



A cold front came into the Great Basin, freezing up Malheur, Oreg. on Nov. 10; Stillwater Refuge, Nev. on Nov. 15; and Ruby Lakes, Nev. on Nov. 18.

Swans—Trumpeter Swans did not do well this year. Few cygnets were reported. Perhaps this was due to the drought. Trumpeters congregated at Ruby Lakes, Nev. where there were 14 by the end of November, but the build-up in eastern Nevada was slow (*DEL*). Malheur raised 4 cygnets this year (*HFD*). Of 57 Trumpeters on Flat Creek, National Elk Refuge, Jackson Hole, Wyo. there were only 3 cygnets on Nov. 12 (*FSD*). There were 22,000 Whistling Swans, a very high count, at Bear River Marshes, Great Salt Lake, by the end of this period (*RAK*).

Geese—There were 12,000 Snow Geese and 5 Blue Geese at the end of November at Stillwater; Blue Geese are most unusual there (*PAS*). In the Klamath Basin, Oregon-California border, the peak of the goose migration was on Oct. 25; 205,000 White-fronted; 129,000 Canadas (Cackling); 72,000 Snow (*EJO'N*)—about the same as last year. A flock of 25 Emperor Geese was seen at Klamath in October; 2 were shot and placed in the local museum. Three Black Brant also were seen, one of which was shot and put in the museum (*EJO'N*). Both species are rare inland.

Ducks—Malheur Refuge had better water conditions this fall—in recent years Malheur had almost dried up—and had better duck migration also. The peak was Oct. 11-17 with 285,000 birds: Pintail, 85,000; Am. Widgeon, 60,000; Mallard, 50,000. Of particular note were 12,000 Canvasbacks—the largest number in 6 years (*HFD*).

The great Klamath Basin with its several refuges in southern Oregon and northern California has the greatest concentration of migratory waterfowl in this Region. Good water conditions were reported and a peak waterfowl count of 1,797,550 on Oct. 1—almost the same as last year. The peak for ducks was a little later on Oct. 10. The most common ducks were the Pintail with 850,000; Am. Widgeon with 120,000; Mallard, 37,000; Ruddy Duck, 26,000 (*EJO'N*).

The peak of the duck migration at Stillwater, Nev., was on Oct. 20. The most common ducks were Green-winged Teal at 91,700 (down from last year's 155,000); Pintail, 54,000 (down from last year's 79,000); Shoveler, 23,900 (about the same as

GREAT BASIN, CENTRAL ROCKY MOUN-TAIN REGION.—From one and all came reports of a dearth of landbirds this fall; there is no ac-counting for it. Most areas were very dry until No-vember. Perhaps the dryness resulted in a short supply of insects. Of 427 birds mist-netted in Rocky Mountain Park, Colo. in 18 days from late August to mid-September only 15 percent were repeats. This seems a small number and indicates that the mi-grants did not linger but went right through (*AC*). Cheyenne, Wyo. had the driest fall in 90 years of weather statistics. Although Cheyenne had few birds Durango, Colo. did also, in spite of a bumper crop of box elder, maple, ash seeds and other foods (*OR*). Durango was also very dry.

last year); and Gadwall, 18,000. There were 20,000 Canvasbacks the first week in November, the highest count in 5 years. The Redhead peaked at 5000. While Canvasbacks are making a nice come-back, the Redhead is in trouble.

Deer Flat Refuge, Idaho had a good fall duck migration which was almost exclusively Mallards (95%). The migration came in waves on Nov. 7, 15-16, and 21. This last date was the fall peak with 610,600 ducks. Of these, 580,000 were Mallards with the next most common the Pintail at 20,000 (3.2%) (WCR). The Wood Duck is very scarce in most parts of the West with the exception of this refuge, where there were 100 for several weeks this fall (WCR).

At Bear River Marshes the peak of the duck migration was on Oct. 14 with 684,410 against last year's 471,555. Water conditions were much better. The principal ducks and the highest numbers were: Pintail, 209,500; Green-winged Teal, 117,000; Canvasback, 47,000 (a record for recent years); Am. Widgeon, 32,600; Mallard, 28,700 and Gadwall, 22,500 (RAK).

Monte Vista is principally a Mallard refuge, but Mallards were late this year as there were only 18,000 at the end of this period (CRB).

Eagles—The concentrations reported were 12 Golden Eagles and 5 Bald Eagles at Malheur in late November (HPD). At the same time, there were 6 Bald and 6 Golden Eagles at the Stillwater Refuge (PAS)—fewer than usual. The central Wyoming Golden Eagle flyway seemed to have a slow start and was hardly going at the end of this period, pre-saging the poorest flight yet (OKS).

Cranes—Monte Vista is attempting to reestablish the Sandhill Crane as a breeding bird in the San Luis valley. Several eggs from Malheur were hatched there and the young are doing fine (CRB). Many cranes use the Refuge as a stopping point on migration. There were 1300 there on Oct. 10. The wounded *Whooping Crane* that was brought in is recovering well.

Shorebirds—Two Snowy Plovers, at Grand Junction on Nov. 7 (LFE) were the first in several years in that area.

Jaegers—A Parasitic Jaeger was seen at Lower Klamath on Sept. 4 (GB)—another record of these pelagic birds inland. At Mono Lake, Nev. a Pomarine Jaeger was reported on Sept. 13 (TC, Jr.); there is no previous Nevada observation for the species.

Gulls—Another Sabine's Gull was seen at Casper, Wyo. on Oct. 10 (OKS), proving that this bird is not as rare inland as previously thought. It has been seen in this region 5 out of the last 11 years.

Swifts—There were 3 Vaux's Swifts at Parowan, Utah, Aug. 31 (SM)—rare migrants. The last of the numerous Black Swifts in the same area was seen on Aug. 29 (SM). This is the only accessible point in this Region where these rare birds can be seen in numbers.

Mockingbird—One was seen at Snowville, Utah, where they are rare, on Sept. 19 (DMF).

Bluebirds—There is a disturbing decline in the Mountain Bluebird over the past several years at Rocky Mountain Nat'l Park as noted by the park naturalist (MKP). This was also noted farther west around Steamboat Springs, Colo. (AC).

Vireos, Warblers—A Philadelphia Vireo at Salt Lake City on Sept. 15 was unusual (GK). A Black-throated Green Warbler was mist-netted at Rocky Mountain Nat'l Park, Sept. 16 (AC)—the first record for the Park. Another first record was an Am. Redstart mist-netted in the Park on Aug. 30 (AC). It is a more common warbler migrant at lower elevations. An Ovenbird at Cheyenne, Wyo. on Sept. 11 (MH) was the only remarkable record for that area. Several remarkable warblers appeared in the mountains west of Denver. On Sept. 15 at Evergreen there was a *Golden-winged Warbler* and a *Black-throated Blue*. Both of these are first records for the mountains (GS). At Georgetown, a Palm Warbler, a casual visitor was seen at 8600 ft. on Nov. 17. A Northern Waterthrush was seen at Logan, Utah, where they have been scarce, on Oct. 4.

Tanager—A male Hepatic Tanager stayed at a feeder at the headquarters of Bryce Canyon Nat'l Park, Utah, for almost a month from late August—the first record for the Region (RWR).

Rosy Finches—There were 300 Black Rosy Finches at Arches Nat'l Monument, Utah, Nov. 30 (DLC). Dennis Carter, who is an excellent birder, has just become naturalist at Arches, next to the new Canyonlands Nat'l Park and La Sal Mountains—a very wild area.

Sparrows—Three White-throated Sparrows were noted at Zion Park, Utah (first record) on Nov. 20 (RHW). A late Chipping Sparrow—one of the latest dates on record—was seen at Salt Lake City on Nov. 20 (GK).

Contributors.—PB, Pauline Bush; MRB, M. Ralph Browning; GB, Greg Bos; CRB, Charles R. Bryant; DLC, Dennis L. Carter; TC, Jr., Theodore Chase, Jr.; AC, Allegra Collister; HFD, H. F. Duebbert; KLD, Keith L. Dixon; FSD, F. Sheldon Dart; LFE, Lucy F. Ela; DMF, Dennis M. Forsythe; MH, May Hanesworth; GK, Gleb Kashin; RAK, Robert A. Karges; DEL, Donald E. Lewis; SM, Stuart Murie; EJO'N, Edward J. O'Neill; MKP, Merlin K. Potts; WCR, William C. Reffalt; OR, Oppie Reames; RWR, Richard W. Russell; PAS, Peter A. Schwabenland; OKS, Oliver K. Scott; GS, George Shier; Dorothy Tompkins; LW, Lois Webster; RHW, Roland H. Wauer.—OLIVER K. SCOTT, M.D., 437 East 13th St., Casper, Wyo.