In This Spring's Migration (1878)

In the Hudson Highlands

In a paper read by one member of the American Society for the Amelioration of the Animal and Vegetable Life of the Fossil World, the author has given the careful account of the avi-fauna of the South Hudson, profusely illustrated with sketches on "one of the most remarkable features of winter, as regards mildness and freedom from snow and cold, ever experienced in this latitude." In conclusion, the author remarks, after alluding still farther to the unusual mildness of the winter: "Should the conditions now suffer an eclipse after the expression of confidence, so to speak, manifested to their animal and vegetable life, the effect would probably be disastrous, but on the other hand, of the rapidly advancing season experienced more retardation, one of the earliest openings on record will be the result." We now know how prophetic was this last remark. We have indeed experienced a remarkably early season, and all ornithologists have doubtless observed more or less of its effects upon early Northern migration of Birds. As this has been the universal experience, I will not go into the details of the migration as a whole, but will dwell upon some of its most notable effects upon the birds of this region, and
noticis some of the rarer, or peculiar forms which have visited us during the Spring; and
mentioning the dates of arrival of a number
of species:

Hirundo (Hirundo migratoria), - found a nest
containing four eggs April 27th.
"Sturnus pallasi" - first seen April 15th; scarce,
and irregular
"Sturnus carolinus" - arrived April 30th. Found
a nest, in company with Mr. Atorn, which contained one egg May 11th. Several
empty nests were found the same day.
"Hirundo fulica" - arrived April 27th.
"Tremovalis carolinus" - arrived April 27th. Found
two nests, one of which contained two, and the
other four eggs May 15th.
"Proglodytes cedron" - arrived April 30th.
"Icterus vulpinus" - arrived May 4th.
"Pica hudsonia" - first seen April 26th.
"Passer americanus" - Mr. Atorn shot the first
specimen April 27th., at Highground Falls.
"Helminthora humeralis" - arrived May 11th.
when Atorn shot the first specimen in Putnam
County, where we saw survival of them. After
that they were abundant.

Helminthophaga chryscephala. This species was
first shot by Mr. Atorn May 10th, near
this residence, at Pawling. Uniting the same
swamp to which later in the day others
were seen. On the following day I captured
another specimen, and afterwards found
them at Highland Falls. They were last
seen on the 25th of May, where they were
potentially breeding. Mr. Molson shot a
beautiful specimen. I have found this
species less abundant even than the prairie
where most I have taken. I have not
seen Chrysoptera before since May 12th, 1874
than a single Helminthoptera hufnagelii.
Only one adult seen this spring, a male
shot near the large stream, at Hamer, where
Chrysoptera was first seen. The species is
generally very abundant in the orchard.
Dendroica castanea was first seen May 9th.
irrata
cerulea
do
4th
palmearum
do
7th.
Dendroica castanea was first noticed May 20th.
maculata
Jenningsiana
do
3rd
palmarum
not 1st known
20th.
Sturnus
doi first shot April 15th.
Sturnus maccalza: five specimens were
shot by Mr. Astor on April 19th, after
which they were abundant on both
sides of the river. A female that I col-
lected May 7th, contained an egg nearly
ready for extrusion. On May 16th I
found a newly completed nest, which con-
tained six eggs on the 22nd. A nest
that I found on the following day contained
The Coaxial Coupling Factor, which is used in the
comparison of the frequencies, is defined as the
ratio of the two frequencies, with the resonant
frequency of the coaxial line, and the resonant
frequency of the far field, respectively. The
Coaxial Coupling Factor, for a particular line,
is given by the equation:

\[ K = \frac{f_2}{f_1} \]

where \( f_1 \) is the resonant frequency of the coaxial
line, and \( f_2 \) is the resonant frequency of the
far field.