



The Blue Bill

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President's Page

Janis Grant

How many of you read an article in the November 13 issue of the *Globe and Mail* titled *"Young Minds Bloom In Outdoor Classroom - Studies suggest that interacting with nature can help children pay attention, motivate them to learn and improve both classroom behaviour and scores on standardized tests"*?

Those studies don't just apply to children. John Jonides, University of Michigan professor of Psychology and Neuroscience and graduate student Marc Berman learned that a walk in nature sharpens the mind for any age, but a walk in the city does not. They discovered this by performing experiments published in the journal, *Psychological Science*. They gave volunteers memory and attention tests and then sent them out for a walk. Sometimes they were instructed to walk in an urban area and other times they walked through an arboretum.

When re-tested for memory and attention, Dr. Berman found "that when the participants returned from the nature walk, they showed a 20% improvement in the tests but showed no improvement when they returned from the urban walks". The difference apparently has to do with "Attention Restoration Theory" which proposes that humans have two kinds of attention. Directed attention is when we pay attention because we need to, such as at work or school or something else that requires a lot of concentration. We eventually get tired, lose focus and need

to take a break. The other kind is 'involuntary attention'. It captures our attention simply because we find it interesting. The idea behind the theory is that if you are in an environment that is rich with interesting stimuli such as a natural environment, involuntary attention becomes activated and the directed attention is allowed to rest.

But, you might argue, an urban walk has lots of interesting things, so why doesn't it work? Dr. Jonides says "When you are walking in an urban environment you need to be careful not to be hit by a car or that you don't bump into somebody as you walk down the street". In other words, your brain is still working. In nature, there isn't a lot of distracting stimulation, so a person can defocus and let the mind wander.

Nature is surprisingly beneficial for the brain. Research has shown that hospital patients recover more quickly when they can see trees from their windows and women living in public housing are better able to focus when their apartment overlooks a grassy courtyard.

These experiments have implications for planners in terms of how they design work and school environments to get better productivity from employees and students. This is particularly important now that more of the world's human population lives in cities than in rural areas. The article in the *Globe and Mail* describes how school learning environments are being improved by

turning playgrounds into arboreta with trees, ponds, gardens and narrow snaky paths where children can hide and relax.

Most KFN members know instinctively that there are cognitive benefits in interacting with nature. It should come as no surprise that Dr. Jonides and Dr. Berman's experiments confirm our own

experience in improved attention and motivation to learn after a stay in the country. Through our junior and teen programs we are also providing opportunities for children to make these gains. Let us hope that future planners will take this important research into account and bring a lot more nature into our cities.

KFN Fall Round-up 06-07 November 2010

Ron D. Weir

The 45th KFN Fall Round-up took place from 1500h 06 November to 1500h 07 November 2010. Thirty people participated. On Saturday, sun, scattered cloud, no wind and a temperature of 7°C made birding very pleasant. The night was clear and calm with temperatures of -4°C to 12°C.

The total was 118 species, below the 40-year 1970-2009 average of 120. The cumulative total remains at 240 species. Among noteworthy finds are the Pacific Loon 9th, Cattle Egret 5th, Peregrine Falcon 6th, Gray Jay 2nd and first since 1975. Species with a record high count are Mute Swan, Redhead, Red-breasted Merganser, and Golden Eagle. Totals in the table have had known duplications removed, so the total individuals for a species might not equal the sum of the contributions from each party.

The results provide a reasonable estimate of the numbers of birds found. Following the 24-hour count, we met at the home of Marian and Joel Ellis for the potluck supper. Marian and Joel were excellent hosts and a warm thank-you is

extended for their continued hospitality. The assembly of the species list after dinner was greeted with enthusiasm.

The composition of the parties and the sites visited were:

Party #1: Kevin Briggs, Walter Frey, Kurt Hennige (Amherst I., Wolfe I., Bath area). (3)

Party #2: Alex & Erwin Batalla, Betsy & Gaye Beckwith, Rose-Marie Burke, Hugh Evans, Darren Rayner (Amherstview sewage lagoons, Elevator Bay, Gr. Cat. R., Elginburg, Little Cat. Cr. C.A., Parrott's Bay, Amherst I.). (7)

Party #3: Judy Bierma, Bonnie Livingstone, Janet Scott, Leena Westra (Amherst I.). (4)

Party #4: Joel Ellis, Peter Good, Kathy Innes, Paul Mackenzie, Bud Rowe, Catherine Teolis, Ron Weir (Pr. Ed. Pt., Kingston area, Adolphustown, Sillsville, Wilton Creek at Morven, Amherstview sewage lagoon). (7)

Party #5: Sharon David (Howe I.) (1)

Party #6: Andrew & Ken Edwards (Amherst I., Pr. Ed. Pt., Elevator Bay, Kingston) (2)

Party #7: Miscellaneous observers (6)

Species	Party Number							Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Pacific Loon	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Common Loon	3	35	4	42	4	55	-	143
Pied-billed Grebe	1	1	-	10	-	14	-	26
Horned Grebe	3	-	4	140	-	45	-	192
Red-necked Grebe	-	-	-	10	-	14	-	24
Double-crested Cormorant	3	1	-	2	-	25	-	31
Great Blue Heron	7	4	4	5	-	8	-	28
Cattle Egret	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Turkey Vulture	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Canada Goose	1780	x	401	810	-	5000	x	8000
Mute Swan	5	1	1	23	-	15	-	45
Tundra Swan	230	x	6	242	-	85	-	563
Wood Duck	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	4
Gadwall	55	x	-	160	-	350	-	565
American Wigeon	73	x	-	615	-	250	-	938
American Black Duck	44	x	-	14	-	40	-	100
Mallard	490	x	10	730	6	300	x	1536
Blue-winged Teal	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Northern Shoveler	4	x	-	61	-	25	-	90
Northern Pintail	5	x	-	30	-	50	-	85
Green-winged Teal	7	x	-	8	-	40	-	55
Canvasback	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Redhead	8008	-	-	5	-	6	x	8020
Ring-necked Duck	46	50	-	450	-	400	-	946
Greater Scaup	1880	x	325	11000	-	1500	-	14705
Lesser Scaup	150	x	-	25	-	50	-	225
Surf Scoter	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
White-winged Scoter	2	-	-	65	-	50	-	112
Black Scoter	1	-	-	5	-	5	-	11
Long-tailed Duck	14	-	2	460	-	250	-	927
Bufflehead	200	x	77	158	-	30	-	726
Common Goldeneye	160	x	69	95	1	350	x	675
Hooded Merganser	6	x	-	8	-	25	-	39
Common Merganser	650	x	-	75	-	30	-	785
Red-breasted Merganser	700	x	172	1165	-	800	-	2837
Ruddy Duck	-	10	-	10	-	5	-	10
American Coot	4	x	-	140	-	150	-	294
Osprey	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Bald Eagle	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Northern Harrier	23	x	24	-	1	30	-	78

Species	Party Number							Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	5
Cooper's Hawk	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Red-tailed Hawk	10	x	23	7	1	20	-	61
Rough-legged Hawk	20	x	40	1	-	13	-	74
Golden Eagle	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	5
American Kestrel	2	4	4	8	-	2	-	20
Merlin	1	-	-	2	-	3	-	6
Peregrine Falcon	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ring-necked Pheasant	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	6
Ruffed Grouse	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Wild Turkey	25	30	-	9	-	-	-	64
Black-bellied Plover	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Killdeer	-	6	-	-	-	9	-	15
Greater Yellowlegs	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Lesser Yellowlegs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pectoral Sandpiper	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	5
Dunlin	29	-	-	-	-	1	-	30
Wilson's Snipe	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	4
American Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Bonaparte's Gull	42	x	1	115	-	75	-	233
Ring-billed Gull	102	x	46	320	-	300	x	768
Herring Gull	59	x	1	15	-	50	-	125
Great Black-backed Gull	1	2	1	2	-	5	-	11
Rock Pigeon	37	x	16	10	-	-	x	65
Mourning Dove	25	x	93	16	12	25	x	171
Eastern Screech Owl	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Great Horned Owl	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	5
Barred Owl	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Long-eared Owl	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	3
Short-eared Owl	8	-	12	-	-	1	-	21
Saw-whet Owl	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Belted Kingfisher	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Red-bellied Woodpecker	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	3
Downy Woodpecker	4	6	9	3	2	4	-	28
Hairy Woodpecker	1	4	-	1	-	1	-	7
Northern Flicker	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	3
Pileated Woodpecker	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Northern Shrike	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	4
Gray Jay	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Blue Jay	39	x	23	70	28	500	x	660

Species	Party Number							Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
American Crow	35	x	8	115	-	150	x	308
Common Raven	5	3	-	1	-	6	-	15
Black-capped Chickadee	107	x	69	68	7	350	x	603
Red-breasted Nuthatch	1	3	-	3	1	1	-	9
White-breasted Nuthatch	3	x	7	6	3	2	-	21
Brown Creeper	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	5
Winter Wren	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Golden-crowned Kinglet	4	2	-	20	3	4	-	33
Eastern Bluebird	-	--	-	5	-	-	-	5
Hermit Thrush	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
American Robin	66	30	31	135	-	400	-	662
European Starling	77	x	340	125	6	1	x	550
American Pipit	-	200	1	-	-	-	-	201
Cedar Waxwing	-	-	-	80	-	25	-	105
Yellow Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Yellow-rumped Warbler	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	6
American Tree Sparrow	180	20	40	10	-	5	-	255
Fox Sparrow	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Song Sparrow	4	-	-	3	1	3	-	11
Swamp Sparrow	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
White-throated Sparrow	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
White-crowned Sparrow	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dark-eyed Junco	14	x	4	35	8	25	x	87
Lapland Longspur	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Snow Bunting	12	20	24	30	-	4	-	90
Northern Cardinal	1	2	-	2	-	6	x	11
Red-winged Blackbird	182	25	1	3	6	-	-	217
Rusty Blackbird	-	1	-	11	-	1	-	13
Common Grackle	2	-	10	1	-	-	-	13
Brown-headed Cowbird	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Purple Finch	5	-	-	10	3	4	-	22
House Finch	4	8	-	4	8	1	x	26
White-winged Crossbill	-	-	-	3	-	4	-	7
Pine Siskin	-	-	-	5	25	2	-	32
American Goldfinch	10	x	63	90	-	50	x	214
Evening Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	1
House Sparrow	10	x	33	10	4	1	x	59
TOTAL SPECIES	83	69	47	78	23	83	22	118
PARTICIPANTS	3	7	4	7	1	2	6	30

KFN Activities September-October 2010

Tagging Monarch Butterflies *Cerridwyn Cox Henderson*

Seven teens met Diane at Carruther's Point, Kingston, for an eventful afternoon learning about Monarch butterflies on Saturday September 18th. It was a warm day (we estimated 18-20°C) with a 70% cloud cover. Winds were light, coming from the lake—we hoped this would help us when it came time to find the Monarchs!

We began our afternoon activities looking at a reared Monarch adult that had emerged from its chrysalis the day before. Diane gently uncurled its long proboscis so we could see how it fed on nectar (in our case, a sugar-water solution). We placed it on goldenrod close by so it could adjust to the outdoors before it flew away. We then looked at the tags used on migrating Monarchs and talked about why tagging was started, and the useful information that can be gathered by doing it. We learned that groups like ours were tagging Monarchs in almost all provinces and states in North America and in Mexico.

Diane showed us where the discal cell was located on the underside of a Monarch's wing. That's where the tag—a sticky dot about the diameter of the end of your pencil—was placed. After practicing the safest techniques for capturing a Monarch without harming it, Alison, Phoenix, Adrian, Matt, Jake, Adam, and Cerridwyn, each with a net,

spread out in the field at Carruther's Point to try their luck. We all had our pants tucked into our socks (we had also talked about ticks that carry Lyme disease now being in our area) and we almost disappeared because the grasses, goldenrod and asters were so tall.

When our first butterfly was caught we gathered again to see how to gently remove the Monarch from the net without damaging feet or removing scales from the wings, and how to place the tag properly. We found that teamwork really helped to do this, and took turns recording the tagging information. Each tag had an individual number that needed to be recorded, and along with the location and date, we identified the sex of each Monarch for the records. We were on the lookout for Viceroy butterflies so we wouldn't tag them, since at first glance they look very similar to Monarchs!

By the end of the afternoon, everyone in the team had captured and helped to tag Monarchs. We tagged 44 in total, 31 of them being male. Diane has sent our tagging records to the University of Kansas. Our data will be entered in their Monarchwatch database which is available to all who would like to see it (<http://www.monarchwatch.org>). Our tags were NEH398 to NEH436 if you want to see if any are found. All in all, it was a very productive day. As well as the butterflies we saw three turkey vultures!

October 5 Ramble to Property of Debbie Anderson

Joseph Benderavage

On a brightish day, eleven expectant hikers converged north of Gananoque on the property of KFN member Debbie Anderson, who accompanied us on our enterprise. We ambled from her driveway along a gradually rising path leading onto the boundary of the Canadian Shield. Above us, we saw a Turkey Vulture circling, but most of our observations were Flora, not Fauna.

Alongside the path, we saw Panicked Aster and New England Aster in flower, and an Alfalfa plant that fixes nitrogen into the soil, with flowers that are bilaterally symmetric, or zygomorphic. A Ladybird Beetle found on a Burdock leaf had likely hatched recently, because it had no spots yet. Burdock in its first year has a different form than in its succeeding years. We also saw Dog Lichen. Lichen is made up of a fungus and an alga in a symbiotic relationship, and is very sensitive to pollution.

We encountered common plants such as Lamb's Quarters, Plantain, Butter and Eggs, Curly Dock, Tearthumb (a Smartweed), Mallow, Ragweed, and Goldenrod. We discussed differences between the last two: insects pollinate Goldenrod, whereas Ragweed is wind-pollinated, and its pollen's flight through the air causes adverse reactions among the human population in the pollen fallout area. We discovered a new component of Mallow that resembles in miniature the shape of old

style cheeses, hence its name, "Cheeses."

We noticed that among separate clumps of Sumac colonies, one clump was female, while the other across the path was male. Along the sides of the path, we saw Mullein, Tartarian Honeysuckle, White Campion, Cinquefoil, and Grass-leaved Goldenrod. We found a Cricket whose female gender was identified by the two cerces on her posterior.

Lichen is common amidst the granitic rocks of the Shield, and we frequently quoted its three categories of Crustose, Foliose, and Fructose. Winterberry thrived in wet locations. Black Elderberry, which makes good jams, was evident, but we were clearly advised: "Don't eat Red Elderberries!". We discussed Bittersweet Nightshade, identifiable by halberd-shaped leaves.



Scarlet Fairy Helmet Fungus

During a foray to see fungi, our leader emphasized the basic elements of identification: cap shape, and gill attachment, and we made a tentative identification of a Scarlet Fairy Helmet Fungus.

We turned up some chanterelle-type mushrooms. Our leader made an unusual find of Beech Drops growing in profusion in a large rough circle that encompassed several trees. Farther along, we saw Feather Moss and Ostrich Fern. A Milkweed Bug was captured, a Sulfur butterfly was sighted, a Ladybird Beetle egg case was noticed on a Burdock leaf, and Partridgeberry plants were found. Along the roadsides we saw Chicory, the root of which can be used to make a coffee-like drink. White Snakeroot was identified.

Calls of a Nuthatch and Chickadees captured our attention. Returning toward the parking area, we saw a Slate-coloured Junco fly across our path. We branched off toward our luncheon spot on a rocky promontory overlooking the St. Lawrence River floodplain, pausing to acknowledge the presence of Bristly Sarsaparilla growing on higher ground. On the way back to the farmhouse of our hostess, we admired a half-metre-long Garter Snake.

Arthur Nature Reserve Cleanup *Alison Zilstra*

On October 16th, the Kingston Teen Naturalists went to the Arthur Nature Reserve, a property owned by the Land Conservancy for Kingston, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington. The teen members on the trip were Adam, Adrian, and Alison, who were led by Anne Robertson and John Poland. It was a warm, sunny day which made the trip all the more enjoyable. Our job was to take down a small metal shed, disassemble a rotting picnic table, and

fill in a large hole in the ground. Those tasks were completed in about an hour, when we took a break for lunch.

We picked a perfect lunch spot by the lake, sheltered from the wind and in the sun, where all we could hear was the rustling of the leaves and the gentle lapping of the waves. During lunch, John found a live Mussel in the water. After we ate, we loaded the remains of the picnic table and the shed onto the trailer and went for a hike.

We succeeded in finding the porcupine den by the water and determined that, by the amount of scat, it may have housed a family of porcupines. (Fresh scat was present.) Anne accidentally got a porcupine quill stuck in her finger and explained that twisting the quill will allow it to come out.

We ventured out to a point of land and found an old rotting dock. Alison found the top half of a turtle shell, and it was determined that it came from a Map turtle. We found a large patch of *Lycopodium dendroideum* (a clubmoss) and looked at the nearby wetland. We climbed up to the top of a large cliff and looked out at the property and the lake. At the bottom of the hill we looked at a butternut tree that had bitternut nuts underneath it, which made us question whether it was a butternut tree or if there was just a bitternut tree nearby.

Once we got back to the cars and were packing up, John saw a Grey Ratsnake sunning itself on a log over the water. We did not hear many signs of wildlife other than a couple of chickadees and a

grouse. We drove to the edge of the property and locked the gate for the last time; the property is now closed off to cars. Our cleanup was very successful, and we all had a great time on that warm October day.

Geology Field Trip 24 October

Kurt Hennige

On this overcast and rainy day, 10 KFN members met the leader, Mabel Corlett, along the Moreland-Dixon Road northeast of Inverary. There are several outcrops along this road, and close examination of them helped us to decipher what they can tell us about the history of the Kingston area.

With the leader's help, at our first stop it wasn't difficult to see several distinct layers. From the top, we saw a thin soil cover (Pleistocene unconsolidated sediments) over flat-lying consolidated sediments of Ordovician age, about 500 million years old. These are mostly Limestone in composition, covering

shaley units and some conglomerate. Visible beneath were metamorphic rocks, tilted at a definite angle, products of the Grenville Orogeny (950 million years old). The leader explained that this event affected all North American continental rocks already in place in the area south-east of a line from the north shore of Lake Huron to the middle of the Labrador Atlantic Coast.

At one stop along the Sand Hill Road we viewed a large hill, which the leader explained is a kame, an ice-contact delta-like deposit. There were also many large rounded boulders and roughly-bedded finer sedimentary material, pointing to deposition of water-transported glacial debris. Unfortunately the rain increased and shortened the field trip. Mabel mentioned other easily accessible examples of unconformities on the Abbey Dawn Road near Highway 2, on the Joyceville Road north of the 401, and on Highway 15 at the road into Elgin.

Kingston Butterfly Summary for 2010

John Poland

While researching past butterfly records, I came across this in the Ontario Lepidoptera 2002 summary put out by the Toronto Entomologists' Association. Ross Layberry writes "I have to say that 2002 was absolutely the most dismal butterfly season that I have ever experienced. Thank goodness that it was not like that when I first started; who knows, I may have finished up, God forbid, by becoming a bird watcher!"

By contrast to 2002, this year was one of the best for butterfly sightings, and I managed to see 73 species within the 50km radius, a leap up from 63 species last year. The season started about three weeks early, and good sightings continued for most of the summer. Some species like the Red Admiral and Milbert's Tortoiseshell were present in very high numbers, especially compared to the previous few years.

Notable sightings included Hackberry Emperor, Tawny Crescent, Little Yellow and Common Buckeye. Painted Ladies, normally only seen once or twice per season, were observed on numerous occasions. Conversely, Hairstreaks were notable by their scarcity. Only three of the nine Hairstreaks on the KFN list were observed this year; in addition, one Juniper Hairstreak was seen at Menzel Park just outside our 50km area. No new butterflies were added to the 90 butterflies on the KFN list; although many rare butterflies from the U. S.

were seen in Southwestern Ontario, they didn't get much past Toronto.

One of the notable finds of the year was that of the colony of Chryxus Arctics near Morton, reported in the June 2010 issue of the Blue Bill. I recently heard from Dolf Harmsen, who told me that he had reported the Chryxus Arctic site in *Canadian Entomology page 1373-4, Volume 105, 1973*. I had better get on with my literature review – oh and, by the way, I still managed a bit of bird watching despite the good weather.

Reported Butterfly Sightings for 2010

First Date	Butterfly	No.	Location
17 March	Mourning Cloak	1	K & P Trail, Corduke's Road
18 March	Eastern Comma	1	K & P Trail, Corduke's Road
24 March	Milbert's Tortoiseshell	1	Kingston
5 April	Compton's Tortoiseshell	2	Burns Lane, Near Charleston Lk.
10 April	Cabbage White	1	Parrott's Bay
11 April	Spring Azure	4	K & P Trail, Yarker
14 April	Mustard White	10+	Frontenac Park
14 April	West Virginia White	5	Frontenac Park
14 April	Columbine Duskywing	1	Frontenac Park
20 April	Olympia Marble	1	2nd Depot Lakes Cons. Area
20 April	Clouded Sulphur	1	2nd Depot Lakes Cons. Area
20 April	Eastern Pine Elfin	8	2nd Depot Lakes Cons. Area
20 April	Hoary Elfin	1	2nd Depot Lakes Cons. Area
21 April	Henry's Elfin	2	Frontenac Park
23 April	Gray Hairstreak	1	2nd Depot Lakes Cons Area
23 April	Juvenal's Duskywing	2	2nd Depot Lakes Cons. Area

First Date	Butterfly	No.	Location
23 April	Chryxus Arctic	1	Rock Dunder, Morton
26 April	Eastern Tailed Blue	1	Newburgh
29 April	Black Swallowtail	4	Roblin
29 April	Cdn. Tiger Swallowtail	1	Cataraqui Trail, Opinicon Road
29 April	Silvery Blue	4	Cataraqui Trail, Opinicon Road
2 May	Red Admiral	5	Lemoine Point
3 May	Northern Crescent	1	Jones Falls
4 May	Com. Roadside Skipper	1	Odessa
5 May	American Lady	1	Cataraqui Trail, Opinicon Road
14 May	Dreamy Duskywing	1	Odessa
17 May	Common Ringlet	8	Newburg
18 May	Indian Skipper	1	Helen Quilliam Sanctuary
18 May	Hobomok Skipper	4	Helen Quilliam Sanctuary
19 May	European Skipper	1	Newburg
23 May	Tawny Crescent	1	Blue Mountain Road
24 May	Arctic Skipper	1	Burns Lane, near Charleston Lake
24 May	Tawny Edged Skipper	5	Burns Lane, near Charleston Lake
24 May	Giant Swallowtail	1	Prince Edward Point
24 May	Question Mark	1	Prince Edward Point
24 May	Monarch	1	Prince Edward Point
29 May	White Admiral	1	Roblin
31 May	Northern Cloudywing	10+	Frontenac Park
31 May	Little Wood Satyr	10+	Frontenac Park
31 May	Least Skipper	1	Tamworth
1 June	Silver Spotted Skipper	1	Rideau Trail, Elevator Bay
1 June	Crossline Skipper	1	Rideau Trail, Elevator Bay
2 June	Long Dash	4	Prince Edward Point

First Date	Butterfly	No.	Location
2 June	Viceroy	3	Prince Edward Point
3 June	Eyed Brown	1	Deseronto
4 June	Bronze Copper	1	Rideau Trail, Elevator Bay
4 June	Summer Azure	2	Rideau Trail, Elevator Bay
7 June	Little Glassywing	1	Roblin
11 June	Baltimore Checkerspot	5	Bioblitz, Morton
11 June	Harris Checkerspot	1	Bioblitz, Morton
11 June	Painted Lady	1	Bioblitz, Morton
13 June	Northern Pearly Eye	2	Bayview Bog
18 June	East. Tiger Swallowtail	2	Canoe Lake Road
20 June	Pecks Skipper	2	Parrott's Bay
21 June	Harvester	1	Frontenac Park
21 June	Northern Broken Dash	5	Frontenac Park
25 June	Great Spangled Fritillary	2	2nd Depot Lakes Cons. Area
25 June	Silver Bordered Fritillary	1	2nd Depot Lakes Cons. Area
27 June	Common Wood Nymph	1	Napanee Plain
5 July	Meadow Fritillary	3	Off Opinicon Road
5 July	Hickory Hairstreak	1	Off Opinicon Road
5 July	Delaware Skipper	1	Off Opinicon Road
6 July	Coral Hairstreak	1	Blue Mountain Road
7 July	Gray Comma	2	Prince Edward Point
7 July	Dun Skipper	2	Prince Edward Point
9 July	Hackberry Emperor	2	Forest Mills
14 July	Pearl Crescent	2	Frontenac Park
18 July	American Copper	1	Frontenac Park
19 July	Little Yellow	1	Near Frontenac Park
19 July	Appalachian Brown	1	Helen Quilliam Sanctuary

First Date	Butterfly	No.	Location
20 July	Aphrodite Fritillary	1	Off Opinicon Road
24 July	Broad Winged Skipper	5	Cataraqui Trail, Opinicon Road
24 July	Orange Sulphur	1	Cataraqui Trail, Opinicon Road
27 July	Common Buckeye	1	Prince Edward Point
17 August	Leonards Skipper	1	Bayview Bog

Contributors

D. Bree, K. Hennige, L. McCurdy, P. MacKenzie, J. Poland, B. Ripley, R. Ripley, B. Ryswyk, C. Seymour, M. Seymour



Little Yellow

Painted lady

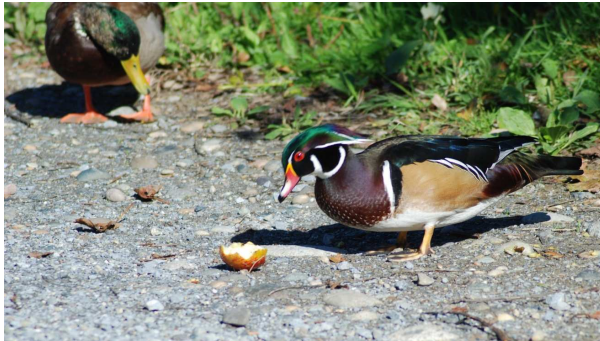


The Reifel Migratory Bird Sanctuary

Hugh Evans

The Reifel Migratory Bird Sanctuary is located in the Fraser River estuary south of Vancouver, BC. I had the opportunity to visit it a couple of times in September. The Reifel is probably most famous for the large flocks of Lesser Snow Goose that winter there. My visit was too early to see them, but there were a number of interesting birds.

The first thing you notice is the flocks of Mallards everywhere, in the ponds and on the paths. Many of them are very tame, they probably live there full-time and have learned that visitors will feed them. In among them were a few Wood Ducks that I am told breed there. One Wood Duck was so intent on eating an apple that I was able to get pretty close. Interestingly it was quite aggressive and was able to prevent the Mallards from getting at the apple.



The sanctuary encompasses a considerable area of agricultural fields, ponds protected from tidal water by dykes, and a large area of tidal marshes extending out to open water. Numerous paths through the ponds provide excellent viewing. Most of the ducks

seen were ones that are common here: Pintail, Green-winged Teal, American Wigeon, Gadwall, Coot and many Canada Geese, the latter on the farmlands rather than in the ponds.

The first day I was there, the highlight was the sight of a Peregrine Falcon devouring a duck. Unfortunately I did not have my camera, so missed a good opportunity. It was not clear what species the duck was, as not much remained of it after the Peregrine left. I had the camera on my second visit so was able to take a few pictures of Sandhill Cranes. They nest there, and I saw one family group among the dozen or so that day. The young one remained lying down as you see it while the parents were busy preening. It was nice to have good looks at cranes we see only occasionally here.



There were a number of shore birds including Greater Yellowlegs and Long-billed Dowitchers. The latter were there in large number, I would estimate

upwards of 1000, mostly in the shallows on the far side of the pond. There were a few feeding nearby that allowed their picture to be taken.



I am sure they are Long-billed Dowitchers as they are abundant and were on the list for the week.

I was fortunate to have beautiful sunny weather and greatly enjoyed my visit. Information about the Reifel Migratory Bird Sanctuary is available at www.reifelbirdsanctuary.com. I can recommend a visit if you are in Vancouver.

Odonate Sightings & Yearly List 2010

Kurt Hennige

This List includes records within the Kingston Checklist area and records from Charleston Lake & Menzel Provincial Parks. Seventy-eight species were recorded this Year. One new species was added to the Checklist when 1 Unicorn Clubtail was found by David Bree on June 11 along the Salmon River south of Forest Mills. Probably the same Individual was seen by KFN members on June 27 during a field trip. Other provincially rare species reported this year were: Amber-winged Spreadwing, Swamp Darner, Harlequin Darner, Cyrano Darner, Lilypad Clubtail, Horned Clubtail, and Ebony Boghaunter.

Most years, the Common Green Darner is the first dragonfly we see in Kingston. These are mostly adults from the migratory population, which arrive from the southern states in spring (mid-April in Kingston) and lay eggs soon

after mating. The larvae develop over the summer and adults are moving south by September or October. Large numbers (5000-8000) were seen at Prince Edward Point this September and October. With a very cold spring in the southern states, and since 10 other species of Dragonflies emerged here before a Common Green Darner was seen, it's possible that it was from the resident population. In this type, adults emerge in mid-May or June from larvae that overwintered under water (most odonates do). These adults breed, lay eggs, and the larvae overwinter in waters around Kingston. It appears both populations occur in Kingston.

Contributors:

D. Bree, Mark Conboy, Tyler Goff, K. Hennige, V. P. Mackenzie, Chris Robinson, John Poland, Elaine Farragher, C. & M. Seymour

1 st sighting	Latin Name	Species	Location
20 April	<i>Leucorrhinia hudsonica</i>	Hudsonian Whiteface	3rd Depot L. Rd.
23 April	<i>Tetragoneuria canis</i>	Beaverpond Baskettail	3rd Depot L. Rd. & Rock Dunder
23 April	<i>Cordulia shurtleffi</i>	American Emerald	3rd Depot L. Rd. & Rock Dunder
26 April	<i>Epitheca spinigera</i>	Spiny Baskettail	Rock Dunder
03 May	<i>Leucorrhinia intacta</i>	Dot-tailed Whiteface	Rock Dunder
03 May	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>	Four-spotted Skimmer	Rock Dunder
03 May	<i>Enallagma boreale</i>	Boreal Bluet	Rock Dunder
03 May	<i>Ischnura verticalis</i>	Eastern Forktail	Rock Dunder
05 May	<i>Basiaeschna janata</i>	Springtime Darner	Cat.Tr. E. Mcgilvary Rd.
05 May	<i>Chromagrion conditum</i>	Aurora Damsel	Cat. Tr. E.Mcgilvary Rd.
05 May	<i>Anax junius</i>	Common Green Darner	Cat.Tr. E. Mcgilvary Rd.
11 May	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>	Northern Bluet	3 rd Depot L. Rd
15 May	<i>Tetragoneuria cynosura</i>	Common Baskettail	Frontenac Park
15 May	<i>Ladona julia</i>	Chalk-fronted Corporal	Frontenac Park
15 May	<i>Gomphus spicatus</i>	Dusky Clubtail	Frontenac Park
17 May	<i>Leucorrhinia proxima</i>	Belted Whiteface	Marble Rock
18 May	<i>Nehalennia irene</i>	Sedge Sprite	KFN H Q Sanctuary
18 May	<i>Calopteryx maculata</i>	Ebony Jewelwing	KFN H Q Sanctuary
18 May	<i>Libellula luctuosa</i>	Widow Skimmer	Roblin Road
26 May	<i>Ischnura posita</i>	Fragile Forktail	Menzel
26 May	<i>Dorocordulia libera</i>	Racket-tailed Emerald	Menzel
26 May	<i>Plathemis lydia</i>	Common Whitetail	Menzel
26 May	<i>Libellula incesta</i>	Slaty Skimmer	Menzel
29 May	<i>Gomphaeschna furcillata</i>	Harlequin Darner	Menzel
29 May	<i>Williamsonia fletcheri</i>	Ebony Boghaunter	Menzel
29 May	<i>Libellula pulchella</i>	Twelve-spotted Skimmer	Menzel
29 May	<i>Epitheca princeps</i>	Prince Baskettail	Mud Lake Road
29 May	<i>Enallagma civile</i>	Familiar Bluet	Collins Cr. Kingston
29 May	<i>Plathemis lydia</i>	Common Whitetail	Collins Cr. Kingston
30 May	<i>Enallagma aspersum</i>	Azure Bluet	RideauTr.above King St.
30 May	<i>Argia moesta</i>	Powdered Dancer	Millhaven Cr. Odessa
31 May	<i>Celithemis elisa</i>	Calico Pennant	Menzel
31 May	<i>Gomphus exilis</i>	Lancet Clubtail	Menzel
31 May	<i>Enallagma hageni</i>	Hagen's Bluet	Menzel
31 May	<i>Calopteryx aquabilis</i>	River Jewelwing	Salmon R. Sheffield Br.
31 May	<i>Dromogomphus spinosus</i>	Black-shldrd Spinyleg	Salmon R. Sheffield Br.
31 May	<i>Macromia illinoiensis</i>	Swift River Cruiser	Salmon R. Sheffield Br.

1 st Sighting	Latin Name	Species	Location
2 June	<i>Lestes dryas</i>	Emerald Spreadwing	Prince Edward Point
2 June	<i>Epiaeschna heros</i>	Swamp Darner	Prince Edward Point
8 June	<i>Enallagma ebrium</i>	Marsh Bluet	Blue Mountain Road
8 June	<i>Leucorrhinia frigida</i>	Frosted Whiteface	Blue Mountain Road
10 June	<i>Enallagma antennatum</i>	Rainbow Bluet	Salmon R. Forest Mills W of Waterfall
10 June	<i>Lestes vigilax</i>	Swamp Spreadwing.	Salmon R. Forest Mills
10 June	<i>Nasiaeschna pentacantha</i>	Cyrano Darner	Charleston L. PP Visitor Center
11 June	<i>Arigomphus furcifer</i>	Lilypad Clubtail	Salmon R. Forest Mills
11 June	<i>Arigomphus villosipes.</i>	Unicorn Clubtail	Salmon R. Forest Mills
11 June	<i>Pachydiplax longipennis</i>	Blue Dasher	Morton-KFN Bioblitz
13 June	<i>Erythemis simplicicollis</i>	Common Pondhawk	Salmon R. Forest Mills
13 June	<i>Lestes rectangularis</i>	Slender Spreadwing	Salmon R. Forest Mills
15 June	<i>Hagenius brevistylus</i>	Dragonhunter	QUBS
15 June	<i>Sympetrum obtrusum</i>	White-face Meadowhwk	QUBS
15 June	<i>Aeshna canadensis</i>	Canada Darner	QUBS
17 June	<i>Stylogomphus albistylus</i>	Eastern Least Clubtail	Salmon R. Forest Mills
?? June	<i>Lestes eurinus</i>	Amber-winged Spreadwing	Beaver Marsh (off Opinicon Road)
?? June	<i>Lestes unguiculatus</i>	Lyre-tipped Spreadwing	QUBS-Rock L. Rd
?? June	<i>Lestes congener</i>	Spotted Spreadwing	QUBS-Post Off. Gate Rd
18 June	<i>Arigomphus cornutus</i>	Horned Clubtail	Charleston Lake PP
18 June	<i>Argia fumipennis violacea</i>	Violet Dancer	Hambly Lake Verona
18 June	<i>Enallagma vesperum</i>	Vesper Bluet	Hambly Lake Verona
18 June	<i>Enallagma signatum</i>	Orengé Bluet	Hambly Lake Verona
18 June	<i>Enallagma geminatum</i>	Skimming Bluet	Hambly Lake Verona
18 June	<i>Celithemis eponina</i>	Halloween Pennant	Hambly Lake Verona
25 June	<i>Lestes forcipatus</i>	Sweetflag Spreadwing	QUBS-Barb's Marsh
27 June	<i>Lestes disjunctus</i>	Northern Spreadwing	Forest Mills
27 June	<i>Coenagrion resolutum</i>	Taiga Bluet	Forest Mills
5 July	<i>Nehalennia gracillis</i>	Sphagnum Sprite	KFN H Q Sanctuary
13 July	<i>Sympetrum semicinatum</i>	Band-wingd Meadowhwk	2nd Depot L.
14 July	<i>Pantala flavescens</i>	Wandering Glider	Collins Cr. above Taylor Kidd Blvd
20 July	<i>Enallagma carunculatum</i>	Tule Bluet	Kingston (L. Ontario)
23 July	<i>Somatochlora walshi</i>	Brush-tipped Emerald	Menzel Nat. Reserve
23 July	<i>Sympetrum internum</i>	Cherry-faced Mdwhwk	Menzel Nat. Reserve

1 st Sighting	Latin Name	Species	Location
25 July	<i>Aeshna tuberculifera</i>	Black-tipped Darner	QUBS-Telephone Bay
25 July	<i>Aeshna constricta</i>	Lance-tipped Darner	Kingston
7 August	<i>Perithemis tenera</i>	Eastern Amberwing	Cat Tr. E. Mcgilvary Rd.
12 August	<i>Sympetrum vicinum</i>	Autumn Meadowhawk	Menzel
12 August	<i>Enallagma exsulans</i>	Stream Bluet	Salmon River
13 August	<i>Tramea lacerata</i>	Black Saddlebags	Amhrstvw Swge Lagn
15 August	<i>Aeshna umbrosa</i>	Shadow Darner	Burns Lane SW shore Charleston L.

Ebony Boghaunter Menzel May 29



Unicorn Clubtail Forest Mills June 12



What's in a Name Might Surprise You

Terry Sprague

I rarely worry about West Nile Virus, deer ticks, or the price of gas, but I do spend considerable time wondering why "pork and beans" are so-named. I have yet to find a piece of pork in a can of pork and beans, but I always find a hunk of fat. The product should be renamed, "Fat and Beans."

As a field naturalist, I also wonder about the naming of some of our species of wildlife. I mean, why is a fisher so-named? They don't even like fish that well - just cats and rabbits. And the star-nosed mole: if the word "star" meant anything at all, the snout would have five protuberances, and not 22.

Perhaps the best examples of ill-conceived names can be found in birds. Topping the list would be the red-bellied woodpecker, named for its least obvious field mark. Even in ideal light conditions, the pinkish tinge which goes under the guise of colour can rarely be seen, and Sibley in his guide even agrees. Peterson doesn't even mention the red, or lack of it, in his field guide.

Worm-eating warblers rarely, if ever, eat worms. They search for insects behind the bark of trees, or picking through dead leaves on the forest floor. The ruby-crowned kinglet doesn't have a crown - it is a crest, but good luck finding it. The crest is hidden by an overlay of olive-coloured feathers and rises for a split second, if the bird is displaying. Purple finches aren't really

purple, neither are purple sandpipers, and tree sparrows don't nest in trees.



Cape May Warbler photo by Adam Penson

And what's with Tennessee, Cape May, Nashville and Connecticut warblers and Philadelphia vireos? We see them here all the time, in spring, often in large numbers. All four species couldn't be less interested in their namesake, except to pass through it on their way from the tropics to breeding grounds in northern Ontario. You can blame it on early ornithologists who named these birds where they found them as new species.

We won't even get into whimbrels, willets, guillemots, ferruginous hawks, phainopeplas, jaegers, or phalaropes, or how to roll their names off your tongues with the ease of an auctioneer. Do you know what a green violet-ear is? Turns out, it is a hummingbird, and we can only assume that an overzealous ornithologist got really personal when choosing a name for this bird.

One fellow, riding the train to Moosonee some years ago, was baffled when a group of birders shouted that they had

just spotted a wheatear, a species of thrush somewhat rare for that area. As birders scurried and elbowed their way past seated passengers for a better view, one bewildered passenger was overheard whispering to the fellow seated next to him, that he failed to understand what all the excitement was about, as many people, including him, owned a weedeater!

The naming of birds is far from stable, as more scientific knowledge comes to light. Names do change from time to time. For the most part, names have been standardized in the vernacular languages, or what we call "common names". However, common names, especially English ones, can show some variation, depending on where they occur, since English is spoken in so many different countries. Even among local birders, names can change.



Yellow-rumped Warbler Photo by Adam Penson

Bird banders refer to yellow-rumped warblers as myrtle warblers to differentiate from the western counterpart, the Audubon's warbler, which technically, is a sub-species of the yellow-rumped warbler. Similarly with the dark-eyed junco which banders

catalogue as slate-coloured juncos. Willow and alder flycatchers are easy enough to separate in the spring by their song, but when silent in the fall, they are impossible to separate, even by the trained eyes of bird banders. They become Traill's flycatchers, the name they had before the Traill's was separated into two distinct species by the American Ornithologists Union.

That brings us to "bird speak," which is another can of worms. Birders have their own lingo when they are out birding as a group. Mourning doves and rock doves become modo's and rodo's (from bird banding codes). We have yellow-rumps, merggies (mergansers), sharpies (sharp-shinned hawks), butterbutts (yellow-rumped warblers) and TV's for turkey vultures. Let us not forget the timberdoodles and thunderpumpers. Duck hunters know their ducks by such names as greenheads, bluebills, sawbills, butterballs, whistlers, baldpates, sprigs and spoonbills. My favourite has got to be the bearded mountaineer which is actually a Peruvian hummingbird species. And that's its correct given name!

And you thought birding was just knowing a few pretty faces in the trees!

For more information on today's topic, please e-mail tsprague@kos.net or phone 613-476-5072. Greater Napanee residents can call 613-354-3312 and your call will be directed automatically to my home office. For general information on nature in the Quinte area, check out www.naturestuff.net

Autumn Season 1 August 2010 – 30 November 2010

Ron D. Weir

Migrant passage unfolded more or less as normal with the usual night flights with N-NW-W winds, coincident with raptor flights through Prince Edward Point. The wader flight through the Kingston area was poorer than usual, possibly a consequence of higher than normal water levels, reducing shoreline feeding areas. The Saw-whet Owl passage was also weaker than usual. Some boreal forest species appeared beginning in October, including Gray Jay, Boreal Chickadee, White-winged Crossbill and Evening Grosbeak.

Rarities during the period include Pacific Loon, Cattle Egret, Glossy Ibis, Ruff, Hudsonian Godwit, Vermilion Flycatcher (1st for Kingston), White-eyed Vireo, Gray Jay, Boreal Chickadee, Hooded Warbler, Lark Sparrow, Nelson's Sparrow, Dickcissel, Brewer's Blackbird.

Latest Ever Departures

Yellow Warbler: 06Nov (1) Kingston, P. Martin (was 05Nov89)

Species Accounts

Red-throated Loon: 21Oct (1) Amherst I., VPM; 27Oct (1) PEPT, AKR.

Pacific Loon: 7Nov (1) PEPT, KFN.

Common Loon: peaks 26Sep (40), 7Nov (143) PEPT, KFN

Horned Grebe: peaks 19Oct (50), 7Nov (192) PEPT, KFN.

Red-necked Grebe: peak 7Nov (24) PEPT, KFN.

Great Egret: 12Sep (1), Sydenham, D. Kristensen, 18Sep (1) Bath, C. Grooms.

Cattle Egret: 23Oct to 10Nov (6 in all) Kingston area, KFN.

Glossy Ibis: 23Aug (1 ad) PEPT, D. Okines, 25Aug (1) Amherst I., KFN (probably the same bird).

Turkey Vulture: peaks 6Oct (350), 7Oct (700) PEPT, D. Okines, 17Oct (150) PEPT, B. Ripley.

Snow Goose: 16Oct to 10Nov (10) Kingston area, KFN.

Brant: 9-26Oct (470) Kingston, KFN.

Mute Swan: 7Nov (45) Kingston area, KFN (record high tally).

Tundra Swan: 3Oct (150) on, 7Nov (563) Kingston area, KFN.

American/Eurasian Wigeon hybrid: 3-7Nov (1) Kingston, B. Ripley *et al.*

Redhead: peak 4Nov (8,000) Wolfe I., KFN.

Greater Scaup: peaks 13Oct (5,000) Wolfe I., 7Nov (10,000) PEPT, KFN.

Ruddy Duck: 21Oct to 30Nov Kingston, KFN.

Sandhill Crane: 16Oct to 20Nov (up to 30 birds at once) Kingston, KFN.

Osprey: 2 or 3 birds lingering to 20Nov Kingston, KFN.

Bald Eagle: peak 13Sep (13) migrating, PEPT, D. Okines.

N. Goshawk: 28Aug to 30Nov (12+, low numbers) Kingston area, KFN.

Rough-legged Hawk: 4Nov onwards.

Golden Eagle: 29Oct (1), 7Nov (5) PEPT, KFN and 21Nov (1) Frontenac PP, M. Conboy.

Merlin: 4Aug to 7Nov (42 in all), Kingston area, KFN.

Peregrine Falcon: 23Sep to 30Nov Kingston, KFN.

Black-bellied Plover: 11Aug to 7Nov (73 in all) Kingston, KFN.

American Golden Plover: none.

Whimbrel: 25Aug (3) 11Sep (5) Amherst I., KFN.

Hudsonian Godwit: 30Oct (1) Amherst I., VPM, 10-12Oct (2) Amherst I., AKR, B. Young.

Red Knot: 1Sep (1), 5Sep (1) Amherst I., KFN.

White-rumped Sandpiper: 17Sep to 21Oct (13 in all) Kingston, KFN.

Baird's Sandpiper: 24Aug to 1Oct (11 in all) Kingston, KFN.

Pectoral Sandpiper: 1Sep to 7Nov (32 in all) Kingston, KFN.

Stilt Sandpiper: 24Aug to 26Sep (11 in all) Kingston, KFN.

Ruff: 24Aug (1) Odessa, AKR, JHE.

Short-billed Dowitcher: 8Aug to 17Sep (8 in all) Kingston, KFN, weak flight.

Long-billed Dowitcher: none.

Red-necked Phalarope: 8Aug (1) Amherst I., KFN.

Little Gull: 26Sep to 8Oct (3) Amherstview Sewage Lagoons, KFN.

White-winged Dove: 13Sep (1) PEPT, B. Ripley.

Barred Owl: 31Aug to 30Nov (22+), Kingston, KFN, high numbers out of the forest.

Long-eared Owl: 24Sep to 14Nov (17 birds) Kingston, KFN.

Short-eared Owl: 19Oct to 30Nov (76+) Kingston area, KFN.

Saw-whet Owl: peaks 10Oct (155), 15-21Oct (310) PEPT, D. Okines.

Common Nighthawk: peaks 25Aug (63) PEPT, migrants 11Aug to 5Sep (122+) Kingston, KFN.

Red-bellied Woodpecker: 11Sep to 30Nov (17+) Kingston, KFN.

Olive-sided Flycatcher: 7Aug (1) Elginburg, E. Batalla, 24Aug (2) PEPT, D. Okines.

Vermilion Flycatcher: 13Oct (1 male) Wolfe I., KFN, photo. (First for Kingston).



Vermilion Flycatcher J. McMahon

White-eyed Vireo: 31Aug (1) Bedford Mills, L Nuttall *et al.*

Gray Jay: 31Oct (1) Bellrock, P. & D. Spaar, 6Nov (1) Mallorytown, K. Robinson, 7Nov (1) Kingston, KFN, first since 2006.

Black-capped Chickadee: moderate irruption through PEPT, peaks 19Oct (130), 31Oct (600), 1Nov (400) KFN.

Boreal Chickadee: 17-19Oct (1) Opinicon, M. Conboy.

Tufted Titmouse: 10Oct (1) Westport, R. Anderson, 16-30Nov (1) Kingston, KFN.

Red-breasted Nuthatch: 23Aug to 30Nov (106+) Kingston, moderate flight but some birds remain in the area.

Carolina Wren: 8Aug (1) Kingston, H. Evans, 22-24Aug (1) Opinicon, M. Conboy.

Golden-crowned Kinglet: peaks 26Sep (600), 2Oct (400), 6Oct (500), 10Oct (250) PEPT, D. Okines.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet: peaks 26Sep (110), 2Oct (100), 6Oct (200) PEPT, D. Okines.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: last sightings 2Oct (1), 8Oct (1) PEPT, D. Okines.

Gray-cheeked Thrush: night flights 9/10Sep (200 per hr x 5 hrs = 1,000), 19/20Sep (360 per hr x 6 hrs = 2,160), 20/21Sep (300 per hr x 6 hrs = 1,800), 30Sep/01Oct (360 per hr x 6 hrs = 2,160) Kingston, RDW.

Swainson's Thrush: night flights 9/10Sep (3600 per hr x 5 hrs = 18,000), 10/11Sep (750 per hr x 6 hrs = 4,500), 19/20Sep (1500 per hr x 6 hrs = 9,000), 20/21Sep (1200 per hr x 6 hrs = 7,200), 30Sep/01Oct (1500 per hr x 6 hrs = 9,000) Kingston, RDW.

Bohemian Waxwing: 22Oct on, largest group 21Nov (50) Frontenac PP, M. Conboy.

Orange-crowned Warbler: 21Sep to 21Oct (4 in all) PEPT, D. Okines.

Yellow Warbler: 6Nov (1) Kingston, P. Martin (latest ever).

Weir, K.P. Edwards, Kingston Field Naturalists 3+

Connecticut Warbler: 26Aug (1) Camden East, PJG, 3Sep (1) PEPT, KFN.

Hooded Warbler: 11Sep (1) PEPT, JHE, RDW.

Lark Sparrow: 2Oct (1) PEPT, JHE, RDW.

Nelson's Sparrow: 1Oct (1) Amherst I., VPM.

Fox Sparrow: 2Oct to 7Nov, Kingston, KFN, strong passage.

Dickcissel: 18Oct (1) PEPT, D. Okines, 11th autumn record during 62 years since 1948.

Rusty Blackbird: peaks 1Oct (180), 2Oct (175), 18Oct (110) PEPT, D. Okines.

Brewer's Blackbird: 15Oct (1 male) Opinicon, M. Conboy.

Purple Finch: present throughout the period in small numbers.

White-winged Crossbill: 7Nov (2) PEPT, KFE, RDW, only sightings.

Pine Siskin: 2Oct on, moderate flight, birds still present.

Evening Grosbeak: 30Oct on in small numbers

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