Fairly common transient. Apr. 22, 1954 (Post) to June 6, 1957 (Messing); Aug. 14, 1936 (Cantor) to Oct. 11, 1937 (Carleton).

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common to common transient. Apr. 19, 1952 (Russell) and Apr. 24, 1939 (Tengwall) to May 29, 1956 (Restivo); Aug. 8, 1908 (Viotor) and Aug. 24, 1952 (Carleton) to Oct. 9, 1921 (Viotor), Oct. 22, 1950 (Alperin, Jacobson), Oct. 23, 1953 (Russell) and Nov. 3 to 19, 1944 (Ferguson, Grant, Levine, Russell, Soll). Maximum 30 on May 5, 1946 (Soll).

Dendroica palmarum

PALM WARBLER

CENTRAL PARK. Common transient. Mar. 30, 1945 (Komorowski) to May 16, 1917 (Janvrin); Aug. 28, 1941 (Carleton) to Dec. 2, 1949 (Carleton). Most of these birds appear to be *hypochrysea* except in the early fall. Over 200 on Apr. 21, 1929 (Watson and others).

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common spring, uncommon fall transient. Mar. 26, 1932 (Brennan) and Apr. 2, 1945 (Soll) to May 18, 1952 (Restivo) and May 27, 1917 (Viotor); Aug. 28, 1912 (Viotor) to Nov. 24, 1948 (Brooklyn Bird Club) and Dec. 12, 1920 (Viotor). The majority of these birds appear to be *hypochrysea* except in the early fall.

Dendroica palmarum palmarum

CENTRAL PARK. Rare spring, fairly common fall transient. This race appears to predominate in the fall before Sept. 20.

PROSPECT PARK. Rare spring, uncommon fall transient. This race appears to predominate in the fall before Sept. 20.

Seiurus aurocapillus

OVENBIRD

CENTRAL PARK. Fairly common to common spring, fairly common fall transient. Apr. 23, 1955 (Buckley, Norse, Phelan) to June 7, 1945 (Carleton, Johnson) and June 15, 1928 (Watson); July 31, 1908 (Griscom) to Oct. 20, 1957 (Gonzales) and Nov. 2, 1931 (Cruickshank). Maximum 30 on May 15, 1957 (Carleton).

PROSPECT PARK. Common spring, fairly common fall transient. Apr. 23, 1954 (Restivo) to June 3, 1945 (Soll); Aug. 14, 1943 (Grant) to Oct. 15, 1950 (Alperin, Jacobson) and Nov. 23, 1913 (Viotor). Nested in Quaker Cemetery 1950 to 1956. Maximum 160 on May 5, 1950 (Jacobson, Whelen).

Seiurus noveboracensis

NORTHERN WATERTHRUSH

CENTRAL PARK. Common spring, fairly common fall transient. Apr. 21, 1954 (Post) to June 7, 1945 (Carleton, Johnson); July 19, 1952 (Messing) and July 25, 1948 (Carleton) to Oct. 18, 1953 (Maumary, Post). Maximum 25 on May 15, 1957 (Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common transient. Apr. 15, 1910 (Viotor) and Apr. 20, 1939 (Jacobson, Whelen) to June 3, 1950 (Brooklyn Bird Club); July 25, 1952 (Russell) to Oct. 20, 1957 (Carleton) and Nov. 30, 1908 (Viotor—Bird-Lore, v. 11, 1909: 7-8). Maximum 23 on Aug. 29, 1944 (Soll).

Seiurus motacilla

LOUISIANA WATERTHRUSH

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon transient. Apr. 2, 1916 (Hix) to May 24, 1909 (Crolius); July 29, 1955 (Messing, Post) to Oct. 3, 1914 (Hix) and Oct. 12, 1957 (Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon transient. Apr. 5, 1945 (Soll, Whelen) to

May 15, 1949 (five birds—Alperin, Eisenmann, Jacobson, Sedwitz); July 21, 1953 (Restivo, Usin) and July 24, 1949 (Jacobson) to Oct. 4, 1914 (Viator). Two summer records prior to 1915.

Oporornis formosus

KENTUCKY WARBLER

CENTRAL PARK. Very rare transient. May 6, 1938 (Dale) and May 12, 1947 (Aronoff, Sutton) to May 28, 1955 (Messing); June 13, 1892 (Chapman); Sept. 7, 1934 (Dale).

PROSPECT PARK. Very rare transient. May 6, 1956 (Kevin Malone) and May 10, 1943 (Raymond) to May 23, 1943 (Grant, Nathan); Aug. 27, 1936 (Brennan); Sept. 3, 1952 (Russell); Sept. 18, 1951 (Russell).

Oporornis agilis

CONNECTICUT WARBLER

CENTRAL PARK. Three spring records, rare fall transient. May 13, 1955 (Herbert, Skelton); May 15 to 20, 1912 (Crolius, Griscom, LaDow, Waldron DeW. Miller, Wiegmann); May 15, 1921 (Johnston); Sept. 9, 1908 (Hix) to Oct. 9, 1936 (Cantor).

PROSPECT PARK. Three spring records, rare to irregularly uncommon fall transient. May 10, 1951 (Worley); May 18, 1913 (Viator); May 27, 1951 (Alperin, Sedwitz); Aug. 23, 1945 (Soll, Whelen) to Oct. 4, 1953 (Whelen, Maurice Noyes, Smith), Oct. 14, 1934 (Russell) and Oct. 31, 1937 (Breslau). Maximum six on Sept. 27, 1950 (Whelen).

Oporornis philadelphia

MOURNING WARBLER

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon spring, very rare fall transient. May 10, 1948 (Aronoff) to June 10, 1954 (Carleton); Aug. 6, 1908 (Griscom) to Sept. 10, 1944 (Bull, Eisenmann). Eight individuals seen in August 1923 (Griscom). Maximum four on June 2, 1930 (Watson).

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon spring, very rare fall transient. May 8, 1943 (Russell) to June 6, 1953 (Russell); Aug. 16, 1953 (Restivo, R. Clermont); Sept. 21, 1955 (Carleton); Sept. 25, 1949 (Alperin, Jacobson); Sept. 29, 1912 (Fleisher); Oct. 7, 1917 (Viator).

Geothlypis trichas

YELLOWTHROAT

CENTRAL PARK. Common transient. Apr. 18, 1952 (Samuel C. Harriot) and Apr. 23, 1941 (Richard B. Fischer, Sedwitz) to June 12, 1954 (Post); Aug. 4, 1942 (Carleton) to Oct. 28, 1926 (Griscom). Maximum 40 on May 23, 1954 (Feinberg, Maumary, Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Common transient, breeds. Apr. 13, 1917 (Viator) and Apr. 20, 1939 (Jacobson) to June 3, 1945 (Soll, Whelen); Aug. 19,

1944 (Soll) to Nov. 19, 1956 (Carleton). Maximum 150 on May 14, 1950 (Kreissman, Whelen).

Icteria virens

YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon transient. Apr. 27, 1953 (Dale, E. Rich) to May 31, 1901 (Chubb); Aug. 20, 1956 (Post) to Nov. 11, 1953 (Maumary, Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Rare to uncommon transient. Apr. 28, 1956 (Nielsen) and May 6, 1937 (Jacobson, Raymond) to May 23, 1920 (Allen); Aug. 20, 1953 (Restivo) and Sept. 4, 1932 (Russell) to Oct. 16, 1955 (Restivo), Nov. 19, 1956 (Carleton) and Dec. 3, 1947 (Arnold Weinberg); Feb. 21 to 24, 1953 (Restivo, Smith, Usin).

Wilsonia citrina

HOODED WARBLER

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon transient. Apr. 28, 1957 (Bruce Gordon, Post) to May 30, 1917 (Hix); July 10, 1954 (Messing); Aug. 2, 1935 (Cantor) to Oct. 6, 1954 (Messing). Maximum three on May 23, 1954 (Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon transient. Apr. 25, 1946 (Soll, Whelen) to May 30, 1917 (Viotor); July 31, 1953 (Usin) to Sept. 28, 1937 (Jacobson). Maximum three on May 12, 1945 (Soll).

Wilsonia pusilla

WILSON'S WARBLER

CENTRAL PARK. Fairly common to common spring, fairly common fall transient. Apr. 29, 1950 (Aronoff) and Apr. 30, 1920 (Eliot) to June 7, 1945 (Johnson); Aug. 18, 1936 (Cantor) to Oct. 10, 1907 (Crolius, Griscom), Oct. 21, 1949 (Helmuth), Oct. 31, 1903 (Rogers) and Nov. 2, 1952 (Bruce Gordon). Maximum 100 on May 23, 1954 (Feinberg, Maumary, Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common transient. May 6, 1938 (Jacobson, Whelen) to June 6, 1945 (Soll, Whelen); Aug. 20, 1944 (Soll) to Oct. 3, 1947 (Jacobson), Oct. 15, 1950 (Alperin, Jacobson), Oct. 24, 1955 (Russell) and Nov. 25, 1914 (Viotor). Maximum eight on May 14, 1950 (Whelen).

Wilsonia canadensis

CANADA WARBLER

CENTRAL PARK. Common transient. Apr. 30, 1953 (Messing) and May 3, 1938 (Carleton, Rich) to June 12, 1907 (Hix); July 1, 1892 (singing male—Chapman); July 30, 1942 (Carleton) to Sept. 29, 1956 (Mes-

sing) and Oct. 8, 1907 (Crolius, Griscom). Maximum 75 on May 23, 1954 (Feinberg, Maumary, Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Common transient. May 4, 1938 (Jacobson) to June 7, 1945 (Russell); July 26, 1932 (Brennan) to Sept. 30, 1945 (Russell). Maximum 25 on Aug. 12, 1953 (Usin).

Setophaga ruticilla

AMERICAN REDSTART

CENTRAL PARK. Common to abundant transient. Apr. 27, 1938 (Carleton) to June 7, 1945 (Carleton, Johnson); a bird summered in 1953 (Messing); July 4, 1954 (Post); July 28, 1936 (Cantor) to Oct. 13, 1945 (Carleton), Oct. 19, 1957 (Post), Oct. 27, 1957 (Bloom) and Nov. 9, 1924 (Frederick M. Capen). Maximum 60 on May 23, 1954 (Feinberg, Maumary, Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Common to abundant transient, bred irregularly till 1951. Apr. 28, 1956 (Daly, Grant) to Oct. 15, 1955 (Carleton), Nov. 7, 1953 (Restivo, Smith), Nov. 22, 1908 (Viotor) and Nov. 23, 1919 (Viotor). Maximum 100 on Sept. 13, 1950 (Alperin, Jacobson, Kreissman).

Passer domesticus

HOUSE SPARROW

CENTRAL PARK. Abundant permanent resident.

PROSPECT PARK. Abundant permanent resident.

Dolichonyx oryzivorus

BOBOLINK

CENTRAL PARK. Rare spring, uncommon fall transient. Apr. 30, 1935 (Rich) to May 18, 1934 (Cruickshank); Aug. 17, 1957 (Post) to Sept. 30, 1943 (J. T. Nichols). Maximum 65 on Aug. 27, 1944 (high overhead—Bull).

PROSPECT PARK. Rare to uncommon transient, seldom alights. May 9, 1943 (Grant) to May 25, 1950 (Whelen, Zeitz); July 24, 1953 (Smith) and Aug. 14, 1943 (Grant) to Sept. 26, 1948 (Alperin, Jacobson). Maximum 30 on Sept. 2, 1958 (Carleton).

Sturnella magna

EASTERN MEADOWLARK

CENTRAL PARK. Fairly common transient. Mar. 12, 1957 (Bruce Gordon) and Mar. 26, 1927 (Mrs. Carll Tucker) to May 9, 1958 (Post), May 22, 1935 (Rich) and May 25, 1913 (Helmuth); Oct. 3, 1957 (Post) to Nov. 23, 1956 (Messing). Maximum 22 on Oct. 20, 1957 (Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon transient. Mar. 10, 1945 (Soll) to May 12,

1947 (Whelen); Sept. 29, 1950 (Whelen) to Nov. 18, 1944 (Russell). Maximum eight on Apr. 21, 1943 (Soll).

Agelaius phoeniceus

RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD

CENTRAL PARK. Abundant transient. Feb. 22, 1954 (Bruce Gordon) to May 24, 1952 (Bruce Gordon) and June 10, 1953 (Post); July 14, 1957 (flock—Post) to Dec. 8, 1957 (Post); several winter records.

PROSPECT PARK. Common transient, breeds. Feb. 24, 1945 (six birds—Soll) to Nov. 19, 1939 (Brennan, Tengwall) and Dec. 3, 1950 (Whelen); occasional in winter. A flock of 11 males June 6, 1950 (Whelen) may have been post-breeding wanderers. Maximum 150 on Mar. 2, 1945 (Soll).

Icterus spurius

ORCHARD ORIOLE

CENTRAL PARK. Rare spring transient. Apr. 25, 1953 (Carleton) and May 1, 1956 (Messing, Post) to May 25, 1904 (Hix). A pair bred in 1908. Maximum three on May 4, 1956 (Messing, Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Rare transient. Apr. 28, 1957 (Jacobson) to May 25, 1950 (three birds—Ferguson, Whelen); June 29, 1909 (Vietor); Aug. 31, 1940 (Grant); Sept. 17, 1949 (immature male—Whelen, Brooklyn Bird Club); Sept. 22, 1956 (adult male—Smith).

Icterus galbula

BALTIMORE ORIOLE

CENTRAL PARK. Common spring, uncommon fall transient. Apr. 28, 1956 (Bruce Gordon) to June 5, 1957 (Post); Aug. 17, 1941 (Carleton) to Sept. 28, 1952 (Post) and Oct. 16, 1954 (Bruce Gordon); a bird wintered Nov. 14, 1909 to Apr. 20, 1910; mid-January 1894 (Chapman). Last bred in 1937. Maximum 22 on May 12, 1933 (Helmuth).

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common transient, arrival Apr. 23, 1954 (Restivo, Smith, Usin) and Apr. 28, 1910 (Vietor); Aug. 19, 1953 (Restivo, Usin) to Sept. 28, 1947 (Jacobson) and Nov. 25, 1909 (Fleisher). Last bred in 1950. Maximum nine on May 10, 1953 (Usin).

Euphagus carolinus

RUSTY BLACKBIRD

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon transient. Feb. 18, 1950 (Bruce Gordon) and Mar. 2, 1939 (Cantor) to May 14, 1950 (Mackenzie); Sept. 23, 1951 (Helmuth) to Dec. 10, 1950 (Bruce Gordon) and Dec. 24, 1957 (Post); Jan. 23, 1949 (Helmuth).

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon transient. Feb. 26, 1955 (Kevin Malone) to May 16, 1951 (Meyerdieks, Whelen); Sept. 23, 1953 (Carleton)

and Oct. 1, 1944 (Soll) to Nov. 22, 1954 (Carleton). Maximum eight on Nov. 5, 1944 (Soll).

Quiscalus quiscula

COMMON GRACKLE

CENTRAL PARK. Abundant spring, common fall transient, common breeder. Feb. 13, 1909 (Crolius) to December, occasional in winter. The status of the breeding birds in our area has been in doubt; in the present A. O. U. Check-list (5th ed., 1957) they are called *stonei*. Most of the migrants are doubtless *versicolor* or intergrades between it and *stonei*.

PROSPECT PARK. Abundant transient, common breeder. Feb. 13, 1934 (Brennan) to Nov. 30, 1938 (Tengwall); occasional in winter. Maximum 180 on Mar. 24, 1951 (Kreissman).

Quiscalus quiscula versicolor

CENTRAL PARK. Individuals appearing to be this race have been seen under most satisfactory conditions from Mar. 1, 1914 (Hix) to Apr. 26, 1926 (Griscom); Oct. 26, 1926 (Griscom, Watson) to Dec. 6, 1948 (Helmuth); Dec. 30, 1945 (Carleton); Jan. 15, 1933 (Carleton).

PROSPECT PARK. Individuals appearing to be this race seen from Mar. 2, 1938 (Jacobson, Nathan, Whelen) to Mar. 16, 1940 (Whelen); Nov. 12, 1944 (Soll).

Molothrus ater

BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD

CENTRAL PARK. Common spring, abundant fall transient. Mar. 12, 1949 (Bruce Gordon) to May 30, 1952 (Bruce Gordon); July 11, 1957 (Messing) to Nov. 26, 1956 (Post); occasional in winter. One young in Robin's nest 1956 (Bloom). Maximum 425 on Oct. 31, 1957 (Carleton).

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common transient, breeds; occasional in winter. Departure Nov. 14, 1942 (Grant, Tengwall). Maximum 50 on May 5, 1950 (Jacobson, Whelen).

Piranga olivacea

SCARLET TANAGER

CENTRAL PARK. Fairly common spring, uncommon fall transient. Apr. 27, 1925 (Curtiss) to June 4, 1907 (Hix); Aug. 2, 1935 (Cantor) and Aug. 14, 1937 (Carleton) to Oct. 21, 1940 (Cantor). Bred till 1904. Maximum 25 on May 12, 1958 (Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common transient. Apr. 28, 1956 (Grant, Daly) to June 3, 1917 (Vietor); Aug. 19, 1953 (Restivo, Usin) and Sept. 4,

1952 (Restivo, Usin) to Oct. 17, 1917 (Viotor). Bred till 1912. Maximum 11 on May 11, 1945 (Soll).

Piranga rubra

SUMMER TANAGER

CENTRAL PARK. Rare transient, seen every spring from 1950 to 1957. Apr. 26, 1937 (Roger T. Peterson) to May 29, 1955 (Carleton, Post); July 6, 1940 (Wiegmann); Sept. 10, 1930 (Watson); Sept. 13, 1955 (Harrison). Maximum in a spring two in 1955.

PROSPECT PARK. Rare transient, recorded seven out of nine springs 1950 to 1958. Apr. 15, 1952 (Restivo, Smith, Usin) and Apr. 25, 1939 (Breslau) to May 21, 1950 (Cashman). Maximum in a spring two in 1937.

Richmondia cardinalis

CARDINAL

CENTRAL PARK. Permanent resident; absent from 1915 through 1934 and sporadically till 1951. Three eggs hatched on the remarkable date of Sept. 9, 1956 (Wm. Gordon).

PROSPECT PARK. Bred until 1902. Next seen May 2 to 7, 1914 (Fleisher, Viotor) and Oct. 29, 1932 (Brennan, Russell); wintered Nov. 18, 1937 to Apr. 12, 1938 (Nathan); permanent resident 1942 to 1949, 1953 to date. In 1950 only a female was seen; she built four nests but there was no hatching (Whelen). Maximum five pairs in the mid-1940's.

Pheucticus ludovicianus

ROSE-BREADED GROSBIRD

CENTRAL PARK. Fairly common to common spring, uncommon fall transient. Apr. 27, 1957 (Bloom, Bruce Gordon) to June 5, 1957 (Post); June 17, 1953 (Messing); June 25, 1955 (Skelton); Sept. 8, 1941 (Carleton) to Oct. 1, 1950 (Cantor) and Nov. 5, 1956 (Post); Dec. 16, 1909 (male caught and put in Park Zoo). Maximum 50 on May 18, 1956 (Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common transient. Apr. 28, 1957 (Jacobson) to May 30, 1920 (Viotor); Aug. 28, 1912 (Viotor) to Oct. 14, 1953 (Russell).

Guiraca caerulea

BLUE GROSBIRD

CENTRAL PARK. May 2, 1958 (female—Joseph Jehl).

PROSPECT PARK. May 12 and 17, 1951 (male—Russell); Sept. 8, 1953 (Restivo, Usin); Sept. 21 to 28, 1958 (Carleton, Buckley, Cashman, Restivo); Sept. 23, 1954 (two—Carleton, Restivo).

Passerina cyanea

INDIGO BUNTING

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon transient. Apr. 18, 1935 (Rich) and Apr. 22, 1910 (Griscom, LaDow) to May 28, 1956 (Post); Sept. 7, 1939 (Carleton) to Oct. 24, 1949 (Helmuth). Maximum five on May 13, 1947 (Carleton).

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon to fairly common transient. Apr. 22, 1939 (Grant), Apr. 25, 1958 (Kevin Malone) and May 3, 1956 (Restivo) to May 22, 1917 (Viotor) and May 31, 1935 (Boehrer); Aug. 24, 1953 (Restivo, Smith, Usin) and Sept. 4, 1937 (Jacobson) to Oct. 11, 1955 (Restivo) and Oct. 20, 1954 (Yrizarry). Maximum eight on May 17, 1943 (Soll) and Oct. 10, 1947 (Jacobson).

Passerina ciris

PAINTED BUNTING

CENTRAL PARK. Sept. 9 to 23, 1927 (male—Blanche Samek and others); Oct. 19, 1949 (female—Helmuth).

Spiza americana

DICKCISSEL

CENTRAL PARK. Sept. 8 to 15, 1939 (Dale, Margaret Brooks, Roger T. Peterson, Rich); Sept. 24 to 27, 1952 (Harrison, Carleton); Sept. 29, 1954 (Carleton, Post); Oct. 4, 1922 (Griscom); Oct. 19, 1949 (Helmuth).

Hesperiphona vespertina

EVENING GROSBEAK

CENTRAL PARK. Rare transient. Oct. 21, 1951 (Maumary, Wm. Gordon) to Dec. 8, 1957 (Post); Feb. 11, 1948 (Helmuth); Apr. 29, 1956 (Harrison, Post) to May 18, 1958 (Post). First recorded in 1948. Maximum 25 on Oct. 31, 1954 (Carleton).

PROSPECT PARK. Rare transient. Oct. 3, 1957 (Carleton, Restivo) to Dec. 2, 1945 (Russell) and Dec. 21, 1957 (Whelen); May 5, 1950 (Jacobson, Whelen) to May 19, 1956 (Whelen, Brooklyn Bird Club). First recorded in 1945. Maximum 74 in early November 1951 (Brooklyn Bird Club).

Carpodacus purpureus

PURPLE FINCH

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon spring, common fall transient. Mar. 25, 1939 (Rich) and Apr. 8, 1956 (Post) to May 26, 1956 (Bruce Gordon); July 6, 1888 (young male—Jenness Richardson); Aug. 21, 1957 (Carleton) and Sept. 3, 1941 (Carleton) to Nov. 23, 1957 (Post); several winter records. Maximum 70 on Mar. 14, 1939 (Cantor).

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common transient. Mar. 27, 1948 (Whelen) and Apr. 17, 1957 (Carleton) to May 21, 1950 (Alperin, Carleton, Jacobson, Sedwitz); Aug. 30, 1935 (Brennan) and Sept. 17, 1949 (Whelen) to Dec. 2, 1944 (Soll); several winter records. Maximum 30 on May 10, 1946 (Soll).

Pinicola enucleator

PINE GROSBEAK

CENTRAL PARK. Five fall records, Oct. 25, 1952 (male—Messing) to Nov. 19, 1923 (Johnston); Mar. 31, 1955 (male—Wm. Gordon); also recorded the winter of 1903-04 (fide Griscom, 1923).

PROSPECT PARK. Five records, Oct. 27, 1951 (Kreissman, Carleton, Whelen) to Nov. 30, 1943 (Soll, Philip Stern). Maximum six on Nov. 12, 1951 (Whelen).

Carduelis carduelis

EUROPEAN GOLDFINCH

CENTRAL PARK. This introduced species appeared in the park in 1879 and was resident until 1906. Since then seen May 9, 1920 (L. N. Nichols); Sept. 9 to 30, 1932 (Dale, W. D. Holgate, Johnson); Sept. 9-10, 1953 (Cobb); about Nov. 10, 1946 (Sutton). There is the possibility of escaped cage birds.

PROSPECT PARK. Apr. 18, 1948 (Alperin, Jacobson); Apr. 28, 1918 (Fleisher); May 27, 1915 (Fleisher); Oct. 2, 1955 (Milton Goldman, Kreissman, Audrey Wrede); Oct. 10, 1954 (Smith); Oct. 11, 1931 (four—Raymond). Escapes are possible.

Acanthis flammea

COMMON REDPOLL

CENTRAL PARK. Very rare winter visitant. Nov. 10, 1901 (Rogers) to Apr. 8, 1956 (in blizzard—Post). Maximum 40 on Mar. 24, 1956 (after blizzard—Harrison, Messing, Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Rare, irregular winter visitant. Dec. 4, 1943 (Grant), Dec. 26, 1911 (Victor) and Feb. 1, 1944 (Soll) to Apr. 8, 1956 (in blizzard—Whelen, Brooklyn Bird Club). Maximum 60 on Feb. 11, 1953 (Restivo, Usin).

Spinus pinus

PINE SISKIN

CENTRAL PARK. Rare transient and winter visitant. Sept. 29, 1957 (Bloom, Carleton, Post) to May 24, 1917 (Janvrin) and June 1, 1953 (Aronoff).

PROSPECT PARK. Rare, irregular transient. Sept. 29, 1957 (Raymond), Oct. 15, 1913 (Victor) and Oct. 31, 1943 (Soll) to May 22, 1944 (Soll,

Whelen); scattered winter records, flocks have wintered twice. Maximum 100, fall of 1913 (Fleisher).

Spinus tristis

AMERICAN GOLDFINCH

CENTRAL PARK. Common transient, variable, occasional in winter. Aug. 13, 1953 (Post) to June 4, 1955 (Post). Bred in the 19th century. Maximum 60 on Oct. 4, 1952 (Aronoff).

PROSPECT PARK. Common transient, variable, less numerous summer and winter. Maximum 100 on May 14, 1946 (Soll).

Loxia curvirostra

RED CROSSBILL

CENTRAL PARK. Has occurred six times, two of which it wintered; latest spring date May 12, 1887 (Jenness Richardson). No record since 1910.

PROSPECT PARK. Rare, erratic transient. Oct. 20, 1943 (Nathan) and Nov. 12, 1951 (Grant, Whelen) to Dec. 8, 1952 (Smith); Feb. 28, 1953 (Cashman, Restivo, Smith, Usin) to Apr. 22, 1923 (Allen). Maximum seven on Mar. 16, 1914 (Fleisher).

Loxia leucoptera

WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL

CENTRAL PARK. Occurred in the winter of 1899-1900 (fide Griscom, 1923); Nov. 17, 1957 (male—Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Jan. 11 to 18, 1900 (Braislin); Feb. 14 and Mar. 5, 1909 (Fleisher, Viator); May 16, 1953 (female—Cashman, Restivo, Smith, Usin, Dr. R. Janet Watson).

Pipilo erythrophthalmus

RUFOUS-SIDED TOWHEE

CENTRAL PARK. Common transient. Mar. 26, 1945 (Komorowski, J. T. Nichols) to June 4, 1943 (E. Rich); Sept. 18, 1939 (Carleton) to Nov. 21, 1940 (Carleton); wintered at least twice many years ago (fide Griscom, 1923); Feb. 20, 1958 (Feinberg); bred 1948 (Sutton). Maximum 110 on Apr. 30, 1947 (Sedwitz).

PROSPECT PARK. Common transient, breeds. Mar. 23, 1938 (Jacobson, Whelen) to Nov. 16, 1910 (Viator); occasionally winters. Maximum 59 on May 1, 1944 (Soll).

Passerculus sandwichensis

SAVANNAH SPARROW

CENTRAL PARK. Fairly common transient. Mar. 20, 1945 (J. T. Nichols) to May 21, 1950 (Mackenzie); Sept. 4, 1956 (Post) to Nov. 4, 1952

(Post), Nov. 17, 1949 (Helmuth) and Dec. 3, 1955 (Post). Maximum 35 on May 9, 1958 (Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common transient. Mar. 19, 1934 (Russell) to May 18, 1950 (James Murphy, Whelen) and May 27, 1917 (Vieter); Sept. 17, 1950 (Alperin, Carleton, Jacobson, Sedwitz) to Nov. 11, 1953 (Restivo, Usin). Maximum six on Apr. 27, 1945 (Soll).

Ammodramus savannarum

GRASSHOPPER SPARROW

CENTRAL PARK. Eight records, Apr. 11, 1947 (Gershon, Carleton) to May 12, 1929 (Helmuth); early October about 1903 (Crolius); Nov. 5, 1951 (Messing).

PROSPECT PARK. Very rare transient. Apr. 1, 1938 (Jacobson, Nathan) and May 4, 1918 (Allen) to May 19, 1946 (Raymond); July 28, 1932 (adult and young—Brennan, Russell); Oct. 15, 1952 (Carleton); Oct. 17, 1953 (Restivo, Usin); Oct. 21, 1958 (banded—Buckley, Carleton).

Ammodramus bairdii

BAIRD'S SPARROW

CENTRAL PARK. Oct. 24, 1949 (Helmuth). A detailed description of this observation is filed with the minutes of the Linnaean Society; the observer was previously familiar with the species on migration in Texas.

Passerherbulus henslowii

HENSLOW'S SPARROW

PROSPECT PARK. May 12, 1945 (Nathan, Russell, Soll); May 14, 1940 (Nathan, Russell); Oct. 2-3, 1953 (Carleton, Restivo, Smith, Usin); Oct. 19, 1946 (Grant, Wells).

Ammospiza caudicuta

SHARP-TAILED SPARROW

CENTRAL PARK. May 9, 1958 (two—Post); May 10, 1948 (Aronoff); May 21 to 23, 1950 (Carleton, Dale, Bruce Gordon). These birds appeared to be the nominate race.

PROSPECT PARK. May 10, 1952 (Brooklyn Bird Club, Carleton, Grant). This brightly colored bird appeared to be *altera* or *nelsoni*.

Ammospiza maritima

SEASIDE SPARROW

CENTRAL PARK. May 8, 1935 (Sedwitz); May 10, 1948 (Dale); May 16, 1923 (Griscom and others).

PROSPECT PARK. May 3, 1944 (Nathan, Wells, Yrizarry).

Poocetes gramineus

VESPER SPARROW

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon transient. Mar. 28, 1952 (Skelton) to May 3, 1935 (Rich); Oct. 13, 1922 (Griscom) to Nov. 12, 1957 (Messing).

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon transient. Mar. 24, 1952 (Restivo, Usin) and Apr. 1, 1938 (Jacobson) to May 6, 1950 (Kreissman) and May 22, 1900 (Victor); Oct. 11, 1953 (Carleton) to Nov. 7, 1937 (Russell). Maximum seven on Apr. 18, 1953 (Usin, Whelen).

Chondestes grammacus

LARK SPARROW

CENTRAL PARK. May 10, 1946 (singing bird—(Gladys G. Fry); Aug. 16, 1956 (Messing, Post).

PROSPECT PARK. May 3, 1947 (Jacobson, Sedwitz); Sept. 7-8, 1953 (Restivo, Usin); Sept. 19-23, 1952 (Daly, Brooklyn Bird Club); Sept. 21, 1954 (two—Carleton); Oct. 3-4, 1953 (Restivo, Usin, Whelen).

Aimophila aestivalis

BACHMAN'S SPARROW

PROSPECT PARK. Apr. 21-22, 1948 (singing bird; Carleton—Kingbird, v. 2, 1952: 82. Sedwitz and Whelen were able to get only glimpses of this elusive bird on the 22d, but Jacobson heard the song).

Junco hyemalis

SLATE-COLORED JUNCO

CENTRAL PARK. Abundant transient, common winter visitant. Sept. 12, 1957 (Post) to May 16, 1917 (Janvrin); arrivals noted Mar. 4, 1935 (Cruickshank).

PROSPECT PARK. Abundant transient, fairly common winter visitant. Sept. 17, 1949 (Whelen, Brooklyn Bird Club) to May 19, 1956 (Restivo, Whelen). Maximum 800 on Oct. 20, 1944 (Soll).

Junco oreganus

OREGON JUNCO

PROSPECT PARK. Apr. 16, 1932 (adult male—Alperin).

Spizella arborea

TREE SPARROW

CENTRAL PARK. Fairly common winter visitant, apt to appear after heavy snow storms. Oct. 20, 1956 (Post) and Oct. 29, 1941 (Carleton) to Apr. 9, 1911 (Griscom), Apr. 24, 1940 (Carleton) and May 1, 1956 (Carleton).

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon winter visitant, usually after heavy snow storms. Oct. 22, 1938 (Nathan, Whelen) and Nov. 2, 1957 (Harrison)

to Apr. 14, 1913 (Viotor) and Apr. 28, 1956 (Grant). Maximum seven on Feb. 23, 1945 (Soll).

Spizella passerina

CHIPPING SPARROW

CENTRAL PARK. Common transient, occasional in winter; departure June 6, 1957 (Post). Occasionally breeds.

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common to common transient, nested through 1949. Mar. 9, 1938 (Jacobson), Mar. 13, 1938 (Levine, Tengwall) and Mar. 27, 1945 (Whelen) to Dec. 7, 1944 (Soll). 200 on May 2, 1945 (Soll, Whelen); 125 on Oct. 9, 1944 (Soll).

Spizella pusilla

FIELD SPARROW

CENTRAL PARK. Common transient, frequent in winter. Sept. 5, 1957 (Post) to May 26, 1913 (Griscom), June 6, 1953 (Carleton) and June 8, 1954 (Carleton); July 7, 1956 (Messing). Arrivals noted Mar. 21, 1942 (Carleton).

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common transient. Mar. 20, 1945 (Soll) to May 18, 1952 (Restivo); Sept. 13, 1941 (Grant) and Oct. 5, 1952 (Restivo) to Nov. 18, 1939 (Grant); two December records. Maximum 15 on Oct. 12, 1944 (Ferguson).

Zonotrichia leucophrys

WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon transient. Apr. 24, 1896 (L. S. Foster) to May 26, 1909 (Crolius); Sept. 27, 1952 (Cantor) to Nov. 2, 1949 (Hel-muth); Feb. 13, 1926 (Irving Kassoy). Maximum 80 on May 10, 1956 (Buckley, Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Uncommon transient. Apr. 21, 1945 (Soll, Grant), Apr. 30, 1946 (Whelen) and May 8, 1950 (Whelen) to May 25, 1947 (Jacobson); Sept. 23, 1955 (Carleton) and Sept. 30, 1945 (Ferguson) to Nov. 4, 1952 (Meyerdierks).

Zonotrichia albicollis

WHITE-THROATED SPARROW

CENTRAL PARK. Abundant transient, fairly common winter visitant. Sept. 13, 1955 (Post) to May 29, 1907 (Griscom) and July 2, 1907 (Chubb). Arrivals noted Apr. 4, 1913 (Griscom). Maximum 700 on Apr. 30, 1947 (Sedwitz).

PROSPECT PARK. Abundant transient, fairly common winter visitant. Sept. 13, 1941 (Grant) to May 30, 1917 (Viotor). Maximum 400 on Oct. 27, 1944 (Soll).

Passerella iliaca

FOX SPARROW

CENTRAL PARK. Fairly common to common transient, frequent in winter. Oct. 2, 1910 (Griscom) to Apr. 30, 1956 (Post); May 26, 1955 (feeble bird—Post); Aug. 9, 1913 (Griscom). Maximum 100 on Mar. 31, 1933 (Rich).

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common transient, uncommon winter visitant. Oct. 3, 1948 (Alperin, Carleton, Jacobson, Sedwitz) and Oct. 11, 1908 (Viotor) to Dec. 5, 1947 (33 birds—Whelen); Feb. 22, 1946 (8 birds—Soll) to Apr. 25, 1953 (Smith). Maximum 178 on Mar. 21, 1944 (Soll).

Melospiza lincolni

LINCOLN'S SPARROW

CENTRAL PARK. Uncommon spring, rare fall transient. May 1, 1955 (Maumary, Post) and May 2, 1911 (Wiegmann) to May 27, 1941 (Carleton, Johnson) and June 7, 1945 (Carleton); Sept. 15, 1956 (Post) to Oct. 22, 1954 (Carleton). Maximum seven on May 14, 1956 (Buckley, Post).

PROSPECT PARK. Rare to uncommon transient. Apr. 29, 1936 (Nathan, Whelen), Apr. 30, 1916 (Viotor) and May 5, 1950 (Jacobson, Whelen) to May 26, 1954 (Raymond); Sept. 17, 1950 (Alperin, Carleton, Jacobson, Sedwitz) to Oct. 17, 1953 (Smith).

Melospiza georgiana

SWAMP SPARROW

CENTRAL PARK. Common spring, fairly common fall transient. Mar. 18, 1943 (J. T. Nichols) to June 4, 1953 (Skelton, Carleton); Sept. 21, 1952 (Carleton) to Nov. 23, 1957 (Post); twice on the Christmas Count.

PROSPECT PARK. Fairly common transient. Mar. 15, 1944 (Soll) to May 30, 1953 (Carleton); Sept. 21, 1952 (Carleton) to Nov. 12, 1944 (Soll); occasional in winter, wintered 1953-54 (Restivo). Maximum 13 on May 1, 1944 (Soll).

Melospiza melodia

SONG SPARROW

CENTRAL PARK. Common transient, fairly common winter resident; breeds. Arrivals noted Sept. 26, 1922 (Griscom). Maximum 75 on Oct. 13, 1953 (Carleton, Harrison).

PROSPECT PARK. Common transient, uncommon winter resident; breeds. Maximum 34 on Mar. 28, 1945 (Soll).

Calcarius lapponicus

LAPLAND LONGSPUR

CENTRAL PARK. Nov. 24, 1928 (Cruickshank); Dec. 10, 1956 (with Horned Larks—Carleton).

Plectrophenax nivalis

SNOW BUNTING

CENTRAL PARK. Oct. 28, 1932 (Carleton); Nov. 10, 1936 (Carleton); Dec. 10, 1955 (Feinberg, Messing); Mar. 4-5, 1905 (C. C. Abbott, Hix); Mar. 5, 1904 (Carleton Schaller).

PROSPECT PARK. Very rare winter visitant, arrival Nov. 3, 1946 (Russell).

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Addendum. CENTRAL PARK. A female Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoïdes arcticus*) was seen and photographed Sept. 28, 1958 by Bloom, bringing the total to 251.

Six Years (1947-1952) Nesting of Gadwall (*Anas strepera*) on Jones Beach, Long Island, N. Y.

BY WALTER SEDWITZ

When in 1946, Gadwall were found summering at Jones Beach, it was not thought to indicate any significant change of status of the duck, which Cruickshank (1942:93) regarded as an uncommon transient and winter visitant. But in the following summer of 1947, when young Gadwall were positively identified at Jones Beach, local observers were amazed and delighted. Later it was learned that the nesting was not a local phenomenon, but part of an eastward extension of breeding range for the species, which had been going on for several years prior to the Long Island event. Griffith (1946) recorded Gadwall breeding since 1939 at Pea Island Refuge, Dare County, North Carolina, and at Bombay Hook Refuge, Kent County, Delaware. Springer and Stewart (1950) state that Gadwall "breed from New York south to North Carolina with the exception of Virginia."* My previous accounts (1948, 1951) discussed the first definite record of the Gadwall nesting in New York State, with incidental data up to that time. The present notes bring the situation up to date with a more detailed discussion of the status of the Gadwall as a nesting species for six years from 1947-1952.

Having made over 160 observations of the Gadwall on Long Island during the six years, with the majority of records coming from the Jones Beach strip, it was felt that the accumulated data should be analyzed. In what direction was the population going? Maximum numbers of adults and young, nesting dates, first and last young, departure dates, and presence of the species through the year, were other problems to be clarified.

We had long known the Gadwall to be a winter visitant to central Long Island (Southaven), where numbers had been seen in the mid-1930's. The shift to south-western and western Long Island was noted in the mid-1940's. Local observers, unaware of the more southerly breeding of the Gadwall on the Atlantic coast, were totally unprepared even to suspect that Gadwall, summering during 1946, might be nesting and bringing forth young.

There are several reasons why summering Gadwall were not suspected to be breeding. It is not uncommon for certain ducks and geese to overstay their usual departure dates and linger on the fresh water

* Ed. note: In 1956 Gadwall bred on Chincoteague Refuge, Virginia. (Aud. Field Notes. 10 (5) : 375, 456) .

and brackish water ponds of southern Long Island. Among non-breeding species seen into July in the past decade were Shoveler, Pintail, Green-winged Teal, Ruddy Duck and Brant. Often the ducks paired and went through many of the preliminary actions of courtship, while the majority of the species was nesting thousands of miles to the west and northwest. These birds were not cripples or apparently abnormal, as one may witness in their flights and courtship all of the usual symptoms of that period of the year. Despite all these activities, these species had not been known to breed locally. The Gadwall was considered a duck that in North America bred only in the West (A.O.U. Check-list, 1931).

In effect, the study of the Gadwall at Tobay Pond, Jones Beach began on May 30, 1946, when a male and a female, presumably a pair, were watched with interest because of the lateness of the date for our region. Later, July 25, 1946 there were three adults, and on August 15 of that year there were six apparent adults present. But, because Black Ducks and feral Mallards often bred in the environs of the pond, there was no inference that any ducklings were Gadwall. We assumed that the August birds were summering or vagrant ducks.

In the preceding winters Gadwall had been seen at Brookville Pond, Hempstead Reservoir, Valley Stream State Park and other small bodies of fresh water on western Long Island. This extension of wintering population from central Long Island seemed a normal spread of a species to favorable resting and feeding spots.

The next winter, 1946-1947, for instance, six Gadwall were seen at Valley Stream State Park in January. Beginning in March the writer saw Gadwall on thirty-four different occasions during 1947 on the Jones Beach strip. The years that followed found Gadwall present practically all year round on the Jones Beach strip, and when the winter closed the pond at Tobay, the Gadwall were found on the salt water bays back of the strip.

When Gadwall at last were firmly established at Tobay Pond, pairs and single birds were seen at various points along the Jones Beach strip with greater frequency. However, the central point of population and breeding remained at Tobay throughout the six years under consideration. But apparently the species was attempting to breed elsewhere along the strip, probably on a small, brackish water pond on the eastern end of the Oak Island marsh. During the breeding seasons of 1947, 1948, 1950 and 1951 pairs of Gadwall were seen at this locality. No exhaustive search was attempted at Oak Island, and breeding was not definitely proved.

Tobay Pond is, perhaps, unique among the ponds that dot the areas back of the sand dunes on southwestern Long Island. Compared to the other ponds of the outer strip, its water is fairly fresh much of the time. Seepage from the bays and ocean makes brackish most of the other outer strip ponds. Also, in contrast with the other ponds, Tobay Pond with the surrounding area, was and is a sanctuary. While there may be trespass and the occasional illegal use of firearms, Tobay's proximity to, and visibility from, a patrolled highway where parking is forbidden, keep it free from the curious as well as from hunters. Too, nature formed a real protective barrier around the pond, composed of poison ivy, cat-brier, bayberry and giant phragmites beds, that repel the timid and sensitive.

Since the period chiefly under discussion, the pond has become more saline, due to ditching. Some of these channels are directly connected to the salt water of Great South Bay. High tides very often penetrate into the pond, and the fluctuating of water-level, resulting from drought or rainfall, is now little noted.

During the period from 1947 to 1952, the maximum production of young—292—occurred in 1950. Since the writer's regular observations ceased in 1952, there appears to have been some decline. A letter from John Elliott of Seaford, L. I., states, "John Mayer was sure it [Gadwall] bred in 1953, with two or three broods. . . . In June 1954, Penberthy reported twenty daily at Tobay Pond . . . Mayer reported thirty Gadwall present August 27, 1954. . . . I would say the decline has been rather steady, perhaps close to one-half, as I see it, reduced from 1952, when you made the count; perhaps reduced one-half from 1953 in 1954." But the above account may be too pessimistic, for in July 1954 Paul Buckley reports seeing sixty "adults" on Tobay Pond.

The surprising recent spread as a breeder on the Atlantic coast of a duck formerly regarded as a western species has coincided with the development of Federal refuges on coastal salt marshes and has chiefly occurred on such refuges. On the refuges fresh-water impoundments have been created by diking, and the growth of vegetation has been controlled and kept relatively sparse. The artificial habitat of fresh-water ponds surrounded by open or scattered growth on a sandy soil has distinct similarity to that naturally prevailing in the western country where the Gadwall commonly breeds.

A short account of the recent history of Tobay Pond may throw light on the ecological conditions locally favored by the Gadwall. Originally a private hunting pond, known as Guggenheim's Pond, in the late 1920's and early 1930's it was almost entirely fresh water. Occasion-

ally, a flood gate on the eastern end was opened to allow high pond waters to escape, or high tides to enter, though the gates were opened no more than twice a year. In the early 1930's the pond became a bird sanctuary, and the flood gates were never opened. Thus, the level of the pond was directly determined by rainfall. At certain times of the year, generally in the summer and early fall, the level of the pond was greatly reduced, with mudflats surrounding a narrow strip of turbid water. The rise and fall of the water level kept the edges of the pond in the constant state of flux. When low, the mud flats about the pond, grew up with a multitude of sedges and other water-loving plants. In periods of high water, these plants were killed off, and the succeeding low periods revealed mud flats. Many of us remember the shorebirds that teemed on these flats, especially during the drier periods. The flats at the south side of the pond were a mecca for shorebird observers, in high or low water.

With the stabilization of the water level on the pond, a new botanical era began. During the early portion of this period a considerable area about the Pond became acceptable for Gadwall breeding. The southern portion of the pond at first became an area of low sedges, small bayberry patches and short grasses. However, as this low growth became higher, through biological succession, and such plants as blackberry, poison ivy, and—the worst offender—reed or *Phragmites* invaded the low plant growth, and fairly open areas suitable for Gadwall nesting were quickly smothered with impenetrable vegetation. Coincidentally with the rapid growth of the taller weeds and brush has come the decline of the Gadwall as a nester.

While the species still appears to be holding on in the Tobay area we may never again witness the great burst of population of 1950. A nesting population suitable to the extent of acceptable breeding areas may survive, until some new condition releases a new factor. Under present conditions the species is likely to continue to diminish as a breeding bird. Since there must be a minimum number of breeding birds to keep the population at *status quo*, there is reason to fear that in the near future we may lose the species as a local breeder altogether.

The nest of the Gadwall must not be in too deep a growth of vegetation, and the ideal condition is thinly growing sedges or grasses, interspersed with small patches of brush. The bushy areas are used as protective cover for the nest and eggs, while the thin grasses allow the sitting bird on the nest to leave or escape from the eggs in partial concealment, and with great speed. The ranker, stronger-stemmed growths do not fill the biological requirements for nesting. As yet we can see

no stabilization of either the plant succession or the duck population, but we feel that the outcome is not distant.

From the notes taken on many field trips, and on the basis of several assumptions (backed by literature of the species), the following tables were prepared.

Since the primary factor in the nesting of the bird is the nuptial behavior, the first table relates to the dates and numbers of performing Gadwall. Naturally, within the limited time allotted to a week-end birder, the number of ducks observed performing is small.

*Maximum Number of
Pairs Performing* *Date*

4 pairs	June 1, 1947
5 pairs	June 20, 1948
8 pairs	June 4, 1949
5 pairs	July 8, 1950
0 pairs	June 16, 1951
6 pairs	May 18, 1952

The average date of all maximum pairs performing thus is about the first week in June. To see the pairs, and often trios and quartets, performing, it is best to be at the breeding location just after dawn. As the day wears on, the courtship act becomes more subdued. At dawn, and for an hour after, the birds fly and cavort wildly about the confines of the pond, and also venture over the beach and ocean. Little attention is paid to the observer during these rites, and observations may be made with ease, at close range. As no evening hours were used for observing, it is possible that dusk may bring forth similar stimuli for pairing in the Gadwall.

The following table is concerned with the dates in each year when young were first noted and number of young observed on such dates.

YOUNG FIRST OBSERVED

<i>Year</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Numbers</i>
1947	June 22	13
1948	June 11	42
1949	July 10	83
1950	June 26	9
1951	June 23	38
1952	June 29	75

Averaging the dates of the first young seen, we get July 1st. Since all observations were on week-ends, the accuracy of any date as an indication of hatching may be as much as six days off.

Since we have to deal with young of waterfowl, it is proper to understand how they are categorized. I have divided the young into three classes, designated by Roman numerals: I. Very small young, less than half the adult size; II. Ducklings grown to about half the size of an adult duck; III. Young ducks that are almost or are fully grown, but which retain the fledgling plumages and appearances. In the following table, all the records are of the Number I category.

This table is concerned with the dates that class I young were seen, but are the latest dates, in contrast with the preceding table. These dates give some idea when the last hatchings occurred in any particular year.

LAST DATE WHEN VERY YOUNG DUCKLINGS SEEN

<i>Year</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Numbers</i>
1947	August 10	8
1948	August 8	24
1949	July 17	48
1950	July 8	42
1951	August 8	1
1952	August 17	9

The average date of the extreme hatchings of young would be placed about the 1st of August. The July dates show, quite naturally, larger hatches, being in the normal breeding time. The table also points out the fact that the Gadwall breeds freely, on an average of thirty days, with the extremes from June 22 to August 17, which stretch over a month and a half.

Below are classified the maxima noted of all the three classes for six years. Some of the dates are blank, because of insufficient data, but the balance of the information is reasonably complete.

<i>Year</i>	CLASS I		CLASS II		CLASS III	
	<i>Date</i>	<i>Nos.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Nos.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Nos.</i>
1947	July 27	54	August 8	50	
1948	July 11	42		August 8	80
1949	July 8	83	July 10	49	July 17	56
1950	July 8	118		August 7	250
1951	June 23	38	July 8	28	July 29	41
1952	June 29	75	July 5	65	August 17	12

Averages of the maxima, according to the dates, are:

Class I	July 10
Class II	July 18
Class III	August 5

In 1952 we have the anomaly of the latest of class I and III on the same date, August 17. This condition probably indicates lateness of breeding that particular season. Later observations may have shown that class III in late August were in greater numbers than indicated.

The following table is comparatively simple, in that it indicates the maximum number of young seen in one day during the years under discussion.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Maxima of Classes I, II, III Combined</i>
1947	August 10	58 young
1948	August 8	105 young
1949	July 17	148 young
1950	August 8	292 young
1951	August 5	61 young
1952	August 17	93 young

Leaving the young, we now explore the data for the adult birds. Since the male and the female of the Gadwall are often difficult to distinguish, especially in the molt or eclipse plumages, all grown birds (not birds of the year) are lumped together as "adults". The following are the dates for maximum numbers of "adult" Gadwall in each year. Among these figures we may have the breeding male, the breeding female, as well as non-breeding birds (including ailing, abnormal, injured, old or immature individuals).

The number of pairs was estimated by dividing the number of young seen by the usual number of eggs in a clutch (ten). (Kortright, 1943:178; Forbush, 1925:201; Roberts, 1932:231; give the clutches 7-13). For example, if there were 42 young, we estimate 4 pair, or eight adult Gadwalls. There is a possibility that a pair might nest twice in a season, if conditions are right. However, since not all eggs may hatch and some young die early, while others must have escaped observation, the estimates of breeding pairs are certainly on the low side.

The following counts are for the breeding season only:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Maximum "Adults"</i>	<i>Est. No. Pairs</i>	<i>Est. Non-Breeders</i>
1947	August 10	14	5	4
1948	August 15	95	10	75
1949	July 17	36	14	8
1950	August 7	66	29	8
1951	July 8	58	6	46
1952	July 24	41	9	23

The maximum total numbers were observed in 1950, but that was not the year when most "adults" were seen, which was in 1948. Possibly many of the birds counted as adults do not reach sexual maturity the first year out of the nest, for in 1948, the maximum year for "adults", the young counted were only one-third of the banner year 1950. Yet in 1950 only 66 adults were present, but the majority were breeders, while in 1948, with 95 "adults" present, only an estimated 10 pairs bred, or twenty birds. In 1951 with a surplus population of non-breeders, the duckling crop was smaller than in 1952, which had fewer "adults", but more young. This one-year lag after a large duckling crop may indicate the presence of birds hatched the previous year which are not ready to breed, but take two years to become sexually mature.

As suggested in the introduction, some information about the decline and dispersal of the breeding population would be indicated. On looking over my notes, there seems to be a sharp reduction of birds on the breeding pond not long after the young have had a chance to grow and are able to fly. Below is shown the date when a sharp drop in population occurred, and the number of days past that on which the maximum population was noted.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Minimum Population</i>	<i>No. Days Past Maximum</i>
1947	Sept. 23	10	43
1948	Sept. 5	8	20
1949	Sept. 9	6	52
1950	Sept. 24	25	44
1951	Sept. 16	25	66

The middle of September finds fewer Gadwall than have been about for the preceding three months, and the level seems to hold until the next breeding year.

By a bit of subtracting, we may estimate about when the Gadwalls began nesting, their incubation of the eggs being 28-30 days (Witherby; Roberts) before the first young hatch. Recapitulating:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Probable Date of Nesting</i>
1947	May 20-22
1948	May 9-11
1949	May 8-10
1950	May 24-26
1951	May 21-23
1952	May 27-29

An average of the dates would fix the mean at May 20 as the most likely date to find Gadwall laying the first eggs.

Finally, the last table indicates occurrences of the Gadwall on the Jones Beach Strip, other than Tobay Pond.

1947	May 4	Oak Island	2 birds
	July 27	" "	2 birds
	Sept. 14	" "	25 birds (dispersal?)
1948	May 16	Oak Island	2 pairs
	May 31	" "	4 pairs
	June 6	" "	8 pairs
	June 20	" "	2 pairs
1949	April 30	Gilgo Beach	1 pair
1950	May 21	" "	5 birds
	Dec. 30	Zach's Bay	2 pairs
1951	Jan. 7	Jones Inlet	1 pair
	June 16	Oak Island	2 pairs

Conclusions

Gadwall were found breeding at Tobay Pond, Jones Beach, L. I., in 1947. The birds were watched for six consecutive years, especially in the breeding season, from 1947-1952. A gradual increase was noted for the first three years but in 1950 the population doubled over the previous year, in a burst of numbers. Since that time the birds have decreased rapidly and at present (1955) are at a low ebb. The number of apparently full-grown birds present does not indicate the number of breeding pairs but, when large, may foreshadow a greater breeding population a year or two later. Some of the full-grown birds may be sexually immature birds, hatched the previous year. In some years a large proportion of the grown birds do not breed, while in other seasons almost the whole full-grown population is involved in breeding. There appear to have been attempts to nest on the Jones Beach strip away from Tobay Pond but there is no conclusive evidence. While most of the egg-laying seems to take place within a thirty day period, the period may extend from 15 to 20 days on either side of the main laying period.

Acknowledgements for help in this paper are due to some of my faithful field companions, Irwin Alperin, Dr. Malcolm Jacobson, Geoffrey Carleton, and many others, who waited while I counted on numerous occasions.

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Five Year Count of the Ring-billed Gull (*Larus delawarensis*) on Western Long Island

BY WALTER SEDWITZ

Our second most common gull around New York is the Ring-billed Gull. Smaller than the Herring Gull, less spectacular than a spring plumaged Laughing Gull, dwarfed by the massive Black-backed Gull, and so much like the Herring Gull in appearance, we rarely comment on the fluctuations that occur with the species under discussion.

To determine fluctuations a simple method was chosen. On each field trip for five years, from 1946 to 1950, a bit more attention was reserved for counting the Ring-billed Gull than for any other species. The figures for each trip were then averaged on a monthly basis to determine the number likely to be seen on a trip during that month.

A few words should be said about the range and habits. The Ring-billed Gull is an inland breeding form of the great family Laridae, with a range from Labrador and the Great Lakes north to Alaska and south to Colorado and California. It favors breeding in and about fresh water areas. Like most of the larger gulls it feeds on almost anything edible, and may be found hunting over newly plowed furrows in the spring. Not only refuse, but also insects, amphibians, fish and small mammals are included in its diet.

In our region the Ring-billed Gull prefers the bays, estuaries, lakes, reservoirs and inlets, to the ocean front, but it may be seen along any watery area at the right season. By choice, fresh or brackish waters seem to fill its needs.

Almost all the observations were made on western Long Island. A line drawn from Oyster Bay south to Jones Beach formed the eastern boundary, while the natural barriers of water to the west, New York Harbor, formed the western end. In this area, the larger gulls are found in great concentrations, especially the Herring Gull. While a parallel diary of counts of Herring Gulls, as well as Ring-billed Gulls, would have been desirable, it proved too time consuming and difficult to estimate the large and constantly moving groups of Herring Gulls encountered on each trip. Estimating very roughly, the Ring-billed Gull population rarely seemed more than 5 per cent of the Herring Gull numbers. Two such counts are cited.

Because of the ecological preference of the Ring-bills, it is not likely to be encountered far offshore, even less so than the Herring Gull. For this reason alone, it was found an easier species to count than the Bona-

parte's, Herring, and Black-backed Gulls. The habits of these gulls cause them to wander farther offshore. The Ring-billed Gull is by preference a littoral species.

Another factor that makes the Ring-bill interesting is that it prefers fresh water. Therefore, freeze-ups inland force the species to move to open ocean and minor saline bodies of water. Species other than gulls adopt the same course, as we all know, such as the loons, grebes, ducks, geese, and even herons.

Again, there is the purely migratory factor involved. Anyone who has watched birds in the eastern part of Long Island, may recall the numbers of Ring-billed Gulls assembled in the fall in and about Mecox Bay. Solid flocks of this species can be seen in and around the northern end, while a short distance south, along the ocean front, the Herring Gulls generally predominate.

It is the writer's impression that the Ring-billed Gull is more common today than it was twenty years ago, but there would be difficulty proving this statement for lack of earlier counts. Incidentally, it is reasonable to suggest that some faithful ornithologist twenty years from now conduct a similar survey of the present species and compare notes with this article.

NUMBER OF TRIPS BY YEARS INTO THE FIELD

1946	34 trips	
1947	49 trips	
1948	35 trips	Yearly average—43 trips
1949	46 trips	
1950	52 trips	

NUMBER OF TRIPS EACH MONTH BY YEARS

<i>Month</i>	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	<i>Average</i>
Jan.	2	5	2	4	5	$3\frac{3}{5}$
Feb.	2	2	4	4	5	$3\frac{2}{5}$
Mar.	5	5	2	5	7	$4\frac{2}{5}$
Apr.	1	4	4	5	8	$4\frac{2}{5}$
May	3	6	5	3	6	$4\frac{3}{5}$
June	0	3	0	4	4	$2\frac{1}{5}$
July	2	2	0	2	1	$1\frac{2}{5}$
Aug.	3	4	3	4	4	$3\frac{3}{5}$
Sept.	3	7	4	4	3	$4\frac{1}{5}$
Oct.	4	4	5	5	3	$4\frac{1}{5}$
Nov.	4	5	4	3	2	$3\frac{3}{5}$
Dec.	5	3	2	3	4	$3\frac{2}{5}$

Shown above are the number of trips afield during which counts were made in the five years of observation.

Except in June and July, the author made well over three trips per month during the five years. One may be inclined to attribute the poor showing for July to the reduced number of trips during that month, but this is probably not the case. The many trips made in May did not raise the low trip average of that month. It is therefore probable that the July figures are not far out of line in relation to other months, for even with a normal number of field trips the average number seen per trip would still be very low.

The significance of these counts is, of course, merely comparative, as the writer pointed out in a previous article on shorebirds published in the Proceedings (1950).

AVERAGE NUMBER OF RING-BILLED GULLS PER TRIP IN EACH MONTH

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	5-Year Average
January	32	250	38	209	252	156
February	72	95	50	55	147	84
March	91	75	200	148	140	130
April	55	38	36	34	17	36
May	10	9	2	4	7	6
June	0*	10	0*	3	8	4
July	17	4	0*	15	2	7
August	48	110	12	133	21	65
September	53	200	42	48	570	182
October	215	42	66	38	85	89
November	214	32	166	126	145	136
December	65	245	112	29	72	104
TOTAL OF MONTHLY AVERAGES						
1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	for 5 Years	
872	1108	724	842	1466	999	
MONTHLY AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR						
73	92	60	70	122	83	

*Zeros indicate absence from the field.

The most obvious trend in the table is the great diminution of numbers in May, June and July. Of course, this is the breeding season. But it takes this gull several years to achieve adult plumage (Dwight, 1925). One would expect many immature birds to remain on the winter quarters. Roberts in "Birds of Minnesota" notes a similar lack of Ring-billed Gulls during these months, though his area was not far from

some of the regular breeding grounds of the bird. Though birds away from the breeding range are likely to be stragglers, immatures, cripples and superannuated or abnormal individuals, the number seen locally appears remarkably low compared with other gulls which winter commonly in our area. For instance, even when the Black-backed Gull did not breed hereabouts, it showed a better summering percentage than the Ring-billed Gulls. This was also true of the Herring Gull before it bred here. Even the Laughing Gull, though not a local breeder, is present in large numbers during the summer months.

Granted that all of these species are coastal breeders, and that the Ring-bill is an inland species, its sudden and almost complete evacuation from the places where it spent almost three quarters of the year is surprising. According to the data, less than 1.7 per cent of the yearly population are to be found during May, June and July. The Ring-bill, after all, does breed in the northwest portion of New York State. It is believed the nearby breeding birds of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence region do not ordinarily migrate to our shores. Our birds are the more inland birds, and the more local breeders only come to our region when their respective spots are frozen over and the birds are forced to move. This movement may apply to the late influxes of birds, after the regular migration has passed. Perhaps the stragglers are the birds from nearby breeding colonies.

Food cannot be a reason for the almost total absence during the three warm months, for our region supports thousands of gulls and terns during that period. It seems hardly likely that the Ring-bills are so selective in feeding that some portion of our territory would not be productive of their types of food.

There are three other trends indicated by the figures.

1. A spring migration.
2. A fall migration.
3. A winter population increase.

In February, the average weather becomes less frigid, and we get a declining population. Our area does not receive new frozen out groups, as it did in the colder months. Waters open up north of us and the birds follow them rapidly; therefore, our smaller numbers. In March there is a noticeable increase in the species, which means that the birds south of us have been passing through. In early April the bulk of the birds have gone through, and that brings us into the meagre three months mentioned before. The total April birds are 25 per cent of the March birds, a decided drop. By the end of May nothing of the numbers remain, except a few stragglers.

By the first week in August, there is a general quickening of the migration and birds in flocks up to 35-50 may be seen in one day, while in July a full day's work might bring to light 8-10 Ring-bills. By the end of August the migration is usually steady, if small, and through September it is at its height. October seems generally to bring a pause in the movement of this species. There is a marked rise once more in November, coincident with the colder weather. December levels off again, with new heights reached in January.

It seems that we have a double movement in the last half of the year; one in August-September and the other in November-December-January. The first is normal migration while the latter is probably a movement pressured by low temperatures and lack of open waters farther north or west.

The falling off in October could mean that the birds are going through our territory at a quicker pace than in September, but this point cannot be proved.

While along the coast of the New York City region a Ring-billed Gull might be seen any day of the year, how many may be seen depends on the season. The writer feels that the Ring-billed Gull is more sensitive to changes of weather than any other gull in our area.

During the year 1950 the writer had two high counts of Ring-billed Gulls. The first was on January 22nd. On this day the upper bay of New York Harbor was literally filled with flying Ring-billed Gulls. From the vantage at the 92nd Street sewer he conservatively estimated over 1000 birds. They outnumbered the Herring Gull at the sewer 4 to 1. The day was very cold and there was a very powerful northwest wind beating down from Canada. This cold, swift wind had been blowing for several days previous to this date. Observation north along the shore road from the sewer brought forth the fact that the bay was literally covered with flocks and individuals of Ring-bills. There may have been 5000 gulls of that species on the bay that day.

The second example of unusual numbers of Ring-bills occurred on September 10, 1950, on a day when a hurricane was boiling well out over the ocean to the southeast of New York. At Dyker Beach Park, Brooklyn, along the grass strip edging Gravesend Bay, over 1500 Ring-billed Gulls were counted. Ninety-five per cent of the birds were in the adult plumage. Just south of the Veteran's Hospital, 600 gulls were counted in a compact flock. It is believed that the disturbance to the south may have halted the southward procession and that the birds piled up at this favorable area.

In summing up, it appears that the Ring-billed Gull has a strong

northward movement in March. May, June and July are the poorest months in the year to see these gulls locally. Beginning in August and reaching a maximum in September, we have a southward migration. October brings a smaller group going through our region. Another increase is detected in November, which may be a winter induced movement, which generally holds up through December and January, fluctuating with weather, temperature and winds.

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The Birds of Baxter Creek, Fall and Winter of 1954

BY PAUL A. BUCKLEY

The ornithological history of the Bronx has been one of a rapidly changing region that may be seventy percent "wild" area one year and twenty percent ten years later—with every conceivable stage in the interim (Bicknell, 1928; Griscom, 1923). Recent developments in many of our urban areas have been characterized by the filling of salt marshes, thus destroying one of the last unspoiled habitats in settled regions. It is of general interest that during some of the transitional stages of the landfill, such localities may become a haven for migrant birds that ordinarily are rare or unknown in the area. Such is particularly true of garbage fills, which on settling form rain or seepage pools. This is a report of a stage in the filling of a former salt marsh and tidal backup in the southeast Bronx, New York City.

As arbitrarily taken for this study the boundaries of the Baxter Creek area are: on the north, East 177th Street; on the east, Balcom Avenue; on the south, the East River; and on the west, Westchester Creek. The area referred to as Baxter Creek by the Kuerzi brothers (1928) and by Cruickshank (1942) was a small tidal creek backing up at its entry into the East River to form a boat basin, which was surrounded by a salt marsh extensively bordered by reeds (*Phragmites*). Balcom Avenue was then non-existent.

After the early 1940's the area was disturbed and operations were begun designed to fill in Baxter Creek and its environs. The usual pattern of land filling was followed: first, the diking of the area to be filled, succeeded by the dumping of raw garbage, some burnt refuse that contained solid matter such as loads of old tin cans, etc., and finally great quantities of a sand-gravel-and-garbage mixture that was bulldozed into the desired locations and left to settle and drain.

Working slowly southward from the northwest portion of the area, the Sanitation Department gradually reduced the salt marsh and the basin, and in 1947-48 had finally reached that section adjacent to the Bronx-Whitestone Bridge toll plaza, on the north side of the Hutchinson River Parkway. In this location a series of temporary muddy pools favorable to migrating shorebirds and herons developed. These pools, though limited in number and not as large as those later formed on the 1954 upper fill, were almost as productive, yielding such species as Stilt Sandpiper (*Micropalama himantopus*), Baird's Sandpiper (*Erolia bairdii*), Wilson's Phalarope (*Steganopus tricolor*) and Willet (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*),—all very scarce in the Bronx (George Komo-

rowski, William Norse, and Irving Cantor). This wet area has long since been covered over and nothing remains of the pools.

After the late 1940's not much field work was done in the area, except for coverage by Norse and Cantor during the fall migration and their concentrated surveys for the annual Christmas Counts. Between 1949 and 1954 Baxter Creek was far from being one of the ornithological "hot spots" of the New York City region.

Status of the Area in 1954

By the fall and winter of 1954 the garbage, waste material and sand overlay had settled for some time, and a sparse plant growth had appeared. The south corner of the fill proper, near the Whitestone Bridge, was the scene of great activity by the Sanitation Department, as they dumped ton after ton of burnt refuse into the water, which had been diked off into sections known as the "squares". Large flocks of gulls, mostly Herring (*Larus argentatus*), gathered to feed on the edible wastes. To the north of this activity the land had settled and depressions had formed in which rain and seepage produced large ponds and smaller pools, the largest of which was three hundred feet long but no deeper than six feet. Around most of the ponds there was a thin plant growth, and one was surrounded by a dense bed of *Phragmites* and cattails (*Typha*). Small clumps of grasses and sedges encircled the other ponds and pools. To the north of the ponds a rise of land bisected the fill east to west, acting as a divide for the rain water. On the north side of this divide the predominant feature was several acres of sunflowers, partially submerged from August to September by the heavy rains. During this time the flowers were brightly colored and heavy with seed. The remainder of the area included a small, narrow ditch (the remains of Baxter Creek, formerly saline but now brackish or fresh) bordered with *Phragmites* and due west of the fill; back yards lining Baxter and Westchester Creeks and also filled with *Phragmites*; a newly opened segment of Saint Raymond's cemetery north of the sunflower field; and the grassy, almost treeless, Ferry Point Park, the western terminus of the Bronx-Whitestone Bridge. It was here that heavy rains created pools in late September that quickly dried up, leaving little trace of their short existence. Also included in the area were the waters of the East River immediately adjacent to the fill and to Ferry Point Park.

During the time of this study (late 1954) the major portion of the area was relatively undisturbed, the only activity then proceeding being the dumping at the base of the Whitestone Bridge. Since that time, the upper landfill (around the ponds) has been bulldozed and farrowed

about once every eight months so that no substantial plant growth was allowed. Now (late 1956) the final covering of grass has begun to grow.

The landscape plans call for an open park similar to Ferry Point Park, with the addition of a bathing beach (!) and some baseball diamonds. Ferry Point (also a landfill area) is composed of lawns and scattered, newly planted young trees.

As a result of these plans it can be seen that the favorable conditions existing in 1954 were only of a transitory nature and the only way there might be a recurrence of shorebirds like those seen in that period would be through the flooding of the vast grassy fields. This condition might occur after great rainfalls or storms.

Annotated List

In this list the rarer species are accompanied by significant details, dates and names of observers. Any bird lingering later than normally for this region is also noted. Species common through most of the New York region are not mentioned. The period covered is from September 1st to December 31st, 1954 and includes the Bronx-Westchester Christmas Count of December 26th.

Redhead (*Aythya americana*). One of the rarer ducks in the Bronx, although it probably occurs every year. The single male seen off Ferry Point Park on November 8 was the only one noted during the period (Penberthy).

Greater Scaup (*Aythya marila*). See Lesser Scaup.

Lesser Scaup (*Aythya affinis*). Both species were present on the ponds from October 30 (Phelan) to November 26 (Buckley, Young, *et al.*). Examples of both species found dead on November 20 (Bauer, Phelan).

Rough-legged Hawk (*Buteo lagopus*). A single individual seen in vacant lot north of the sunflower field on the Christmas Count by Arbib, Penberthy and Phelan was in the light phase. Since 1953 this hawk has become increasingly scarce in the Bronx. This was not only the sole Rough-leg observed on the Count but during the entire winter as well.

Virginia Rail (*Rallus limicola*). A single dead bird was picked up on September 25 around the largest pond (the Bauers, Phelan).

Sora (*Porzana carolina*). One was heard on September 26 in wet weeds around the largest pond. It is usually unrecorded away from the larger marshes and swamps (Buckley, Norse, Phelan).

American Golden Plover (*Pluvialis dominica*). First recorded on Sep-

tember 25 by the Bauers and the Linnaean Society field trip, when two were seen around the ponds. They remained in the area until October 22 (Buckley, *et al.*). Previously very rare in the Bronx, with perhaps one record in five years.

American Woodcock (*Philohela minor*). During the month of October there were up to three per day around the ponds in the northeast corner of the fill. Very rarely recorded in groups, usually singly (Buckley, Kane, *et al.*).

Common Snipe (*Capella gallinago*). Numerous in the same place as the Woodcock during October. As many as ten were seen in a group and two remained in a *Phragmites* bed along Westchester Creek until December 26 (Arbib, Phelan, Penberthy).

Upland Plover (*Bartramia longicauda*). One was seen and heard on September 18 near the largest pond (the Bauers). This species is a very rare spring transient and almost unknown as a fall migrant in the Bronx.

Lesser Yellowlegs (*Totanus flavipes*). A common fall migrant in the Bronx, but very rare after November 15. One was recorded on the Christmas Count by Phelan, Arbib and Penberthy along Westchester Creek. This was only the sixth or seventh Bronx winter record.

Pectoral Sandpiper (*Erolia melanotos*). Of regular occurrence in the Bronx, but never before reported in such numbers as the thirty or forty seen in September at Ferry Point Park around one of the pools. A few remained as late as November 7 (Carleton, Messing).

Baird's Sandpiper (*Erolia bairdii*). Formerly accidental in the Bronx, with only two or three records (all from the old Baxter Creek). On September 19 the writer discovered four at Ferry Point Park, which were seen that day (Bull, Norse, *et al.*). Their numbers gradually decreased until October 17 when the last was seen (Buckley).

Long-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus scolopaceus*). Rare away from Long Island, this species had never been reported from the Bronx until three were detected on September 25 on the lower portion of the fill by the Bauers and others. They were also seen the next day (Buckley, Norse, Phelan). No other dowitchers were present for comparison, but long bill, grey color and single, flat call note convinced the observers these birds were *scolopaceus*.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper (*Tryngites subruficollis*). Very rare in the New York City region and accidental in the Bronx. There was no record for our county until September 25 when Herman and Vernon Bauer approached one to within twenty feet on the fill near the "squares". It flushed and was last seen flying towards Long Island.

- Sanderling (*Grocethia alba*). Although one of the most abundant shore-birds in the New York City region, the Sanderling is rarely seen away from the immediate vicinity of the ocean and not more than a half-dozen are likely to be noted in the Bronx each season. At Baxter Creek it was recorded in the "squares" on the following days: October 31 (Kane, Norse), 2; November 2 (the Bauers) and November 4 (the Bauers).
- Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*). On November 4 Dr. Pappalardi discovered a single individual spinning in characteristic fashion on the largest pond. It was extremely tame and approached to within ten feet. It was independently reported by Russak and Solomon on the 6th. On the 7th, Sedwitz, Norse, Kane, Phelan, and the writer saw the Phalarope. It had lost none of its tameness and almost swam between Phelan's legs. Present all day, it was seen by many observers and Dr. Pappalardi obtained excellent color movies. I have seen these films and there is no question as to the authenticity of the only Bronx record for the species.
- Forster's Tern (*Sterna forsteri*). One in winter plumage was seen in the "squares" on September 26 by Messing, Andrew Lee, *et al.* It is one of the few recent authentic Bronx records.
- Black Skimmer (*Rynchops nigra*). This species is now a common local breeder on the south shore of Long Island, but it is still casual in the Bronx. An immature discovered in the "squares" on October 16 appears to be the fourth record for our borough (Russak and Solomon).
- Saw-whet Owl (*Aegolius acadicus*). On November 7 one adult was seen being mobbed by Blue Jays (*Cyanocitta cristata*) in a dense thicket along Balcom Avenue (Bauer and Harrison). This species anywhere in the Bronx away from the conifer groves of the Bronx Botanical Gardens or Pelham Bay Park is noteworthy.
- Western Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*). This species was known in the Bronx from only one specimen, an immature taken in Riverdale in 1875 (Bicknell). The appearance of an adult in the sunflower field on September 23 was of great interest, and reflected the bird's marked increase and regularity on the south shore of Long Island (Feinberg, Harrison, Petersen).
- Purple Martin (*Progne subis*). The martin is rare as a fall transient in the Bronx. One seen over the sunflower field on September 25 is noteworthy (Kane).
- Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*). This bird was noted for the

first time in winter in the Bronx on the Christmas Count along Westchester Creek (Arbib, Penberthy, Phelan).

Yellow-headed Blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*). This striking bird from the midwest is an accidental straggler to the New York City region. The Bauers discovered a fine male with a flock of Red-winged Blackbirds (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) around one of the ponds on the upper fill on September 18. The following day the writer, with the Bauers, Norse, Phelan, Post and Bull, relocated it. It was seen again in the same place on the 23rd by Penberthy. An immature male, in quite different plumage from the adult, was also seen there on October 12 by Gilbert and John Cant. The Bauers' bird was the seventh for the New York City region and the first for the Bronx.

Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*). On September 18 one male was found in the sunflower field by the Bauers. On the following day no less than four were seen in the same area and two remained until October 31 (Kane). Previously there had been five records from the Bronx since the 19th century.

Ipswich Sparrow (*Passerculus princeps*). This pale ally of the Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*) is a rare transient on the shores of the Bronx. A report of one in short grasses around the ponds on the upper fill on October 7 is, in addition to being one of our few records, very early (Young).

Grasshopper Sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*). Since this secretive sparrow is only irregularly recorded in migration in the Bronx, the discovery of two or more in the sunflower field came as a surprise on September 19 (Buckley, Norse, *et al.*). The species remained in diminishing numbers until October 22 (Buckley, the Bauers, Phelan).

Henslow's Sparrow (*Passerherbulus henslowii*). The status of this bird in the Bronx is very similar to that of the preceding, but it is rarer still. One was seen on the following occasions, either in the sunflower field or in a vacant lot nearby: October 7 (Young), October 22 (Buckley, the Bauers, Phelan) and October 31 (Kane).

Sharp-tailed Sparrow (*Ammospiza caudacuta*). The common Sharp-tail (*caudacuta*) is an erratic breeder in the Bronx and an irregular fall migrant. It was recorded on about five occasions (maximum: two) around the ponds between September 25 and October 22 (Buckley, Kane, Norse, Sedwitz, *et al.*). Even rarer than the breeding race, a bird believed to be the Acadian subspecies (*subvirgata*) was identified only once, around the largest pond: October 31 (Buckley).

Seaside Sparrow (*Ammospiza maritima*). One of the rarest of breeding

finches in the Bronx, it is extremely local as a breeder to the north of us. As a result, sight records of migrants are few: 1, October 12 (Buckley) and 6, October 15 (Sedwitz), all around the ponds.

Lincoln's Sparrow (*Melospiza lincolni*). Rarely noted on migration away from the city parks, one on October 7 in the sunflower field is exceptional (Young).

Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*). Even rarer in the Bronx than the Snow Bunting, the Longspur is possibly regular. On October 17 one was seen on the fill (Harrison), and again on November 7 three were seen and heard (Buckley, Norse, Sedwitz, *et al.*). On November 11 a maximum of five was seen (Young).

Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*). This species is rare in the Bronx, although regular. It appeared on the upper fill near the sunflower field on October 31 (Kane), when two were noted, and was present through the period to January 1. The maximum seen was five on November 11 (Young).

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GENERAL NOTES

The 1955 Breeding Season in the Pelham-Baychester Area, Bronx County

"Pelham-Baychester", as herein delimited, is a portion of Bronx County, within the City of New York, covering some four thousand acres and bounded on the north by the Bronx-Westchester County Line, on the west by the Boston Post Road, the Dyer Avenue Subway Line and Gunther Avenue, on the south by the southernmost borders of Pelham Bay Park and on the east by Long Island Sound. Almost all of the area is within Pelham Bay Park.

Owing to its large size and relative difficulty of traverse, Pelham-Baychester is one of the most neglected areas in the New York City Region, save in winter, when its easternmost portions are frequently worked. In so far as breeding birds are concerned, the area was last studied in the late 1940's by Harold S. Feinberg.

During the period 5 June-10 July, 1955, the writer investigated every part of Pelham-Baychester, finding a total of seventy-one breeding species (in addition, nine species present in the area at one time or another during the census period were presumed not to have bred; certain of these are discussed in this article).

The place-names used in this article are to be found on any large-scale map of the area, or are those used in the 1951 edition of the "New York Walk Book" (Torrey, Place and Dickinson; publ. by The American Geographical Society). The localities mentioned are in Pelham Bay Park or nearby.

The following are the most interesting of the breeding and other records from the area during the census period.

Unusual Breeding Species in 1955

Least Bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*). A single pair was present in the Heron Slough (i.e. between the Pelham Lagoon and Eastchester Bay) in Pelham Bay Park throughout June. On two occasions two young birds were seen, both having reached flying maturity, though on both occasions in the company of the adult female. The site is quite unusual in that the Heron Slough is brackish, being fed by tidal back-up from Eastchester Bay.

Tree Swallow (*Iridoprocne bicolor*). Three pairs bred in hollow trees on Rodman's Neck. This is believed to be the first breeding record for the county since 1938.

Short-billed Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus platensis*). A single pair was present on the east bank of the Hutchinson River, roughly midway between the Parkway Bridge and the County Line. The species has been found breeding in the same general area by Maurice L. Russak. Believed to be the only breeding pair in Bronx County.

Orchard Oriole (*Icterus spurius*). One pair bred near the south-west corner of the Heron Slough. The species might possibly have been present continuously since the late 1940's.

Grasshopper Sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*). A single pair bred on Rodman's Neck and two pairs were present on Glover's Rock Meadows.

Sharp-tailed Sparrow (*Ammodramus caudacuta*). A total of 121 pairs (probably an under-estimate) were found distributed throughout the area.

Seaside Sparrow (*Ammodramus maritima*). Four pairs bred on the east shore of the Hutchinson River at a point about 1000 yds. north of the Parkway Bridge. The rarity of this species in the area seems paradoxical.

Vesper Sparrow (*Pooecetes gramineus*). A single pair was present on the Glover's Rock Meadows. Conclusive evidence of breeding was not secured. Should the birds have bred, however, it would constitute the first county breeding record since the 'thirties (date of last breeding most indefinite).

Other Records of Interest

Bufflehead (*Bucephala albeola*). One female, 19 and 20 June, Eastchester Bay.

King Rail (*Rallus elegans*). A single bird, 21 and 28 June, East Slough of the Hutchinson River.

Iceland Gull (*Larus glaucooides*). A second-year bird, 7 to 16 June, Orchard Beach Auto Park.

Ring-billed Gull (*Larus delawarensis*). Three adults and four immature birds present throughout the census period.

—CHARLES F. YOUNG

Owls in Pelham Bay Park—Winter 1953-1954

The winter of 1953-54 favored the New York City region with an abundance of owls, and the Pelham Bay area was no exception. Seven out of eight owls that occur regularly around the City were recorded in Pelham Bay Park proper.

This paper represents the combined field work of a group that cov-

ered this territory regularly and the records are listed according to species. They range from November 28 to April 10.

There are five groves of evergreens, mainly White Pine (*Pinus strobus*) or Black Spruce (*Picea mariana*), that are regularly checked for owls: (1) the "lower" grove on Hunter's Island, (2) the "upper" grove on Hunter's Island, (3) the grove inside the Split Rock Golf Course, (4) a grove near the City Line, which is here referred to as Pelham Manor, and (5) a grove behind the International Garden Club (Bartow Mansion) that is known as the Mansion grove.

Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*). First seen at the Lower grove on November 28 (two, G. Carleton, *et al.*), then almost daily, with a maximum of four on December 6 (Linnaean Field Trip), until January 29 when one was found dead, apparently of natural causes, in the Split Rock Grove. Then there was a lapse of about two and one-half weeks, until one was noted on February 16; after that there was another absence of two months, the latest record having been April 10 at the Lower Grove.

Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*). Two individuals seen the day the roost of Long-ears was discovered (January 29) were very shy and the first to leave the grove. They were not seen after that date but numerous rabbit and pheasant carcasses suggested their presence later.

Snowy Owl (*Nyctea scandiaca*). The single individual recorded here this year was a drab-plumaged adult well seen for about one and one-half hours and approached to within 20 feet on Rodman's Neck on February 13. It flew to City Island where it headed due east.

Barred Owl (*Strix varia*). Found by Carleton and party on December 29 at Pelham Manor; it was seen daily for a period of one month after that date. It remained in the one grove throughout its entire stay.

Long-eared Owl (*Asio otus*). First seen at the Lower Grove on December 29 by Geoffrey Carleton and others. It then went unrecorded until January 29 when Vernon Bauer, Andrew Lee and the writer discovered some 22 or more roosting in the Split Rock Grove. Their numbers dwindled until March 1 when only one was seen.

Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*). Discovered on Rodman's Neck (directly west of City Island) on January 16 and observed almost daily until February 13. Recorded once (January 30) roosting in a tree inside the Split Rock Grove.

Saw-whet Owl (*Aegolius acadicus*). Also found at Pelham Manor on

December 29 by Carleton and party, it went unrecorded for almost two months until it was again found by Andrew Lee on February 25, in Pelham Manor. It was seen the last time on March 1. Pellets (containing only White-footed Mice, *Peromyscus leucopus*) were found on March 6 and 13.

The pellets examined and collected showed that the Barn Owls ate mostly Meadow Voles (*Microtus pennsylvanicus*), Short-tailed Shrews (*Blarina brevicauda*), some rats (sp. ?), an Eastern Mole (*Scalopus aquaticus*), a Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) and a Sora Rail (*Porzana carolina*). The pellets of the Long-eared contained Short-tailed Shrews, Meadow Voles and Norway Rats (*Rattus norvegicus*). Mammal bones were identified by Vernon Bauer.

I am indebted to Dr. Dean Amadon of the American Museum of Natural History, who identified the Sora skull and to Vernon and Herman Bauer, Richard Kane, Andrew Lee, Joseph Phelan and Thomas Keating who accompanied me on all or most of my trips to this area.

—PAUL A. BUCKLEY

Spring Jaegers—1955

On June 15, 1955 I observed at least 47 Jaegers in an offshore zone extending from about 5 miles to 25 miles southeast of Jones Inlet, Long Island. The occurrence of Jaegers, in numbers, at this late date for spring migrants at our latitude, coupled with the supposed rarity of spring Jaegers, seems to be unprecedented excepting one other series of observations made from the land by Helmuth and recorded by Cruickshank (1942).

Of the 47 Jaegers observed, 30 were Pomarine (*Stercorarius pomarinus*), 12 were Parasitic (*Stercorarius parasiticus*), and the remainder were unidentified as to species. Birds in the dark plumage and immatures predominated. All of the Parasitics appeared to be adult or near-adult light phase birds, but only two Pomarines were light plumaged. As many as 8 or 10 Jaegers might be seen in one small area—but other times only one or two birds were seen at one time. Once 4 Jaegers were resting on the ocean (something that they are not supposed to do), while 4 others flew about in a small radius making mock attacks at one another. Although the boat from which the observations were made proceeded SE about 75 miles before turning back, as mentioned above no Jaegers were seen beyond the 25 mile zone.

This distribution of Pomarine and Parasitic Jaegers in season, numbers, species and date, although comprising only one day's observations, is most exceptional when compared with published literature—both

the local variety and that covering the North Atlantic. Cruickshank (*op. cit.*) records the Pomarine Jaeger as apparently very rare in spring, and Griscom (1923) recorded only one definite record—Long Beach, May 16, 1918. Interestingly enough however, as mentioned above, Cruickshank gives an account of observations by Helmuth as follows: "On May 31, 1928 and several successive days Jaegers were very common along the ocean beach off Southampton—both Pomarine and Parasitic, the former predominating [*italics mine*], and in both phases of plumage. Between 40 and 50 birds of both species were present on June 3."

Of the Parasitic Jaeger in our region, Cruickshank states that the spring flight is so light that it frequently goes unrecorded. Most spring records are concentrated in the last half of May, and one was seen at Orient as late as June 9, 1917.

Wynne-Edwards (1935) has written an excellent summary of the literature and the data on many hundreds of Jaegers observed at sea. He states that the Pomarine begins to come North in the middle of April—having been recorded 200 miles east of Bermuda on April 12, and at Cape Hatteras on April 18. It is recorded from Massachusetts May 23, Grand Manan May 26, and Maine May 29. Numbers were seen south and southwest of Iceland on June 15 and 16 and southeast of Iceland on June 18!

Wynne-Edwards reported observing 85 Parasitic Jaegers at sea of which 62 were over 450 miles from shore (9/10 oceanic, he claims). He further mentions 8 birds about 200 miles southwest of *Iceland as late as June 16*. On June 3 he saw 7 Parasitics far up the St. Lawrence River. And finally, he repeats more than a few times that Jaegers do not land on the water during migration! But my observations this past June contradict this—at least this one time.

Recently, Moore (1951) compiled records of a number of years of offshore observation of pelagic birds from the research vessel ATLANTIS (Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution). He states that the Jaeger records were comparatively few. For example, only one Pomarine was seen in June (9 in April, and 9 in May) between 35°-40° N and only one in April and one in May between 40°-45° N, the latitude of New York. However, there are concentrations of Pomarine Jaegers reported in the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indies area in the spring some time before they appear off New England. The Parasitic Jaeger was recorded even fewer times; one in April, and 9 in May between 35°-40° N, but like the Pomarine, many were observed in Florida waters, the West Indies, and the northern Gulf of Mexico in the early spring.

Just this year Gordon (1955) reported on observations made off

southern New England between June and August, 1953. The only Jaegers that he saw were Pomarines, and of the 4 that he noted in June, 3 were well inshore off Martha's Vineyard on June 13!

It would appear that my observation of Jaegers offshore from Jones Inlet on June 15 is unusual, but the possibility remains that both Pomarine and Parasitic Jaegers occur more regularly than supposed during their spring migration. However there are few watchers to record the facts, for these birds were seen in a narrow coastwise band—out of range of land-based observers and too close to shore for the usual ocean transect or working grounds of oceanographic vessels. Even the surprisingly late date of occurrence may not be as irregular as one might think. Charter boat captains who fish in these very waters every spring claim that they see these hawk-like birds every year. But never too far out to sea! Actually, it is something that can be checked by repeating the performance about the same time each year for several years in sequence. It might establish the fact that there is a spring Jaeger flight of regular occurrence outside the sight of land, but not extremely offshore on the waters adjacent to Long Island and the New York Bight.

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—IRWIN M. ALPERIN

Common Tern Attacking Greater Shearwater

On June 8, 1957, Robert Clermont, Ernest J. Restivo and the writer observed a flight of 51 Greater Shearwaters (*Puffinus gravis*) feeding just beyond the surf at Jones Beach State Park, L. I., N. Y.

The shearwaters, moving in an easterly direction, were feeding on a large school of small silvery fish. As one of the shearwaters seized a fish from the surface, a Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*) dove upon the bird and began to hawk it, in a manner not unlike that of Jaegers. The tern forced the shearwater into the water where it dropped the fish; the tern seized it and flew on.

Palmer in his *Behavior of Common Tern* (Proc. Boston Soc. Nat.

Hist. 42:1-28, 1941) notes reports of Common Terns pursuing food-carrying Least Terns (*Sterna albifrons*), and Sanderlings (*Crocethia alba*), when the latter were picking up sand bugs for food.

—NEAL G. SMITH

Leg Color of the Blackpoll Warbler in Fall

An examination of a large group of birds picked up dead around the Empire State building on September 23, 1957, produced 21 warblers of the Blackpoll—Bay-breasted type. In the separation of these birds, still in the flesh (confirmed by Eugene Eisenmann), it was noted that one of the chief field marks given in the guides for the identification of the fall Blackpoll Warbler (*Dendroica striata*), the light coloration of the legs, did not hold in all cases. Of the 10 individuals identified as the Blackpoll, 3 had *dark* tarsi but *light* toes,—the last, a point which would not be discernible in the field. The species were separated on the basis of the color of the under tail coverts, white or sometimes faintly yellow in the Blackpoll, and faint buff in the Bay-breast (*Dendroica castanea*), the over-all coloration of the underparts, more extensively yellow and streaked in the Blackpoll as opposed to buffier and less streaked in the Bay-breast. The Blackpolls with dark tarsi were otherwise typical of their species. All of the Bay-breasted Warblers had dark tarsi and toes.

—NEAL G. SMITH

The Calls of Warblers

Through the years I have come to realize differences in the calls of warblers. These differences are indicatory rather than diagnostic, and can be a help in the field. The following comments are offered for what they are worth.

Black and White. Rather high twangy chip.

Prothonotary. Sharp metallic chip.

Worm-eating. Sharp chip, less so than Hooded.

Blue-winged. Thin shrill chip, often quickly repeated.

Tennessee. Staccato, rasping, restless chips.

Parula. Very thin sweet chip. Also a sharp flight call which is not distinctive.

Magnolia. Drawn-out wailing or buzzing note, suggestive of Gnat-catcher or Indigo Bunting. See Chapman, "Warblers of North America."

Cape May. Mild lisp. Also a sharp chip.

Black-throated Blue. Deep, sharp chip suggestive of Junco.

Myrtle. Liquid chip. Also a shrill flight chip.

Black-throated Green. Chip a little less liquid than Myrtle.
 Bay-breasted. Rather high, shrill chip.
 Blackpoll. Like Bay-breasted.
 Pine. Moderately hard chip.
 Palm. Husky chip, sometimes suggestive of single call of Phoebe.
 Ovenbird. Sharp deep chip, like miniature Brown Thrasher.
 Northern Waterthrush. Deep brusque liquid chip.
 Louisiana Waterthrush. Liquid chip, shriller than that of Northern.
 Kentucky. Rather shrill chip, medium in tone. Also a very thin, metallic chip.
 Mourning. Very deep liquid chip.
 Yellowthroat. Deep liquid chip, rather brusque.
 Hooded. Sharp, shrill, deep chip.
 Canada. Chip, mid-way between liquid and sharp chips.
 Redstart. Subdued, fairly deep wooden chip.

—G. CARLETON

Back-yard Migrants

It is well known that migrating birds may be seen in small parks and back yards. In six years I have recorded 98 species in, or flying over, my back yard on 12th St. between 5th and 6th Avenues. Perhaps less known is the fact that only in such areas are migration dates obtainable for some species which breed or winter even in our larger parks and beach oases.

The following records are from the back yard mentioned above, with the addition of some, in *italics*, from Washington Square.

Yellow-shafted Flicker. Departure May 5, 1955.

Hairy Woodpecker. Oct. 2, 1953 to *Nov. 15, 1951*.

Downy Woodpecker. July 19, 1954 to Oct. 21, 1953.

Blue Jay. Arrival April 12, 1953. Sept. 24, 1953 to Nov. 5, 1953.

White-breasted Nuthatch. Sept. 24 to Oct. 21, 1954.

Robin. Departure Nov. 24, 1955.

Common Grackle. Departure May 14, 1956.

Slate-colored Junco. Arrival March 12, 1957. Departure Nov. 18, 1954.

Chipping Sparrow. Departure *May 20, 1953*. Arrival *Sept. 23, 1955*.

White-throated Sparrow. Arrival April 2, 1956. Departure No. 18, 1957.

Fox Sparrow. Departure Dec. 1, 1954.

Song Sparrow. March 10, 1956 to *April 30, 1953*; Oct 3, 1957 to *Nov. 5, 1952*.

—G. CARLETON

A Big Owl Night

The night of December 8, 1956 was warm with occasional light drizzle, and so many owls were calling that we recorded in the New York City Region all the regular ones of the northeastern United States in 24 hours. All localities are in southwestern Long Island, except Grassy Sprain (Westchester Co.) and Bronx Botanical Garden (Bronx Co.)

Barn Owl. Flushed from a pine grove at Cedar Beach in the late afternoon.

Screech Owl. Birds responded to imitations at Lawrence and Bronx Botanical Garden.

Great Horned Owl. Heard at Grassy Sprain.

Snowy Owl. Seen at dusk on a snow fence at Gilgo. It was holding its wings out to the side in a drooping position.

Barred Owl. Heard at Grassy Sprain.

Long-eared Owl. Heard at Lawrence.

Short-eared Owl. Two flushed at Spring Creek in daylight on December 9.

Saw-whet Owl. One flushed from a pine grove at Cedar Beach in late afternoon; later, while trying to whistle up Screech Owls at Lawrence and Bronx Botanical Garden, we received immediate responses, but the birds upon close examination were found to be Saw-whet Owls. Their downscale whinnying seemed slightly weaker and higher than a Screech Owl's, and ended in a grunt. Carleton recalled having whistled a Saw-whet Owl into view a few feet away at Westport, N. Y. on October 24, 1937 which gave a similar call. We wonder how many times these calls have been mistaken for those of Screech Owls.

—PAUL A. BUCKLEY, GEOFFREY CARLETON,
PETER W. POST AND ROBERT L. SCULLY

“Seventy-five Years of the Linnaean Society of New York”

—A Correction

In the summary history of our Society published in the last issue of the *Proceedings* (Nos. 63-65: 7, 1954), it is stated that Robert P. Allen served as president. As shown by Appendix A to that article, which lists the officers throughout the Society's history, our distinguished fellow member served two terms as secretary, but was not president.

—E. EISENMANN.

Corrigenda to "The Species of Middle American Birds"

With these *Proceedings* is enclosed a separate sheet of *Corrigenda* to "The Species of Middle American Birds" by Eugene Eisenmann, published in 1955 as Volume VII of the *Transactions* of the Linnaean Society of New York. Persons who received or purchased a copy of that publication may secure the *Corrigenda* sheet without charge, on application to the Secretary, Linnaean Society of New York, c/o American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th St., New York 24, N. Y.

"The Species of Middle American Birds" is still available at the price of \$2 per copy.

Report of the Secretary for the Year 1953-1954

At the Annual Dinner and Meeting held on March 10, 1953, the Society celebrated its Seventy-fifth Anniversary.

At the meeting the following officers were elected:

<i>President</i>	JOHN L. BULL, JR.
<i>Vice President</i>	IRWIN M. ALPERIN
<i>Secretary</i>	CATHERINE PESSINO
<i>Treasurer</i>	THEODORA NELSON
<i>Recording Secretary</i>	NED BOYAJIAN
<i>Editor</i>	EUGENE EISENMANN

At a regular meeting held on March 24, 1953, the Society elected Dr. Dean Amadon, Mr. Richard E. Harrison, and Mr. Leslie Pearl to serve on the Council for three years. Mr. Harry Darrow and Mr. Hus-tace Poor were elected for two year terms.

The Society held regular meetings on the second and fourth Tues-days of the month. The calendar for the year was as follows:

March 10, 1953:	Annual Dinner and Meeting. Celebration of Seventy-fifth Anniversary. Guest Speakers: Mr. Beecher Bowdish, Dr. James Chapin, Mr. Lud-low Griscom, Mr. Roger Tory Peterson. Mr. John Kieran, Master of Ceremonies.
March 24:	"The Distribution of Tropical Birds in Middle America", Mr. Eugene Eisenmann.
April 14:	"Birds of Mexico and Their Habitats", Mr. Harry Darrow.
April 28:	General Meeting
May 12:	"In Quest of the Birds of Paradise", Mr. Thomas Gilliard.
May 26:	"Fossil Birds", Dr. George G. Simpson.
June 9:	"Spring Migration". Discussion by Members.
October 13:	"Fall Migration". Discussion by Members.
October 27:	"An account of Birds of Madang Bay", Mr. Wal-ter Sedwitz.
November 10:	"Do Birds Hear Their Songs As We Do?", Mr. Hudson Ansley.
November 24:	"Binoculars For Birding", Mr. R. J. Reichert.
December 8:	"Bobwhite Through The Year", A motion pic-ture loaned by the Missouri Conservation De-partment".

- December 22: "Identification of Wintering Waterfowl", Discussion led by Mr. Ned Boyajian, Mr. Geoffrey Carleton and Mr. Richard Ryan.
- January 12, 1954: "Christmas Census Reports". Discussion by Members.
- January 26: "Long Island Waterfowl Census for 1953", Mr. Christopher K. McKeever.
- February 9: "Opportunities in Mammology for the Local Field Naturalist", Dr. Ralph Palmer.
- February 23: "What You Should Know About Maps", Mr. Richard E. Harrison.

A special seminar meeting was held on May 19, 1953. The topic for discussion was "What Factors Influence Breeding Season and Migration?". Mr. Foster D. Smith led the discussion.

The demand for informal summer meetings has increased and five such meetings were held.

The Society continued to sponsor the ever-popular field trips. Mr. Donald Tead who organized these trips is largely responsible for their success. Praise should also be given to those members who willingly or unwillingly acted as "Trip Leaders".

The "News-Letter" continued publication under the able direction of Mr. Robert S. Arbib, Jr. Mr. James Nolan helped with the production of the paper and Mrs. Anne Wachenfeld was responsible for its distribution.

There has been a drop in membership although 25 persons were newly elected to the Society. The reason—several members have resigned and a larger number have been dropped for non-payment of dues. At present, the membership of the Society totals 314, as follows: 5 Honorary Members, 8 Fellows, 250 Active Members, and 51 Associate Members.

The Society has lost by death two of its members: Mr. L. Nelson Nichols and Mrs. Elsie M. B. Naumberg. Mr. Nichols was a Life Member of the Society. He served as Vice-President (1925-27) and he was a member of the Linnaean Committee which assisted Mr. Griscom in preparing "Birds of the New York City Region". Mrs. Naumberg was an Active Member since 1919. She was a Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union and a Research Associate of the American Museum of Natural History.

Respectfully submitted,
 CATHERINE PESSINO, *Secretary*

March 9, 1954

Report of the Secretary for the Year 1954-1955

The Society held its Annual Dinner and Meeting on March 9, 1954. At the Annual Meeting the following officers were elected:

<i>President</i>	JOHN L. BULL, JR.
<i>Vice President</i>	IRWIN M. ALPERIN
<i>Secretary</i>	CATHERINE PESSINO
<i>Treasurer</i>	THEODORA NELSON
<i>Recording Secretary</i>	NED BOYAJIAN
<i>Editor</i>	GEOFFREY CARLETON

The Society elected Mr. Robert S. Arbib, Jr., Mr. William Cooney and Mr. Eugene Eisenmann to serve on the Council for three years at a regular meeting held on March 23, 1954.

The regular meetings were held as usual on the second and fourth Tuesdays of the month.

The calendar for the year was as follows:

March 9, 1954:	Annual Meeting. "Mexican Safari", Mr. C. B. Schaughency.
March 23:	"The Fulmar", Mr. Robert S. Arbib, Jr.
April 13:	"Swallows", Mr. Charles Broley.
April 27:	Symposium. "Territory in Bird Life", conducted by James Nolan and John Yrizarry.
May 11:	"Fun with Bird Songs", Mr. George B. Reynard.
May 25:	Symposium. "Should Subspecies Have Vernacular Names?", led by Mr. Eugene Eisenmann. Guest Speaker, Dr. Alexander Wetmore.
June 8:	"The Spring Migration", discussion led by Mr. Irwin Alperin and Mr. Ned Boyajian.
October 12:	"Hawks", Mr. Richard Herbert and Mr. George Komorowski.
October 26:	"Fall Migration". Discussion by members.
November 9:	"Shore Birds", Mr. John Jubon.
November 23:	Symposium. "Criteria For The Acceptance of Field Records", led by Mr. Ned Boyajian, Mr. Geoffrey Carleton and Mr. Eugene Eisenmann.
December 14:	"Plants and Birds for the Winter Garden", Mr. Alfred E. Runk.
December 28:	"Bird Song in the Higher Adirondacks", Mr. John J. Elliott.
January 11, 1955:	Annual Christmas Counts. Discussion by members.

- January 25: "Feigning in Birds", Mr. Frederick V. Hebrand.
 February 8: "Winged Nature", Mr. Angelo d'Angelo.
 February 22: Part 2. "Criteria for the Acceptance of Field Records", Mr. Robert S. Arbib, Jr.

During the summer months five informal meetings were held.

A special talk "Adventure in the Red Heart of Australia" was given on September 14, 1954 by Dr. Allen Heast of the Australia Museum.

No publications were issued during the past year with the exception of the monthly News-Letter. Mr. Robert S. Arbib, Jr., Mr. James Nolan, and Mrs. Anne Wachenfeld have been responsible for its preparation and distribution. Mr. Ambrose Cort and Mrs. Pauline Messing organized the trips during the past year and have been responsible for their success.

Membership has increased in the Society this year. At present, the membership in all classes is as follows: 5 Honorary Members, 8 Fellows, 258 Active Members, and 55 Associate Members. Total: 326.

Respectfully submitted,

March 8, 1955

CATHERINE PESSINO, *Secretary*

Report of the Secretary for the Year 1955-1956

At the annual meeting of the Society on March 8, 1955, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

<i>President</i>	MR. IRWIN ALPERIN
<i>Vice-President</i>	MR. GEOFFREY CARLETON
<i>Secretary</i>	MISS LOIS HUSSEY
<i>Recording Secretary</i>	MR. WALTER SEDWITZ
<i>Treasurer</i>	DR. THEODORA NELSON
<i>Editor</i>	MR. LESLIE PEARL

At the next regular meeting, on March 22, 1955, the Society elected Miss Catherine Pessino, Mr. John Bull and Mr. Robert Grant to serve on the Council for a three year term. Mrs. Kathleen Skelton was elected to serve on the Council for a one year term.

From March 1955 through February 1956, the Linnaean Society held 18 regular meetings, 4 informal summer meetings, and 1 special seminar session. The last was on March 15th, 1955, when Mr. Guy Mountfort, the British ornithologist, spoke on "The Occurrence of American Species of Birds on the British Coast."

The programs for the regular meetings were as follows:

- March 8, 1955: Annual meeting held at the Museum. "Wild America" by Roger T. Peterson.
- March 22: "Birds of Japan" by Wm. R. Eblen.
- April 12: "An Introduction to British Birds" by Leslie Pearl.
- April 26: "Maps of the N.Y.C. Region in Relation to Birding," R. E. Harrison.
- May 10: Bird Banding Symposium led by James Nolan, with Mrs. Dater and Wm. Astle.
- May 24: "Animals at Night in color" by Howard Cleaves.
- June 14: Discussion of the spring migration, by members.
- September 27: Identification of Hawks, with specimens.
- October 11: "Taxonomic Status of Borderline Species," Dr. Kenneth C. Parkes.
- October 25: Review of Len Howard's "Birds as Individuals," G. Carleton.
- November 8: Discussion of the fall migration, by members.
- November 22: "The Role of Hybridization in the Evolution of Species," Dr. Charles Sibley.
- December 13: "Linnaeus and the Classification of Birds," E. Eisenmann.
- December 27: "Birds of Korea" by Maurice Russak.
- January 10, 1956: Discussion of the Christmas count, by members, led by J. Bull.
- January 24: "Accidentals in the N.Y.C. Region" by Mr. Charles Rogers.
- February 14: Review of Guy Murchie's "Song of the Sky" by Peter Post.
Showing of hummingbirds in slow motion, filmed by Crawford H. Greenewalt.
- February 28: "Evolutionary Significance of Bird Migration," Dr. Finn Salomonsen.

For several years the Great Gull Island committee and others have made various attempts to entice the terns to return to nest on the island. Decoys were made and set out, buildings demolished, land cleared, with no success. Last summer, after the committee was discontinued by our president, the terns nested there once again!

Throughout the year the Society has sponsored a full program of

field trips under the able direction of Mrs. Messing, Chairman of the Field Trip Committee. Various members have assisted as leaders on these trips.

The Society is fortunate in having published Eugene Eisenmann's "The Species of Middle American Birds" as Vol. 7 of the Transactions. This is the first check list of the species of birds found from Mexico to Panama. In addition, the Society has continued to put out the News-Letter, largely due to the good efforts of Robert Arbib, James Nolan and Mrs. Wachenfeld.

During the past year 7 persons were elected to active membership and 3 to associate membership. The membership in all classes is as follows: 5 Honorary Members, 8 Fellows, 259 Active Members, and 59 Associate Members. Total for all classes: 331.

March 13, 1956

Respectfully submitted,
LOIS J. HUSSEY, *Secretary*

Report of the Secretary for the Year 1956-1957

At the annual meeting of the Society on March 13, 1956, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President MR. IRWIN ALPERIN
Vice-President MR. GEOFFREY CARLETON
Secretary MISS LOIS HUSSEY
Recording Secretary MR. WALTER SEDWITZ
Treasurer DR. THEODORA NELSON
Editor MR. LESLIE PEARL

At the next regular meeting, on March 27, 1956, the Society elected Dr. Dean Amadon, Mr. Richard Harrison and Mrs. William Wachenfeld to serve on the Council for a three year term.

From March 1956 through February 1957, the Linnaean Society held 17 regular meetings and 4 informal summer meetings. The programs for the regular meetings were as follows:

March 13, 1956: Annual Dinner held at the Museum; speaker, Dr. Finn Salomonsen, "Birds of Greenland."
March 27: "The 1954 Bylot Island Expedition" by Mr. and Mrs. Rosin.
April 10: "Land of the Tradewinds," Bayard W. Read.
April 24: "Botany of the New York City Region," E. J. Alexander.

- May 8: "Recent Developments Concerning the Cahow," Richard Thorsell.
- May 22: "Birding Areas in Central New Jersey," Richard Ryan.
- June 12: Discussion of the spring migration, by members.
- September 25: "The Life History of the Adelle Penguin," Dr. William J. L. Sladen.
- October 9: "Nocturnal Migration in Relation to the Weather and Evidences of Reverse Night-flight," Joseph M. Devlin.
- October 23: African Bird Recordings and comments, Dr. Peter Paul Kellogg.
- November 13: Discussion of Fall Migration by members.
- November 27: "The Jamaica Bay Wildlife Sanctuary," Herbert Johnson.
- December 11: "Ecology of the Arabian Desert," Robert S. Mathews.
- January 8, 1957: Discussion of the Christmas counts, by members.
- January 22: "Observation, Experimentation and Interpretation in behavior studies," Dr. T. C. Schneirla.
- February 12: "Frigatebirds," Eugene Eisenmann.
- February 26: "Native West Indian Land Birds," James Bond.

Throughout the year the Society has sponsored a field trip program under the chairmanship of Charles Young, assisted by Mrs. Messing, Mr. Feinberg, Mr. Ryan, and other members.

During this past year we have had the honor of electing Dr. E. R. P. Janvrin a Fellow, for his many contributions to the Society and to the field of ornithology. We also elected Dr. Finn Salomonsen, the distinguished Danish ornithologist, an Honorary Member.

All of which brings our membership in all classes to 320 persons, of which 6 are Honorary Members, 9 are Fellows, 250 are Active Members, and 55 are Associate Members.

March 12, 1957

Respectfully submitted,
LOIS J. HUSSEY, *Secretary*

Report of the Secretary for the Year 1957-1958

In opening this report, it seems fitting to note that May 23, 1957 was the 250th anniversary of the birth of Carolus Linnaeus. The year 1958 is the 200th anniversary of the issue of the *Systema Naturae* in

the tenth revised edition, in which for the first time he employed throughout the binomial nomenclature in naming animals, an event of prime importance to zoologists.

At the Annual Meeting of the Society on March 12, 1957 the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

PresidentMR. GEOFFREY CARLETON
Vice-PresidentMR. RICHARD EDES HARRISON
SecretaryMRS. ANNE W. WACHENFELD
Recording SecretaryMR. RICHARD RYAN
TreasurerDR. THEODORA NELSON
EditorMR. LESLIE PEARL

At a regular meeting on March 26, 1957 the Society elected Mr. Irwin Alperin, Mr. Irving Cantor, and Mr. Eugene Eisenmann to serve on the Council until March 1960. Mr. Ambrose Cort, Jr., and Dr. Locke Mackenzie were elected to serve on the Council until March 1959.

The Linnaean Society during the year held fifteen regular meetings and five informal summer meetings. The programs for the regular meetings were as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| March 12, 1957: | Annual Meeting. "Birds of Sussex County" by Mr. Angelo d'Angelo. |
| March 26: | "Invasion of the New York City Region by Southern Species" by Messrs. Walter Sedwitz, Peter Post, and Richard Ryan. |
| April 9: | Showing of bird slides by members. |
| April 23: | "The Two Alder Flycatchers (<i>Empidonax trailii</i>)" by Dr. Robert C. Stein. |
| May 14: | "Recent Studies of Hummingbirds" by Dr. Dean Amadon. |
| May 28: | "Northern Ellesmere Island" by Mr. Alfred Wills, III. |
| October 8: | "Pelagic Birds" by Mr. Walter Sedwitz. |
| October 22: | "Ornithological Field Stations in Europe" by Dr. William H. Drury. |
| November 12: | "Wild Animals and Their Young" by Mr. and Mrs. William Vandivert. |
| November 26: | "The Comparative Biology of the Meadowlarks in Wisconsin" by Dr. Wesley E. Lanyon. |

- December 10: Symposium on Gulls with study specimens, led by Messrs. Paul Buckley and Neal Smith.
- January 14, 1958: Reports and Discussion of the annual Christmas Census by members.
- January 28: "The Work of the New York State Conservation Commission" by Mr. Irwin M. Alperin.
- February 11: "Behavior Studies of the Ruddy Duck in the Delta Marshes of Manitoba" by Miss Helen Hays.
- February 25: "The Web of Life," motion picture by Mr. John H. Storer.

Throughout the year a full program of field trips has been organized by the Chairman of the Field Trip Committee, Mr. Charles F. Young.

The Linnaean News-Letter has been sent on an exchange basis to many natural history clubs in New York State, to a number of museums throughout the world, and to all members. It was our great misfortune to lose the services this year of Mr. Robert Arbib, who edited the News-Letter since its inception. A business promotion caused him to move to California. At the same time Mr. James R. Nolan, who had been in charge of production for more than five years, was forced to resign because of the pressure of work and studies. It has been difficult to replace these two men, but the Ryan brothers, Richard and Henry, have now come forward and two issues of the News-Letter have been published under their combined effort. It is expected that regular publication will continue, subject of course to the receipt of sufficient material in the way of short papers.

During the year fourteen persons were elected to active membership and three became associate members.

The membership in all classes is now as follows: 6 Honorary Members, 11 Fellows, 230 Active Members, 59 Associate Members, Total for all classes 306.

In recognition of outstanding and long-continued services to the Society and to the field of ornithology the Society elected as Fellows Mr. Robert Arbib and Mr. Eugene Eisenmann.

Since Dr. Clinton Hart Merriam, our first president, was elected secretary of the newly founded American Ornithologists' Union in 1883, members of our Society have frequently been selected for positions of responsibility in that organization. In September 1957 Dr. Ernst Mayr was elected President of the A. O. U. and Mr. Eugene

Eisenmann was elected Editor of *The Auk*. Both of these men are former officers and Fellows of our Society. They replace Mr. Ludlow Griscom and Dr. Robert W. Storer, also former officers of our Society. Dr. Charles G. Sibley, who was re-elected as Treasurer of the A. O. U., is one of our associate members.

The Brewster Award for outstanding work on American birds was made by the A. O. U. in 1957 to Mr. Robert Porter Allen, a member and former Secretary of the Linnaean Society.

The Society is indebted to Mr. Ezra Feinberg, who last summer mailed lists of Linnaean publications to the membership of the A. O. U., an undertaking roughly equivalent to mailing the Newsletter for an entire year.

March 11, 1958

Respectfully submitted,
ANNE W. WACHENFELD, *Secretary*.

Condensed Reports of the Treasurer for the four years 1954-1957

RECEIPTS

Dues and Gifts.....	\$3,928.55
Sales of Publications.....	1,331.76
Annual Dinners.....	2,184.50

INTEREST

Union Dime Savings Bank.....	18.27
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.....	203.11
U. S. Bonds.....	212.50

EXPENDITURES

630 Copies of <i>Proceedings</i> #63-#65 (1954).....	\$1,094.07
2,000 Copies of <i>Transactions</i> , Vol. 7 (1956).....	1,796.18
Publication of <i>News-Letter</i>	1,002.61
Cost of Meetings in Museum, Postage.....	1,913.88
Memberships and Subscriptions.....	166.40
Officers' Expenses, Printing, Mimeographing, etc.....	899.82
Speakers' Expenses.....	253.80
Annual Dinners.....	2,034.70
.....
Funds on hand, March 1, 1956.....	\$5,288.58
Funds on hand, March 1, 1957.....	5,645.64
Surplus for the year ending March 1, 1957.....	357.06

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS (March 1, 1957)

3 U. S. Bonds of the Revolving Publications Fund.....	\$2,500.00
Revolving Publications Fund in Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank....	1,074.89
Charles A. Urner Memorial Fund in Union Dime Savings Bank.....	208.03
Charles A. Urner U. S. Bond.....	500.00
Checking account in National City Bank.....	1,362.72
	\$5,645.64

THEODORA NELSON, *Treasurer*

Treasurer's Report for the Year Ending March 1, 1958

RECEIPTS

Dues and Gifts.....	\$1,046.00
Sale of Publications.....	345.40
Annual Dinner.....	415.09
	<hr/>
	\$1,806.49

INTEREST

Union Dime Savings Bank.....	6.55	
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.....	33.94	
U. S. Bonds.....	55.20	
	<hr/>	
	95.69	Total.... \$1,902.18

EXPENDITURES

Newsletter.....	\$ 256.98	
Stationery, postage.....	78.29	
Meetings in Museum, postage, mimeo.....	473.92	
Officers' expenses.....	64.65	
Speakers' expenses.....	48.20	
Memberships and subscriptions.....	38.80	
Annual Dinner.....	526.61	
	<hr/>	
		Total.... \$1,487.45

Funds on hand March 1, 1957.....	\$5,645.54
Funds on hand March 1, 1958.....	6,060.27
Surplus for the year ending March 1, 1958....	414.73

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

3 U. S. Bonds of the Revolving publication Fund.....	\$2,500.00
Revolving Publication Fund in Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank....	1,108.83
Charles A. Urner Memorial Fund in Union Dime Savings Bank.....	214.58
Charles A. Urner U. S. Bond.....	500.00
Checking Account in National City Bank.....	1,736.86
	<hr/>
	\$6,060.27

Submitted by Treasurer THEODORA NELSON, March 1, 1958

Approved by Auditors E. J. FEINBERG

I. CANTOR, March 11, 1958

Constitution and By-Laws of the Linnaean Society of New York (As Amended February 28, 1950)

CONSTITUTION

Section 1. *General Organization.*

Article 1. This Society shall be composed of persons interested in natural history.

Article 2. It shall consist of Life, Active, Associate, and Honorary Members, and Fellows.

Article 3. Active Members, Life Members and Fellows only shall be entitled to vote, to hold office, to serve on committees and Council, and to transact business. Associate Members and Honorary Members may attend the meetings and take part in the scientific discussions of the Society. All members, not in arrears of dues, shall be entitled to receive without charge the various publications of the Society issued during the period of membership, unless the Council shall otherwise provide on the basis of cost or class of membership.

Article 4. The officers of the Society shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Editor. With the exception of the Treasurer and Editor no officer shall hold the same office more than two consecutive years, but shall again be eligible for election one year after the expiration of such a term. Such officers, together with nine members at large, shall form a board for the management of the concerns of the Society to be called the Council. Councilors shall be elected for a term of three years, in such manner that the term of three councilors shall expire every year.

Article 5. By-Laws for the more particular regulation of the Society shall from time to time be made.

Article 6. This Constitution may be altered or amended by a three-fourths vote of the Active Members, Life Members and Fellows present at any meeting of the Society, provided written notice of the proposed change and of the meeting at which the proposed change is to be acted upon has been sent to each Active Member, Life Member and Fellow at least 30 days previously.

Section 2. *Of Members.*

Article 1. Active Members shall be persons who have shown an interest in some branch of natural history. Active Members may become Life Members upon the payment to the Treasurer of Fifty Dollars, at one time, which shall be in lieu of annual dues.

Article 2. Associate Membership shall be open to persons interested in some branch of natural history, residing 50 miles or more from New York City and unable to attend meetings of the Society regularly.

Honorary Members shall not exceed ten in number, and shall be persons eminent for their attainments in zoology.

Any Member may be elected a Fellow in recognition of distinguished service to the Society.

Article 3. All classes of Members shall be chosen by majority vote, after having been nominated at a preceding meeting and approved by the Council. Candidates for Active Membership must be known personally to at least two members of the Council. The amount and time for payment of dues shall be fixed by the By-Laws.

Article 4. Any undesirable member may be expelled from the Society, upon recommendation of the Council, by a three-fourths vote of the Active Members, Life Members and Fellows present at any regular meeting, provided written notice of the proposed action and of the meeting at which such action is proposed to be taken has been sent at least 30 days previously to each Active Member, Life Member and Fellow and to the member involved.

Section 3. *Of Officers and Their Duties.*

Article 1. The President shall preside at meetings of the Society and of the Council, preserve order, regulate debate; and shall conduct all proceedings in accordance with parliamentary usage.

Article 2. The Vice-President shall have charge of the archives of the Society; shall, with the advice and assistance of the President and Secretary, plan and prepare the programs for meetings of the Society; and shall perform the duties of President in the absence of the latter.

Article 3. The Secretary shall give notice to persons of their election as members, and to committees of their appointment; shall give notice of all regular meetings of the Society; shall call special meetings when directed by the President; shall give notice to all members of the Council of all Council meetings; shall inform officers of all matters requiring their attention; shall conduct the correspondence of the Society and prepare all letters to be written in its name, retaining copies of them; and shall assist the President and Vice-President in planning the programs for meetings of the Society.

Article 4. The Recording Secretary shall take and preserve correct minutes of all meetings of the Society and shall preserve and compile in systematic order field notes presented by members.

Article 5. The Editor, with the assistance of Associate Editors, who may be appointed by the President when necessary, shall edit and supervise all publications of the Society, and shall exchange and distribute them.

Article 6. The Treasurer shall collect all money due, shall pay all bills against the Society as authorized by the Council; shall keep a correct account of all receipts and expenditures; and shall make a detailed report of the same at the Annual Meeting.

Article 7. Officers shall be nominated by the Council and chosen at the Annual Meeting and a majority vote of the Active Members, Life Members, and Fellows present shall be sufficient for a choice. The slate of officers nominated by the Council shall be announced at a meeting prior to the Annual Meeting. Any other qualified member may be nominated if such nomination is subscribed in writing by 15 persons who are Active Members, Life Members or Fellows and is received by the President or Secretary at least 5 days prior to the Annual Meeting. Any office becoming vacant during the year shall be filled at the next meeting of the Society in the same manner, except that the Council need not announce its nomination in advance of the meeting, and other nominations may be made from the floor.

Section 4. *Of the Council and its Duties.*

Article 1. The Council shall pass upon all nominations of candidates for memberships, and shall make such recommendations as it sees fit on new business initiated by properly qualified members. Its recommendations shall be presented by the Secretary at the next meeting whenever possible. A majority vote of the members present shall be sufficient to ratify favorable recommendations.

Article 2. It may initiate any new business promoting the general interests and welfare of the Society, and a majority vote of the members attending the meeting at

which such business is presented shall be sufficient for ratification. The prior authorization or approval by a majority of the Councilors, given at meeting of the Council, shall be necessary for any expenditures in excess of \$50.00.

Article 3. It shall act as a nominating committee for officers and shall hold a special meeting for this purpose prior to the Annual Meeting of the Society.

Article 4. It shall hold regular meetings for the transaction of general business. Special meetings may be called by the President or upon the request of any three Councilors.

Article 5. Councilors shall be nominated by a committee to be appointed by the President at the Annual Meeting, such committee to consist of three members of the Society who are not members of the Council. This shall not be construed as precluding additional nominations from the floor. Councilors shall be chosen at the first regular meeting after the Annual Meeting, up to the number sufficient to fill the vacancies. In case the number of nominations exceeds the number of vacancies the elections shall be by ballot. Those receiving the largest number of votes of Active Members, Life Members and Fellows present shall be elected. If, for any reason, a Councilor does not complete his term of office his successor for the remainder of the term shall be chosen at the next regular meeting by nomination from the floor and election as prescribed above.

Section 5. *Of Meetings.*

Article 1. A meeting shall be held annually for the choice of officers and for other general purposes. At this meeting the Secretary shall present a report upon the publications, meetings, membership, etc.; the Treasurer upon the receipts and expenditures. Previous to the Annual Meeting the President shall appoint a committee of two members, neither of whom shall be a member of the Council, to audit the accounts of the Treasurer.

BY-LAWS

Section 1. *Of Members.*

Article 1. Every Active Member shall be subject to annual dues of four dollars (\$4.00) and every Associate Member to annual dues of one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) payable at the first regular meeting in March. Dues of newly elected members shall be payable upon election to membership, but those persons elected in the period between the first regular meeting in October and the first regular meeting in March shall be obligated to pay only one half the regular dues for such period. Any member absent on a scientific expedition, on military service, or engaged in academic studies during an entire year may, upon application to the Treasurer and with the approval of the Council, be excused from payment of dues for that year. Upon recommendation of a majority of the Council, a person who has been an Active Member of the Society for twenty-five consecutive years may be considered a Life Member.

Article 2. Any member who shall neglect to pay his regular dues for one year from the date when payable shall be dropped from the roll of members after having been sent notification to that effect in writing by the Treasurer.

Article 3. Any Active or Associate Member may withdraw from the Society, by giving written notice of this intention and paying all arrearages due the Society.

Section 2. *Of Meetings.*

Article 1. The Annual Meeting shall be held the second Tuesday in March.

Article 2. Regular meetings shall be held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month from October to May inclusive, except when suspended by a majority vote of the Society at a preceding meeting.

Article 3. Twenty-one Active Members, Life Members and Fellows shall form a quorum.

Article 4. The order of proceedings at meetings shall be, at the discretion of the presiding officer:

1. Reading of minutes of the previous meeting by the Recording Secretary.
2. Reading of correspondence received by the Secretary.
3. Proposal of candidates for membership.
4. Election of members.
5. Business (a) Unfinished; (b) New.
6. Presentation of formal papers.
7. Presentation of field notes.
8. General discussion.
9. Adjournment.

Section 3. *Of Changes of By-Laws.*

Article 1. The By-Laws of the Society may be altered or amended by a three-fourths vote of the Active Members, Life Members and Fellows present a) at any one meeting, provided written notice of the proposed change and of the meeting at which the proposed change is to be acted upon has been sent to each Active Member, Life Member and Fellow at least 30 days previously, or b) at two regular meetings held on the second Tuesday of two successive months, provided such change has been recommended by a vote of three-fourths of the Council.

Section 4. *Of Committees.* The President shall appoint such Committees as he or the Society may deem necessary to conduct its affairs and interests.

Article 1. A Conservation Committee shall be appointed annually by the President to investigate such matters involving the preservation of the fauna and flora of the New York City region as may arise from time to time; and to represent the Society on conservation matters in general.

Article 2. An Editorial Committee, with the Editor acting as chairman, shall be appointed annually by the President to read and prepare papers for the Society's publications. Such Committee shall publish, annually if possible, and with the consent of the Council, an issue of the Society's *Proceedings*, which shall contain the annual reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, reports of pertinent Committees, general notes, and such scientific papers as may be available on the birds of the New York City region, or otherwise written by Members of the Society. The Editorial Committee shall also recommend to the Council, for inclusion in the Society's *Transactions*, publication of extensive papers that are submitted to it from time to time and which, by reason of their length, are disbarred from the ordinary channels of scientific communication. Upon recommendation by the Council, the publication of each volume of the *Transactions* shall be subject to the approval of a majority of the Fellows, Life Members and Active Members present at a regularly scheduled meeting of the Society.

Article 3. A Field Work Committee shall be appointed annually by the President to encourage and conduct constructive field work in the New York City region; and to promote the discussion of local faunal problems at meetings of the Society.

Section 5. *Of Funds and Prizes.*

Article 1. A prize of twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars, to be known as the Linnaean Prize for Ornithological Research, shall annually be awarded at the discretion of the Council to that Member of the Society who submits the best paper which em-

bodies the results of ornithological research not previously published and not undertaken in the course of professional duties. The Council shall fix the conditions of the prize, shall act as final judge, and shall announce such awards as are made at the annual meetings of the Society.

Article 2. The Society shall administer a fund to be known as The Charles A. Urner Memorial Fund,* the principal and interest of which is to be used for the promotion of field ornithology in New Jersey, New York and Connecticut, and for the publication of studies made in said areas.

Article 3. The Treasurer is authorized to accept from Members and other interested persons contributions to a Publication Endowment Fund, the income of which is to be devoted primarily to the publication of worthy scientific papers.

* The sum of \$500.00 has been appropriated toward the fund by the Society.

Editorial Committee

Members who participated in editing this issue of the *Proceedings* were: Dean Amadon, Geoffrey Carleton, Eugene Eisenmann, Theodora Nelson, James Nolan, Anne Wachenfeld.

—LESLIE S. PEARL, *Editor*

Officers, Council, and Committee Chairmen of the Linnaean Society of New York 1953-1959

OFFICERS

President (1953-1955)	John L. Bull
President (1955-1957)	Irwin M. Alperin
President (1957-1959)	Geoffrey Carleton
Vice-President (1953-1955)	Irwin M. Alperin
Vice-President (1955-1957)	Geoffrey Carleton
Vice-President (1957-1959)	Richard Edes Harrison
Secretary (1953-1955)	Catherine Pessino
Secretary (1955-1957)	Lois Hussey
Secretary (1957-1959)	Anne W. Wachenfeld
Recording Secretary (1953-1955)	Ned Boyajian
Recording Secretary (1955-1957)	Walter W. Sedwitz
Recording Secretary (1957-1959)	Richard Ryan
Treasurer (1953-1959)	Theodora Nelson
Editor (1953-1954)	Eugene Eisenmann
Editor (1954-1955)	Geoffrey Carleton
Editor (1955-1959)	Leslie S. Pearl

COUNCIL

(The Council consists of the six officers and nine members of whom three are elected each year for a three year term.)

- 1953-1954: Robert S. Arbib, Jr., Herman Goebel, Richard Ryan, Dean Amadon, Harry N. Darrow, Gina Miuccio, Richard Edes Harrison, Leslie Pearl, Hustace H. Poor.
- 1954-1955: Harry N. Darrow, Gina Miuccio, Hustace H. Poor, (moved and was replaced by James R. Nolan), Dean Amadon, Richard Edes Harrison, Leslie S. Pearl, Robert S. Arbib, Jr., William P. Cooney, Eugene Eisenmann.
- 1955-1956: Dean Amadon, Richard Edes Harrison, Kathleen G. Skelton, Robert S. Arbib, Jr., William P. Cooney, Eugene Eisenmann, John L. Bull, Robert H. Grant, Catherine Pessino.
- 1956-1957: Robert S. Arbib, Jr., Eugene Eisenmann, William P. Cooney, John L. Bull, Robert H. Grant, Catherine Pes-

sino, Dean Amadon, Richard Edes Harrison, Anne Wachenfeld.

1957-1958: John L. Bull, Robert H. Grant, Catherine Pessino, Dean Amadon, Ambrose Cort, Jr., Dr. Locke Mackenzie, Irwin M. Alperin, Irving Cantor, Eugene Eisenmann.

1958-1959: Dean Amadon, Ambrose Cort, Jr., Dr. Locke Mackenzie, Irwin M. Alperin, Irving Cantor, Eugene Eisenmann, John L. Bull, Ezra J. Feinberg, Lois Hussey.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

STANDING COMMITTEES

PROGRAM: Irwin M. Alperin; Geoffrey Carleton; Richard Edes Harrison

EDITORIAL: Eugene Eisenmann; Geoffrey Carleton; Leslie S. Pearl

RECORDS: Ned Boyajian; Walter W. Sedwitz; Richard Ryan

CONSERVATION: Theodore S. Pettit; Catherine Pessino; Richard A. Herbert; Pauline Messing

FIELD WORK: George Komorowski; Walter W. Sedwitz; Richard Ryan; John L. Bull

FIELD TRIP: Donald K. Tead; Ambrose Cort, Jr.; Pauline Messing; Charles F. Young; Paul A. Buckley

LINNAEAN NEWS-LETTER: Robert S. Arbib, Jr.; Richard Ryan

LIBRARIAN: Gina Miuccio; Anne W. Wachenfeld; Charles F. Young; Ezra J. Feinberg

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

GREAT GULL ISLAND: Christopher K. McKeever; Lois Hussey

MAP: Thomas G. Appel; Richard Edes Harrison

NEW YORK STATE BIRD BOOK: Robert S. Arbib, Jr.

VERNACULAR NOMENCLATURE: Eugene Eisenmann

Membership List, September, 1958

HONORARY MEMBERS

- 1947 MURPHY, DR. ROBERT CUSHMAN, American Museum of Natural History, New York 24, N. Y.
1937 NICE, MRS. MARGARET MORSE, 5725 Harper Avenue, Chicago 37, Ill.
1941 PINTO, DR. OLIVERIO, Dept. de Zoologia, Caixa Postal 7172, Sao Paulo, Brazil.
1956 SALOMONSEN, DR. FINN, Zoologisk Museum, Krystalgade, Copenhagen K, Denmark.
1938 STRESEMANN, PROF. ERWIN, Zoologisches Museum der Universitat, Invaliden Strasse 43, Berlin, Germany.
1954 WETMORE, DR. ALEXANDER, c/o Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

FELLOWS

- 1938 AMADON, DR. DEAN, American Museum of Natural History, New York 24, N. Y.
1938 ARBIB, ROBERT S., JR., 807 Crystal Springs Road, Hillsboro, Cal.
1908 CHAPIN, DR. JAMES P., American Museum of Natural History, New York 24, N. Y.
1926 CRUICKSHANK, ALLAN D., R. R. #1, Box 1590, Rockledge, Fla.
1940 EISENMANN, EUGENE, American Museum of Natural History, New York 24, N. Y.
1907 GRISCOM, LUDLOW, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge 38, Mass.
1924 HICKEY, DR. JOSEPH J., 5517 Dorset Drive, Madison 5, Wis.
1918 JANVRIN, DR. E. R. P., 38 East 85th Street, New York 28, N. Y.
1932 MAYR, DR. ERNST, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge 38, Mass.
1927 PETERSON, DR. ROGER TORY, Ridge Road, Old Lyme, Conn.
1922 RICH, MRS. EVA, 147 West 79th Street, New York 24, N. Y.

ACTIVE MEMBERS

- 1928 ABBOTT, MRS. RICHARD M., "Madryn," R. D. 1, West Chester, Pa.
1931 ALLEN, ROBERT P., Box 205, Tavernier, Fla.
1941 ALPERIN, IRWIN M., 187 Cedar Lane, Babylon, N. Y.
1948 APPEL, THOMAS G., 63 Sunnyside Avenue, Pleasantville, N. Y.
1931 ARCHBOLD, RICHARD, Archbold Biological Station, Route 1, Box 173, Lake Placid, Fla.
1944 ARONOFF, DR. ARTHUR, 11 Fifth Avenue, New York 3, N. Y.
1935 ASTLE, WILLIAM O., 45-64 158th Street, Flushing, N. Y.
1949 AUSTIN, CYRUS, 200 East 66th Street, New York 21, N. Y.
1928 BALDWIN, ROGER N., 282 West 11th Street, New York 14, N. Y.
1956 BARR, ALFRED H., JR., 49 East 96th Street, New York 28, N. Y.
1944 BARRAS, MOSES, 1571 Sheridan Avenue, New York 57, N. Y.
1954 BAUR, PAUL, Knollwood Road Extension, Elmsford, N. Y.
1954 BAUR, MRS. PAUL, Knollwood Road Extension, Elmsford, N. Y.
1931 BEALS, MRS. A. T., 150-31 26th Avenue, Flushing 54, N. Y.
1951 BELMAN, MRS. HILDA, 31-38 51st Street, Woodside 77, N. Y.

- 1949 BELT, CHARLES B., 233 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.
- *1900 BOWDISH, BEECHER S., 16 Van Horn Street, Demarest, N. J.
- 1941 BRAND, MRS. ALBERT R., 700 Stewart Avenue, Ithaca, N. Y.
- 1957 BRENNER, MRS. BERTHA G., 310 Riverside Drive, New York 25, N. Y.
- 1950 BREWER, HARVEY, 270 Herbert Avenue, Closter, N. J.
- 1950 BREWER, MRS. HARVEY, 270 Herbert Avenue, Closter, N. J.
- 1938 BRIGHAM, H. STORRS, JR., 5990 S. W. 44th Terrace, Miami 43, Fla.
- 1938 BUCHHEISTER, CARL W., 1130 Fifth Avenue, New York 28, N. Y.
- 1954 BUCKLEY, PAUL ANTHONY, 6024 Fieldston Road, Bronx 71, N. Y.
- 1939 BULL, JOHN L., JR., 1148 Virginia Street, Far Rockaway 91, N. Y.
- 1955 BURDEN, CHARLES E., 37-28 80th Street, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
- 1950 BUSCH, MRS. PHYLLIS, 956 East 18th Street, Brooklyn 30, N. Y.
- 1938 CANT, GILBERT B., 716 Guion Drive, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
- 1940 CANTOR, IRVING, 75 Bank Street, New York 14, N. Y.
- *1932 CARLETON, GEOFFREY, 40 West 12th Street, New York 11, N. Y.
- 1943 CARNES, MRS. HERBERT E., 31 Dogwood Lane, Tenafly, N. J.
- 1921 CARTER, T. DONALD, American Museum of Natural History, New York 24,
N. Y.
- 1958 CASHMAN, MATHEWS J., 530 Second Street, Brooklyn 15, N. Y.
- 1956 CHAMBERLAIN, DR. RICHARD R., 30 Lenox Place, Maplewood, N. J.
- 1956 CHAMBERLAIN, MRS. RICHARD R., 30 Lenox Place, Maplewood, N. J.
- 1957 CHAMBERLAIN, MISS ANN, 30 Lenox Place, Maplewood, N. J.
- *1910 CLEAVES, HOWARD H., 8 Maretzek Court, Staten Island 9, N. Y.
- 1948 COBB, BOUGHTON, 25 East End Avenue, New York 28, N. Y.
- 1949 COLLINS, HENRY HILL, JR., 1200 Post Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
- 1954 COOMBS, DR. HARRISON S., 276 South Avenue, New Canaan, Conn.
- 1951 COOMBS, MRS. ROBERT D., 375 Paramus Road, Paramus, N. J.
- 1950 COONEY, WILLIAM P., 101 West 11th Street, New York 11, N. Y.
- 1947 COPELAND, MRS. JOSEPH, 351 Bedford Avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
- 1940 CORMIER, FRANCIS, 720 Pelham Road, New Rochelle, N. Y.
- 1949 CORT, AMBROSE, JR., 83-40 Austin Street, Kew Gardens, N. Y.
- 1920 CRANDALL, LEE S., N. Y. Zoological Garden, Bronx 60, N. Y.
- 1943 CRANS, MISS VERA E., 72 Barrow Street, New York 14, N. Y.
- 1944 CROOKS, MISS MYRTLE, 609 West 137th Street, New York 31, N. Y.
- 1953 CUMMINGS, G. CLARK, 206 Linden Avenue, Glen Ridge, N. J.
- 1939 DALE, MRS. ALLENE H., 390 Riverside Drive, New York 25, N. Y.
- 1942 DARKOW, PROF. MARGUERITE, 16 East 82nd Street, New York 28, N. Y.
- 1939 DARROW, HARRY N., 824 Bronx River Road, Bronxville 8, N. Y.
- 1948 DATER, JOHN Y., JR., 259 Grove Street, Ramsey, N. J.
- 1947 DATER, MRS. JOHN Y., JR., 259 Grove Street, Ramsey, N. J.
- 1952 DEED, ROBERT F., 50 Clinton Avenue, Nyack, N. Y.
- 1951 DE HONDT, MISS BARBARA, 33-12 213th Street, Bayside, N. Y.
- 1943 DELACOUR, DR. JEAN, Director, Los Angeles Co. Museum, Exposition Park,
Los Angeles, Cal.
- 1943 DENHAM, REGINALD H., 100 Central Park South, New York 19, N. Y.
- 1929 DESMOND, THOMAS C., 94 Broadway, Newburgh, N. Y.
- 1956 DE WYZEWA, MRS. ISABELLE, 401 West 118th Street, New York 27, N. Y.

* Life member.

- 1939 DOEPEL, MRS. HENRY W., 30 Cooper Lane, Larchmont, N. Y.
- 1954 DOLL, MRS. HEINZ B., c/o SP2 H. Doll RA 51032310, 585th Signal Co. (Supt.),
A.P.O. 46, c/o Postmaster, New York, N. Y.
- 1943 DUFLOT, MISS HELEN, 430 East 20th Street, New York 9, N. Y.
- 1929 EARLE, MRS. C. KUSER, Bernardsville, N. J.
- 1947 EBERWEIN, MISS GERTRUDE, 97-40 62nd Drive, Building 41, Rego Park 74, N. Y.
- 1944 ECKELBERRY, DON, 4 Foster Lane, Babylon, L. I., N. Y.
- 1930 EDGE, MRS. CHARLES NOEL, 1215 5th Avenue, New York 29, N. Y.
- 1939 ELLIOTT, JOHN J., 3994 Park Avenue, Seaford, L. I., N. Y.
- 1953 EMERSON, GUY, 221 West 57th Street, New York 19, N. Y.
- 1946 FEINBERG, HAROLD, 2334 Tiebout Avenue, Bronx 58, N. Y.
- 1945 FLAHERTY, MISS ANNA M., 69-51 62nd Street, Ridgewood 27, Queens, N. Y.
- *1914 FLEISHER, PROF. EDWARD, 20 Plaza Street, Brooklyn 38, N. Y.
- 1944 FLUEKIGER, MISS DORA WHITMAN, Hotel Dauphin, Broadway at 67th Street,
New York 23, N. Y.
- 1958 FRANKEL, JOSEPH, 3041 Holland Avenue, Bronx 67, N. Y.
- 1921 FRIEDMAN, RALPH, 14 East 75th Street, New York 21, N. Y.
- 1925 FRY, MRS. GLADYS GORDON, 66 Eagle Rock Way, Montclair, N. J.
- 1958 FULLERTON, MISS SYLVIA J., 410 East 65th Street, New York 21, N. Y.
- 1942 FURNESS, MRS. ELEANOR W., 4 Channing Circle, Cambridge, Mass.
- 1921 GARRICK, MRS. FRED, 112 West 59th Street, New York 19, N. Y.
- 1944 GARRITY, DEVIN A., 682 Forest Avenue, Rye, N. Y.
- 1923 GARVAN, MRS. FRANCIS P., 740 Park Avenue, New York 21, N. Y.
- 1954 GAVAN, GORDON, 153 East 18th Street, New York 3, N. Y.
- 1941 GILBERT, BENJAMIN, 265 Cabrini Boulevard, Bronx, N. Y.
- 1937 GILLIARD, DR. E. THOMAS, American Museum of Natural History, New York
24, N. Y.
- 1957 GOLDMAN, DR. SANFORD G., 1070 Park Avenue, New York 28, N. Y.
- 1950 GRANT, ROBERT H., 2415 Newkirk Avenue, Brooklyn 26, N. Y.
- 1928 GRINNELL, LAWRENCE I., 710 Triphammer Road, Ithaca, N. Y.
- 1934 GUERNSEY, RAYMOND G., 7 Eden Terrace, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
- 1951 GUTHRIE, HENRY B., 169 East 70th Street, New York 21, N. Y.
- 1953 HALLETT, GEORGE H., JR., 235 East 22nd Street, New York 10, N. Y.
- 1953 HALLETT, MRS. GEORGE H., JR., 235 East 22nd Street, New York 10, N. Y.
- 1935 HARRIOT, SAMUEL C., 200 West 58th Street, New York 19, N. Y.
- 1948 HARRISON, RICHARD EDES, 313 East 51st Street, New York 22, N. Y.
- *1954 HARTSHORNE, JAMES MOTT, 502 Veterans Place, Ithaca, N. Y.
- 1924 HASBROUCK, HENRY C., 88 Douglas Road, Glen Ridge, N. J.
- 1955 HEILBRUN, DOUGLAS E., 137 Oakdale Street, Great Kills, Staten Island 8, N. Y.
- 1955 HEIMERDINGER, MISS MARY ANNE, Osborn Zoological Laboratory, Yale Uni-
versity, New Haven, Conn.
- 1928 HERBERT, RICHARD A., Liston Front Range Lighthouse, Middletown, Del.
- 1948 HERBERT, MRS. RICHARD A. (KATHILEEN GREEN SKELTON), Liston Front Range
Lighthouse, Middletown, Del.
- 1946 HIGGINS, THOMAS F., 85 Cornell Street, Williston Park, L. I., N. Y.
- 1942 HINES, JOSEPH A., 30-12 49th Street, Long Island City 3, N. Y.
- 1953 HIRSHBERG, ELIOT, 72 Mamaroneck Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
- 1956 HOFFMAN, JOHN E., 54 Parkway Drive, Roslyn Heights, L. I., N. Y.

- 1958 HOROWITZ, JOSEPH, 3548 Tryon Avenue, Bronx 67, N. Y.
- 1921 HOWLAND, R. H., 108 Nash Lane, Bridgeport 5, Conn.
- 1950 HUSSEY, MISS LOIS, American Museum of Natural History, New York 24, N. Y.
- 1933 INGERSOLL, MRS. RAYMOND V., Box 30, Duck Island, Northport, L. I., N. Y.
Winter Address, 1 Beekman Place, New York 22, N. Y.
- 1942 IRVING, JAMES GORDON, JR., 400 Sunset Avenue, Haworth, N. J.
- 1948 IRVING, MRS. WILLIAM GARY, Van Houten Fields, West Nyack, N. Y.
- 1939 JACOBSON, DR. MALCOLM A., 31 Glen Road, Westbury, N. Y.
- 1925 JAKUES, FRANCIS LEE, North Oaks Farm, St. Paul 13, Minn.
- 1957 JOHNSON, HERBERT, Box 202, Howard Beach, Jamaica 14, N. Y.
- 1953 KALLMANN, KLAUS D., 735 Kappock Street, Riverdale, Bronx, N. Y.
- 1925 KASSOY, IRVING, 989 Kelton Avenue, Columbus 6, Ohio.
- 1951 KATSAROS, PETER, 2520 Broadway, Astoria 6, N. Y.
- 1954 KEIL, JULIUS J., 3347 14th St., Long Island City 6, N. Y.
- 1956 KELLOGG, DR. PETER PAUL, Laboratory of Ornithology, Fernow Hall, Ithaca,
N. Y.
- 1956 KENNEDY, WALTER T., 291 East 4th Street, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
- 1914 KIERAN, JOHN F., 25 Northwood Avenue, Rockport, Mass.
- 1942 KIMBALL, DR. HEATHCOTE, 233 East 69th Street, New York 21, N. Y.
- 1945 KIMBALL, MRS. HEATHCOTE, 233 East 69th Street, New York 21, N. Y.
- 1950 KITCHEN, HERMAN, 423 West 118th Street, New York 27, N. Y.
- 1951 KLEIN, HERBERT H., 11 Riverside Drive, New York 23, N. Y.
- 1957 KOHN, MISS FRANCES, 2328 Genevieve Street, San Bernardino, Cal.
- 1950 KREISSMAN, DAVID, 938 East 14th Street, Brooklyn 30, N. Y.
- 1943 LEVINE, NORMAN, 1734 Michael William Road, Merrick, L. I., N. Y.
- 1957 LICKING, ROBERT S., 105 82nd Avenue, Kew Gardens 15, N. Y.
- 1947 LIDICKER, WILLIAM Z., JR., Museum of Natural History, University of Illinois,
Urbana, Ill.
- 1956 LLEWELLYN, MRS. EMMA C., 41 King Street, New York 14, N. Y.
- 1955 LOWENSTEIN, ARNOLD, 870 Riverside Drive, New York 32, N. Y.
- 1946 MACKENZIE, DR. LOCKE, 829 Park Avenue, New York 21, N. Y.
- 1952 MACKENZIE, MICHAEL, 829 Park Avenue, New York 21, N. Y.
- 1944 MACLAY, MRS. MARK, 167 East 82nd Street, New York 28, N. Y.
- 1950 MANDELL, PAUL, 127 West 94th Street, New York 25, N. Y.
- 1937 MANNING, MISS ELIZABETH, 1130 Fifth Avenue, New York 28, N. Y.
- 1956 MATHEWS, ROBERT S., 117 McDougall Street, New York 12, N. Y.
- 1944 MATHEWSON, MISS HOPE, 63 East End Avenue, New York 28, N. Y.
- 1953 MAUMARY, MAX, 157 West 68th Street, New York 23, N. Y.
- 1949 MAYER, JOHN H., 122-67 134th Street, South Ozone Park, N. Y.
- 1958 MCGAW, MISS LISA, 31 West 89th Street, New York 24, N. Y.
- 1937 MCKEEVER, CHRISTOPHER K., 85 Main Street, Southampton, N. Y.
- 1950 MESSING, MRS. PAULINE, 410 Central Park West, New York 25, N. Y.
- 1947 MEYERRIECKS, DR. ANDREW J., Box 155, South Lincoln, Mass.
- 1949 MIUCCIO, MRS. GINA D., 145 West 12th Street, New York 11, N. Y.
- 1948 MOHR, CHARLES E., Audubon Nature Center, R. D. 4, Greenwich, Conn.
- 1958 MORGAN, THOMAS N., 786 Hillside Avenue, White Plains, N. Y.
- *1954 MOSES, DR. LEON, 8 East 75th Street, New York 21, N. Y.
- 1946 MURPHY, JAMES, 122 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.
- 1944 NAGLER, ROBERT, 174 West 76th Street, New York 23, N. Y.

- *1934 NELSON, DR. THEODORA, 315 East 68th Street, New York 21, N. Y.
 1930 NICHOLS, CHARLES K., 212 Hamilton Road, Ridgewood, N. J.
 1951 NOLAN, JAMES, 14 Edgewood Road, Peekskill, N. Y.
 1937 NORSE, WILLIAM J., 531 West 211th Street, New York 34, N. Y.
 1952 ORGELL, LEWIS, 600 West 111th Street, New York 25, N. Y.
 1957 OZARD, STEPHEN, 3195 Decatur Avenue, Bronx 67, N. Y.
 1946 PEARL, LESLIE S., R.F.D. #1, Katonah, N. Y.
 1954 PENBERTHY, ALAN H., 21 Rutland Road, Freeport, N. Y.
 1950 PESSINO, MISS CATHERINE, American Museum of Natural History, New York
 24, N. Y.
 1957 PESZEL, THEODORE J., P.O. Box 65, West Farms Sta., New York 60, N. Y.
 1943 PETERS, MISS ELLEN, 433 West 21st Street, New York 11, N. Y.
 1955 PETERSEN, ERIK O., 34 Hillside Avenue, New York 40, N. Y.
 1938 PETTIT, THEODORE S., 182 West Cliff Street, Somerville, N. J.
 1944 PHELPS, DR. WILLIAM H., Almacen Americano, Apartado 2009, Caracas, Vene-
 zuela.
 1950 PHILLIPS, WILLIAM B., 166 East 96th Street, New York 28, N. Y.
 1952 PLADECK, HUGO B., 78-34 82nd Street, Brooklyn 27, N. Y.
 1939 POOR, HUSTACE H., 3827 Sheringham Place, Lynchburg, Va.
 1954 POST, PETER, 151 West 63rd Street, New York 23, N. Y.
 1937 POUGH, RICHARD H., 33 Highbrook Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.
 1954 PREISICK, G. ROGER, 643 Westminster Road, Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.
 1948 REED, MRS. D. PAUL, 16 East 92nd Street, New York 28, N. Y.
 1947 REITH, MISS MARIE, 120-05 Long Street, Jamaica, N. Y.
 *1911 ROGERS, CHARLES H., Museum of Zoology, Princeton, N. J.
 1934 ROSE, GEORGE C., 119 6th Street, Garden City, N. Y.
 1956 ROSIN, AXEL G., 691 West 247th Street, New York 71, N. Y.
 1942 RUBIN, MRS. ANIVA H., 328 Archer Street, Freeport, N. Y.
 1954 RYAN, HENRY F., 5009 Broadway, New York 34, N. Y.
 1945 RYAN, RICHARD, 14 Pica Place, New Shrewsbury, N. J.
 1951 SCHERMAN, MRS. HARRY, 322 East 57th Street, New York 22, N. Y.
 1958 SCHIFFMAN, SAUL, 262 Oakwood Avenue, Cedarhurst, L. I., N. Y.
 1953 SCHWARTING, WILLIAM J., Fort Worth Children's Museum, Fort Worth 7, Tex.
 1931 SEDWITZ, WALTER W., 1 West 182nd Street, Bronx 53, N. Y.
 1945 SHAPIRO, JOSEPH J., 41 Fifth Avenue, New York 3, N. Y.
 1948 SHEPPARD, MISS MILDRED C., 22 Grove Street, New York 14, N. Y.
 1958 SINGER, ARTHUR B., 30 Hightop Lane, Jericho, N. Y.
 1951 SLOSS, RICHARD A., 1300 Seawane Drive, Hewlett Harbor, L. I., N. Y.
 1951 SLOSS, MRS. RICHARD A., 1300 Seawane Drive, Hewlett Harbor, L. I., N. Y.
 1956 SMITH, NEAL, 1751 East 29th Street, Brooklyn 29, N. Y.
 1954 SMITH, STUART CRAIG, 46 18th Avenue, Seacliff, L. I., N. Y.
 1947 SMITHE, F. NORTON, 647 East 14th Street, New York 9, N. Y.
 1953 SOBOL, MRS. EVA, 1080 Anderson Avenue, Bronx 52, N. Y.
 1947 SPEAR, MRS. MURRAY (MARGARET S.), 711 Valley Road, Mahwah, N. J.
 1933 STALOFF, CHARLES, 1776 Weeks Avenue, Bronx 57, N. Y.
 1950 STERLING, JOSHUA, 49 Wellington Court, Brooklyn 30, N. Y.
 1929 STEVENS, MRS. CHARLES W., 170 West 74th Street, New York 23, N. Y.
 1952 STORY, BRADFORD, 125 East 63rd Street, New York 21, N. Y.
 1958 STRAUS, GARY, 28-09 Steinway Street, Queens 3, N. Y.

- 1950 STRYKER, MRS. MIRIAM, American Museum of Natural History, New York 24, N. Y.
- 1947 SULLIVAN, DR. WILLIAM J., 132 Pondfield Road, Bronxville 8, N. Y.
- 1952 TEAD, DONALD K., 768 Upper Boulevard, Ridgewood, N. J.
- 1945 TEALE, EDWIN WAY, 93 Park Avenue, Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.
- 1933 THOMAS, ALLEN M., Graham School, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.
- 1926 THOMAS, MRS. MARGARET L., 366 West 245th Street, Riverdale 71, N. Y.
- 1925 THORNTON, A. P., 114 Hawthorne Street, New Bedford, Mass.
- 1957 TREMAINE, DR. MARY M., 270 Jay Street, Brooklyn 1, N. Y.
- 1923 TUCKER, MRS. CARLL, 733 Park Avenue, New York 21, N. Y.
- 1933 VAN DEUSEN, HOBART MERRITT, 12 South Mountain Avenue, Montclair, N. J.
- 1956 VAN WERT, JOHN, 432 Fourth Street, Brooklyn 15, N. Y.
- 1944 VAURIE, DR. A. J. C., 231 East 76th Street, New York 21, N. Y.
- 1928 VOGT, WILLIAM, 410 Central Park West, New York 25, N. Y.
- 1951 VON GLAHN, JOHN H., 82-35 Grenfell Street, Kew Gardens 15, N. Y.
- *1948 WACHENFELD, MRS. WILLIAM A., 787 East Clarke Place, Orange, N. J.
- 1924 WALSH, LESTER L., 69 Tappan Landing Road, Tarrytown, N. Y.
- 1906 WALTERS, FRANK, Hollis, N. H.
- 1957 WATSON, DR. R. JANET, 235 Adams Street, Brooklyn 1, N. Y.
- 1949 WEBSTER, MRS. LEMUEL J., 201 Park Avenue, Allendale, N. J.
- 1958 WEINTRAUB, JOEL, 71 Vermilyea Avenue, New York 34, N. Y.
- 1953 WEIR, DR. ANDREW B., Hotel Sutton, 330 East 56th Street, New York 22, N. Y.
- 1955 WHEAT, MAXWELL C., JR., 89-10 182nd Street, Hollis 23, L. I., N. Y.
- 1957 WHELEN, EDWARD J., 971 East 34th Street, Brooklyn 10, N. Y.
- 1928 WILCOX, LE ROY, Speonk, L. I., N. Y.
- 1945 WILEY, MISS FARIDA A., American Museum of Natural History, New York 24, N. Y.
- 1945 WILLIAMS, MISS HELEN J., 2345 Linwood Avenue, Coytesville, N. J.
- 1942 WOOD, RAWSON L., 5 Bonnie Heights Road, Manhasset, L. I., N. Y.
- 1928 WOODELTON, MRS. ROY, 454 Seventh Street, Brooklyn 15, N. Y.
- 1955 YOUNG, CHARLES F., 3052 Bainbridge Avenue, Bronx 67, N. Y.
- 1944 YRIZARRY, JOHN, 22 Chester Court, Brooklyn 25, N. Y.
- 1957 ZORACH, TIM, 14 Sidney Place, Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

- 1955 ADAMS, WILLIAM H., JR., Wildlife Research Unit, Wildlife Building, Auburn, Ala.
- 1957 ANNAN, ORMSBY, 270 Birch Street, Winnetka, Ill.
- 1943 ARCHARD, MISS HELEN, 2544 County Street, Somerset, Mass.
- 1919 AYER, MRS. N. EDWARD, 1300 Hillcrest Drive, Pomona, Cal.
- 1951 BERGSTROM, E. ALEXANDER, 37 Old Brook Road, West Hartford, Conn.
- 1943 BLAZER, WARREN G., P. O. Box 107, Hollywood 28, Cal.
- 1949 BURCKHARDT, DR. DIETER, Vogelwarte, Sempach / Luz., Switzerland.
- 1954 CHAPELLE, LT. COL. FRANCIS O., United States Army Hospital, West Point, N. Y.
- 1945 COFFEY, MRS. BEN B., JR., 672 North Belvedere Street, Memphis, Tenn.
- 1958 CONDEE, RALPH W., 443 Waring Avenue, State College, Pa.
- 1949 DEAN, MRS. IRIS, R.F.D. 2, Port Jervis, N. Y.
- 1944 DOERING, HUBERT R., 242 East Walton Place, Chicago 11, Ill.

- 1937 EYNON, ALFRED E., 424 University Farm Place, Madison 5, Wis.
- 1950 FARLEY, COLVIN, Sherman, Conn.
- 1958 FARREL, FRANKLIN, 3rd, Northrup Road, Woodbridge, Conn.
- 1944 FIFE, MISS MARGARET, c/o Miss Hope Mathewson, 63 East End Avenue, New York 28, N. Y.
- 1937 FLYNN, MICHAEL B., 218 Shady Lane, Lexington, Ky.
- 1945 GOLDSTEIN, DR. GEORGE, 24 Wildwood Avenue, Salamanca, N. Y.
- 1949 GORDON, DR. MALCOLM S., Department of Zoology, University of California, Los Angeles 24, Cal.
- 1947 GROSS, DR. ALFRED O., 11 Boody Street, Brunswick, Maine.
- 1953 HARTE, KEN, 197 College Avenue, Somerville, Mass.
- 1958 JACISIN, ROBERT J., 1331 Beverly Road, Port Vue, McKeesport, Pa.
- 1954 JOHNSON, DR. ROBERT A., Route #1, Bloomington, Ind.
- 1927 KUERZI, RICHARD G., Box 29, St. Mary's, Ga.
- 1951 LAMORE, DONALD, 2C Garden Way, Greenbelt, Md.
- 1954 MACQUEEN, MRS. JAMES A. K., 2551 Avenue N N. W., Winter Haven, Fla.
- 1947 MAZZEO, ROSARIO, 114 The Fenway, Boston, Mass.
- 1940 MCKEEVER, MRS. CHRISTOPHER, Box 62, Water Mill, L. I., N. Y.
- 1954 MICHIGAN, UNIVERSITY OF; BIRD DEPARTMENT, Biological Station, Route #1, Cheboygan, Mich.
- 1954 MITCHELL, HAROLD D., 378 Crescent Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
- 1956 MUDGE, EUGENE T., RFD 1, Northport, L. I., N. Y.
- 1943 PALMER, DR. RALPH S., New York State Museum, Albany 1, N. Y.
- 1952 PARKES, DR. KENNETH C., Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.
- 1954 PITTELL, LIEUTENANT ROBERT S., U. S. Naval Hospital, Jacksonville, Fla.
- 1957 PROSSER, CAPTAIN ALBERT L., U.S.N. (Retired), 116 Main Street, Springvale, Maine.
- 1958 RAMSEY, DR. D. HIDEN, 58 Woodland Road, Asheville, N. C.
- 1941 RAYNOR, GILBERT S., Manorville, L. I., N. Y.
- 1925 RIGGENBACH, H. E., c/o A. Sarasin & Co., Basle, Switzerland.
- 1952 RIMSKY-KORSAKOFF, V. N., 220 Middle Road, Sayville, L. I., N. Y.
- 1947 RITCHIE, MRS. JAMES, 1 Winthrop Street, West Concord, Mass.
- 1943 ROSS, R. DUDLEY, 1345 Sugartown Road, Berwyn, Pa.
- 1943 ROSS, MRS. R. DUDLEY, 1345 Sugartown Road, Berwyn, Pa.
- 1953 ROTH, WILLIAM A., R.F.D. #1, Kintnersville, Pa.
- 1953 ROTH, MRS. WILLIAM A., R.F.D. #1, Kintnersville, Pa.
- 1939 SABIN, WALTON B., 1490 New Scotland Road, Slingerlands, N. Y.
- 1958 SCHEIDER, DR. FRANCIS G., 151 Seventh North Street, Syracuse 8, N. Y.
- 1943 SCOTT, FREDERICK R., 115 Kennondale Lane, Richmond 26, Va.
- 1958 SHELLENBERGER, EMMETT L., Akron Museum of Natural History, Akron, Ohio.
- 1956 SIBLEY, DR. CHARLES G., Fernow Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
- 1943 SMALL, ARNOLD, 3028 Cavendish Drive, Los Angeles 64, Cal.
- 1954 SMITH, STUART CRAIG, 312 Highland Road, Ithaca, N. Y.
- 1939 SPOFFORD, DR. WALTER R., Medical Center, Syracuse University, Syracuse 10, N. Y.
- 1937 STEPHENSON, DR. O. K., JR., New Bloomfield, Pa.
- 1938 STEVENSON, JAMES O., Fish & Wildlife Service, Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

- 1937 STORER, DR. ROBERT W., Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
- 1938 TINBERGEN, DR. NIKO, Dept. of Zoology, University Museum, Oxford, England.
- 1942 TREAT, MISS DOROTHY, 1000 Aullwood Road, Dayton, Ohio.
- 1956 VAN CLEVE, G. BERNARD, 323 South Fairmount Street, Pittsburgh 32, Pa.
- 1938 WATSON, FRANK G., Stony Acres, Route 8, Westport, Conn.
- 1946 WEINSTEIN, WILLY, 956 Hamilton Avenue, St. Louis 12, Mo.
- 1953 WEISS, MRS. STUART, 1010 Vermont Avenue, Pittsburgh 34, Pa.
- 1954 WHELAN, MISS MARY-ELIZABETH, 310 Amity Street, Muskegon, Mich.
- 1945 WHITING, ROBERT A., 2521 Cobb Road, Jackson, Mich.
- 1938 WHITMAN, F. BURTON, JR., Brunswick Savings Institution, Brunswick, Maine.
- 1921 WILLIAMS, LAIDLAW, RFD #1, Box 128, Carmel, Cal.

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