

Shorebirds - Terns: Good concentrations of shorebirds were found at several sites this year, including Horseshoe Lake, Carlyle Lake, and several Chicago areas. By far the most productive area, however, was Chautauqua National Wildlife Refuge, where thousands of shorebirds showed up when the water reached its optimum level. Highlights at Chautauqua included peak numbers of 60 Black-bellied Plovers, thousands of the common shorebirds, good numbers of American Avocets, both godwits, **450** Long-billed Dowitchers, all three Phalaropes, and a **SHARP-TAILED SAND-PIPER** (pending IORC review). Birders at Horseshoe Lake searching for ibises found 3 Piping Plovers--a remarkable find for southern Illinois. Lakefront birders found several Whimbrels this fall. Stealing the thunder from the shorebirds at Chautauqua were the **LONG-TAILED JAEGER** (2nd state record) and Parasitic Jaeger. The Parasitic Jaeger, while less cooperative, also visited the dike and allowed close views. Several Laughing Gulls were found this fall, with a peak of 3 at Carlyle Lake on 23 September. The only reported **CALIFORNIA GULL** was from Batavia. There were a number of Sabine's Gulls reported this fall, including a peak of 5 at Carlyle Lake on 23 September, an adult there on 12 October, and at least 3 (including one adult) at the Mel Price Lock & Dam in Alton. A few winter gulls had arrived by the end of the fall season.

Doves - Woodpeckers: Eurasian Collared-Doves continue their inexorable march into Illinois, including a maximum count of **11** at Carlyle Lake. Outside of their southern Illinois stronghold, **Barn Owls** were found in Chicago's Lincoln Park and at Illinois Beach State Park this fall. A very early Snowy Owl showed up at Lincoln Park on 27 October and delighted numerous birders throughout the rest of fall. Chimney Swifts had a good migration with a peak of **4,000** in

Rockford on 20 September **RUFIOUS/Selasphorus Hummingbirds** are proving to be near-regular migrants. *Selasphorus* Hummingbirds documented as Rufous (pending IORC review) were found at East Alton and Springfield this fall. The **RED-COCKADED WOODPECKER** (see page 42) was by far the best bird of the fall.

Passerines: The passerine migration was fairly normal this year. Among the good finds were a **Scissor-tailed Flycatcher** at Carlyle Lake and a **Spotted Towhee** in Grundy County. A few good high counts were obtained including a whopping **100,000** Tree Swallows at Carlyle Lake; **2,834** (heard and seen) Swainson's Thrushes at Jackson Park, Chicago, on 12 September; and 142 Hermit Thrushes at Grant Park, Chicago, on 12 October. There were some spectacular sparrow fallouts this season, including one along the Chicago lakefront on 15-16 October that produced a total of 17 species at Montrose Harbor's Magic Hedge, and downstate flights on 21 October and 4 November. Smith's Longspurs, usually a spring specialty in downstate Illinois, were found in fairly good numbers (for fall) in McDonough County. Perhaps other western Illinois locations should be checked for this species in the fall. The only winter finches reported in numbers were Red Crossbills and Pine Siskins. While the Red Crossbills settled into favored locations, most of the siskins seemed to be transient and had become scarce by the end of the period. Finally, at least two species of passerines not currently accepted on the Illinois list--Cassin's Vireo and Boat-tailed Grackle--are pending IORC review, while a couple of additional extraordinary passerines are omitted here entirely for lack of documentation.

A special thanks is extended to all contributors to this report, who are listed below in full and by initials following each observation. Observer citations are withheld for records

As a printing aid, the following abbreviations have been used throughout this report:

EA = Earliest arrival(s)	ad. = adult	ph. = photographed	FWA = Fish & Wildlife Area
MC = Maximum Count(s)	imm. = immature	IORC = Illinois Ornithological	L = Lake
LD = Latest Departure(s)	* = documented record	Records Committee	NWR = National Wildlife Refuge
	** = specimen record	Co(s) = County (Counties)	P = Park
	m.ob. = many observers	FP = Forest Preserve	SP = State Park
Carl.L = Carlyle L (Clinton, Fayette & Bond Cos)	Linc.P = Chicago's Lincoln P (Cook Co)		
CBG = Chicago Botanic Garden (Glencoe, Cook Co)	LShel = L Shelbyville (Moultrie and Shelby Cos)		
Chau = Chautauqua NWR (Mason Co)	LSNucPlnt = La Salle Co Nuclear Plant (La Salle Co)		
Chi = Chicago (excluding lakefront areas under JP, GrantP, Linc.P) (Cook Co)	MTwain = Mark Twain NWR (Calhoun Co)		
Clin.L = Clinton L (DeWitt Co)	Palos = Palos area Forest Preserves (sw. Cook Co)		
Evanston = Evanston (Cook Co)	PrRdg = Prairie Ridge State Natural Area (Jasper & Marion Cos)		
Fermi = Fermilab at Batavia (Du Page Co)	Rend L = Rend L (Franklin & Jefferson Cos)		
GrantP = Chicago's Grant P and vicinity (south to McCormick Place) (Cook Co)	SandRdg = Sand Ridge State Forest (Mason Co)		
GrtLakes = Great Lakes Naval Training Center (Lake Co)	Shab.L = Shabbona L State Recreation Area (De Kalb Co)		
HL = Horseshoe L (Madison Co)	Spfld = Springfield (Sangamon Co)		
IBSP = Illinois Beach SP (Lake Co)	UCCA = Union County Conservation Area (Union Co)		
JP = Chicago's Jackson P & vicinity (Cook Co)	Urbana = Urbana (Champaign Co)		
LCal = L Calumet & vicinity (Cook Co)	Wauk = Waukegan (Lake Co)		
	Wilmette = Wilmette (Cook Co)		

A number in parentheses () indicates the number of birds observed at a particular location or on a particular date. No number signifies single birds.

The 1996 DeLorme Illinois Atlas & Gazetteer has been used as the primary source for citation forms of place names.