

after the attack on September 11. All of the regular shorebirds were found this fall, although, disturbingly, only a single Piping Plover was reported. Wilson's Phalaropes were scarce this fall, but Red-necked Phalaropes made up for it with several even showing up in northeastern Illinois, where they are traditionally scarce. The identity of phalaropes seen far out on lakes continues to cause confusion, even among the most experienced birders. One found on the IOS field trip to Carlyle Lake proved to be a Red-necked Phalarope when closely examined from boats. An undocumented phalarope from that lake was reported as a Red Phalarope. The few jaegers reported included a Long-tailed Jaeger from Carlyle Lake and two not identified to species. None were reported from Lake Michigan, although some observers may not have reported them if they could not identify them to species, or may have concentrated their efforts at Indiana's jaeger hotspots. A few winter gulls showed up, but without real winter weather, there was not a big push. Two Little Gulls, a California Gull, 5 Sabine's Gulls, and a Black-legged Kittiwake were all found.

Doves - Woodpeckers: **Eurasian Collared-Doves** were reported in now-normal numbers in southern Illinois. Black-billed Cuckoos appeared to be not as scarce as in the past few years, though still not very common. Chimney Swifts lingered late and in large numbers, including 150 seen in Urbana 24 October. Unlike past years, no unusual hummingbirds were reported.

Passerines: Passerine migration was spotty. There were very good numbers of migrants in some areas but not in others. Scissor-tailed Flycatchers were reported from two locations and Western Kingbirds from three locations (including their breeding grounds in East St. Louis). Two Northern Shrikes were found in November. Both kinglets had good migrations, with an outstanding but brief migration in east-central Illinois for Golden-crowned Kinglets. East-central Illinois had one of its best movements of thrushes, yet they were

very scarce in southwestern Illinois. Warbler migration was mixed, although Magnolia Warblers, Yellow-rumped Warblers, and American Redstarts appeared in much above normal numbers, especially in the eastern half of the state. The always desired Black-throated Blue Warbler was found consistently, and was more prevalent than usual downstate. Sparrows appeared in excellent numbers, although no observers were able to report single-day varieties comparable with last year. A number of Harris's Sparrows were found this fall. The only Smith's Longspur report was from Prairie Ridge State Natural Area. The mild weather produced some late records, including a late flock of 6 Scarlet Tanagers 14 October in Urbana and a very late Chestnut-sided Warbler 24 October in Du Page County and Red-eyed Vireo (4 November) in Chicago.

Irruptive Species: The first irruptive species encountered by most observers was Red-breasted Nuthatch. The first encounter was in Chicago's Jackson Park 24 August and there were excellent numbers throughout the state by mid-October. Purple Finches, not normally thought of as an irruptive species, appeared in very good numbers this fall, especially in east-central Illinois. Most of the regular "winter" finches were found, including a few Evening Grosbeaks, which have become increasingly hard to find in recent years. However, only Red Crossbills and Pine Siskins were widespread among the irruptive finches.

A special thanks is extended to all contributors to this report, who are listed here in full and by initials following each observation (observers are sequenced here by citation forms of initials): Cindy Alberico, Douglas Anderson, Mary Auer, Charlene Anchor (CA), Frank Bennett, H. David Bohlen, Joan Bruchman, Nancy Bent, Richard Biss, Steve Bailey, Vic Berardi, Richard & Sigurd Bjorklund (R&SBj), David Currie, Jeff Chapman, Karin Cassel, Melinda Born-Chapman, Paul Clyne, Robert Chapel, Scott Carpenter, Donald R. Dann, Danny Diaz,

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

EA = Earliest arrival(s)	ad. = adult(s)	Co(s) = County (Counties)	IORCS = Eighth Report of the IORC (published in this issue)
MC = Maximum Count(s)	imm. = immature(s)	CA = Conservation Area	L = Lake
LD = Latest Departure(s)	* = documented record	FP = Forest Preserve	NWR = National Wildlife Refuge
	** = specimen record	IORC = Illinois Ornithological Records Committee	SP = State Park
	m.ob. = many observers		
Arcola = Arcola (Douglas Co)		JP = Chicago's Jackson Park and vicinity (Cook Co)	
Carl.L = Carlyle L (Clinton, Fayette and Bond Cos)		LCal = Lake Calumet and vicinity (Cook Co)	
Champn = Champaign (Champaign Co)		Linc.P = Lincoln P (Chicago, Cook Co)	
Chau = Chautauqua National Wildlife Refuge (Mason Co)		LShel = Lake Shelbyville (Moultrie and Shelby Cos)	
Chi = Chicago (excluding lakefront areas under Linc.P, GrantP, JP)		M.Arb = Morton Arboretum (Du Page Co)	
Clin.L = Clinton Lake (DeWitt Co)		Palos = Palos area Forest Preserves, including Little Red School House Nature Center, Saganashkee Slough, etc. (sw. Cook Co)	
ESTL = East St. Louis, Sauget and vicinity (St. Clair Co)		PrRdg = Prairie Ridge State Natural Area (Jasper Co)	
Fishhk = Fishhook Wildlife Management Area (Moultrie Co)		Rend L = Rend Lake (Franklin and Jefferson Cos)	
GrantP = Chicago's Grant Park and vicinity (south to McCormick Place) (Cook Co)		Rockford = Rockford (Winnebago Co)	
GrtLakes = Great Lakes Naval Training Center (Lake Co)		Spfld = Springfield (Sangamon Co)	
Hennepin L = Hennepin Lake Restoration Area (Putnam Co)		Urbana = Urbana (Champaign Co)	
HL = Horseshoe Lake (Madison Co)		Wauk = Waukegan (Lake Co)	
IBSP = Illinois Beach State Park (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. Headings for species requiring IORC review appear in **CAPITALIZED, UNDERLINED, AND BOLDFACED** fonts. Noteworthy dates and sites of occurrence and remarkably high counts for the state as a whole or for particular regions of the state are **underlined** and **boldfaced**, and some further editorial remarks are **boldfaced**.

The 1996 DeLorme Illinois *Atlas & Gazetteer* has been used as a standard for spelling of most place names.