

BLACKROCK MUNIYIELD NEW YORK QUALITY FUND, INC.  
Form N-CSRS  
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UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

**FORM N-CSR**

**CERTIFIED SHAREHOLDER REPORT OF REGISTERED MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT COMPANIES**

Investment Company Act file number 811-06500

Name of Fund: BlackRock MuniYield New York Quality Fund, Inc. (MYN)

Fund Address: 100 Bellevue Parkway, Wilmington, DE 19809

Name and address of agent for service: John M. Perlowski, Chief Executive Officer, BlackRock MuniYield New York Quality Fund, Inc., 55 East 52<sup>nd</sup> Street, New York, NY 10055

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (800) 882-0052, Option 4

Date of fiscal year end: 07/31/2012

Date of reporting period: 01/31/2012

Item 1 – Report to Stockholders

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January 31, 2012

## Semi-Annual Report (Unaudited)

BlackRock MuniHoldings Quality Fund II, Inc. (MUE)

BlackRock MuniYield California Quality Fund, Inc. (MCA)

BlackRock MuniYield Michigan Quality Fund II, Inc. (MYM)

BlackRock MuniYield New York Quality Fund, Inc. (MYN)

BlackRock MuniYield Quality Fund III, Inc. (MYI)

**Not FDIC Insured § No Bank Guarantee § May Lose Value**

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**Dear Shareholder**

Early in 2011, global financial market action was dominated by political revolutions in the Middle East and North Africa, soaring prices of oil and other commodities, and natural disasters in Japan resulting in global supply chain disruptions. But corporate earnings were strong and the global economic recovery appeared to be on track. Investors demonstrated steadfast confidence as risk assets, including equities, commodities and high yield bonds, charged forward. Markets reversed sharply in May, however, when escalating political strife in Greece rekindled fears about sovereign debt problems spreading across Europe. Concurrently, global economic indicators signaled that the recovery had slowed. Confidence was further shaken by the prolonged debt ceiling debate in Washington, DC. On August 5th, Standard & Poor's downgraded the US government's credit rating and turmoil erupted in financial markets around the world. Extraordinary levels of volatility persisted in the months that followed as Greece teetered on the brink of default, debt problems escalated in Italy and Spain, and exposure to European sovereign bonds stressed banks globally. Financial markets whipsawed on hopes and fears. Macro news flow became a greater influence on trading decisions than the fundamentals of the securities traded, resulting in highly correlated asset prices. By the end of the third quarter, equity markets had fallen nearly 20% from their April peak while safe-haven assets such as US Treasuries and gold had rallied to historic highs.

October brought enough positive economic data to assuage fears of a global double-dip recession. Additionally, European leaders began to show progress toward stemming the region's debt crisis. Investors came back from the sidelines and risk assets rallied through the month. Eventually, a lack of definitive details about Europe's rescue plan raised doubts among investors and thwarted the rally at the end of October. The last two months of 2011 saw political instability in Greece, unsustainable yields on Italian bonds, and US policymakers in gridlock over budget issues. Global central bank actions and improving economic data invigorated investors, but confidence was easily tempered by sobering news flow. Sentiment improved in the New Year as investors saw bright spots in global economic data, particularly from the United States, China and Germany. International and emerging markets rebounded strongly through January. US stocks rallied on solid improvement in the domestic labor market and indications from the Federal Reserve that interest rates would remain low through 2014. Nonetheless, investors maintained caution as US corporate earnings began to weaken and a European recession appeared inevitable.

US equities and high yield bonds recovered their late-summer losses and posted positive returns for both the 6- and 12-month periods ended January 31, 2012. International markets, however, experienced some significant downturns in 2011 and remained in negative territory despite a strong rebound at the end of the period. Fixed income securities benefited from declining yields and delivered positive returns for the 6- and 12-month periods. US Treasury bonds outperformed other fixed income classes despite their quality rating downgrade, while municipal bonds also delivered superior results. Continued low short-term interest rates kept yields on money market securities near their all-time lows.

Many of the themes that caused uncertainty in 2011 remain unresolved. For investors, the risks are daunting. BlackRock remains committed to helping you keep your financial goals on track in this challenging environment.

Sincerely,

**Rob Kapito**

President, BlackRock Advisors, LLC

*BlackRock remains committed to helping you keep your financial goals on track in this challenging environment.*

**Rob Kapito**

President, BlackRock Advisors, LLC

**Total Returns as of January 31, 2012**

	<b>6-month</b>	<b>12-month</b>
US large cap equities (S&P 500® Index)	2.71%	4.22%
US small cap equities (Russell 2000® Index)	0.22	2.86
International equities (MSCI Europe, Australasia,	(10.42)	(9.59)

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Far East Index)		
Emerging market equities (MSCI Emerging Markets Index)	(9.56)	(6.64)
3-month Treasury bill (BofA Merrill Lynch 3-Month Treasury Bill Index)	0.02	0.09
US Treasury securities (BofA Merrill Lynch 10-Year US Treasury Index)	10.81	18.49
US investment grade bonds (Barclays Capital US Aggregate Bond Index)	4.25	8.66
Tax-exempt municipal bonds (S&P Municipal Bond Index)	7.25	14.40
US high yield bonds (Barclays Capital US Corporate High Yield 2% Issuer Capped Index)	1.84	5.81

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Index performance is shown for illustrative purposes only. You cannot invest directly in an index.

THIS PAGE NOT PART OF YOUR FUND REPORT

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## Municipal Market Overview

### For the 12-Month Period Ended January 31, 2012

One year ago, the municipal bond market was steadily recovering from a difficult fourth quarter of 2010 that brought severe losses amid a steepening US Treasury yield curve and a flood of inflated headlines about municipal finance troubles. Retail investors had lost confidence in municipals and retreated from the market. Political uncertainty surrounding the midterm elections and tax policies exacerbated the situation. These conditions combined with seasonal illiquidity weakened willful market participation from the trading community. December 2010 brought declining demand with no comparable reduction in supply as issuers rushed their deals to market before the Build America Bond program was retired. This supply-demand imbalance led to wider quality spreads and higher yields for municipal bonds heading into 2011.

Demand is usually strong at the beginning of a new year, but retail investors continued to move away from municipal mutual funds in the first half of 2011. From the middle of November 2010, outflows persisted for 29 consecutive weeks, totaling \$35.1 billion before the trend finally broke in June 2011. However, weak demand was counterbalanced by lower supply in 2011. According to Thomson Reuters, new issuance was down 32% in 2011 as compared to the prior year. While these technical factors were improving, municipalities were struggling to balance their budgets, although the late-2010 predictions for widespread municipal defaults did not materialize. Other concerns that resonated at the beginning of the year, such as rising interest rates, weakening credits and higher rates of inflation, abated as these scenarios also did not come to fruition.

On August 5th, 2011, Standard & Poor's (S&P) downgraded the US government's credit rating from AAA to AA+. While this led to the downgrade of approximately 11,000 municipal issues directly tied to the US debt rating, this represented a very small fraction of the municipal market and said nothing about the individual municipal credits themselves. In fact, demand for municipal bonds increased as severe volatility in US equities drove investors to more stable asset classes. The municipal market benefited from an exuberant Treasury market and continued muted new issuance. As supply remained constrained, demand from both traditional and non-traditional buyers was strong, pushing long-term municipal bond yields lower and sparking a curve-flattening trend that continued through year end. Ultimately, 2011 was one of the strongest performance years in municipal market history. The S&P Municipal Bond Index returned 10.62% in 2011, making municipal bonds a top-performing fixed income asset class for the year.

Supply and demand technicals continued to be favorable in January 2012. Overall, the municipal yield curve flattened during the period from January 31, 2011 to January 31, 2012. As measured by Thomson Municipal Market Data, yields declined by 161 basis points (bps) to 3.17% on AAA-rated 30-year municipal bonds and by 163 bps to 1.68% on 10-year bonds, while yields on 5-year issues fell 117 bps to 0.68%. While the entire municipal curve flattened over the 12-month time period, the spread between 2- and 30-year maturities tightened by 120 bps, and in the 2- to 10-year range, the spread tightened by 124 bps.

The fundamental picture for municipalities continues to improve. Austerity has been the general theme across the country, while a small number of states continue to rely on a "kick-the-can" approach to close their budget shortfalls, with aggressive revenue projections and accounting gimmicks. The market's technical factors are also improving as demand outpaces supply in what is historically a light issuance period. It has been over a year since the first highly publicized interview about the fiscal problems plaguing state and local governments. Thus far, the prophecy of widespread defaults across the municipal market has not materialized. In 2011, there were fewer municipal defaults than seen in 2010. Throughout 2011 monetary defaults in the S&P Municipal Bond Index totaled roughly \$805 million, representing less than 0.48% of the index. BlackRock maintains the view that municipal bond defaults will remain in the periphery and the overall market is fundamentally sound. We continue to recognize that careful credit research and security selection remain imperative amid uncertainty in this economic environment.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Index performance is shown for illustrative purposes only. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Fund Summary as of January 31, 2012

BlackRock MuniHoldings Quality Fund II, Inc.

**Fund Overview**

**BlackRock MuniHoldings Quality Fund II, Inc. s (MUE) (the Fund )** investment objective is to provide shareholders with current income exempt from federal income taxes. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in long-term, investment grade municipal obligations exempt from federal income taxes (except that the interest may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax). Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its assets in municipal obligations with remaining maturities of one year or more at the time of investment. The Fund may invest directly in such securities or synthetically through the use of derivatives.

No assurance can be given that the Fund s investment objective will be achieved.

**Performance**

For the six months ended January 31, 2012, the Fund returned 22.02% based on market price and 15.78% based on net asset value ( NAV ). For the same period, the closed-end Lipper General & Insured Municipal Debt Funds (Leveraged) category posted an average return of 21.10% based on market price and 13.67% based on NAV. All returns reflect reinvestment of dividends. The Fund moved from a discount to NAV to a premium by period-end, which accounts for the difference between performance based on price and performance based on NAV. The following discussion relates to performance based on NAV. As the yield curve flattened during the period (longer-term interest rates fell more than shorter rates), rising bond prices in the long end of the municipal curve contributed positively to the Fund s performance. The Fund s longer-dated holdings in the health, transportation and education sectors experienced the best price appreciation.

The views expressed reflect the opinions of BlackRock as of the date of this report and are subject to change based on changes in market, economic or other conditions. These views are not intended to be a forecast of future events and are no guarantee of future results.

**Fund Information**

Symbol on New York Stock Exchange ( NYSE )	MUE
Initial Offering Date	February 26, 1999
Yield on Closing Market Price as of January 31, 2012 (\$14.72) <sup>1</sup>	5.99%
Tax Equivalent Yield <sup>2</sup>	9.22%
Current Monthly Distribution per Common Share <sup>3</sup>	\$0.0735
Current Annualized Distribution per Common Share <sup>3</sup>	\$0.8820
Economic Leverage as of January 31, 2012 <sup>4</sup>	38%

<sup>1</sup> Yield on closing market price is calculated by dividing the current annualized distribution per share by the closing market price. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

<sup>2</sup> Tax equivalent yield assumes the maximum federal tax rate of 35%.

<sup>3</sup> The distribution rate is not constant and is subject to change.

<sup>4</sup> Represents Variable Rate Muni Term Preferred Shares ( VMTP Shares ) and tender option bond trusts ( TOBs ) as a percentage of total managed assets, which is the total assets of the Fund, including any assets attributable to VMTP Shares and TOBs, minus the sum of accrued liabilities. For a discussion of leveraging techniques utilized by the Fund, please see The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging on page 10.

The table below summarizes the changes in the Fund s market price and NAV per share:

	1/31/12	7/31/11	Change	High	Low
Market Price	\$14.72	\$12.46	18.14%	\$14.79	\$11.45
Net Asset Value	\$14.65	\$13.07	12.09%	\$14.65	\$13.07

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The following charts show the sector and credit quality allocations of the Fund's long-term investments:

### Sector Allocations

	1/31/12	7/31/11
County/City/Special District/School District	31%	26%
Transportation	25	19
Utilities	20	23
Health	9	9
State	9	9
Education	2	2
Housing	2	2
Corporate	1	9
Tobacco	1	1

### Credit Quality Allocations<sup>5</sup>

	1/31/12	7/31/11
AAA/Aaa	11%	16%
AA/Aa	69	62
A	19	18
BBB/Baa	6	3
BB/Ba	6	1
B	1	

<sup>5</sup> Using the higher of Standard & Poor's (S&P's) or Moody's Investors Service (Moody's) ratings.

<sup>6</sup> Amount rounds to less than 1%.



Fund Summary as of January 31, 2012

BlackRock MuniYield California Quality Fund, Inc.

**Fund Overview**

**BlackRock MuniYield California Quality Fund, Inc. s (MCA) (the Fund )** investment objective is to provide shareholders with as high a level of current income exempt from federal and California income taxes as is consistent with its investment policies and prudent investment management. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its assets in municipal obligations exempt from federal income taxes (except that the interest may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax) and California income taxes. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests primarily in long-term municipal obligations that are investment grade quality at the time of investment. The Fund may invest directly in such securities or synthetically through the use of derivatives.

No assurance can be given that the Fund s investment objective will be achieved.

**Performance**

For the six months ended January 31, 2012, the Fund returned 21.86% based on market price and 15.68% based on NAV. For the same period, the closed-end Lipper California Municipal Debt Funds category posted an average return of 21.02% based on market price and 14.53% based on NAV. All returns reflect reinvestment of dividends. The Fund s discount to NAV, which narrowed during the period, accounts for the difference between performance based on price and performance based on NAV. The following discussion relates to performance based on NAV. The Fund s slightly long duration (sensitivity to interest rate movements) had a positive impact on performance as interest rates generally declined amid the investor flight-to-quality in the US Treasury market. Increased exposure to inverse floating rate instruments (tender option bonds) while the municipal yield curve was historically steep boosted the Fund s income accrual. The Fund s holdings of higher quality essential service revenue bonds contributed positively, as did holdings of select general obligation bonds and school district credits with stronger underlying fundamentals. Additionally, purchases of zero-coupon bonds deemed undervalued added to the Fund s total return.

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**Fund Information**

Symbol on NYSE	MCA
Initial Offering Date	October 30, 1992
Yield on Closing Market Price as of January 31, 2012 (\$15.36) <sup>1</sup>	5.74%
Tax Equivalent Yield <sup>2</sup>	8.83%
Current Monthly Distribution per Common Share <sup>3</sup>	\$0.0735
Current Annualized Distribution per Common Share <sup>3</sup>	\$0.8820
Economic Leverage as of January 31, 2012 <sup>4</sup>	39%

<sup>1</sup> Yield on closing market price is calculated by dividing the current annualized distribution per share by the closing market price. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

<sup>2</sup> Tax equivalent yield assumes the maximum federal tax rate of 35%.

<sup>3</sup> The Monthly Distribution per Common Share, declared on March 1, 2012, was increased to \$0.0760 per share. The Yield on Closing Market Price, Current Monthly Distribution per Common Share and Current Annualized Distribution per Common Share do not reflect the new distribution rate. The new distribution rate is not constant and is subject to change in the future.

<sup>4</sup> Represents Variable Rate Demand Preferred Shares ( VRDP Shares ) and TOBs as a percentage of total managed assets, which is the total assets of the Fund, including any assets attributable to VRDP Shares and TOBs, minus the sum of accrued liabilities. For a discussion of leveraging techniques utilized by the Fund, please see The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging on page 10.

The table below summarizes the changes in the Fund s market price and NAV per share:

	1/31/12	7/31/11	Change	High	Low
Market Price	\$ 15.36	\$ 13.00	18.15%	\$ 15.40	\$ 12.60
Net Asset Value	\$ 16.05	\$ 14.31	12.16%	\$ 16.05	\$ 14.31

The following charts show the sector and credit quality allocations of the Fund's long-term investments:

**Sector Allocations**

	1/31/12	7/31/11
County/City/Special District/School District	47%	45%
Utilities	25	28
Education	10	10
Transportation	8	8
Health	7	4
State	3	1
Corporate	5	4
Housing	5	

<sup>5</sup> Amount rounds to less than 1%.

**Credit Quality Allocations<sup>6</sup>**

	1/31/12	7/31/11
AAA/Aaa	10%	11%
AA/Aa	79	79
A	10	10
BBB/Baa	1	

<sup>6</sup> Using the higher of S&P's or Moody's ratings.

Fund Summary as of January 31, 2012

**BlackRock MuniYield Michigan Quality Fund II, Inc.****Fund Overview**

**BlackRock MuniYield Michigan Quality Fund II, Inc. s (MYM) (the Fund )** investment objective is to provide shareholders with as high a level of current income exempt from federal and Michigan income taxes as is consistent with its investment policies and prudent investment management. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its assets in municipal obligations exempt from federal income taxes (except that the interest may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax) and Michigan income taxes. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests primarily in long-term municipal obligations that are investment grade quality at the time of investment. The Fund may invest directly in such securities or synthetically through the use of derivatives.

No assurance can be given that the Fund s investment objective will be achieved.

**Performance**

For the six months ended January 31, 2012, the Fund returned 27.51% based on market price and 13.36% based on NAV. For the same period, the closed-end Lipper Michigan Municipal Debt Funds category posted an average return of 19.01% based on market price and 12.19% based on NAV. All returns reflect reinvestment of dividends. The Fund moved from a discount to NAV to a premium by period-end, which accounts for the difference between performance based on price and performance based on NAV. The following discussion relates to performance based on NAV. During the period, the Fund benefited from the declining interest rate environment (bond prices rise as interest rates fall), the flattening of the yield curve (long interest rates fell more than short and intermediate rates) and tightening of credit spreads. The Fund s exposure to zero-coupon bonds and the health sector had a positive impact on performance as these holdings derived the greatest benefit from the decline in interest rates and spread tightening during the period.

The views expressed reflect the opinions of BlackRock as of the date of this report and are subject to change based on changes in market, economic or other conditions. These views are not intended to be a forecast of future events and are no guarantee of future results.

**Fund Information**

Symbol on NYSE	MYM
Initial Offering Date	February 28, 1992
Yield on Closing Market Price as of January 31, 2012 (\$15.16) <sup>1</sup>	5.66%
Tax Equivalent Yield <sup>2</sup>	8.71%
Current Monthly Distribution per Common Share <sup>3</sup>	\$0.0715
Current Annualized Distribution per Common Share <sup>3</sup>	\$0.8580
Economic Leverage as of January 31, 2012 <sup>4</sup>	35%

<sup>1</sup> Yield on closing market price is calculated by dividing the current annualized distribution per share by the closing market price. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

<sup>2</sup> Tax equivalent yield assumes the maximum federal tax rate of 35%.

<sup>3</sup> The distribution rate is not constant and is subject to change.

<sup>4</sup> Represents VRDP Shares and TOBs as a percentage of total managed assets, which is the total assets of the Fund, including any assets attributable to VRDP Shares and TOBs, minus the sum of accrued liabilities. For a discussion of leveraging techniques utilized by the Fund, please see The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging on page 10.

The table below summarizes the changes in the Fund s market price and NAV per share:

	1/31/12	7/31/11	Change	High	Low
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Market Price	\$ 15.16	\$ 12.28	23.45%	\$15.16	\$12.17
Net Asset Value	\$ 14.85	\$ 13.53	9.76%	\$14.85	\$13.53

The following charts show the sector and credit quality allocations of the Fund's long-term investments:

**Sector Allocations**

1/31/12      7/31/11