

Bird Observer

VOLUME 37, NUMBER 5

OCTOBER 2009



HOT BIRDS



Vern Laux, Peter Trimble, and Eddie Laux were out cruising off Nantucket when they sighted this extremely cooperative **White-faced Storm Petrel** (left). Peter Trimble took this fabulous photograph.



Among the avian stars of the BBC Extreme Pelagic trip in early September 2009 were this **Band-rumped Storm-Petrel** (left) and **Bridled Tern** (right), both photographed by Jeremiah Trimble.



On September 29, Pat Ryder told Mark Faherty about “something weird” at Wellfleet Bay Wildlife Sanctuary. Mark identified it as a **Fork-tailed Flycatcher** (left) and took this great photograph.

Matt Garvey, Marshall Iliff, and Jeremiah Trimble were stunned to discover a **Brown-chested Martin** (right) at the Cumberland Farm Fields in Halifax/Middleboro on October 12, 2009.



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Editor's Note: *Margaret Argue died on Saturday, October 3, 2009, just two months short of her 102nd birthday. Margaret started birding with her husband Arthur in 1941 and was birding very actively right up into her nineties, when a fall curtailed her driving. She was a very familiar sight every Saturday on Plum Island, driving up and down the Island with Henry Wiggin. She continued to get out occasionally to bird with friend Ham Coolidge. Margaret joined the staff of Mass Audubon in 1944 and worked in the Society's Boston store up to its closing in 1968. She was very active in birding in the 1950s with Ludlow Griscom, a legendary figure in ornithology, and also birded with Roger Tory Peterson, James Fisher, and Edwin Way Teale! Margaret was a recognized authority on the birds of the Boston Public Garden and was among the first group of women voted as members of the Nuttall Ornithological Club in 1974.*

*In remembrance of her life, we have reprinted an interview (p. 277) with her, which appeared in *Bird Observer* in February, 1993 (p. 5-14).*

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Bird Observer

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Fall Migration Hotspots in Massachusetts: Emphasis on Sparrows

Bird Observer Staff

ESSEX COUNTY

Ipswich Town Farm

The former Town Farm, or “Poor Farm” as it was known in old times when it served as the debtors’ prison, is one of the best spots in Ipswich for finding sparrows in the fall. It is situated at the end of a peninsula surrounded by salt marsh and consists of overgrown fields that do not get mowed and in places are slowly reverting to forest. Part of it is the transfer station, now open only two days a week. Another section is a large commercial composting operation called Agresource, which leases the highest part of the site from the town. Much of the 425-acre parcel, including the capped landfill, is still weedy fields, and these weeds harbor hundreds of sparrows through October, some staying into November. Several dirt roads wind through the site and provide access, though some are overgrown and require bushwhacking.

The most numerous sparrows are the regular species: Song, Swamp, Chipping, Savannah, and White-throated. By the end of October the Tree Sparrows and Dark-eyed Juncos start arriving. Lincoln’s and White-crowned sparrows are regular and dependable. Less commonly I find Field and Fox sparrows, and Tom Young has occasionally found Saltmarsh Sparrows and



Chipping (left) and American Tree (right) sparrows by George C. West

once an “Ipswich” Sparrow. I have not found the rarer sparrows here yet, but it is only from lack of frequent-enough coverage. Many other migrants can, of course, be found as well. The rarer ones Tom and I can recall have been Tennessee, Orange-crowned, and Connecticut warblers, Yellow-breasted Chat, and Dickcissel. Purple Finches are sometimes present in flocks, Solitary Sandpipers frequent the puddles into early October, and Eastern Screech Owls have often responded to my imitations from their hiding places in broad daylight. Bobolinks, Eastern Meadowlarks, American Pipits, and Pine Siskins may also be found.

Directions: To reach the Town Farm, drive less than a mile out of Ipswich center on Routes 1A North/133 West, and bear right on Town Farm Road just before the railroad overpass. (If you reach the high school and the shopping plaza, you have gone too far.) Go two miles to the end of the paved road, just after you cross a culvert connecting the salt marsh on either side of the road. (The site is actually an island.) Here you will see a gate across the dirt road that continues into the Town Farm. The gate is open if Agresource is in operation, closed if it is not. But even if it’s open, the

dirt road is closed to all vehicles except town vehicles and the trucks that haul material in and out of Agresource. Park in the large dirt pull-off to the right of the gate, opposite the entrance to the transfer station. From here you can walk the dirt road and its several tributaries. If the transfer station is closed and you can find a way in, it is worth checking. Again, it is on town land and you are not trespassing; the fence is there to prevent unauthorized dumping.

Be aware that the best day to bird here is always Sunday when Agresource is closed and there is no noise from trucks or machinery. There is a small amount of hunting for rabbits and pheasants (if any are left) in the fall. But there is no hunting on Sunday. That is the only day I feel free to roam the composting area, which is on town land and which often harbors sparrows or pipits on and around the compost piles. Also be aware that, at the very back of the place, at the end of the most distant dirt road that winds down to the salt marsh behind Agresource, is a police firing range. It is not used that often, but if it's in use it is not wise to bird close to it. In that case remain in the higher areas closer to the gate. Weather permitting, you should find plenty of birds no matter which section of the Town Farm you are in. *Jim Berry*

GREATER BOSTON

Mary Cummings Park, Burlington

This park is a 210-acre parcel that was deeded to the city of Boston in 1930 by Mary Cummings "to hold and keep the same forever open as a public pleasure ground." Habitat includes dry meadows, small marshes, and woods, but the predominant vegetation is secondary growth. Any fall birding can be good here, but sparrows are the specialty, and on a good mid-October day there can be Clay-colored, Lincoln's, and White-crowned, followed in November by good numbers of Fox Sparrows. It can also be good for Orange-crowned Warblers, with my all-time high of four individuals in a single morning. Because ATVs ignore the ban on motorized vehicles, walking can be tricky, particularly in wet conditions.

Directions: From Route 128 take Exit 33 South, which is Route 3 South (not to be confused with Route 3 North, which is a different exit). Take your first right on Wayside Road, your first left on South Bedford Street, then your first right on Blanchard Road. The park will be on the left, and there are several entrances with on-road parking. One-tenth of a mile down is a metal gate and sign; another tenth of a mile farther are a blue water tower and an antenna with a small place to pull in a car; and two-tenths of a mile beyond this is the gas-line path opposite a small utility building. Although there are "No Trespassing" signs at some entrances, these refer only to vehicles. Detailed information can be found at:

<<http://cummingspark.org/maps/maps.html>>.

Marj Rines

Rock Meadow, Belmont

Little has changed since William Brewster wrote in 1906 in the *Birds of the Cambridge Region* about Rock Meadow. He wrote: "This fine, large meadow, upwards of one hundred acres in extent, has changed but little, either in character or surroundings, within the past thirty or forty years. The Concord Turnpike crosses it

from east to west on an ancient causeway bordered by pollarded willows. [Some willows are still there, but the Belmont Country Club is now on the other side of the road.] It offers to the bird lover one of the most attractive and interesting resorts to be found anywhere at the present time, within easy reach of Cambridge.” Well, some things did change — there are no American Bitterns breeding, nor White-eyed Vireos, but in the fall these meadows



Lincoln's Sparrow by George C. West

and the community or Victory Gardens do attract a good variety of sparrows, just as they did when Brewster visited the area. Most sparrow activity is concentrated among the gardens. Here they take advantage of the many fences and poles that make up the individual gardens and perch for very quick looks before darting back into the gardens. All of the expected fall sparrows can be found in good numbers, with Song Sparrows being the most numerous, followed closely by White-throated, Swamp, and Savannah. White-crowned Sparrows and Lincoln's Sparrows are best looked for within the first two weeks of October. Each year someone usually locates a Clay-colored or a Dickcissel. The weedy gardens have also produced an occasional Blue Grosbeak, as well as late Nashville and Orange-crowned warblers. Unusual birds over the years include a very few records of Vesper Sparrows, reports of Connecticut Warblers, and once a Harris's Sparrow! Early morning is the best time to arrive, and wear rubber boots, since the grass is usually wet first thing in the morning. Later in the morning many sparrows disperse into the meadows, and birding outside the area of the Victory Gardens can be productive.

Directions: Rock Meadow is on Mill Street in Belmont; Mill Street is off Route 60, between Trapelo Road on the south and Concord Ave to the north. A sign just beyond a small residential area marks the entrance road; the road goes downhill to a parking area. By bus and foot, take the #73 bus from Harvard Square to Waverly Square (the last stop); walk two blocks west to Mill street, turn right, then walk about 1 mile to the entrance on the left. Please note that there is no sidewalk along Mill Street, so be careful.

Robert H. Stymeist

Danehy Park, Cambridge

At fifty-five acres, Danehy Park is the largest public park in Cambridge; the former site of the city dump, it stopped receiving garbage in 1970 and re-opened as a city park in 1990. The park is heavily used as a recreation site, with several softball and soccer fields, a large outdoor track, and new this year, a fancy, fenced-in dog park for Cambridge-only dogs. It is only recently that the weedy areas that completely circle the area have been discovered as a Mecca for sparrows in the fall. In September 2007, sixty-nine species of birds were recorded; in 2008, sixty-six species were tallied; but in October of 2007 and 2008, a total of ninety-one species were seen at Danehy Park! Sixteen species of sparrows were seen there in the last two years, including three Clay-coloreds, two Larks, a Vesper, a Grasshopper, and a Nelson's.



Dickcissel by George C. West

The number of Savannahs has reached fifty individuals in a single day. The concentrations of sparrows are amazing, considering how much human activity goes on at the park. One of the best places to see sparrows is at the top of the hill — a walkway goes past tall grasses between a rose garden and several small evergreens. In recent years some seed has been scattered in the area, and birds have become almost tame. The other area that is very good for birds is the wetland located closer to the Sherman Street entrance. The area has recorded upwards of thirty-five Swamp Sparrows in a single day. The area also has recorded several Dickcissels and Orange-crowned Warblers. The rarest bird noted was a Gray Flycatcher — the second state record — that was well documented on November 5, 2006.

Needless to say, Danehy is best birded on weekday mornings, though I know birders have arrived after a “good” bird has been reported and succeeded in seeing it. Early morning dog walkers are generally nice and seem interested in all the birdwatching; however, the new dog park that just opened may have changed the area. In the late afternoon, as well as on weekends, the area is filled with sports activity, so it’s best to avoid the area then.

Directions: *By car from the west:* Take Route 2 East; after passing Exit 60, you will come to a fork in the road. Take the right, continuing on Route 2 East (as well as Route 3 South and Route 16 West!). The Alewife MBTA Station will be on your right. Go through the next two quick stoplights, and go over the railroad bridge. You will see the Fresh Pond Mall on your left. At your next light, take a right. This road will cloverleaf under the bridge and into the parking lot of the mall. Drive behind the plaza on the left side (by Staples), and Danehy Park will be behind it. *By car from the east:* Take Storrow Drive from Boston/I-93. At the end of Storrow Drive, follow the signs for Arlington and Route 2 West (this will be Fresh Pond Parkway). Go through several stoplights until you come to a traffic circle/rotary. Turn off the rotary just to the left of Sozio’s onto New Street. Take New Street to the end, and the parking lot of Danehy Park will be on your right. *By public transportation:* Take the MBTA Red Line to the end at Alewife Station. Come out of the station, and walk past the Summer Shack Restaurant and over the railroad bridge. Turn left into the parking lot of the Fresh Pond Mall. Walk around the left side next to Staples, and Danehy Park will be behind the mall. Walk up the main path to the top of the hill. You can also take the #74 or #78 bus from Harvard Square.

Robert H. Stymeist

Lusitania Meadow, Fresh Pond Reservation, Cambridge

Just opened two years ago, Lusitania Meadows at Fresh Pond has become a great place for fall migrants. Formerly a soccer field, and then up until 2006 a construction staging area for the restoration of Fresh Pond, the area now attracts many birds. The

area, about twenty-five acres, was filled with invasive plant species and now has been restored with extensive native plants and wildflowers. A small wetland is also part of the new area. In recent years unusual birds have included Clay-colored, Lark, and Grasshopper sparrows, as well as a few Dickcissels and Orange-crowned Warblers. This is an area worth a quick stop on the way to Whole Foods or the new Trader Joes that should be open by the time you read this. Parking has been tough with the new construction at Fresh Pond Parkway and Concord Ave. but should now improve. If you plan to bird longer at Fresh Pond, be mindful of where and how long you park. Parking at Fresh Pond Reservation is only for Cambridge residents.

Directions: By public transportation: take the #74, #75, or #78 buses from Harvard Square, and get off at Fresh Pond. *Robert H. Stymeist*

Pope John Paul II Park, Dorchester

Two largely overlooked locations on either side of the Neponset River Estuary that come into their own each fall are Pope John Paul II Park, on the western (Dorchester) side, and Squantum Point Park, at the mouth of the river, on the eastern (Quincy) side.

Pope John Paul II Park is a sixty-five acre expanse of reclaimed open space along the Neponset River in the southeastern corner of Boston. Part of the Boston Harborwalk network, the park opened in 2001 on the former sites of the Neponset Drive-In, a landfill, and a trash incinerator. Bordered along its western flank by the busy Southeast Expressway, roughly half of the park is comprised of ball fields, while the other half is a rolling, grassy expanse rimmed by a path popular with joggers and dog walkers. It is understandably not high on many birders' lists of hot spots, although it does afford excellent views of the salt marsh on the Quincy side, and it's a good vantage point for scanning the river for winter ducks. Fall migrants however, especially sparrows, can find the park an oasis on a densely developed coastline. The entire perimeter of the park has been thoughtfully planted with native trees, shrubs, and wildflowers, and the adjacent saltmarsh has undergone extensive restoration. Recent falls have produced several Sharp-tailed Sparrows, Swamp, Vesper and "Ipswich" sparrows, Dickcissels, Lapland Longspurs, and what local legend Ron Donovan describes as "the most Savannah Sparrows I've ever seen in one place."

Directions: *By car from the north:* Take I-93 south to Exit 12. At end of the ramp continue east on Gallivan Boulevard. Look for the entrance to the park on your right. There is parking at the entrance and at the second section of the park. *By car from the south:* Take I-93 North to Exit 11 (Granite Ave.). At the end of the exit, turn right onto Granite Ave. Go straight until you reach Gallivan Boulevard. Turn right onto Gallivan Boulevard; look for the entrance to the park on the right. *By public transportation:* Take bus #202 from No. Quincy or Fields Corner, or #215 from Quincy Center or Ashmont. *Paul Fitzgerald*

Squantum Point Park, Quincy

Squantum Point Park is located on the western tip of the Squantum peninsula in Quincy, directly across the mouth of the Neponset River from the landmark, striped

LNG storage tank in Dorchester. Approximately seventy-five acres in area, this park is another example of harbor-front open space recently reclaimed from industrial use. Formerly the site of an airfield and a tractor-trailer school (I never knew the site's name as anything but "the Squantum runway" until I wrote this summary), the park is still bisected by the wide overgrown swath of the former landing strip.

Far more overgrown than Pope John Paul II Park, with large thickets of small trees, winterberry, and sumac, Squantum Point also offers a greater variety of passerine migrants. The abundant sumac and goldenrod can attract waves of migrant fall warblers, especially Yellow-rumped. Sadly, the surrounding area is an overdeveloped shadow of what it was just ten to twenty years ago (the Marina Bay condo village and boatyard, and an MBTA commuter boat parking lot now crowd the park along two sides). Even so, the entire western half of the Squantum peninsula remains ringed with salt marshes and mudflats that have produced as many as thirty species of shorebirds in a single year.

Ironically, the 2500 feet of runway itself has provided many of the park's avian highlights over the past two decades. Standing pools of water on the deteriorating asphalt of the runway's lower half were long a high-tide roost for large numbers of sandpipers, plovers, and Laughing Gulls. The encroachment of weeds and development has diminished this phenomenon over time, but it is still well worth checking at high tide starting in mid-summer. The northern half of the runway is a much weedier, brushier tract, bracketed by coastal thickets, perfect for sparrows, including large numbers of Savannah, Song, and Tree sparrows and regular occurrences of Lincoln's and White-crowned sparrows. The adjacent saltmarsh has also yielded Seaside Sparrows on a number of occasions.

Directions: *By public transportation:* Take the Red Line (Braintree branch) to the North Quincy Station. Squantum Point Park is accessible from the #211 bus route. *By car:* Take US-1 South to Exit 12, Route 3A South. Continue over the Neponset Bridge onto Quincy Shore Drive, and bear left on East Squantum Street. Turn left, and take Victory Road into the Squantum Point parking lot. *Paul Fitzgerald*

PLYMOUTH COUNTY

The Cumberland Farms Fields (Halifax, Middleboro, and Plympton)

Previous *Bird Observer* authors (e.g., Anderson, 1996; Sweeney, 2008) have artfully described the birding possibilities for some of the farm fields belonging to Cumberland Farms, Inc. that are located in the towns of Halifax, Middleboro, and Plympton. These well-crafted contributions immediately give one the sense that the Cumberland Farms fields offer excellent birding possibilities virtually year round. For birders specifically seeking sparrows and other "weed birds," hardly better or more extensive areas exist anywhere in Plymouth County. By giving these extensive fields a thorough perusal between early September and Thanksgiving, it is possible to record all of the regularly occurring sparrow species in Massachusetts except for Saltmarsh and Seaside sparrow. Besides sparrows, seedeaters such as Blue Grosbeak, Indigo Bunting, and Dickcissel can reasonably be expected from time to time. Other species

regularly sharing the weedier portions of the Cumberland Farms fields in fall are Connecticut Warbler and Bobolink, and in colder weather open ground species like Horned Lark, Lapland Longspur, and Snow Bunting often forage in those areas occupied earlier in the season by sparrows.

Although major sparrow concentrations can regularly be found anywhere within these extensive fields, unquestionably one of the most productive sections is an area in Halifax bordering River Street, along with the fields bordering a farm road that enters the fields diagonally across from Pratt Street off River Street. It is in these areas and the adjacent cornfields that sparrows and Indigo Buntings virtually throng under proper migration conditions in early to mid-September.



Clay-colored Sparrow by George C. West

Savannah, Song, and Swamp sparrows are typically most abundant, and by late September and early October Lincoln's, White-throated, and White-crowned sparrows can also be remarkably numerous. Among the more predominant species are often lesser numbers of Chipping and Field sparrows, and by mid-fall, American Tree Sparrows and Dark-eyed Juncos begin to appear in increasing numbers. And at any time during the fall sparrow migration, a watchful observer may occasionally encounter a Clay-colored or Vesper sparrow, or even an elusive Grasshopper or Nelson's sparrow.

In addition to the fields in Halifax and Middleboro, another productive field complex is located between Route 58 and Franklin Street in Plympton. These weedy fields, brushy hedgerows, and neighboring cornfields may readily be accessed from any of several obvious pull-offs on the east side of Franklin Street. One of the cornfields usually hosts an elaborate corn maze for intrepid children, along with hayrides and a nearby refreshment stand. Gaining entry to the adjacent weedy fields is not a problem, however. Because a brook runs through the fields and a stand of red maples lies in the center of the area, the mix of habitats is perfect for attracting a variety of species in addition to great numbers of sparrows and other granivores in season. Raptors often hunt the area, including Northern Harriers, Cooper's Hawks, Red-tailed Hawks, and both Merlins and Peregrine Falcons. Flocks of Bobolinks are regularly encountered, and weed lovers such as Orange-crowned and Connecticut warbler, Common Yellowthroat, Blue Grosbeak, Indigo Bunting, Dickcissel, and flocks of American Goldfinches periodically share the weedy thicket edges with huge numbers of sparrows. Predominant among the latter are usually Savannah, Song, Swamp, and White-crowned sparrows; however, on any given day Chipping, Lincoln's, or White-throated sparrows may be notably conspicuous, and on more than one occasion the author has been pleasantly surprised to record multiple Clay-colored Sparrows in a single morning.

Although these descriptions are relatively basic, readers should not assume that the various Cumberland Farms fields are secondary birding areas. Indeed, they represent some of the best fall birding possibilities on the South Shore and are places where a number of unusual sightings have consistently been made through the years.

Directions: *To reach the fields in Halifax and Middleboro*, exit Route 44 in Middleboro at the intersection of Route 105. Follow Route 105 for approximately half a mile until it turns left and continues north (Thompson Street). Stay on Route 105 for approximately 3.4 miles until reaching the intersection of River Street in Halifax. Turn right on River Street, and travel 0.4 mile to the farm road on the right that enters the fields described above. *To reach the Plympton fields*, continue on River Street to South Street. Turn right on South Street, and continue south to Hayward Street on the left. Turn left on Hayward Street, and follow to the end, where it intersects Franklin Street. Turn left on Franklin Street, then begin looking for pull offs and entry points into the fields on the right.

Wayne Petersen

WORCESTER COUNTY

Bolton Flats, Bolton, and Lancaster

The Bolton Flats Wildlife Management Area (WMA) contains over 900 acres of floodplain fields and marsh between the Nashua and Still Rivers. There is little doubt that this is the premier “sparrow spot” in all of Worcester County. A thorough day’s outing during the peak of sparrow migration can produce triple-digit counts of Swamp and Song sparrows, and double-digit counts of White-throats. If there is a lot of corn stubble, high counts of Savannahs are also possible. Lincoln’s Sparrows can sometimes be had in low double-digit counts. White-crowned Sparrows are regular, but in varying numbers. Bobolinks and Indigo Buntings are also regularly found in the weedy fields. Yearly but uncommon species include Orange-crowned Warbler and Connecticut Warbler (better at nearby Oxbow NWR). Over the last two decades uncommon to rare species that have been found here include Henslow’s Sparrow, Grasshopper Sparrow (several records), Harris’s Sparrow (one record), Vesper Sparrow (a number of records), Dickcissel (an increasing number of records), and Blue Grosbeak (just a few records). There are a handful of records of Nelson’s Sparrow, and they may be almost yearly but are very difficult to get good views of in the chaos of weedy undergrowth.

The most important strategy is to get here *early*, at or just before dawn. This is critical because, if you are the first one in, the sparrows are often right along the main entrance road and easier to see. Once several people or birding groups have gone in, many sparrows flush back and are very difficult to get to tee up. If you see a lot of cars, work some of the other parts of the area until they have left. Be aware that this is a popular hunting area, and once pheasant season is on, don’t dare come in here unless you are wearing orange.

Directions: From Route 495 in Bolton, drive 3.1 miles west down Route 117 to the intersection of Routes 117 and 110 (traffic light). Note Bolton Orchards, a great place for coffee and pastries. The main entrance to the flats is found by driving from

this intersection 0.3 mile farther west on Route 117, driving over the Still River. Watch for the somewhat hidden dirt-road entrance to the parking lot on the right. Just across Route 117 from this entrance is another trailhead to other fields south of Route 117 that can also be productive. Other popular entrances to the flats can be found by driving north on Route 110 (from the intersection with Route 117) 1.2 miles to a red barn and a large lot on the left. Be sure to drive all the way in to the lower lot. Go through the gate and over the small bridge over the Still River to access the fields of the northern section of the area. Another area that used to be popular to bird was found by driving south from the intersection 1.1 miles to a dirt road on the right, through a field, to a small utility building. This dirt road curves left and used to offer access to even more wet fields, but as of this writing (8/16/09), beavers have flooded part of the road and you will need waders to get in. To explore *all* of Bolton Flats would take a day or more. Your best strategy is to concentrate on the Route 117 entrance and then head to Oxbow (not described here, but see *Bird Observer* 14: 60-6, April 1986, "Where to Find Birds at Oxbow National Wildlife Refuge" by Mark Lynch).

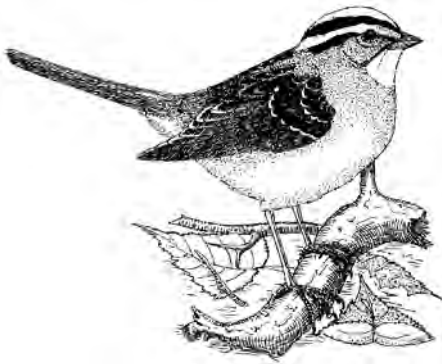
Mark Lynch

Westboro Wildlife Management Area

Not as well known as Bolton Flats, the Westboro Wildlife Management Area (WMA) is now recognized as a premier central Massachusetts fall migration destination for birders looking for sparrows, warblers, and blackbirds. Habitats include numerous weedy and cultivated fields, marshes and wetlands, and forested woodlots. Two ponds, Chauncy Lake and Little Chauncy Pond, are adjacent to this property, offering chances to view migrant waterfowl in season. The Regional Headquarters of the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife is found here. Westboro State Hospital is along the eastern edge, and care must be taken not to trespass on their grounds, though you can drive the roads through the facility. The WMA also abuts several parcels of local conservation land.

An early start is always best. Be aware that this is a popular place for people to walk and run dogs; other people fish at the two ponds. Walking along the pathways among the fields will typically reveal good numbers of Chipping, Song, Swamp, Savannah, and White-throated sparrows. White-crowned and Lincoln's sparrows are regular in very small numbers. Indigo Buntings and Palm Warblers are regular in fall. Eastern Screech Owls breed here. Rarities seen recently have included Dickcissel and Connecticut Warbler. In winter, if there has not been a lot of snowfall, the fields can hold numbers of Song and Swamp sparrows. Northern Shrikes are regular, and once an Eastern Phoebe wintered, a real rarity here in the snowbelt. With increased coverage, this location will soon build up a list to rival that of Bolton Flats.

Directions: From Route 20 in Northboro, take Bartlett Street south 0.6 mile to Lyman. Drive south on Lyman. At 1.0 mile note a very rough and often flooded entrance road on the right to Little Chauncy Pond. A trailhead for conservation land can be found here, as well as a gated road into the Westboro WMA. (Westboro and Westborough are both correct spellings of the same town.) After another 0.3 mile along Lyman, look for a dirt road on the left. (This will be just after the big sign for



White-throated Sparrow by George C. West

the rear entrance to the state hospital.) This road, which runs along the southern edge of a utility lot, takes you to a signed parking lot for WMA land and a trailhead for conservation land. Another 0.5 mile south down Lyman (1.8 miles from the intersection with Bartlett) on your right, note the main entrance (signed) to the state hospital and shortly afterwards a small sign for the Chauncy Ballfields to the left. Take this left, but just before the old metal Quonset hut and old utility buildings drive down the dirt road to the left. This will run west along the north

shore of Chauncy Pond, passing a soccer field, a small marsh (great for sparrows), and eventually lead to a gated pathway into the wildlife management area. Park here and explore the paths that lead all the way north to Little Chauncy. From the main entrance of the state hospital along Lyman to Route 9 is 0.7 mile.

The western impoundment of the WMA is accessed via Route 135, which is 1.2 miles west along Route 9 from the intersection with Lyman. Drive 0.6 mile north along Route 135, passing the Division of Fisheries and Wildlife headquarters on the right. Look for a dirt road and a small sign for the WMA on the right. Park in the lot and walk past the gate. Here is another series of fields and woodlots that can also be teaming with sparrows and warblers. This area is ultimately linked to the Chauncy Ponds sections by a series of trails that are beyond the scope of this short piece to detail. Plan on a full morning of birding here at peak fall migration periods, preferably on Sunday.

Mark Lynch

HAMPDEN COUNTY

In recent years, the only large grassy areas where large numbers of migrating sparrows may be present are at the two large airports, Westover in Chicopee and Barnes in Westfield. The former is totally off limits except for supervised visitation that is tightly controlled and geared to seeing Grasshopper Sparrows during the breeding season. You can view sections of the grasslands at Barnes Airport through fences, and one section of Westover is viewable from the end of Randall Road in Ludlow. In Westfield, a dirt road is open along the south end of the airport accessed from Sgt. Dion Way and passes between the fences for the Airport and the Turnpike. Another viewing spot at the north end is at the intersection of Airport Industrial Park and Buck Pond Road. Now a new grassland area is available. In 2008, Mass Wildlife purchased 215 acres of old tobacco fields in Southwick, which will be managed as grassland and are now open to the public.

Southwick Wildlife Management Area (Congamond Plains)

As of September 2009, the dry, sandy fields of the Southwick WMA area are heavily overgrown with goldenrod and other wildflower vegetation. There are not yet

maps available, but the wide trail from the parking area goes along an area on the right overgrown with low trees and brush that has potential for migrants. The habitat extends well to the west, with trails through it, but only the first fifty yards is part of the state property. Follow the main trail to the first four-way intersection, where there are two options.

You can turn left through the mixed pitch-pine woods a very short way until you come out in an open area with a large cornfield stretching away on the left and the first grassland on the right. Walk along this grassland until you pass a small isolated grove of trees, then turn right into another large grassy area. Grasshopper Sparrows nest in both these sections. You can also turn right immediately and follow another trail to more grasslands on the left and ahead, some with isolated trees or brush that may soon be removed.

The other option is to continue straight at the four-way intersection on a wide trail through woods until it intersects and ends at another crossing trail. Turning left here will take you to the south end of the same fields described above. Turning right takes you to another large expanse of fields with a row of barns in the center. Explore these as much as you please, being aware that the southern half is the Connecticut portion of the property, which may not yet be open to the public. Grasshopper Sparrows nest in the southwest corner of this section.

Morning and weekdays are the best times to visit, for you are less likely to encounter the off-road vehicles which still use the area. Also be aware that it is open to hunting. You will be the first to discover what migrant sparrows use this area.

Directions: From Route 91 going south, take Exit 3 West, marked Agawam-Southwick (Routes 5 and 57). Cross the bridge, and immediately exit to Route 57 West. Follow Route 57 for 7 miles through Agawam into Southwick. A half mile from the town line turn left on Foster Road at the light. After another half mile turn right on South Longyard Road. The parking area is a half mile down on the left. *Seth Kellogg*

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

East Meadows Of Northampton

Tucked into a curve of the Connecticut River along the state's great inland flyway, the rich bottomlands of Northampton's East Meadows are not only a prime area for sparrows, but also one of the best overall birding spots in western Massachusetts. The extensive mix of farmland and open meadows, bordered by floodplain woods and small farm ponds and dotted with thickets, has attracted numerous rarities, including Tundra Swan, Gyrfalcon, Northern Wheatear, Smith's Longspur, Ruff, and Burrowing Owl. It is also a good spot for migrating shorebirds and in September attracts tens of thousands of migrating swallows. But it is the sparrows that draw birders in the fall and winter. Among the rare species that have appeared here are Lark Sparrow, Harris' Sparrow, and the Ipswich race of the Savannah Sparrow.



White-crowned Sparrow by George C. West


Be careful out there. Rain can make the unmarked dirt roads that crisscross the fertile meadows extremely muddy and slippery. As the *Bird Guide to Western Massachusetts* warns, “if you venture out there after or during inclement weather, make sure you know where your auto club card is.” Hunters also use the meadows in the fall, so wear blaze orange and use common sense.

Directions: The key access route to the northern and eastern meadows where the best sparrow habitat is found is Old Ferry Road. From Interstate 91 take Route 9 in Northampton (Exit 19). Turn west

toward downtown Northampton, and follow Route 9 for 0.4 mile to Old Ferry Road, which will be the first road on your left. Follow Old Ferry Road under Interstate 91 to the next intersection. You will be facing the Northampton Airport. From here you can explore the meadows by going left, right, or straight on unmarked roads.

A right turn will put you on a road that briefly parallels Interstate 91, with brushy thickets to the right and open fields on the left. Follow this road as it turns sharply to the left and becomes dirt. The weedy dividers and thickets on both sides of the road as you reach the open meadows have yielded Chipping and Lincoln’s sparrows and often boast good numbers of Savannah, Song, Swamp, Vesper, White-throated and White-crowned sparrows. A red barn past the last house on the left is often used as a landmark by local birders. The farm roads fanning out into the meadows from the red barn can be treacherous for autos but very productive for sparrows and other birds. Nelson’s Sparrow has been sighted in here, and Dickcissels are regular. Keep an eye on the trees for hawks. This is a good spot in September to enjoy the swallow show.

Return to the intersection with Old Ferry Road and take the middle road. The airport runway will be on your left. Check the hedgerow on your left and the fields on your right. In some years, a large weedy area can be found at the end of the runway. Northern Wheatear and Le Conte’s and Nelson’s sparrows have been found here, as well as more common species.

A left turn from the intersection with Old Ferry Road will lead you past the end of the runway to Riverbank Road. Turn right, and continue down Riverbank Road past a small group of houses. A Lark Sparrow spent one winter in the thickets here. The first road to the left after the last house is also productive for sparrows and, in some years, has produced Clay-colored Sparrow. Follow Riverbank Road as it meanders along the east side of the meadows, checking the many thickets and sumac hedgerows. Look for Grasshopper Sparrow in the meadows. 

Trudy Tynan

**FIFTY YEARS OF BIRDING:
AN INTERVIEW WITH MARGARET ARGUE**

by Martha Steele

Margaret Argue was among the first group of women voted as members of the Nuttall Ornithological Club in 1974. She began birding in 1941 with her husband, the late Arthur Argue, and continues to bird at least every Saturday. She joined the staff of the Massachusetts Audubon Society (MAS) on January 2, 1944, eventually serving on the lecture staff in 1947, and buyer of books, binoculars, scopes, birdhouses, and feeders from 1945 to 1959. She was also the Society's window decorator from 1944 to 1968. Since the MAS moved to Lincoln in February 1958 and closed its Boston store in February 1968, Mrs. Argue has been a volunteer at the Museum of Fine Arts slide library two days a week, where she continues today.

Mrs. Argue is a recognized authority on the birds of the Boston Public Garden. In 1986 she wrote an article for "A Victorian Promenade" program, sponsored by the Friends of the Boston Public Garden, the oldest public garden in the United States, and the Boston Parks and Recreation Department. The article was titled, "The Spring Migration: A Birdwatcher's Perspective" and recounted the bird species that can be found in the public garden during migration.

The following article is a combination of notes that Mrs. Argue wrote and two interview that took place with Mrs. Argue on Sunday, October 25, 1992, and Sunday, January 10, 1993, in her Boston home.

Steele: How did you start birding?

Argue: Arthur and I were walking in an old orchard in New Hampshire one day fifty-one years ago, when we saw a hole in a tree. We then saw a flicker on the tree and got an absolutely marvelous look at it. That bird was what got us going.

Steele: Tell us a bit about the evolution of equipment over the years.

Argue: Back in the early 1940s, many people started birding with French opera glasses, which were four-power glasses. Ludlow Griscom of Harvard University had a Zeiss single barrel telescope, with rotating oculars of twenty, thirty, and forty power. Arthur and I had a Zeiss binocular telescope with the same rotating oculars and power. The telescope, case, and wooden tripod weighed over twenty pounds. On Audubon bus trips, we used to line up to look at birds in the telescope. Then Bausch and Lomb developed the spotting scope sometime in the mid- to late 1950s.

Steele: What field guides did you use?

Argue: We used Roger Tory Peterson's field guide, first published in 1934. I began using the National Geographic guide as well when it was first published

(1983). In my mind, Peterson is number one in birding. Besides his illustration skills, we should also remember that he is a great photographer and writer, and one who has always worked extremely hard at his crafts.

Steele: You mentioned the Audubon bus trips. What were these?

Argue: Beginning in 1945, the Massachusetts Audubon Society organized eight birding bus trips a year. You have to remember that back in those days, very few people had cars. The trips started at the Audubon House at 155 Newbury Street in Boston, the site of Audubon headquarters at the time and now a parking lot. The bus trips always ran on Sundays, and Arthur, Ruth Emery, and I were the guides. We usually had about fifty people on the trips. In January we went to the South Shore as far as Plymouth. The February trip went to Cape Ann and Newburyport, Chain Bridge, and Plum Island. The March trip often went to South Dartmouth and Westport. The April bus trip started at Lynnfield Marsh, then Ipswich, West Newbury, and Plum Island. The May trip started at Lynnfield Marsh and wandered through West Newbury, Newburyport, and Plum Island. We did not have trips in June and July. In August we went to Newburyport, Plum Island, and Salisbury, where we stopped at a small pond that attracted terns and shorebirds. We would end the day at Clark's Pond in Ipswich, where Least Bittern and moorhen used to nest.

In October we went to Topsfield, Boxford, and a Georgetown feeding station looking for Evening Grosbeak. We did the rice marshes, the upper Merrimack River, Newburyport, and Plum Island, and ended the day at Clark's Pond in Ipswich. The November trip went to Manchester, Magnolia, Gloucester, and Rockport.

One memorable trip was on April 20, 1953, a cold and windy day. We changed our plans for birding in Essex County to be at our new Ipswich River Sanctuary at noon. Ludlow Griscom, Roger Tory Peterson, and the great English birder, James Fisher, spoke on WBZ radio. There were a couple of hundred Audubon members at the sanctuary to hear the three great birders of the day. This was the second stop on Peterson and Fisher's one-hundred-day and 30,000-mile birding tour of the United States, which ended in the Pribilofs. The notes made by both Peterson and Fisher became the famous book, *Wild America*, published in 1955.

Sometime in the 1950s, after more people got cars and relied less on public transportation, the bus trips were discontinued. Audubon eventually began organizing trips to more distant locations, such as Venezuela.

Steele: You have spoken of Ludlow Griscom. What do you recall about birding with him?

Argue: During World War II, from 1941-1945, Ludlow Griscom had a B ration card, which allowed him to go afield in his own vehicle about once a week. The cards were a means of rationing gas during the war. Most of the rest of us did not have such a card, and we would take a train from North Station in

Boston to Newburyport, walk from the train station in town to the Yacht Club, and bird there in all seasons. We would then work our way to Plum Island, checking the haystacks on all the straddles for Snowy Owls in the winter. They liked to perch on the haystacks because rodents often ran under the straddles, which kept the hay above the high tide mark.

In order to carry binoculars along the coast during the war, we had to have a Coast Guard pass with our picture on the pass. There seemed to be Coast Guardsmen on every fifth or sixth front porch. On the train back to North Station we always had to pull the shades because of the blackout, enforced along coastal areas to prevent lighted objects from being obvious targets.

I remember a memorable day of birding in September 1944 with Ludlow Griscom. Joining us were Edwin Way Teale, author of *North with the Spring*, Ruth Emery, Richard Curtis, and Russell Mason. Ludlow's lethal tour began at the Hayes Bickford restaurant, Harvard Square, at 5:00 A.M. for breakfast. Daybreak was most always, except in winter, at Lynnfield Marsh, and dusk was at Clark's Pond in Ipswich. Griscom's field birding was a competitive game to make or break a record or extend a known range. A day in the field with Griscom was always punctuated with his characteristic phrase: "let's stop here and flap our ears;" "now someone find a bird with some zip in it;" "first record for Massachusetts, well we didn't do so badly." Ludlow Griscom's last life bird was the Hawk Owl in Concord, Massachusetts, in 1958. He died in 1959.

Steele: Who are some other memorable personalities you birded with?

Argue: One person who was quite a character was Clara DeWindt of Painted Redstart fame. She lived in Newburyport, and to my knowledge she was the only birder to actually reside in Newburyport in my day. One day, she and



Margaret Argue in earlier times

Daisy Searle were birding on Marblehead Neck and saw this unusual bird. In the back seat of her car, Clara DeWindt carried the seven volumes of the octavo edition of Audubon's *The Birds of America*. Today's price of the octavo edition is about \$25,000. Anyway, on a Saturday night, she called me at home about the bird. We had an Audubon bus trip scheduled the next morning, so I asked her to call me again early the next day to let me know whether the bird was still there. She called at 7:45 A.M. the next morning with the news that the redstart was still around, and so the bus headed to Marblehead Neck. We all saw the Painted Redstart very well and got good photographs.

Another well-known birder was Wallace Bailey, the first director of Audubon's Wellfleet Sanctuary. In 1945, at the war's end, Wallace thought he had to have a "duck," which was an amphibious vehicle that could travel on either land or water. He bought a surplus duck from the government. One day, he picked us up in Boston, drove to Ipswich Beach, and headed for Plum Island with the mere shift of a gear. We had to be careful rounding Emerson's Rocks. We rumbled the length of the island and into Newburyport to get gas. The vehicle caused quite a stir in Newburyport. Wallace kept the vehicle about two years. It was certainly not a good birding vehicle.

Steele: How were birdwatchers viewed back in the 1940s and 1950s?

Argue: We were definitely seen as an odd group, and there were far fewer birders back then than today, of course.

Steele: What about the number of women birding then compared with today?

Argue: There were always more women birding than men. Today it seems like it has evened out a bit, with about equal numbers of men and women.

Steele: What were the Cape Cod campouts?

Argue: The Massachusetts Audubon Society also organized these trips, run on the second weekend of September, except for the first one, which was over Labor Day weekend, September 4 through 7, 1942, at Chatham. We went from Boston by train to Hyannis and then took a bus to Chatham. Our list of birds that first year was 134 species. On the campouts, which were two days long except for the first Labor Day weekend campout, half the group would go on a pelagic trip while the other half would go on a land trip, usually down Monomoy, the first day, and then the groups would switch places the second day. The pelagic trips went to the south side of the Cape out into Nantucket Sound.

On that first campout in 1942, after the first group started out on the pelagic trip, a German submarine was spotted by the Coast Guard off Cape Cod. That put an end to pelagic trips for a long time. For those of us going on the land trip, we drove down in three station wagons to the south end of Monomoy, birding all the way down and back to Morris Island. That was our first trip with Ludlow Griscom, for he was the guide in our beach buggy, but it certainly was not the last trip. Audubon continued with the campouts for about twenty years.

Monomoy at that time was a long straight arm from the Cape that you could go right on down. In the late 1950s or early 1960s, a storm "broke" the island off from the mainland. A later storm eventually resulted in the island becoming two islands, and the islands continue to undergo change.

Audubon also organized a Berkshires campout trip every year. The first one was in 1945 and always took place the third weekend of June. We stayed at the top of Mount Greylock at Bascom Lodge. In the late evenings we listened for Bicknell's Thrush, and the next morning we walked a short distance down the road and listened to the Mourning Warbler sing. After doing the trails to the Conservation Corps camp, we listened for the Olive-sided Flycatcher and the Winter Wren in the tall spruces. We took in Pleasant Valley Sanctuary and then drove down to South Egremont for nesting Peregrine Falcon and Henslow's Sparrow and a chance to see a Turkey Vulture, at that time rare in the state.

Steele: You mentioned pelagic trips. What were these trips like?

Argue: Boat trips generally began in the 1950s, and usually went out of Gloucester to Stellwagen Bank. The most striking difference is the fact that we never expected to see a whale, very unlike today. Whales just were not seen back then. We would see jaegers and shearwaters, among others, but we never saw skuas on these trips.

Steele: Was the Brookline Bird Club (BBC) active at the time?

Argue: Oh yes, they were the largest birding group around. They ran a lot of trips, such as to the south end of Plum Island by boat from Ipswich. We would also walk from the Ipswich railroad station to Clark's Pond, which was the only place we could hope to see a Short-eared Owl. Another popular trip involved taking the Boston & Worcester bus to Saxonville, where we walked to the Hears Pond area and into Wayland Center to take the bus to Park Square. We rode the Boston and Worcester bus to Wayside Inn, Sudbury, did the Marlboro sewer beds, and walked back to Wayland by the Raymond Estate. Other trips went to the Fay estate in Lynn and to Hoar's Dam, now the Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge. In the 1940s and early 1950s Hoar's Dam was owned by Samuel Hoar, and it was his private hunting preserve. The dam was overgrown with buttonbush and other vegetation and was almost impenetrable.

Early morning walks by the BBC included Mount Auburn Cemetery, Boston Public Garden, Boston Fenway, and the Arnold Arboretum. Evening walks often went to Lynnfield Marsh for rails, Mount Auburn, Woburn, and Horn Pond. From 1942 to 1962, Arthur and I birded the Boston Public Garden every morning in May from about 6:00 A.M. to 7:30 A.M. After 1962 we started going to Mount Auburn Cemetery because the birds were better and more numerous there.

Steele: What was Plum Island like compared with what it is now?

Argue: The southern part of Plum Island, which is now the Parker River National Wildlife Refuge, was established in 1942. It was formerly owned by

the Massachusetts Audubon Society in the 1930s. They kept a warden there, whose house was located where the maintenance garages are now located. That is why older birders refer to that area as the warden's area. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service spent three years building the two miles of dikes, which created 215 acres of freshwater marsh. There is fresh water in the three major pools. Before they drained the Stage Island pool, now refilled, Common Tern, Pied-billed Grebe, coot, moorhen, and Ruddy Duck nested there, and some years the King Rail also nested in this area. The salt pans were not there when the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service took over Plum Island. I guess the action of ice cakes in the winter formed the pans.

When the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service split the hunting season for ducks, it ruined Newburyport Harbor for ducks during the winter. There were always a thousand-plus Greater Scaup in the harbor each winter, as well as large flocks of goldeneye, Bufflehead, and Oldsquaw.

In late January and February we often stirred up flocks of Common Redpolls and sometimes a Hoary Redpoll. We also saw Snow Buntings, Lapland Longspurs, and Horned Larks. In the spring, summer, and fall, there were dozens of Black-crowned Night Herons in the marshes on either side of the road on the way to Plum Island. In shorebird season at high tide, we spent hours at what we called Plumbush. It was on the south side of the road, just before the Plum Island bridge: a place where for years they cut the salt hay first. All the shorebirds lined up in row after row, waiting for the tide to go out and uncover the mudflats, so they could forage for food at the next low tide. We always had a few Buff-breasted Sandpipers each year, and one August day we had seven at Plumbush. In the old days we always spent some time at the Coast Guard Station at 65th Street at the north end of Plum Island. We could observe the jetties, the estuary, and look out to sea. The Coast Guardsmen were very tolerant of our parking there. The station was washed away in a storm in 1947 and relocated in Newburyport. We also looked for shorebirds and terns in back of the Catholic Church on Plum Island.

In Newburyport we always birded at the Yacht Club. It was great for shorebirds. The birding there is not as good today because the way the tide goes in and out is very different than it was in the past. For instance, the tide used to go out quite slowly, and we could get wonderful views of shorebirds feeding on the flats as the tide receded. Today the tide seems to go out much faster, and most of the shorebirds are far out and more difficult to see.

From the Yacht Club we could also see Bald Eagles across the way. When DDT began causing problems with these and other birds, we no longer saw the eagles in Newburyport. It was then that we started going out to Quabbin Reservoir to see Bald Eagles, beginning sometime in the late 1950s or early 1960s. I heard that this year (1993), about fifty Bald Eagles were counted at Quabbin. That is just wonderful.

Steele: Tell us about the development of the Voice of Audubon.

Argue: In 1945 Bill and Annette Cottrell got the Massachusetts Audubon Society to continue the *Records of New England Birds*. [The Boston Society of Natural History published the *Bulletin of New England Bird Life* from 1936 to 1944. In 1945 the Massachusetts Audubon Society (MAS) took over publishing the regional compilation of bird reports, renamed the *Records of New England Birds*. The MAS published *Records of New England Birds* until 1968, except for a two-year period, 1962 and 1963, when it was not published.] Then, in 1954 the Voice of Audubon was started with Ruth Emery doing the Voice until she retired in 1986. In late 1962 and early 1963 when Ruth was laid up with a broken hip, I did the Voice three times a week, and I started adding the numbers of each species being reported. You know, we never had any trouble reporting on bird sightings three times a week back then. We had plenty of sightings to report and plenty of people who were willing to call us with their reports.

Steele: What do you recall about the Ross' Gull in 1975?

Argue: This was of course the rarest bird of all and one of the great birding experiences we have ever seen. The Ross' Gull in Newburyport was the first ever recorded in North America south of Point Barrow, Alaska, and was identified on March 2, 1975, a very cold day. Walter Ellison of White River Junction, Vermont, saw the bird at Salisbury Beach and called the attention of other birders to it. The presence of a Ross' Gull in Newburyport was first suspected on January 12, 1975, by Phil Parsons and Herman Weissberg of Manchester, Massachusetts, who saw what was apparently the same individual and noted most of the field marks, except the tail. The Ross' Gull has a wedge-shaped tail, the only gull in the world with such a tail. At that time, it was just so difficult to believe that a Ross' Gull might be here in Massachusetts. Anyway, on March 3, 1975, Roger Tory Peterson arrived at Newburyport Harbor and was delighted to see the Ross' Gull, which was the 668th species that he had recorded on his life list for the United States. Birders from all over the country flocked to Newburyport to witness this remarkably rare gull. The Ross' Gull now nests at Churchill on Hudson Bay. It is regarded by some as the most beautiful of the world's gulls.

Steele: What were some other unusual birds or birding experiences you had?

Argue: There were certainly many, most of which I have listed separately for you (see Table 1). But let me talk about a few such experiences. The first Ivory Gull was sighted in 1946 in Gloucester. After the Ross' Gull in 1975, this is probably the most memorable experience for me. The bird was sighted during an Audubon bus trip that actually had two buses that day. The bird was sick and died the next day.

On October 31, 1944, my husband wrote the following about our experience seeing Brown Creepers in Newburyport: "Walking toward Pine

Table 1. Memorable Birds Seen By Margaret Argue

Arctic Loon¹	1961, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1984
Eared Grebe	1947 to 1953 (Gloucester); 1990 (Gloucester Harbor)
Western Grebe	1947, 1948 (Rockport, a Griscom impossible at the time, now regular)
Little Egret	1989 (Plum Island)
White Ibis	May 1970 (Orleans), March 1989 (Middleboro)
White-faced Ibis	1984 (Essex)
Wood Stork	all summer 1955 (Henry's Pond in Rockport)
Fulvous Whistling-Duck	1974 (Stilt Pond in Rowley)
Trumpeter Swan	1969 (Wenham Lake)
Black Brant²	1975 (North Beach in Chatham)
Garganey	1985 (Plum Island)
Eurasian Green-winged Teal³	1973, 1988 (Plum Island)
Greater Flamingo	1964 (extreme southwest corner of Plum Island)
Eurasian Wigeon	1983, 1989 (Plum Island)
Steller's Eider	1977 (Scituate)
Gray Sea Eagle⁴	1944 (Yacht Club in Newburyport)
Gyr Falcon	1945 (Newburyport); 1979, 1983 (Plum Island)
Gyr Falcon, white-phase	1990 (Westport)
Wild Turkey	1977, 1991 (New Salem)
Purple Gallinule	1981, 1984 (Great Meadows in Concord)
Sandhill Crane	1979 (Danvers), 1988, 1989, 1990 (Ipswich, Plum Island, Belchertown)
Black-necked Stilt	1953, 1969, 1972, 1979 (Plum Island); 1983 (Ipswich)
Bar-tailed Godwit	1976, 1978 (Newburyport)
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	1974 (Newburyport)
Long-tailed Jaeger	1942 (Monomoy)
Franklin's Gull	1942 (Monomoy); 1944, 1946, 1948, 1952, 1961 (Newburyport)
Mew Gull	1974, 1983, 1985 (Newburyport)
Thayer's Gull	1951, 1982 (Plum Island)
Lesser Black-backed Gull	1974-1980, 1981, 1985, now every year
Ross' Gull	1975 (Newburyport); summer 1981 (Newburyport)
Sabine's Gull	1973 (Eastham); 1980 (Nantucket); 1981, 1985 (at sea)
Ivory Gull	1946 (Gloucester); 1949, 1959 (Newburyport); 1975, 1976, 1977 (Salisbury)
Gull-billed Tern	1973, 1991 (Plum Island)
Atlantic Puffin	1953 (Rockport)
Barn Owl	1942, 1943, 1944 (nesting in a barn in Ipswich); 1944 (nesting in a sycamore tree at Fresh Pond, Cambridge, another Griscom impossible)
Northern Hawk Owl	1958, 1959 (Concord)
Great Gray Owl	1973 (Gill); 1979 (Topsfield); 1984 (Hadley and Newburyport)
Boreal Owl	1978 (Salisbury)
Chuck-will's-widow	1969 (Mount Auburn Cemetery); 1990 (Marblehead Neck)
Lewis' Woodpecker	1969 (at a feeder in West Newbury)
Three-toed Woodpecker	1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962 (Newton); 1963, 1964 (Rowley); 1975 (Harvard)

- Black-backed Woodpecker** 1975 (Swampscott); 1990 (Upton)
Say's Phoebe 1957 (Plum Island)
Ash-throated Flycatcher 1991 (Wellfleet Bay Sanctuary)
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher 1959 (Wayland); 1974, 1981 (Marshfield)
Fork-tailed Flycatcher 1980 (Orleans); 1990 (Fresh Pond in Cambridge)
Gray Jay 1966 (Amherst); 1973 (Ipswich)
Black-billed Magpie 1944 (Mount Auburn Cemetery); 1981 (Belchertown)
Rock Wren 1965, 1966 (Rockport)
Sedge Wren 1942-1974 (nested in Lexington); 1985 (Prudential Center in Boston); 1986 (Harvard)
Northern Wheatear 1963 (Salisbury); 1970 (North Eastham)
Fieldfare 1986 (Concord, and the last life bird for Ruth Emery in the U.S.)
Varied Thrush 1963 (Magnolia); 1975 (Athol); 1979 (Chelmsford)
Bohemian Waxwing 1969 (Quabbin); 1977 (Plum Island); 1987 (Boxford)
Loggerhead Shrike 1947 (attempted nesting on Hale Street in Newburyport)
"Lawrence's" Warbler⁵ 1955, 1957 (West Newbury); 1991 (Groveland)
Black-throated Gray Warbler 1962 (Concord)
Townsend's Warbler 1978 (Mount Auburn Cemetery)
Hermit Warbler 1964 (Mount Auburn Cemetery)
Yellow-throated Warbler 1968 (Plum Island); 1977 (Mount Auburn Cemetery); 1983 (Plum Island)
Painted Redstart 1947 (Marblehead Neck, see text)
Western Tanager 1954, 1957, 1959, 1973, 1974
Green-tailed Towhee 1953 (Magnolia); 1963 (at the Winthrop Estate in Ipswich)
Lark Bunting 1951, 1962 (Newburyport); 1965, 1969 (Salisbury); 1979, 1988, 1990 (Plum Island)
Henslow's Sparrow 1940 to mid-1950 (nested in back of Scotland Road, Newburyport, and in South Egremont); 1982, 1983 (Brookline)
Le Conte's Sparrow 1970 (Great Meadows in Concord); 1989 (Newburyport)
Harris' Sparrow 1946 (at a feeder in Ipswich); 1960, 1963, 1965, 1968
McCown's Longspur 1977 (Bridgewater)
House Finch 1965 (Marblehead Neck)
European Goldfinch 1969 (at a feeder in Marshfield)

Editor's Footnotes

- 1 Recently split into two species, Arctic Loon and Pacific Loon (Ehrlich, P.R., D.S. Dobkin, and D. Wheye. 1988. *The Birder's Handbook: A Field Guide to the Natural History of North American Birds*. New York: Simon and Schuster).
- 2 Black Brant is the western form of Brant. For years the Black Brant was considered a separate species, but the 1976 A.O.U. Check-List had it as a subspecies of Brant (Terres, J.K. 1980. *The Audubon Society Encyclopedia of North American Birds*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.).
- 3 Old World subspecies of Green-winged Teal.
- 4 Gray Sea Eagle is another name for White-tailed Eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) (Terres, J.K. 1980. *The Audubon Society Encyclopedia of North American Birds*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.).
- 5 First discovered in the 1870s, "Lawrence's" Warbler was thought to be a separate species. It was dropped from the 1910 edition of the A.O.U. Check-List. "Lawrence"'s Warbler is a hybrid of the Blue-winged Warbler and Golden-winged Warbler (Terres, J.K. 1980. *The Audubon Society Encyclopedia of North American Birds*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.).


Island (a wooded area in the marsh), we observed twenty Brown Creepers. The birds were climbing up the sides of buildings, up telephone poles and fenceposts as well as trees. Proceeding to Pine Island, we found thirty more creepers. Here they were on trees and rocks and even on the ground. One alighted for a moment on my trouser leg" (in *Bent's Life Histories of North American Nuthatches, Wrens, Thrashers, and Their Allies*, Bulletin 195). Today I am happy if I see two Brown Creepers a year.

In May 1956 we saw over one hundred White-crowned Sparrows in the Boston Public Garden, an incredible thrill. In April 1957 we saw over one hundred Hermit Thrushes crossing the road as we drove down Plum Island. On another occasion, November 11, 1961, we saw eighteen Snowy Owls on Plum Island and two more at Salisbury.

An unusual story concerns Rosario Mazzeo, staff manager of the Boston Symphony Orchestra (BSO) and bass clarinet player who used to bird with us in the 1940s and 1950s. In June 1952 Rosario was in London with the BSO. He visited the Stockholm Bird Observatory in South Wales. He was asked to take a Manx Shearwater with him back to Boston that night, June 3, to be released at Logan Airport in Boston the following morning. He carried the bird in a box under his seat in the plane. He released the bird at 8:45 A.M. in Boston on June 4, 1952. The Manx Shearwater returned to its burrow, a distance of three thousand miles, twelve and one-half days later. What a record!

Another notable bird was the Gray Sea Eagle [White-tailed Eagle], a European bird, at the Yacht Club in Newburyport in the winter of 1944. Ludlow Griscom, who used to bird at the Yacht Club every Saturday, first saw it. We went up the next day and saw it. By the following weekend, the bird was gone.

Steele: What about some of the birds that are not as common today as when you were birding?

Argue: There are quite a few that are not around as much or at all now. Some examples that come most to mind include the fact that I used to see huge mixed flocks of blackbirds in the fall, and we used to get pretty high counts of blackbirds on the Christmas Bird Counts. I just do not see the really large flocks any more. We also used to get good flocks of Evening Grosbeaks on our Audubon bus trips, but where are they now? On the other hand, we never used to see the Bohemian Waxwing, and now they show up every now and then. And of course the House Finch. I guess some people brought this bird from the western part of the United States to New York City. We used to hear about the finches on Long Island for many years. Then one year, they irrupted into Massachusetts; the first report I can remember came from Marblehead. Now, of course, they are everywhere. 

MARTHA STEELE, editor in chief of *Bird Observer*, is a public health specialist for a private environmental consulting firm in Waltham, Massachusetts.

Second Report of the Maine Bird Records Committee (2007)

William Sheehan, Secretary, and Peter Vickery, Chairman

The Maine Bird Records Committee (ME-BRC) was formed in September 2005 to maintain an accurate record and historical archive of the state's birdlife. The committee was established as a nine-member body, which includes a Chairman and a voting Secretary. ME-BRC members (in addition to the authors) include: Dennis Abbott, Lysle Brinker, Jody Despres, Scott Hall, Thomas Hodgman, Don Mairs, and Jan Pierson.

In its second year, the committee has revised the official state bird list and the review species list and established rotating terms of members to the Board.

This report includes all decisions made from January through December 2007. With the acceptance of Plumbeous Vireo (2005), Western Reef-Heron (2006) and Green Violet-ear (2007), Maine's bird list now stands at 427 positively documented species.

The ME-BRC evaluated and completed voting on 18 records of 13 species in 2007. Though most records reviewed were from 2006 and 2007, several historical records were circulated as well. To be accepted, all records must receive at least 7 affirmative votes. ME-BRC has designated a list of review species and will circulate and vote on records of species that have no more than five documented occurrences in the state. All documentation received and reviewed by the ME-BRC will be archived at an institution in Maine which will provide safe storage and assure public access.

RECORDS ACCEPTED

Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*), 1 record

ME-BRC#2007-004, 16 June 2007, Freeport and Harpswell, *Cumberland*, Clayton Hintz, Joseph Crosby. Maine's fifth Brown Pelican and the first record since 1922. The bird was seen by two different observers on sailboats several miles apart on the same afternoon. First Round (8-1).

Red-billed Tropicbird (*Phaethon aethereus*), 1 record

ME-BRC#2006-013, 5 July – 25 August 2006, Matinicus Rock and Seal Island NWR, Criehaven Twp, *Knox*, Frank Mayer, Scott Hall*†, m.ob. Maine's third record of Red-billed Tropicbird at the same location where the species was seen on the previous year suggests a returning individual. Descriptions and photos of the tropicbird were provided by staff of the National Audubon's Puffin Project. First round (9-0).

Western Reef-Heron (*Egretta gularis*), 1 record

ME-BRC#2006-014, 18-25 August 2006, Kittery, *York*, Lysle Brinker*†, m.ob. This was Maine's first Western Reef-Heron. First found by Brinker, the egret was seen and photographed by many observers during the weeklong period when it frequented the Maine side of the Piscataqua River. Photo documentation allowed determination not

only of species, but also that this was clearly the same individual seen at Stephenville Crossing, Newfoundland, Canada from 14 June to 6 September, 2005, and at Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, Canada from 26 June to 2 August, 2006. First Round (8-1).

Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*), 1 record

ME-BRC#2007-003, 24 August 2007, North Yarmouth, *Cumberland*, Arthur Stackhouse, Lysle Brinker†. Digiscoped photos helped to confirm the identification of Maine's fourth Swallow-tailed Kite. First Round (9-0).

Bridled Tern (*Sterna anaethetus*), 1 record

ME-BRC#2006-011, 19 June – 22 July 2006, Outer Green Island, Portland, *Cumberland*, Scott Hall*†, Matt Martinkovic†, m.ob. This long-staying adult was well photographed and was identified as an individual of the Atlantic/West Indian subspecies *melanoptera*. Maine's second Bridled Tern. First round (9-0).

Green Violet-ear (*Colibri thalassinus*), 1 record

ME-BRC#2007-001, 18-19 August 2007, Mount Desert, *Hancock*, James Bright, Harriet Wittington, Ed and Debbie Hawkes†, Richard McDonald. Maine and New England's first record for this Central/South American hummingbird which prefers montane forest in its normal range. This immature bird visited a feeder at a private residence in the oak and pine woods of Mount Desert. Deb Hawkes' series of photographs allowed the Committee to confirm the identification of this new state bird. First Round (9-0).



This immature Green Violet-ear was seen at Mount Desert, Hancock County, Maine, 18-19 August 2007, ph. by Debbie Hawkes (19 Aug 2007). This record constitutes a first Maine and New England record. Note the purplish eye patch that extends down the side of the neck. The pale belly indicates that this bird is immature.

Rufous Hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*), 5 records

ME-BRC#1996-001, "mid July" - 28 July 1996, Fairfield, *Kennebec*, Mrs. Frank Stankevitz†, Don Mairs, m.ob. First Round (9-0).

ME-BRC#2001-001, "2-3 days in August" 2001, Standish, *Cumberland*, Carol Kuendel, First Round (9-0). Adult male.

ME-BRC#2001-002, 23 November-22 December 2001, Old Orchard Beach, *York*, Liz Dunkerly†. First Round (9-0). Immature female.

ME-BRC#2006-012, ~25 September – 2 November 2006, Phillips, *Franklin*, Dot Haggan*†, Louis Bevier, m.ob. First Round (9-0). Immature male.

ME-BRC#2007-002, 6-9 August 2007, Biddeford, *York*, Eric Hynes*†, Lysle Brinker†. First Round (8-1). Adult male.

Ash-throated Flycatcher (*Myiarchus cinerascens*), 1 record

ME-BRC#2006-015, 26 November – 12 December 2006, Saco, *York*, Derek

Lovitch*†, m.ob.. A good description and photograph series to document this long-staying flycatcher. First round (9-0).

Fork-tailed Flycatcher (*Tyrannus savanna*), 1 record

ME-BRC#2006-007, 6, 7 May 2006, Stratton Island, Old Orchard Beach, York, S. Sanborn*†, R. Lambert*, C. Donhower. This first-year bird was a second spring record for Maine and 11th overall. The flycatcher was discovered and photographed by staff of the National Audubon's Puffin Project as it fed on insects along the wrack line of the island. First Round (9-0).



Plumbeous Vireo (*Vireo plumbeus*), 1 record

ME-BRC#2005-007, 11 June 2005, Matinicus Rock, Criehaven, Knox, Sean D Smith*†, Maine's first Plumbeous Vireo was well documented with photos and a written description. Interestingly, this congener of the old "Solitary" vireo complex was accompanied by a western form of White-crowned Sparrow. First Round (7-2).

This worn adult Plumbeous Vireo was photographed on Matinicus Rock, Criehaven, Knox County, Maine, 11 June 2005, ph. by Sean D. Smith (11 June 2005). It is very plain, lacking any yellow-green tones on the back, the edges to the secondaries, or flanks. The bill appears to be very large.

Virginia's Warbler (*Vermivora virginiae*), 1 record

ME-BRC#2006-010, 28-30 September 2006, Monhegan Island, Monhegan Plantation, Lincoln, Vernon Laux, Lanny McDowell, Larry Masters†, m.ob. A second record for the island and Maine. First Round (9-0).

Lark Bunting (*Calamospiza melanocorys*), 1 record

ME-BRC#2006-006, 28 May 2006, Bangor, Penobscot, Judy Markowsky* et al. This male Lark Bunting was found in a large peat bog by a group of experienced local birders participating in a birdathon. An excellent written description documented Maine first inland and spring record for this species. First Round (9-0).

RECORDS NOT ACCEPTED


South Polar Skua (*Stercorarius macconnicki*), 1 record

ME-BRC#2006-017, 24 July 2006, off of Mount Desert Island, Hancock. Photographs only submitted as documentation. Though clearly photos of a skua, possibility of other skua species could not be eliminated. First Round (2-7).

Eurasian Goldfinch (*Carduelis carduelis*), 1 record

ME-BRC#2006-008, 25 April-6 May 2006, Blue Hill, Hancock. Identification unanimously accepted but record rejected due to doubts of provenance. First Round (0-9).

(*) written description provided

(†) image provided 

Third Report of the Maine Bird Records Committee (2008)

William Sheehan, Secretary, and Peter Vickery, Chairman

The Maine Bird Records Committee (ME-BRC) was formed to maintain an accurate record and historical archive of the state's birdlife. This third report includes all decisions made by the ME-BRC from January through December 2008. With the acceptance of Barnacle Goose (2003) and first-of-state European Golden-Plover, Hermit Warbler, and Kirtland's Warbler (2008), Maine's bird list now stands at 431 positively documented species.

The ME-BRC evaluated and completed voting on 20 records of 17 species in 2008. Though most records reviewed were from 2007 and 2008, some older records were circulated as well. To be accepted, all records must receive at least 7 affirmative votes. ME-BRC has designated a list of review species and will circulate and vote on records of these species. All documentation received and reviewed by the ME-BRC will be archived at an institution in Maine which will provide safe storage and assure public access.

Eric Hynes was elected to the committee in October 2008 to replace Tom Hodgman. Other members of the nine-person ME-BRC are Peter Vickery (chair), Denny Abbott, Lysle Brinker, Jody Despres, Scott Hall, Don Mairs, Jan Pierson, and William Sheehan (Secretary).

RECORDS ACCEPTED

Cackling Goose (*Branta hutchinsii*) 3 records

ME-BRC#2006-019, 22 October – 8 November 2006, Caribou and Limestone, Aroostook, Bill Sheehan†, Denny Abbott. First round (9-0). Photographs of one individual of a group of three Cackling Geese were reviewed and accepted. The group was wide-ranging and was found at several locations in two towns during their two-and-a-half-week stay.

ME-BRC#2007-010, 8-22 October 2007, North Yarmouth, *Cumberland*, Lysle Brinker†, m.ob. First round (9-0). Found by Brinker in southern Maine, these three Cacklers were observed and photographed by many over two weeks.

ME-BRC#2008-009, 15 October 2008, Aroostook State Park, Presque Isle, Aroostook, Bill Sheehan†. First round (9-0). Maine's fourth accepted record for Cackling Goose since the species was split from Canada Goose.

Barnacle Goose (*Branta leucopsis*) 1 record

ME-BRC#2003-002, 11-13 October 2003, Caribou, Aroostook, Bill Sheehan†, Don Mairs, m. ob. First round (9-0). Barnacle Geese were previously recorded in Maine but considered hypothetical due to questions of provenance. Noting a recent pattern of vagrancy for wild Barnacle Geese in the northeastern United States and this individual's condition, behavior, and timing of appearance, the record was accepted unanimously by the Committee.

Yellow-nosed Albatross (*Thalassarche chlororhynchos*), 2 records

ME-BRC#2007-006, 29 April 2007, York, York, York Center for Wildlife, Paul Garrity† This individual was found wrecked several miles inland following the passage of a front that extended from Ontario to Florida. Attempts at rehabilitation failed and the bird expired after being released and was recovered at Barnstable, MA. Maine's seventh record of Yellow-nosed Albatross. First Round (9-0).

ME-BRC#2008-007, 24, 25 August 2008, Seal Island NWR and Matinicus Rock, Criehaven Twp, Knox, Susan Schubel†. The immature albatross seen by the Audubon Puffin Project staff and photographed by Schubel was Maine's eighth. First Round (9-0)

Red-billed Tropicbird (*Phaethon aethereus*), 1 record

ME-BRC#2007-005, 28 May – 9 August 2007, Matinicus Rock and Seal Island NWR, Criehaven Twp, Knox, Zack Klyver, Scott Hall, m.ob. First round (9-0). Given that Maine's second, third, and fourth Red-billed Tropicbird records occurred at this location, there is little doubt that the same individual has summered annually in the Matinicus Rock area for the past three summers.

American White Pelican, (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*), 1 record

ME-BRC#2008-008, 1 September 2008, York River, York, York, Jack Orzalli, Jean Holbrook†, First round (8-1). A novice birder discovered the bird and alerted a neighbor with a camera, thus providing good photo documentation. The ninth record in the past 20 years. As with most records for this species in Maine, this pelican was present for only one day.

White-faced Ibis, (*Plegadis chihi*), 1 record

ME-BRC#2008-001, 12 May 2008, Scarborough Marsh, Scarborough, Cumberland, Derek Lovitch†. First round (9-0). A detailed description accompanied by photos made for unanimous acceptance of Maine's fifth White-faced Ibis. Interestingly, all records for the state have come from the Scarborough area.



This adult Yellow-nosed Albatross was picked up in a moribund condition on a lawn in York, York County, 29 April 2007, ph. by Paul Garrity (29 April 2007).



This adult Red-billed Tropicbird, present for over two months, was photographed flying over Razorbills and Atlantic Puffins at Matinicus Rock, Criehaven Twp, Knox County, Maine, 28 May – 9 August 2007, ph. by Peter Vickery (9 July 2007).

Swallow-tailed Kite, (*Elanoides forficatus*), 1 record

ME-BRC#2008-005, 10 May 2008, Bradbury Mt. State Park, Pownal, *Cumberland*, Dane Ferrell, First round (9-0). Maine's fourth Swallow-tailed Kite was spotted and well described by an experienced observer at Bradbury's Mtn. Hawk Watch.

European Golden-Plover, (*Pluvialis apricaria*), 1 record

ME-BRC#2008-010, 9-11 October 2008, Scarborough Marsh, Scarborough, *Cumberland*, Rob Lambert, Lysle Brinker, Peter Vickery†, m.ob., First round (9-0). A first for New England and the first fall record south of Newfoundland, this bird was viewed by many during its short stay at the marsh.



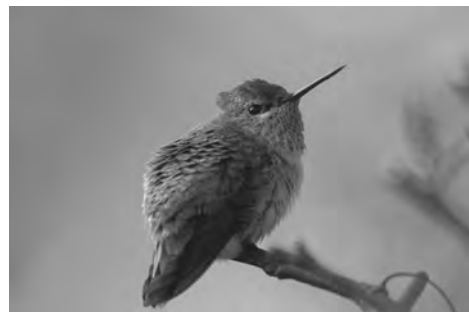
This adult European Golden-Plover was seen at Scarborough Marsh, Scarborough, Cumberland County, Maine, 9-11 October 2008, ph. by Peter Vickery (10 Oct 2008). A first Maine and New England record, the white flanks and pot-bellied appearance are readily apparent.

Curlew Sandpiper, (*Caladris ferruginea*) 1 record

ME-BRC#2008-002, 23-26 May 2008, Seawall Beach, Phippsburg, *Sagadahoc*, Peter Vickery†, Nicholas Lund†, m. ob. First round, (9-0). The identity of this individual was affirmed by the ample photographic documentation and became the first Curlew Sandpiper accepted by the ME-BRC. It will also be the last. A thorough review of the status of Curlew Sandpipers in Maine, prompted by this record, revealed that the species is a regular visitor to the state. The Committee also voted to remove the species from the review species list due to the number of previous records.

Calliope Hummingbird, (*Stellula calliope*), 1 record

ME-BRC#2008-012, 23 Oct- 1 November 2008, Blue Hill, *Hancock*, Leslie Clapp†, Clark "Chip" Moseley, Louis Bevier†, m. ob. First round (9-0). With an excellent series of photos and supporting written documentation, a potentially difficult identification was unanimously affirmed. This Calliope Hummingbird was Maine's second record and the easternmost record in North America.



This immature Calliope Hummingbird frequented feeders at Blue Hill, Hancock County, Maine, 23 Oct- 1 November 2008, ph. by Leslie Clapp (23 Oct 2008). Note the white mark below the eye, separating the black lore, and the short, thin, needle-straight bill.

Say's Phoebe, (*Sayoris saya*) 1 record

ME-BRC#2007-008, 26 September, 2007, Monhegan Island, *Lincoln*, Bob Shutsky, Blair Nikula†, m. ob. First round (9-0). Blair Nikula's unambiguous photos were particularly valuable given that there have been a number of previous records that lacked similar documentation.

Ash-throated Flycatcher, (*Myiarchus cinerascens*) 1 record

ME-BRC#2007-007, 1 October 2007, Seal Island, Criehaven Twp, *Knox*, Matt Klostermann†, Jen Malley†. First round (8-1). Captured in banding nets by the new passerine migrant banding project at Seal Island NWR, Klostermann and Malley collected biometric and photographic data that confirmed the identity of this adult bird.

Fork-tailed Flycatcher, (*Tyrannus savana*) 1 record

ME-BRC#2007-009, 30 September 2007, Cutler, *Washington*, Bob and Marianne McMillan†, First round (9-0). Experienced birders from England recognized the significance of an adult Fork-tailed Flycatcher they found perched beside the road in Cutler. McMillan's frame-filling photos and detailed report fully documented Maine's 12th Fork-tailed record (third for Washington Co). Committee member Jody Despres summed it up nicely: "...This report was a treat if only as an example of a bird and a birder meeting each other halfway!"

Loggerhead Shrike, (*Lanius ludovicianus*) 1 record

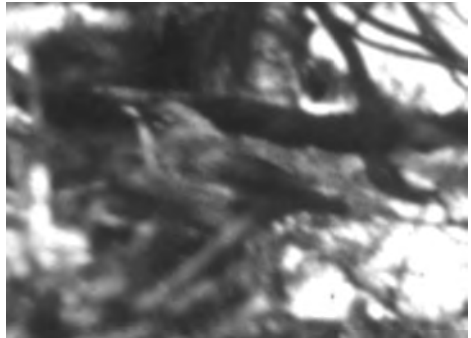
ME-BRC#2008-004, 2 June 2008, Lubec, *Washington*, Craig Kesselheim†, First round (7-2). Photos submitted by Kesselheim showed the distinguishing characteristics of a Loggerhead Shrike and allowed affirmation of the identification of the bird. A former breeder in the state, there have only been a half dozen reports of this species in Maine in the past twenty years.

Hermit Warbler, (*Dendroica occidentalis*) 1 record

ME-BRC#2008-006, 28 Sept- 1 October 2008, Monhegan Island, Monhegan Twp, *Lincoln*, Scott Surner, Kristen Lindquist, Becky Marvil†, Eric Hynes, First round (9-0). Maine's first Maine record.

Kirtland's Warbler, (*Dendroica kirtlandii*) 1 record

ME-BRC#2008-003, 2 June 2008, Kennebunk Plains, Kennebunk, *York*, Trevor Persons†. First round (9-0). **An unexpected first record for the state and New England.** This Kirtland's Warbler was found and photographed by Trevor Persons, a naturalist and




This adult male Kirtland's Warbler was found singing at the Kennebunk Plains, Kennebunk, York County, Maine, 2 June 2008, ph. by Trevor Persons (2 June 2008). A first Maine and New England record, this bird was photographed through binoculars (digi-binned); the yellow chin and underparts, and gray head with black lores are just apparent. This individual was present for less than 30 minutes.

herpetologist who specializes in inventory and documentation of species on public lands. This singing male was present for less than an hour.

RECORDS NOT ACCEPTED

Little/Audubon's Shearwater, (*Puffinus lherminieri* or *Puffinus assimilis*), 1 record **ME-BRC#1971-001**, July/August 1971, Gulf of Maine, off *Hancock*. First round (2-7). A single small shearwater was reported on several occasions from the deck of the "Bluenose" ferry in summer of 1971. The observation was published in *American Birds*, Northeastern Maritime Region Report (25:830). Due to uncertainty of the observation at the time, this record has been treated as a hypothetical species pair in Maine. The Committee was generally persuaded that the small shearwater was not a Manx Shearwater, but the lack of detailed descriptions or photographs, as well as the taxonomic uncertainties, ultimately resulted in a rejection of this record as a first-of-state for this species pair.

(*) written description provided

(†) image provided 

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Manx Shearwater Pair Produce Viable Young in Maine

Manx Shearwaters nest throughout the eastern North Atlantic, especially in Iceland and Great Britain. Although they have visited potential western North Atlantic nesting locations for decades, their first North American breeding was not confirmed until 1973 when a pair produced a chick on Penikese Island in Buzzards Bay, Massachusetts. In 1977 another breeding pair was confirmed on an island in Newfoundland; however, since then there have only been hints that the species might be nesting in the U.S.

In 1997 a Manx Shearwater was seen on the 22-acre Matinicus Rock off mid-coast Maine, and a nesting burrow was found the following year. An egg was also found in this burrow in 2005, but it never hatched. In 2006 and 2007, up to 19 Manx Shearwaters were seen around the island, and eggless burrows were found in 2008.

Finally, last month, researchers from the USFWS and Audubon's Seabird Restoration Program discovered a young Manx Shearwater in a relatively shallow burrow at the site — the first time in the United States the species is known to have reached an age old enough to fly. The burrow was one of six found on the island.

"This is what we all work and hope for," said Stephen Kress, director of Audubon's Seabird Restoration Program.

From *The Birding Community E-Bulletin* <www.refugenet.org/birding/birding5.html>

On a Street with No Name

John Nelson

My mother, a hard judge, used to tell stories about her no-account brother-in-law in Alabama, Walter Tanner, a man so lazy, Mother claimed, that when her sister (Walter's wife) died at home, the body had to be removed through a bedroom window because Walter had never gotten around to fixing the rotted planks and gaping hole at the top of the steps on the front porch. Years after Mother died, I went to Wilmer, Alabama, outside Mobile, to meet my Southern cousins. My cousin Margie drove me across town to visit my cousin Gene and his grown-up daughters, who lived side-by-side in the only houses on a little dirt road on the outskirts. As we turned on to their street, I burst out laughing. "What?" Margie asked. Convulsed, I pointed to the shiny green sign on the corner. Somewhere Mother was surely spinning. In memory of their beloved father, my cousins had named their street after him: Walter Tanner Road.

My peeve is not the honoring of work-shy relatives. Rather, it's the practice of naming streets, or entire developments, after birds that have no connection to these places or, worse, have been driven out and supplanted by these very roads and houses. Granted, on a list of the world's problems, this one ranks low, but I do a lot of bicycling around Essex County, always on the alert for birds, and I can't help feeling annoyed when I come upon a Woodcock Lane that certainly can't look welcoming to a woodcock, or an Eagle's Nest Lane where no self-respecting eagle would ever choose to nest, or a Black Duck Circle that lacks habitat for any waterfowl unless you count the blue plastic pool in a nearby yard. Just down the hill from me there's a new development, the Village at West Gloucester — "luxury living" if you're fifty-five or older — blasted out of granite and forest. The logo features a Great Blue Heron. Roads named thus far include Heron Circle, Plover Lane, Dowitcher Drive, and Curlew Court. I guess I could live with the absence of herons, plovers, and dowitchers at the Village if I could only find that curlew.

The meadowlark, whether Eastern or Western, seems to be the species most favored by builders, business people, and street-namers who poach on bird names for their own uses. A Google search turned up, among many others, a Meadowlark Hills retirement home in Kansas; Meadowlark Golf Club in Huntington Beach, California; Meadowlark Country House in California wine country ("the atmosphere is HETERO, GAY, and NATURIST friendly" — well-behaved dogs allowed but no children); Meadowlark Builders in Ann Arbor, Michigan; Meadowlark RV Park in Rhode Island; and Meadowlark Landscape Services in Billerica, Massachusetts. The word itself, I suppose, has a certain musicality, and for those who live, work, or recreate at these places, the idea of "meadowlark" may conjure up an idyllic pastoral scene — simple country living amidst birds and bees and open fields in those bygone days before America had RV parks or landscape servicers. I don't object to every appropriation of the word; I have no quarrel, for instance, with Harlem Globetrotter "Meadowlark" Lemon. And some of these places may actually have meadowlarks, though I didn't find any at Meadowlark Farm Lane, a cul-de-sac in Middleton, once

woods, now a tract of trophy mansions — one currently priced at 1.4 million “for the discerning buyer” — surrounded by lush, sprinkler-fed lawns and elaborately landscaped terraces. Like Curlew Court, the street is so new it’s not even on my road atlas.

My annoyance extends to streets and developments named after ruined habitats as well as threatened birds. Find a road named for woodlands, such as Forest Street, a brand new cul-de-sac in Georgetown, or its neighbor, another cul-de-sac, Tall Trees Way, and it’s probably a road that fragments what was once more or less intact forest. Seek any street with “meadow” in its name — Meadowview is popular — and you may search in vain for grasslands. The names of many new developments have a generic bucolic quality reminiscent of the observation in *The Undertaking* by poet/undertaker Thomas Lynch that the names for cemeteries tend to be interchangeable with the names for golf courses. In fact, if you ever have occasion to name a development, I recommend the following: choose any one item from Category A (Meadowlark, Mockingbird, Tanager, Spruce, Hemlock, Birch), one from Category B (Grove, Circle, Ridge, Valley, Brook, Hollows), and one from Category C (Farms, Village, Estates, Manor, Acres, Court). Put the three together, and you’ll do just fine. If you’d prefer a less birdy, more historical flavor, substitute a Native American name: Pequot Valley Farms, Choctaw Ridge Manor. The Natives need not be native to your particular locality.

Mind you, I don’t object to naming streets after birds. On the contrary. The wonderfully named Hoot Owl Way in Rockport seems a promising spot to hear hooting owls, and I’m charmed by the enclave of bird-honoring streets on Great Neck in Ipswich, including Falcon Way, Nuthatch Road, and Merganser Way, all named for birds that can be found in the vicinity. There should be a Gull Lane in Gloucester, the East Coast capital for wintering gulls, and there is one. I’ve seen gulls fly over it. For that matter, even if the birds aren’t there, I’m no purist. You won’t find quail or pheasant running on Quail Run Road in North Andover or Pheasant Run Drive in Newburyport (just around the bend from Fox Run Drive and Quail Run Hollow), but pheasants were never native here anyway, and if there were ever quail in these places, they were long gone before these roads were built. If such names give prospective buyers the feeling that owning property there might transform them into fox-and-hounds English gentry, who am I to snipe? I can even empathize with the golf course owners in Ohio and New York who succumbed to the same irresistible urge and called their establishments Bob-o-links.

I also appreciate the dilemma faced by real estate developers. There are limits to truth in advertising, and I understand that you can’t expect to attract clients by naming your projects No More Meadowlarks Fields or Wood Thrushes Gone Woods. Though I see his or her point, I can’t honestly endorse the alternatives proposed by one J. L. Seagull in an online post: Falling Timbers, Hawkless Ridge, Leveled Hills. Perhaps some places should remain nameless.

One day as I was driving on Cape Cod to meet a gull, I stopped abruptly at the corner of a little side street in Harwich. The thought came to me like fate: “I should

be here.” There was a new development down the road, Pine Oaks Valley, a fine place to live, I was sure. And I knew, from a “for sale” sign I’d seen, there was a real estate agent in town with the same name as mine — kin, as it were — who might set me up there for the right price. But it was the street sign that really grabbed me: John Nelson Way.

Now that’s a nice name for a thoroughfare. 🦉

John Nelson, of Gloucester, is the author of Cultivating Judgment, a book on critical thinking. He has written several articles for Bird Observer on various subjects. “Twitcher’s Temptation,” his initial article for this journal, was reprinted in the British journal Essex Birding. John also writes fiction. His short story “The Money Bird,” about a birding guide in Thailand, appeared in The Snowy Egret.



STREET SIGNS BY DAVID LARSON



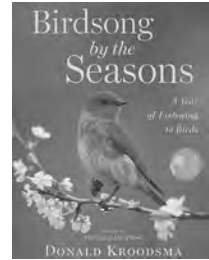
EASTERN SCREECH-OWL
BY SANDY SELESKY

ABOUT BOOKS

A Modern Day Melampus

Mark Lynch

Birdsong by the Seasons: A Year of Listening to Birds. Donald Kroodsma. 2009. Boston, Mass: Houghton Mifflin Harcourt.



Melampus lived with Neleus, he dwelt outside the town of Pylos, and before his house there stood an oak tree containing a serpent's nest. The old serpents were killed by his servants, and burnt by Melampus himself, who reared the young ones. One day, when they had grown up, and Melampus was asleep, they approached from both sides and cleaned his ears with their tongues. Being thus roused from his sleep, he started up, and to his surprise perceived that he now understood the language of birds, and that with their assistance he could foretell the future.

From the Greek Myth Index: <http://www.mythindex.com/greek-mythology/M/Melampus.html>

Sometime in midsummer a few years back, my wife and I were deep in Quabbin working on the Breeding Bird Atlas II, alone (or so we thought) in the predawn gloom. Suddenly up a side path came Donald Kroodsma and a colleague. They had both been in there for hours listening to Veerys. We mentioned we had just seen a Veery near a stream that ran under the road. Don immediately knew what rock the bird had been perched on to sing its morning song and began to talk about the differences between this particular bird's song routine and those of the other surrounding Veerys. Let me make this clear: Don knew this individual bird, knew its unique routine, its favorite perches. Watching Don Kroodsma enraptured in the presence of birdsong, a person could be forgiven if he starts to believe in the magical properties of some ancient serpent's kiss.

Birders tend to think of birdsong as a spring and early summer phenomenon. Yes, there are the flight notes of fall nocturnal migrants and the calls of wintering birds, but for many of us auditory birding is a seasonal recreation. *Birdsong by the Seasons* challenges us to listen critically throughout the year and encourages us to search for the sounds of birds during fall and winter. Kroodsma's mission is to make us realize that all birdsong is a key to understanding behavior and a way to get to know an individual bird. Assembled chronologically through a year, each chapter of *Birdsong* presents a firsthand account of what can only be called one of Donald Kroodsma's "adventures." These are personal explorations into bird vocalizations, and they are filled with excitement and wonder.

The evocative first-person writing immediately sweeps the reader into the field with Kroodsma to a very particular day and time. We wait, sometimes for hours, through biting winds, freezing temperatures, or clouds of mosquitoes for a particular

call or song. More than any other bird book you are likely to read, *Birdsong by the Seasons* is about a palpable sense of place. There are wonderful excursions to Florida. Kroodsma pulls an auditory all-nighter in Corkscrew Swamp performing what he calls “the Big Listen.”

Limpkin mania. Wow, what a racket. What unearthly screams and wails by the males now, up to a dozen within earshot, I’d say, but the closest is a few hundred yards away. I hear the females chime in, too, *gon, gon*. I must get to know these birds better, I vow. Like the rails, these limpkins are territorial, each pair on its own territory, and not flocking here to the roost like other birds. (p. 27)

True to his word, Kroodsma’s next chapter is about his search for the Limpkin’s strange sounds. Throughout *Birdsong* the writing captures his minute-by-minute field experiences, not only his scientific observations but his feelings and thoughts while sitting alone for long hours waiting for something to happen. *Birdsong* is one of few books that allows the reader to experience the emotional feelings of what field research is like, the tedium, the confusion, and the surprises.

A limpkin? A limpkin! I sit still, not stirring, trying to separate reality from dream. How could it be that I sit here, in frustration and confusion, yet aiming my microphone at the very point in this entire Corkscrew Swamp where the only limpkin is screaming? No, it’s a dream. Sit, stay calm. (p. 36)

Birdsong contains exciting and revealing visits to the Platte River for migrating cranes, a prairie dawn chorus on the Pawnee Grasslands, and some unique observations of the vocalizations of tropical birds in Nicaragua and Costa Rica. But primarily *Birdsong* is a book about Massachusetts, particularly the central and western parts of the state, and the book begins and ends in predawn Amherst. *Birdsong* takes the reader to the summit of Mount Greylock to listen to territorial Blackburnian Warblers and deep inside Quabbin to record the odd autumnal drummings of a particular Ruffed Grouse. Even though these chapters are about commonly observed “local” birds, Kroodsma’s fieldwork always reveals something that will be new and interesting to the reader. His recordings and observations of a pair of Baltimore Orioles in Amherst show that this species duets while the female is in the nest incubating and the male is foraging, something not mentioned previously in the ornithological literature. The discoveries found in *Birdsong* are too numerous to mention. But for Kroodsma, every conclusion leads to even more questions. The reader is reminded that science and fieldwork are never-ending.

In January, Kroodsma visits a winter roost of over thirty thousand American Robins in a fir stand in Whately. He miked the interior of the roost and stayed up all night several times. With his car engine off in bitter cold and howling winds, he listened and recorded the vocalizations of the robins in the roost. A genuine point of high drama occurred during one of his vigils when he heard the sounds of many robins suddenly jostling and excitedly calling as a Great Horned Owl barged in to grab an easy meal.

Birders familiar to many of us drop in and out of Kroodsmas's narrative; these cameo appearances ground his fieldwork in the day-to-day world of the avocational birder. In June, Don visited and recorded the dawn chorus in a Hatfield cemetery, and created one of the finest and most fitting tributes to David Stemple, a close friend of his, who passed on recently. Everyone, birder and nonbirder alike, who knew David remembers him with deep affection, and this chapter stands as one of the best memorials I have read to a friend who was passionate about birds.

The *Birdsong* year ends with the cryptically titled chapter "The Winter Solstice Is the First Day of Spring" (p. 264). Kroodsmas decides to investigate the rumors about birdsong on that day.


For years, no, decades, a few of us birdsong enthusiasts have remarked to each other about the great burst of singing that begins at the winter solstice. It just had to be so, we reasoned, and we all had heard it, to be sure; and someday we agreed, we would prove it by a good listen during midwinter. (p. 264)

Like an episode from TV's *Mythbusters*, Kroodsmas sets off well before dawn with headphones, mike, and recorder to see once and for all if this shared belief is a reality. I won't spoil the ending for the reader, but I will say I would like to see a troupe of listeners across the state willing to get up before dawn on the winter solstice and record their observations.

Though *Birdsong by the Seasons* is very much a personal account of Donald Kroodsmas's fieldwork, it is always a scientific book. Two CDs of all of Kroodsmas's recordings described in the book are included, as well as a cut-by-cut analysis complete with sonograms. For the reader to be able to actually hear the winter roost of the robins so well described in the text literally makes the experience come alive. The reader becomes a coconspirator traveling alongside Kroodsmas, privy to what he's thinking, hearing exactly what he is hearing.

A drawing by Nancy Haver on page 214 shows Don tucked tight into his sleeping bag, headphones on, under his parabolic microphone, which is pointed directly skyward to catch the flight calls of fall migrant passerines. The drawing is labeled "listening, smiling, dozing, flying." It is an archetypal image of this enthusiastic and tireless ornithologist. Donald Kroodsmas is one of the great contemporary communicators of how science is done. Through his lectures, his recordings, and especially his writing, he conveys the discipline and patience necessary for successful fieldwork. Most importantly, he allows the reader to share in his passion and joy for his work. This unbridled enthusiasm cannot help but spark a desire in us to share in this process. *Birdsong by the Seasons: A Year of Listening to Birds*, finds the author at the top of his form and is a book anyone interested in natural history, ethology, or birds will certainly enjoy.

Once again I'm reminded of a fellow student in my ornithology class over 40 years ago. She had decided she was going to study frogs or lizards, I forget which, because everything was already known about birds. Now I chuckle,

realizing how little we know about our most common birds, realizing, too, what a joy it is to step outdoors and begin to ask questions about the intimate lives of the everyday birds around us. (p. 188) 

From MassWildlife:

Connect Children to Nature Through Duck Stamp Art

Registration information is now available for the 2010 Junior Duck Stamp (JDS) Program, Connecting Children With Nature Through Science and Art. Artwork submissions are due by March 15, 2010. For official entry information, visit <http://www.fws.gov/juniorduck>.

Art and science may seem to be an unlikely combination, but when blended in the context of the JDS Program, art makes science come alive. This dynamic program links the study of wetlands and waterfowl conservation with a national waterfowl art project. Students in grades K-12 learn about the habitat requirements of various species of ducks and geese and then depict the birds in original artwork. The art is judged in four age group categories in a statewide competition, and the entry judged Best of Show moves on to represent Massachusetts in the national JDS competition.

“A great way to learn more about the program is to view the top entries from the 2009 Massachusetts Junior Duck Stamp Contest,” said Pam Landry, MassWildlife Education Coordinator. “A traveling exhibit of the youth artwork will be on display through October at the Alternatives’ Red Brick Mill in Whitinsville (Northbridge) and the Parker River National Wildlife Refuge in Newburyport.” For a complete schedule of JDS art exhibitions throughout the school year, including exact dates and contact information, see http://www.mass.gov/dfwele/dfw/education/jds/jds_schedule.htm. The Massachusetts Junior Duck Stamp Program is sponsored by MassWildlife, the Massachusetts Wildlife Federation, the Massachusetts Waterfowler’s Association, and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. For other questions about JDS or inquiries relating to hosting artwork in 2010, contact Education Coordinator Pam Landry at (508) 389-6310 or Pam.Landry@state.ma.us.

Corrigenda

Bird Observer regrets the following errors in the August issue:

Regarding the “Editor’s Note” on p. 222, David Ludlow is the property manager at Daniel Webster Wildlife Sanctuary; Susan MacCallum is the sanctuary director.

On p. 224, the photograph should have been labeled as a Cooper’s Hawk.

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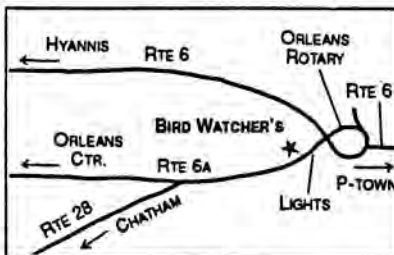
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BIRD SIGHTINGS

May/June 2009

Seth Kellogg, Marjorie Rines, and Robert Stymeist

The average temperature for May in Boston was 59.5, just 1° above normal but nearly 2° cooler than in 2008. The thermometer reached 80° on five days, with a high of 92° on May 21 and a low of 45° on May 6. Measurable rain fell on thirteen days but only on two weekend days, May 9 and May 30.

June was rainy and cold, with very little sunshine. The temperature averaged 63.3° in Boston, almost 5° below normal, tying for the third coldest June in 138 years. Rainfall totaled 3.22 inches and was recorded on sixteen days. No clouds were recorded on only three days.

R. Stymeist

WATERFOWL THROUGH FINCHES

Brant typically leave the state around mid-May, but five lingered into June at Duxbury Beach and Plymouth. Because Green-winged Teal are very unusual breeders in the state, two late June sightings in Essex County were promising. A **Common Teal** discovered in Newton on March 15 lingered at least through the beginning of June, with evident interest in a female Mallard. A Harlequin Duck in early May was unusually late.

In the past ten years **Pacific Loons** have become almost annual visitors in May or June, although few reports have been supplied with details. A very experienced observer made a sighting in Rockport on May 5, and another Pacific Loon was photographed at Manomet on June 7. Pied-billed Grebe is a state-listed species. Even the intense scrutiny of the Breeding Bird Atlas (BBA) unearthed only a single breeding confirmation in the state through 2008, so the discovery of breeding birds in Southampton, Rowley, and Great Meadows NWR in Concord was exciting news.

Persistent low pressure systems in June resulted in good reports of inshore pelagic species. The highlight was a **Black-capped Petrel** seen on June 23 off Race Point in Provincetown. The observer was able to follow it for four or five minutes, often within a half mile. Small numbers of Northern Fulmars were unusually late, but more surprising were reports of Cory's Shearwaters in double and triple digits, many seen from shore. Since 2006, Manx Shearwaters have been reported in increasing numbers from Revere Beach. This year's top number of thirty smashed last year's peak of eight. On May 13, a nighttime boat trip explored the waters of Boston Harbor, but observers were unable to discover evidence of breeding shearwaters. The same weather system that brought the Black-capped Petrel also produced an **Audubon's Shearwater** off Nantucket on June 23 and unusual numbers of early Leach's Storm Petrels. Although Audubon's Shearwater is regularly seen on offshore waters, it is extremely rare to see it from Massachusetts soil.

Since 2003 there have been off-and-on spring reports of **White-faced Ibis** around Essex County. On May 19, a team doing a census of nesting herons on Kettle Island in Manchester was surprised to discover an adult White-faced among the nesting Glossys. It dropped out of sight to a probable nest site, earning it an "N" for the BBA. No mate was discovered, but because this species is known to hybridize with Glossy Ibis in captivity, it may have been paired with a Glossy.

Swallow-tailed Kites were reported from three locations during May, including an astonishing three from Brewster on May 10. If accepted by the MARC, this will be the first occurrence of more than one individual in Massachusetts. A Rough-legged Hawk was seen for several days in late May at Hanscom Field in Bedford, an exceptionally late date for this species. Birders in Florence were asked to check out a pair of “mystery hawks” nesting in the town, and they were astonished and excited to identify them as Merlins, with at least two chicks in the nest. This is only the second breeding record for this species, the first being in Edgartown last year (see *Bird Observer* Volume 36, Number 6). The Edgartown pair nested again this year.

A **Purple Gallinule** was photographed on Nantucket in June. Good numbers of **Common Moorhens** were reported, including individuals lingering for several weeks on Plum Island and Great Meadows NWR, but breeding was not confirmed. **Sandhill Cranes** were also well reported, but none from the New Marlboro area, where they had established a first Massachusetts breeding record in 2007.

An American Golden-Plover in breeding plumage was photographed on Duxbury Beach, an unusual spring record. **Black-necked Stilts** were reported from three locations, although the bird at Chappaquiddick, seen only a week after a Nantucket sighting, may have been the same individual. An **American Avocet** made a one-day visit to Rowley on May 20. Western Sandpiper is very rare in spring, but the one reported on Nantucket on May 30 was carefully described. A **Curlew Sandpiper** was photographed on Duxbury Beach on May 24. Long-billed Dowitcher is rare in spring, but an individual in Newbury on May 3 was heard and photographed.

As mentioned above, inshore pelagic species were well reported at the end of June, including multiple reports of **Long-tailed Jaegers**, rare even in offshore waters. Even more noteworthy were reports of **South Polar Skuas** from Andrew’s Point in Rockport and Tuckernuck Island. Inland records of Bonaparte’s Gulls in early May are somewhat regular but still noteworthy. **Black-headed Gulls** used to routinely overwinter in the Winthrop area in numbers up to a dozen, but they abandoned this site after the cleanup of Boston Harbor and have become uncommon. **Little Gulls** in Newburyport and Marion were nice finds. On May 3 a Least Tern on Revere Beach was exceptionally early. A **Sandwich Tern** discovered on May 12 roosting among Bonaparte’s Gulls in Provincetown is the earliest occurrence of this species by two weeks.

A **White-winged Dove** on Nantucket was a rare visitor to Massachusetts, although the majority of records have occurred on the Cape and Islands, including Nantucket, where the species has been seen three prior times since 2004. Snowy Owls lingered well past their typical departure date, with June sightings at Logan Airport and in Dennis. There was a single report of Short-eared Owl on Tuckernuck Island, the only known breeding spot in the state. **Chuck-will’s-widows** were reported from Nahant and Chatham, but this species still eludes breeding confirmation in Massachusetts. A **Black-backed Woodpecker**, a northern species, must have been lost when it showed up for over a week on Nantucket.

Olive-sided Flycatchers were reported in typical numbers, but birds reported in Blandford, Washington, and October Mountain were undoubtedly either breeding or searching for mates. This species has not yet been confirmed by the BBA. The snazziest flycatcher of the season by far was the adult **ForK-tailed Flycatcher**, a one-day wonder on Nantucket on May 7. A **Sedge Wren** in Grafton on May 19 was probably a migrant, but the one at Moran WMA in Windsor was most likely a breeder.

A Swainson’s Thrush in Medford on June 14 was unlikely to find a mate far from its state breeding territory in Berkshire and Franklin counties. A male **Golden-winged Warbler** in

Oakham in mid-June was the first June report of this species since 2004. Given its willingness to breed with Blue-winged Warbler, it is unlikely this bird was able to pass on its genes to an unhybridized generation. Thirty-four species of warbler and three hybrids were reported during the period. Of particular interest was an apparent “Audubon’s” Yellow-rumped Warbler at Mount Auburn Cemetery on May 13. Blackpolls on May 3 and 4 would be considered exceptionally early were it not for the April 29 report from Concord (see last issue). **Kentucky Warblers** were reported in unusually high numbers. Rain and northwest winds on May 17 grounded many migrants, causing high counts for the period.

An American Tree Sparrow on May 16 on Tuckernuck was late leaving the state. Clay-colored Sparrow is unusual in the spring, and reports of three birds were better than average. A male **Henslow’s Sparrow** was discovered on June 27, robustly singing in an uncut hayfield in Montague. This represents the first potential breeder since a pair successfully bred in Lincoln in 1994. Although no evidence of a mate was discovered, this is an extremely secretive species, and there is at least a slight hope for success. A total of three Blue Grosbeaks on Nantucket on May 6 was exceptional for May. **Painted Buntings** in Whately and Nantucket were noteworthy, as was a female **Yellow-headed Blackbird** in Rockport on June 12–13.

White-winged Crossbills were reported from four locations, three of them from the Cape and Islands. The major event among the finches was the continuation of the Pine Siskin invasion from the winter into breeding season. The enormous winter flocks dispersed, but good numbers of birds were discovered breeding. The extent of this unique event will not be known until the BBA field cards are finalized at the end of the season, but anecdotal evidence suggests that breeding was very widespread. *M. Rines*

Snow Goose				Blue-winged Teal			
5/20	Lenox	1	T. Gagnon	thr	P.I.	1-2	v.o.
5/24	Nantucket	1	K. Blackshaw#	5/6	Nantucket	3	V. Laux
6/thr	P.I.	1	v.o.	5/10	IRWS	pr	J. Berry
6/2	N. Truro	1	D. Manchester	5/16	GMNWR	1	P. Ippolito#
6/12	Newbypt	1 imm ph	S. Grinley#	Northern Shoveler			
Brant				thr	P.I.	2-4	v.o.
5/3	P’town	120	B. Nikula	5/3	Peabody	pr	J. Berry#
5/4	Revere	600+	P. + F. Vale	Green-winged Teal			
5/6	Nantucket	350	V. Laux	thr	P.I.	18 max	v.o.
5/10	P.I.	300	R. Heil	5/2	Chatham	2	B. Nikula
5/16	Brewster	30	B. Nikula	5/3	Arlington Res.	8	J. Forbes
6/6	Duxbury B.	5	R. Bowes	5/3	E. Boston (B.I.)	13	P. Peterson
6/14	Plymouth B.	5	W. Petersen#	5/3	Pittsfield	2	M. + D. Hilling
Wood Duck				5/6	Nantucket	2	V. Laux
5/17	C. Hampden Cnty	63	Allen Club	5/12	Ipswich	3	J. Berry#
6/2	Groveland	50+	J. Berry#	5/16	Muskeget	3 pr n	S. Perkins#
6/7	Little River IBA	20	Allen Club	5/25	E. Boston (B.I.)	1	S. Williams
6/8	GMNWR	55	W. Hutcheson	6/11, 28	N. Andover	4, 2	J. Berry
6/14	IRWS	33	D. Oliver#	6/30	Rowley	1 m	J. Berry
Gadwall				Common Teal			
thr	P.I.	26 max	v.o.	5/18, 6/7	Newton	1	Buckman, Abele
5/3	Brimfield	2	B. Platenik	Ring-necked Duck			
5/5	Longmeadow	2	T. Alicea	5/2	Pembroke	1	G. d’Entremont
5/6, 16	W. Harwich	4, 2	B. Nikula	5/10-12	P’town	1	B. Nikula
5/6	Nantucket	6	V. Laux	6/8	Hyannis	1	B. Nikula
5/7	Rowley	19	J. Berry	Greater Scaup			
5/16	Muskeget	1	S. Perkins#	5/2	Newbypt H.	4	G. Gove#
American Wigeon				5/2	Randolph	7	G. d’Entremont
5/6	Nantucket	4	V. Laux	5/6	Nantucket	25	V. Laux
5/31	P.I.	1 m	G. d’Entremont	Lesser Scaup			
American Black Duck				5/2	Randolph	1 m	G. d’Entremont
5/6	Nantucket	40	V. Laux	Common Eider			
5/16	Muskeget	25	S. Perkins#	5/16	Tuckernuck	400	R. Veit#
5/16	Burrage Pd. WMA	8	SSBC (GdE)	5/16	Muskeget	2500	S. Perkins#
5/27	GMNWR	1 ad, 18 juv	USFWS	5/17	Marion	17 n	I. Nisbet
6/28	P.I.	1 f, 4 juv	N. Landry	5/19	Salem (Eagle I.)	9 n	S. Perkins#
				6/5	Nahant	14 ad, 26 juv	L. Privacek

Common Eider (continued)			Wild Turkey			
6/10	Boston H.	550	T. Factor#	5/9	Sharon 9	W. Sweet
Harlequin Duck				5/14	C. Quabbin 16	L. Therrien
5/6	Westport	1	G. Gove#	5/17	Waltham 8	J. Forbes
Surf Scoter				5/17	Topshfield 7	P. + F. Vale
5/6	Nantucket	500	V. Laux	5/26	Somerville 1 f, 6 juv	P. Hackett
5/16	Marshfield	50	SSBC (GdE)	6/7	Little River IBA 20	Allen Club
5/17	Plymouth B.	60	I. Davies#	6/26	Ipswich 14	J. Berry#
5/29	Revere B.	8	R. Heil	6/28	Adams 26	M. Lynch#
6/20	N. Truro	8	B. Nikula	Northern Bobwhite		
White-winged Scoter				5/8	Brewster 1	S. Finnegan
5/2	Duxbury B.	40	R. Bowes	5/26	Harwich 1	A. Curtis
5/6	Nantucket	150	V. Laux	6/7	Mashpee 4	M. Keleher
5/16	Tuckernuck	30	S. Perkins#	6/10	N. Truro 2	D. Manchester
5/20	Wachusett Res.	2	K. Bourinot	6/27	Norfolk 1	J. O'Connell
5/22	Stellwagen	34	J. Frontiero	6/30	Chatham (MI) 2	B. Zajda
5/29	Revere	19	R. Heil	Red-throated Loon		
6/27	Chatham (S.B.)	8	B. Nikula	5/3	Gloucester (E.P.) 2	S. Hedman
Black Scoter				5/5	Rockport (A.P.) 10	R. Heil
5/6	Nantucket	86	V. Laux	5/6, 6/19	Nantucket 45, 2	V. Laux
5/17	Tuckernuck	67 migr	S. Perkins#	5/17	Tuckernuck 19	S. Perkins#
5/26	Chatham	6	R. Heil	6/29	P.I. 2	B. Zajda
6/23	Rockport (A.P.)	5	J. Trimble	Pacific Loon (no details) *		
Long-tailed Duck				5/5	Rockport (A.P.) 1 ad	R. Heil
5/3	Newbypt H.	4100	R. Heil#	6/7	Manomet 1 ph	I. Davies
5/6	Nantucket	15	V. Laux	Common Loon		
5/16	Chatham	11	B. Nikula	5/3	P.I. 70	G. d'Entremont
Bufflehead				5/5	Rockport (A.P.) 24	R. Heil
5/2	Pembroke	18	G. d'Entremont	5/6	Nantucket 30	V. Laux
5/3	Gloucester (E.P.)	18	S. Hedman	5/11	N. Truro 72	D. Manchester
5/3	Squantum	35	J. Baur	5/11	S. Quabbin 10	S. Sumner
5/6	Hingham	26	C. Nims#	6/13	P'town 10	B. Nikula
5/6	P.I.	7	D. Chickering	6/18	E. Quabbin 10	L. Therrien
5/11	Falmouth	1	I. Nisbet	6/28	Ashburnham 5 ad, 2 juv	T. Pirro
Hooded Merganser				Pied-billed Grebe		
5/27	GMNWR	3 ad, 6 yg	USFWS	5/16	S. Dart. (A.Pd) 1	N. Paulson#
5/28	C. Quabbin	1, 9 yg	L. Therrien	6/10	GMNWR 3 ad, 3 yg	A. Bragg#
5/30	Groveland	2 f, 18 yg	K. Elwell	6/15	Southampton 1 ad, 4 yg	B. Hart
6/6	Pepperell	1 f, 1 yg	M. Resch	6/30	Rowley pr n	J. Berry
6/14	Southbridge	1 f, 4yg	M. Lynch#	Horned Grebe		
Common Merganser				5/6	Nantucket 2	V. Laux
5/14	Westboro	1 f, 3 yg	S. Moore#	5/9	Plymouth B. 1	SSBC (GdE)
6/8	Winchendon	1 f	S. Sutton	5/17-25	Manomet 1 ad	I. Davies#
6/18	Petersham	5, 3yg	L. Therrien	Red-necked Grebe		
6/18	Blandford	3	J. Weeks	5/2	N. Scituate 1	G. d'Entremont
6/20	Royalston	3	C. Caron	5/2	Turners Falls 6	J. Smith
Red-breasted Merganser				5/6	Nantucket 6	V. Laux
5/3, 6/15	P'town	2150, 6	B. Nikula	5/16	Plymouth B. 1	E. Giles#
5/3	Gloucester (E.P.)	63	S. Hedman	5/26	Manomet 2 ad	I. Davies#
5/4, 25	N. Truro	700, 100	D. Manchester	6/3-27	Chatham (S.B.) 1	B. Nikula
5/9, 6/28	Duxbury B.	70, 3	R. Bowes	6/14	Revere 1	M. Garvey
5/19	Manomet	110	I. Davies	Northern Fulmar		
Ruddy Duck				5/26, 6/11	Stellwagen 1, 5 lt	J. Frontiero
5/2, 16	Pembroke	11, 1	G. d'Entremont	6/19	Tuckernuck 1	R. Veit
5/16	W. Newbury	3	S. + J. Mirick	6/21, 28	Rockport (A.P.) 4, 1	R. Heil
5/25	Winthrop B.	2	S. Williams	Black-capped Petrel (no details) *		
6/thr	P.I.	1	v.o.	6/23	P'town (R.P.) 1	R. Heil
Ring-necked Pheasant				Cory's Shearwater		
5/10	Saugus	5	S. Zende#	6/19	Tuckernuck 250	R. Veit
5/16	Belmont	1	P. Ippolito#	6/28	Rockport (A.P.) 21	R. Heil
5/20	P.I.	1	D. Weaver	6/28	P'town 140	D. Clapp
5/24	Nantucket	1	K. Blackshaw#	6/30	Stellwagen 13	I. Davies
5/25	Newton	1	H. Miller	Greater Shearwater		
6/8	Woburn	1	D. Fruglietti	6/11-30	Stellwagen 500 max	v.o.
6/13	Winchendon	1	C. Caron	6/13, 21	P'town 15, 3400	B. Nikula
Ruffed Grouse				6/18	E. Gloucester 40	R. Heil
5/14	C. Quabbin	7	L. Therrien	6/19	Tuckernuck 1500+	R. Veit
5/16	Wompatuck SP	1	E. Giles#	6/21, 28	Rockport (A.P.) 17, 131	R. Heil
5/24	Mashpee	1	M. Keleher	6/21	N. Truro 1200	B. Nikula
5/25	Royalston	2	C. Caron	6/21	Dennis (Corp. B.) 30	B. Nikula
6/7	Little River IBA	9	Allen Club	Sooty Shearwater		
6/16	Winchendon	ad+2yg	S. Sutton	5/17	Tuckernuck 20	S. Perkins#
6/21	October Mt.	2	SSBC (GdE)	5/26-6/30	Stellwagen 205	v.o.

Sooty Shearwater (continued)				6/7	Sudbury	12 n	J. Hoye#
5/31-6/26	P'town	400 max	B. Nikula	6/13	Sturbridge	15 ad + 30 yg	Lynch
6/19	Tuckernuck	1500	R. Veit	6/18	Salisbury	20 yg	D. + I. Jewell
6/21, 28	Rockport (A.P.)	92, 162	R. Heil	6/26	N. Andover	95 n	B. deGraaf#
6/23	N. Truro	250+	R. Heil	6/30	Rowley	38 pr n	J. Berry
Manx Shearwater				Great Egret			
thr	Revere	30 max	v.o.	5/4	Duxbury B.	16	R. Bowes
5/24	S. Boston	8	R. Donovan	5/4, 29	Salisbury	37, 71	S. McGrath
5/30	Stellwagen	2	F. Wasti	5/6	Nantucket	12	V. Laux
6/18, 21	P'town	2, 7	B. Nikula	5/8	Hingham	11	C. Nims#
6/19	Tuckernuck	7	R. Veit	5/19	Salem (Eagle I.)	35 nests	S. Perkins#
6/21	Rockport (A.P.)	15	R. Heil	5/19	Manchester (KI)	129 nests	S. Perkins#
6/22	Eastham (F.E.)	3	B. Nikula	5/26	Boston (Sarah I.)	72 nests	R. Stymeist#
6/22	Barnstable	6	P. Trimble	6/15	Westfield	1	S. Kellogg
Audubon's Shearwater (no details) *				Snowy Egret			
6/23	Nantucket	1	V. Laux	thr	P.I.	29 max	v.o.
Wilson's Storm-Petrel				5/3	Saugus	12	S. Zende#
5/30, 6/20	P'town	8, 2700	B. Nikula	5/16	Falmouth	3	M. Keleher
6/13, 20	N. Truro	5, 800	B. Nikula	5/16	Nantucket	4	S. Perkins#
6/14	Stellwagen	1100+	W. Petersen#	5/19	Salem (Eagle I.)	36 nests	S. Perkins#
6/18	E. Gloucester	200+	R. Heil	5/19	Manchester (KI)	207 nests	S. Perkins#
6/19	Tuckernuck	500	R. Veit	5/26	Boston (Sarah I.)	38 nests	R. Stymeist#
6/23	Dennis (Corp. B.)	267	E. Hoopes	Little Blue Heron			
6/23	Rockport (A.P.)	175	J. Trimble	5/16	DWWS	1	I. Davies#
Leach's Storm-Petrel				5/16	Wompatuck SP	1 ad	SSBC (GdE)
5/22	Stellwagen	1	J. Frontiero	5/16	Longmeadow	1	L. Atkinson
6/19	Tuckernuck	1	R. Veit	5/19	Manchester (KI)	20 pr n	S. Perkins#
6/21	Rockport (A.P.)	1	R. Heil	5/21	N. Truro	1	B. Nikula
6/22	Barnstable	15	P. Trimble	6/6	DWWS	1	C. Nims
6/23	Manomet	3	I. Davies#	Tricolored Heron			
6/23	Dennis	5	R. Heil#	5/11	Essex	1	J. MacDougall
6/23	Eastham (F.E.)	8	B. Nikula	5/15	Manchester	1	J. Hoye#
Northern Gannet				5/18	Salisbury	1	F. Bowrys
thr	Nantucket	300 max	v.o.	5/25	P.I.	1	N. Landry
5/2	Duxbury B.	150	R. Bowes	Cattle Egret			
5/10, 6/22	P'town	475, 310	B. Nikula	5/1-16	Ipswich	1-4	v.o.
6/1	N. Truro	500+	D. Manchester	Green Heron			
6/10	Boston H.	30	T. Factor#	5/10	Amherst	8	H. Allen
6/14	Stellwagen	300	J. Hoye#	5/21	Longmeadow	4	J. Hutchison
6/21	Rockport (A.P.)	445	R. Heil	5/30	Fairhaven	3	J. Hoye#
6/23	Eastham (F.E.)	180	B. Nikula	5/31	Peabody	pr n	M. Lasher
Double-crested Cormorant				6/2	Groveland	6	J. Berry#
5/3	P'town	200	B. Nikula	6/7	Mashpee	2 ad + 3 yg	Keleher
5/6	Nantucket	250	V. Laux	6/14	Wenham	4	BBS (P. + F. Vale)
5/9	S. Quabbin	11	L. Therrien	6/28	N. Andover	pr n	J. Berry
5/16	Tuckernuck	47	R. Veit#	Black-crowned Night-Heron			
5/19	Salem (Eagle I.)	75 nests	S. Perkins#	5/6	Nantucket	30	V. Laux
5/22	Fairhaven	240	BBC (R. Stymeist)	5/7, 6/12	Medford	8, 42	M. Rines
6/10	Boston H.	1000+	T. Factor#	5/16	Tuckernuck	22	D. Sutherland
6/18	Stoneham	2 pr n	D. + I. Jewell	5/16	Muskeget	18	R. Veit#
Great Cormorant				5/18	Boston (Calf I.)	42	R. Stymeist#
5/9	Duxbury B.	17	R. Bowes	5/19	Salem (Eagle I.)	30 nests	S. Perkins#
5/17	Manomet	7	I. Davies#	5/19	Manchester (KI)	44 nests	S. Perkins#
5/21	Nomans Land	4 imm	S. Perkins#	5/25	Squantum	27	S. Williams
6/10	Boston H.	3 imm	T. Factor#	5/26	Boston (Sarah I.)	243 nests	R. Stymeist#
6/30	Plymouth B.	2 imm	I. Davies	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron			
American Bittern				5/12	MNWS	1	T. Martin
5/thr	P.I.	1	v.o.	5/17	Nantucket	1	P. Trimble#
5/9	Hardwick	1	M. Lynch#	6/2-8	N. Falmouth	1	I. Nisbet#
5/9	Belchertown	2	L. Therrien	Glossy Ibis			
5/10	Blandford	2	M. + K. Conway	5/2	Longmeadow	1	J. Orcutt
5/11	Royalston	2	C. Caron	5/19	Salem (Eagle I.)	7 nests	S. Perkins#
5/16	Windsor	pr	M. Lynch#	5/19	Manchester (KI)	117 nests	S. Perkins#
6/7	Stockbridge	2	S. Surner	5/23	Squantum	22	A. Birch
6/14	Tyringham	4	M. + K. Conway	6/9	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	4	C. Nims#
Least Bittern				6/14	IRWS	7	D. Oliver#
5/6	GMNWR	1	J. Collins	6/18	Kingston	8	E. Dalton
5/23	IRWS	1	M. + D. Emmons	White-faced Ibis *			
5/24	Southbridge	1	M. Lynch#	5/19	Manchester (KI)	1 ad ph	S. Perkins#
6/26	P.I.	2 ad, 1 juv	Vale	Black Vulture			
Great Blue Heron				5/4	Williamstown	1	G. Soucie
5/25	W. Boxford	85 pr n	J. Berry#	5/13	Fall River	1	R. Couse
6/7	Wrentham	43 ns	SSBC (Swirka)	5/19, 22	N. Truro	1, 1	Hawkcount (DM)

Black Vulture (continued)			5/25	Royalston	2	C. Caron	
5/24	Sheffield	6	C. Blagdon	5/30	Warren	3	M. Lynch#
6/7	Washington	5	S. Sumner	6/24	Fairhaven	2	C. Longworth
Turkey Vulture			6/27	Middleboro	2	SSBC (Anderson)	
5/thr	N. Truro	379	Hawkcount (DM)	Broad-winged Hawk			
5/3	Adams	8	M. Lynch#	5/8-6/11	N. Truro	121	Hawkcount (DM)
5/6	Nantucket	10	V. Laux	5/9	Sharon	1 ad, 1 juv	W. Sweet
5/14	Topsfield	7	P. + F. Vale	5/14, 6/1	Wompatuck SP	2, 2	C. Nims
5/15, 6/28	Adams	9, 28	M. Lynch#	5/21	E. Quabbin	3	C. Ellison
5/20	Westport	21	BBC (R. Stymeist)	5/30	Winchendon	3	S. Sutton
5/20	Sheffield	31	T. Gagnon	6/2	Becket	3	R. Laubach
6/1-17	N. Truro	130	Hawkcount (DM)	6/6	Royalston	3	C. Caron
6/20	Mt. Greylock	15	SSBC (GdE)	6/7	Warren	4	M. Lynch#
Osprey				6/7	Little River IBA	11	Allen Club
thr	Southwick	pr + 3 yg	S. Kellogg	6/13	P'town	11	M. Iliff#
5/thr	N. Truro	82	Hawkcount (DM)	Rough-legged Hawk			
5/1	Falmouth	8	M. Keleher	5/20-24	Bedford	1 juv lt	J. Trimble
5/6	Nantucket	8	V. Laux	American Kestrel			
5/20	Westport	42	BBC (R. Stymeist)	5/1	Falmouth	4	M. Keleher
5/26	Chatham	12	R. Heil	5/2-22	N. Truro	73	Hawkcount (DM)
5/31	Nantucket	8	K. Blackshaw#	5/2	Plymouth	9	C. Nims
6/1-17	N. Truro	18	Hawkcount (DM)	5/3	Chatham	4	C. + S. Thompson
6/6	Sturbridge	pr n	M. Lynch#	5/10	P.I.	4	R. Heil
6/7	Mashpee	15	M. Keleher	5/23	Falmouth (Crane)	2	BBC (R. Petersen)
6/9	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	16	C. Nims#	6/17	Cambridge	3 m	G. Dysart
Swallow-tailed Kite *				Merlin			
5/10	Brewster	2-3	D. Clapp#	5/1-25	Reports of indiv. from 12 locations		
5/31	Eastham (F.H.)	1	C. Seifer	5/thr	N. Truro	24	Hawkcount (DM)
5/31	N. Truro	1	Hawkcount (DM)	5/10	P.I.	16	Hawkcount (CJ)
Bald Eagle				6/30	Florence	pr + 2 yg	L. Peugh#
5/thr	N. Truro	19	Hawkcount (DM)	Peregrine Falcon			
5/2	Turners Falls	pr n	M. Lynch#	5/8	N. Truro	2	Hawkcount (DM)
5/9	Petersham	1 ad + yg	M. Lynch#	5/10	P.I.	3	R. Heil
5/9	Hardwick	1 ad+1 imm	M. Lynch#	5/15-6/30	Cambridge	1 ad, 4 yg	Goetschkes
6/1	Duxbury B.	1 juv ph	R. Bowes	5/28	Amherst	pr + 4 yg4	H. Allen
6/14	Deerfield	6	B. Lafley	6/15-30	Melrose	2 ad, 2 imm	Jewell
6/18	E. Quabbin	5	L. Therrien	6/22-23	Boston	3	I. Reid
Northern Harrier				Clapper Rail			
5/6	Nantucket	8	V. Laux	5/16	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	1	N. Paulson#
5/8	Amherst	1	H. Allen	6/13	P'town	1	J. Trimble#
5/8	Palmer	1	A. Nascin	King Rail			
5/10	P.I.	5	R. Heil	5/8	P.I.	1	J. Hulley
5/16	Muskeget	2	S. Perkins#	5/9	Northboro	1	N. Paulson
5/16	Tuckernuck	7	R. Veit#	Virginia Rail			
5/20	N. Truro	2	Hawkcount (DM)	5/7	P.I.	3	N. Landry
6/3, 27	Chatham (S.B.)	1, 1	B. Nikula	5/7	Burlington	6	M. Rines
6/15-17	Naushon I.	6	S. Perkins#	6/1	S. Dart (A.Pd)	3	B. Larson
6/24	Windsor	1 ad m	M. Lynch#	6/5	P.I.	2 ad, 6 juv	M. Watson
Sharp-shinned Hawk				6/7	Sudbury	2	J. Hoye#
thr	Reports of indiv. from 19 locations			6/23	Lunenburg	7	M. Lynch#
5/thr	N. Truro	157	Hawkcount (DM)	6/25	Brookfield	1 ad + 2 yg	M. Lynch#
5/10	P.I.	16	Hawkcount (CJ)	6/29	Nantucket	3	S. Perkins#
5/21	E. Quabbin	2	C. Ellison	Sora			
Cooper's Hawk				5/1	P.I.	6	J. Berry
thr	Reports of 1-2 indiv. from 36 locations			5/6, 16	Burlington	1, 3	M. Rines
thr	Westfield	pr + 3 yg	E. Goodkin	5/7	W. Newbury	1	P. + F. Vale
5/thr	N. Truro	25	Hawkcount (DM)	5/10	IRWS	2	J. Berry
5/9	Petersham	pr n	M. Lynch#	5/11	Lenox	1	G. Hurley
5/11	Beverly	pr n	J. Berry	5/19	Grafton	1	J. Liller
6/thr	Georgetown	n/5 young	D. Moran	6/7-20	Topsfield	1	J. Nelson
6/13	Newbypt	pr n	S. Grinley	6/15	Cummington	1	T. Swochak
6/24	Ipswich	nest/2 yg	J. Berry	6/30	Rowley	1	J. Berry
Northern Goshawk				Purple Gallinule			
5/16	Cheshire	1	M. Lynch#	6/23-24	Nantucket	1 ph	P. Burchell#
6/2	Groveland	1	J. Berry#	Common Moorhen			
6/2	Greylock	1	T. Gagnon	5/6	W. Harwich	1	C. + S. Thompson
6/6	Sturbridge	1 ad	M. Lynch#	5/6	Nantucket	1	V. Laux
6/7	Amherst	1	H. Allen	5/7	Longmeadow	1	C. Carpist
6/14	Sharon	1	SSBC (V. Zollo)	5/8-6/7	GMNWR	1-2	T. Maikath + v.o.
6/28	Adams	1 yg	M. Lynch	5/11-23	P.I.	1	J. Nelson + v.o.
Red-shouldered Hawk				5/11	Lenox	1	G. Hurley
thr	Reports of invid. from 16 locations			6/7	E. Brookfield	1	M. Lynch#
5/3	N. Truro	2	Hawkcount (DM)				

American Coot			5/17	C. Hampden Cnty	4	Allen Club	
5/6	Nantucket	8	V. Laux	5/23	Ipswich R.	5	J. Berry#
5/24-26	GMNWR	1	W. Hutcheson#	Greater Yellowlegs			
Sandhill Crane			thr	P.I.	150 max	v.o.	
5/6-14	Nantucket	1	V. Laux	5/2	Duxbury B.	41	R. Bowes
5/9-10	Acton	1	J. + K. Harrington	5/2	Newbypt H.	410	J. Trimble
5/16-17	Bolton Flats	1	S. Wheelock + v.o.	5/2	W. Harwich	21	B. Nikula
5/22-25	N. Truro	1	D. Manchester	5/22	Winthrop	13	P. Peterson
5/25	W. Bridgewater	2	D. Cabral#	5/3	Squantum	20	J. Baur
5/25-26	Eastham (F.H.)	1	B. Nikula#	5/3	Amherst	4	H. Allen
6/8	Marstons Mills	1 imm	P. Kyle	5/12	GMNWR	7	J. Hoye#
Black-bellied Plover			5/22	Rowley	3	P. + F. Vale#	
thr	Chatham	400 max	v.o.	6/27	Chatham (S.B.)	1	B. Nikula
thr	Duxbury B.	86 max	R. Bowes	6/30	Plymouth	1	I. Davies
5/thr	Newbypt H.	250 max	v.o.	Willet			
5/6	Nantucket	150	V. Laux	thr	P.I.	45 max	v.o.
5/24	Plymouth B.	60	BBC (GdE)	thr	Duxbury B.	35 max	R. Bowes
5/26	P'town H.	137	R. Heil	5/1	Falmouth	29	M. Keleher
5/27	E. Boston (B.I.)	52	P. Peterson	5/3	Newbypt H.	116	R. Heil#
American Golden-Plover			5/6	Nantucket	18	V. Laux	
5/5-9	Duxbury B.	1 ph	R. Bowes	5/7	Rowley	32	J. Berry
Semipalmated Plover			5/22	Fairhaven	16	BBC (R. Stymeist)	
5/4-6/13	Duxbury B.	74 max	R. Bowes	6/9	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	20	C. Nims#
5/11	N. Falmouth	25	I. Nisbet	6/23	Eastham (F.E.)	40	B. Nikula
5/17	Bolton Flats	3	L. Ferrareso#	6/27	Chatham (S.B.)	70	B. Nikula
5/19, 6/37	Chatham	85, 6	B. Nikula	Western Willet			
5/22	P.I.	75	W. Tatro	6/27	Chatham (S.B.)	2	B. Nikula
5/22	Fairhaven	48	BBC (R. Stymeist)	Lesser Yellowlegs			
5/23	E. Boston (B.I.)	25	R. Cressman	5/2	W. Harwich	10	B. Nikula
Piping Plover			5/2	Duxbury B.	7	R. Bowes	
5/13	Winthrop	3 pr n	S. Corona#	5/7	GMNWR	5	S. Perkins#
5/24	Plymouth B.	12	BBC (GdE)	5/12	E. Boston (B.I.)	3	R. Cressman
6/3	Ipswich (C.B.)	3 ad + 4 yg	J. Berry	5/24	P.I.	9	F. Vale
6/4	Fairhaven	15	C. Longworth#	6/4	Fairhaven	2	C. Longworth#
6/6	P.I.	7 ad, 6 juv	N. Landry	Upland Sandpiper			
6/9	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	20	C. Nims#	5/thr	Plymouth Airport	2 max	v.o.
6/13	Chatham (S.B.)	18	B. Nikula	5/3	Saugus	4	S. Zende#
6/30	P'town (R.P.)	22	B. Zajda	5/3	Ludlow	6	T. Gagnon
American Oystercatcher			5/15	Falmouth	1	M. Keleher#	
5/4-6/17	Duxbury B.	10 max	R. Bowes	5/19	Orleans	1	P. Trull
5/6	Nantucket	8	V. Laux	5/20	Hanscom	3	J. Trimble
5/16	Tuckernuck	15	R. Veit#	6/thr	Boston (Logan)	3 pr	N. Smith
5/16	Falmouth	5	M. Keleher	Whimbrel			
5/17	Marion	3 n	I. Nisbet	5/3	Newbypt H.	1	R. Heil#
5/21	P.I.	1	P. Roberts	5/16	Nantucket	2	S. Perkins#
5/21	Nomans Land	3 prs	S. Perkins#	5/20	Westport	1	BBC (R. Stymeist)
5/25	Winthrop	9	S. Williams	Ruddy Turnstone			
6/10	Boston H.	8 ad, 2 juv	T. Factor#	5/6-6/17	Duxbury B.	353 max	R. Bowes
6/26	Plymouth	6	MAS (J. Galluzzo)	5/17	Marion	33	I. Nisbet
Black-necked Stilt			5/22	Fairhaven	47	BBC (R. Stymeist)	
5/5	W. Harwich	5	D. Hall	5/22	P.I.	10	W. Tatro
6/6-7	Nantucket	1	E. Ray + v.o.	5/24	Plymouth B.	15	BBC (GdE)
6/13	Chappaquiddick	1	R. Whitten	5/27	Winthrop B.	15	S. Corona
American Avocet			5/28	GMNWR	3	W. Hutcheson	
5/20	Rowley	1	S. Simpson + v.o.	6/3, 27	Chatham (S.B.)	650, 14	B. Nikula
Spotted Sandpiper			Red Knot				
5/8	Salisbury	7	S. McGrath	5/23-6/2	Duxbury B.	3-5	R. Bowes
5/9	Arlington	9	R. Stymeist	5/23	Newbypt H.	1	D. Bates#
5/9	Sharon	6	W. Sweet	5/29	E. Boston	1	P. Peterson
5/10	GMNWR	8	J. Hoye#	6/3, 27	Chatham (S.B.)	90, 40	B. Nikula
5/17	C. Hampden Cnty	40	Allen Club	Sanderling			
5/24	Sheffield	6	C. Blagdon	5/1	Falmouth	2	M. Keleher
5/30	Merrimac	7	S. McGrath	5/2-6/13	Duxbury B.	56 max	R. Bowes
6/11	Braintree	pr, 1 juv	L. Tyrala#	5/6	Nantucket	250	V. Laux
6/28	Billerica	pr + 2 yg	A. Ankers	5/16	Tuckernuck	18	R. Veit#
Solitary Sandpiper			5/24	Plymouth B.	75	BBC (GdE)	
5/7	GMNWR	5	USFWS	5/26	P'town H.	55	R. Heil
5/7	Duxbury	6	R. Bowes	5/26	P.I.	45	D. Chickering
5/8	Ayer	6	B. + K. Principe	6/3, 27	Chatham (S.B.)	1200, 25	B. Nikula
5/9	Arlington Res.	3	K. Hartel	Semipalmated Sandpiper			
5/9	Deerfield	4	R. Ranney-Blake	5/6-6/25	P.I.	150 max	v.o.
5/10	P.I.	5	R. Heil	5/19	Chatham	280	B. Nikula
5/12	Longmeadow	5	A. + L. Richardson	5/20-6/13	Duxbury B.	40 max	R. Bowes

Semipalmated Sandpiper (continued)	5/25	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	25	G. d'Entremont	6/19	Tuckernuck	3	R. Veit
	5/27	Newbypt H.	60	MAS (D. Weaver)	6/21, 23	Rockport (A.P.)	3, 3	R. Heil
	6/3, 27	Chatham (S.B.)	1100, 80	B. Nikula	6/22	Barnstable	2	P. Trimble
Western Sandpiper					6/23	Eastham (F.E.)	9	B. Nikula
	5/30	Nantucket	1	E. Ray	6/23	Dennis	7	R. Heil#
Least Sandpiper					6/26, 27	P'town	22, 17	B. Nikula
thr		P.I.	380 max	v.o.	Long-tailed Jaeger (no details) *			
thr		Duxbury B.	44 max	R. Bowes	6/13	P'town	1	B. Nikula
5/12		W. Newbury	49	P. + F. Vale	6/21	Rockport (A.P.)	1 ad, 1 imm	R. Heil
5/16		W. Harwich	230	B. Nikula	6/22	Barnstable	2	P. Trimble
5/18		Concord (NAC)	40	S. Perkins#	6/23	Eastham (F.E.)	3	B. Nikula
White-rumped Sandpiper					6/26, 27	P'town	4, 5	B. Nikula
5/24		Duxbury B.	4	R. Bowes	Black-legged Kittiwake			
5/25		S. Dart. (A.Pd)	2	G. d'Entremont	5/3	Stellwagen	4	J. Frontierro
6/3, 13		Chatham (S.B.)	8, 30	B. Nikula	5/12, 6/27	P'town	1, 6	B. Nikula
6/6		P.I.	13	J. Trimble	6/14	Stellwagen	1 imm	W. Petersen#
6/13		P'town	3	M. Iliff#	6/23	Rockport (A.P.)	4	J. Trimble
Pectoral Sandpiper					Bonaparte's Gull			
5/13		Rowley	3	L. Ferraresso	5/2	Northampton	1	J. Smith
Purple Sandpiper					5/9	S. Quabbin	3	L. Therrien
5/2		Winthrop B.	13	P. Peterson	5/14, 30	Newbypt H.	44, 8	P. + F. Vale
5/16		Marshfield	12	SSBC (GdE)	5/17, 29	Manomet	6, 3	I. Davies#
5/16		W. Gloucester	50	J. Nelson	5/23, 6/5	P'town	45, 55	B. Nikula
5/26		P.I.	27	D. Chickering	6/14	Revere B.	5	M. Garvey
5/29		Manomet	4	I. Davies#	6/24	P.I.	40	MAS (B. Gette)
Dunlin					6/25	Lynn B.	1	J. Quigley
5/thr		Newbypt H.	635 max	v.o.	Black-headed Gull			
5/thr		Duxbury B.	1370 max	R. Bowes	5/13	Lynn	1	J. Quigley
5/17		Plymouth	110	I. Davies#	5/26	P'town	1 ad	R. Heil
5/22		Fairhaven	52	BBC (R. Stymeist)	Little Gull			
5/25		S. Dart. (A.Pd)	50	G. d'Entremont	5/2, 23	Newbypt H.	1, 1	Trimble, Bates
6/3, 27		Chatham (S.B.)	90, 6	B. Nikula	5/11	Marion	1 IS	I. Nisbet
Curlew Sandpiper (no details) *					Laughing Gull			
5/24		Duxbury B.	1 ph	R. Bowes	thr	Plymouth	125 max	v.o.
Short-billed Dowitcher					5/16	Brewster	300	B. Nikula
5/thr		Newbypt H.	22 max	v.o.	5/20, 6/13	P'town	250, 600	B. Nikula
5/10-6/7		P.I.	29 max	v.o.	6/21	Duxbury B.	30	R. Bowes
5/16		Nantucket	6	R. Veit#	6/23	Rockport (A.P.)	8	J. Trimble
5/18		S. Quabbin	32	L. Therrien	Iceland Gull			
5/19		Chatham	67	B. Nikula	5/1	Scituate	1 MAS	(J. Galluzzo)
5/20		Gloucester (E.P.)	24	S. Hedman	5/3	Newbypt H.	1 IS	R. Heil#
5/25, 6/21		Duxbury B.	8, 4	J. Hoyer#	5/3	P'town	50	B. Nikula
5/29		E. Boston	70	P. Peterson	5/26, 6/16	N. Truro	2, 3	D. Manchester
6/3, 27		Chatham (S.B.)	17, 40	B. Nikula	5/27	Harwich	1	E. Jedrey
6/14		Plainfield	5	P. Weatherbee	6/10	Marion	1 IS	I. Nisbet
Long-billed Dowitcher					6/10	M. Brewster I.	1	T. Factor#
5/3		Newbury	1 ph	R. Heil#	6/14	Stellwagen	1 imm	W. Petersen#
Wilson's Snipe					Lesser Black-backed Gull			
5/3		Amherst	2	H. Allen	5/3, 6/27	P'town	20, 4	B. Nikula
6/14		Tyringham	5	M. + K. Conway	5/3	Newbypt H.	1 2S	R. Heil#
American Woodcock					5/17	Nantucket	4	J. Trimble#
5/12		P.I.	21	P. + F. Vale	5/19	Boston	1 ad	M. Garvey
5/15		Cheshire	12	M. Lynch#	6/3	Chatham (S.B.)	4	B. Nikula
5/17		C. Hampden Cnty	13	Allen Club	6/5	Scituate	1	C. Nims
5/22		Manchester nest/3 eggs		J. Berry	6/21	N. Truro	6	B. Nikula
5/23		Falmouth (Crane)	6	SSBC (V. Zollo)	6/21	Brewster	2	B. Nikula
Wilson's Phalarope					6/23	Eastham (F.E.)	1	B. Nikula
5/thr		Rowley	1-5	v.o.	Glaucous Gull			
6/14		P.I.	1	M. Kim	5/1	Scituate	1 MAS	(J. Galluzzo)
South Polar Skua (no details)					5/2, 6/13	P'town	2, 1	Nikula, Iliff
6/19		Tuckernuck	6	R. Veit	5/2-23	Wollaston B.	1 ph	J. Poggi
6/21		Rockport (A.P.)	1	R. Heil, J. Trimble	5/4	Gloucester	1	J. Barber
Pomarine Jaeger					5/16	Muskeget	1 1st yr	S. Perkins#
5/26		Stellwagen	1	J. Frontierro	5/21	Lynn	1	J. Quigley
6/13, 26		P'town	3, 1	B. Nikula	Herring x Glaucous Gull			
6/19		Tuckernuck	7 lt ad	R. Veit	5/3	P'town	1	B. Nikula
6/23		Eastham (F.E.)	1	B. Nikula	5/27	Nahant	1 IS ph	L. Pivacek
6/28		Nantucket	1 migr	S. Perkins#	Least Tern			
Parasitic Jaeger					5/3	Revere B.	1	D. Duxbury-Fox#
5/3, 6/11		Stellwagen	1, 1	J. Frontierro	5/14-6/30	P.I.	45 max	v.o.
5/17		Tuckernuck	1 lt ad	S. Perkins#	5/17	Nantucket	350	J. Trimble#
6/13, 15		P'town	12, 8	B. Nikula	5/20	Westport	122	BBC (R. Stymeist)
					5/23, 6/27	P'town	40, 40	B. Nikula

Least Tern (continued)				5/22	Fairhaven	2	BBC (R. Stymeist)
5/24	Plymouth B.	75	BBC (GdE)	5/30	E. Gloucester	2	B. Harris#
6/3	Ipswich (C.B.)	50+	BBC (J. Berry)	6/13	N. Truro	2	D. Manchester
Caspian Tern				Black-billed Cuckoo			
5/2	P'town	1	B. Nikula	5/9, 14	Wompatuck SP	1, 2	Dalton, Offerman
5/2, 6/5	Scituate	2, 1	GdE, Nims	5/9-6/30	P.I.	1-2	v.o.
5/6	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	1	M. Sylvia	5/17	Manomet	2	I. Davies#
5/12	Plymouth	1	S. Hecker	5/28	Middleton	pr	J. Berry#
6/10	Nantucket	2	V. Laux	5/30	E. Gloucester	2	B. Harris#
Black Tern				6/13	Belmont	3	C. Cook
5/6	Manomet B.	5	E. Dalton	Eastern Screech-Owl			
5/17	Nantucket	1	J. Trimble#	5/16	W. Gloucester	2	J. Nelson
5/30, 6/23	P'town	4, 4	Nikula, Heil	6/2	Medford	1 ad, 2 fl	P. Devaney
6/14	Revere B.	1	M. Garvey	6/16	Naushon I.	8	S. Perkins#
Roseate Tern				Great Horned Owl			
5/11	Marion	800	I. Nisbet	5/2	Rowley	1 ad, 1 juv	S. Grinley#
5/17	Tuckernuck	70	S. Perkins#	6/14	Mashpee	2	M. Keleher
5/17	Nantucket	125	J. Trimble#	Snowy Owl			
5/26	P.I.	3	D. Chickering	5/2-12	Duxbury B.	1 ph	R. Bowes + v.o.
6/15-17	Naushon I.	125+	S. Perkins#	5/19	P'town	1	D. Minsky #
6/23	P'town	16 ad	R. Heil	5/24, 6/12	Boston (Logan)	2, 1	N. Smith
6/24	Fairhaven	4	C. Longworth	6/6	Dennis	1	N. Smith
Common Tern				Barred Owl			
thr	Plymouth	750 max	v.o.	5/3	Hatfield	6	F. Bowrys
thr	Revere B.	40 max	v.o.	5/16	Cheshire	4	M. Lynch#
5/9-6/30	P.I.	219 max	v.o.	5/16	Wompatuck SP	3	SSBC (GdE)
5/11	Marion	2000	I. Nisbet	5/22	E. Brookfield	pr	M. Lynch#
5/17	Tuckernuck	280	S. Perkins#	5/24	Mashpee	1 ad + 2 yg	Keleher
5/26	Stellwagen	250+	J. Frontiero	5/30	Bedford	pr	A. Ankers#
5/29	Turners Falls	1	M. Taylor	6/27	Middleboro	1 ad, 2 yg	Anderson
5/30, 6/13	P'town	1500, 4900	B. Nikula	Short-eared Owl			
6/10	Boston H.	130	T. Factor#	5/17	Tuckernuck	1	R. Veit#
6/19	Plymouth B.	600	I. Davies	Northern Saw-whet Owl			
Arctic Tern				5/15	Cheshire	2	M. Lynch#
5/24	Plymouth B.	4 ad	SSBC (GdE)	5/17	Gloucester	nest +3 juv	P. Brown
6/10	Penikese I.	1 imm	D. Sibley#	5/22	Brookfield	1	M. Lynch#
6/16	S. Monomoy	12	B. Harris	5/30	Warren	1	M. Lynch#
6/19	Tuckernuck	20 ad migr	R. Veit	Common Nighthawk			
6/21	Rockport (A.P.)	3+ ad	R. Heil	5/11	Mattapan (BNC)	1	J. Miller
6/23	Eastham (F.E.)	3	B. Nikula	5/12	Longmeadow	1 A. + L.	Richardson
6/23	P'town	132	R. Heil	5/16-6/8	GMNWR	85 max	v.o.
Forster's Tern				5/20	DFWS	30+	C. Jeffery
5/2	Newypt H.	1	S. Grinley# + v.o.	5/25	Belchertown	8	L. Therrien
5/25	E. Boston (B.I.)	1	S. Williams	5/30	Milton (F.M.)	3	P. Peterson
6/17	P.I.	1	P. Cozza	6/2	Manomet	24	I. Davies
Royal Tern				6/2	Groveland	3	J. Berry#
6/28	Rockport (A.P.)	1 ad	R. Heil	Chuck-will's-widow			
Sandwich Tern (no details) *				5/16	Nahant	1	S. Smith#
5/12	P'town	1 ad	B. Nikula	5/26	Chatham (MI)	1	J. Kenneally#
Black Skimmer				Whip-poor-will			
5/10-31	Chatham	7 max	B. Nikula#	5/3, 15	W. Gloucester	1, 4	J. Nelson
6/15	S. Monomoy	2	B. Harris	5/12	P.I.	15	P. + F. Vale
Common Murre				5/17	C. Hampden Cnty	7	Allen Club
6/21	Rockport (A.P.)	10	R. Heil	5/23	Falmouth (Crane)	2	SSBC (V. Zollo)
Razorbill				5/24	C. Quabbin	13	L. Therrien
5/3	Stellwagen	2	J. Frontiero	6/3	MSSF	4	SSBC (GdE)
5/29	Manomet	1 ad	I. Davies#	6/29	Nantucket	5	S. Perkins#
6/21, 28	Rockport (A.P.)	4, 1	R. Heil	Chimney Swift			
6/23	P'town	1	R. Heil	5/8, 26	N. Truro	10, 26	Hawkcount (DM)
Black Guillemot				5/9	Sharon	30	W. Sweet
5/2	Duxbury B.	1	R. Bowes	5/10	Mt.A.	30	J. Hoye#
6/12	Marblehead	1	D. Noble	5/24	Southbridge	116	M. Lynch#
6/23	Rockport (A.P.)	4	J. Trimble	5/29	Melrose	125+	P. + F. Vale
Atlantic Puffin				6/14	Southbridge	66	M. Lynch#
6/19	Tuckernuck	2	R. Veit	Ruby-throated Hummingbird			
6/21	Rockport (A.P.)	5 ad	R. Heil	5/5	Carlisle	1	A. Ankers
White-winged Dove * (no details)				5/10	Natick	3	G. Dysart
5/29-30	Nantucket	1	E. Andrews	5/10	P.I.	51	R. Heil
Yellow-billed Cuckoo				5/20	Manomet	4	I. Davies
5/4-6/10	Wompatuck SP	1-2	v.o.	5/23	Brookfield	4	M. Lynch#
5/8-31	Medford	1-2	M. Rines#	5/24	P.I.	5	P. + F. Vale
5/12	IRWS	3	W. Tatso	6/15-16	Naushon I.	10+	S. Perkins#
5/17	Taunton	2	J. Sweeney				

Belted Kingfisher			5/25	W Quabbin	1	L. Therrien
5/3 Ashburnham-6	3	C. Caron	6/1	Manomet	1 b	E. Dalton
5/16 Mashpee	5	M. Keleher	6/4	Wompatuck SP	1	C. Nims
6/23 Andover	pr n	J. Berry	6/4	C. Quabbin	1	L. Therrien
6/26 E. Brookfield	7	M. Lynch#	6/5	Northampton	1	T. Gagnon
6/30 Rowley	3	J. Berry	6/7	Granville	2	S. Kellogg
Red-bellied Woodpecker			6/10	Wompatuck SP	pr n	S. + S. Denison
5/3 Westboro	7	N. Paulson	6/20	Sturbridge	1	M. Lynch#
5/4 Wenham	6	J. Berry	Alder Flycatcher			
5/7 W. Newbury	6	P. + F. Vale	5/16	Burlington	1	M. Rines#
5/9 Hingham	4	SSBC (GdE)	5/17, 6/25	E. Brookfield	4, 4	M. Lynch#
5/9 Ware	8	M. Lynch#	5/31	P.I.	4	F. Vale
5/22 Fairhaven	5	BBC (R. Stymeist)	6/6	Royalston	7	C. Caron
5/30 Warren	8	M. Lynch#	6/11	Manomet	6 b	T. Lloyd-Evans
6/21 Southbridge	5	M. Lynch#	6/16	Winchendon	7	S. Sutton
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker			6/21	October Mt.	7	SSBC (GdE)
5/2 S. Quabbin	5	M. Lynch#	6/24	Windsor	9	M. Lynch#
5/9 Hardwick	5	M. Lynch#	Willow Flycatcher			
6/7 Little River IBA	58	Allen Club	5/12	Brookline	1	F. Bouchard#
6/20 Mt. Greylock	8	SSBC (GdE)	5/14, 30	P.I.	3, 17	F. Vale
6/21 October Mt.	7	SSBC (GdE)	5/23	Bolton Flats	7	G. d'Entremont#
6/24 Royalston	3	S. Sutton	5/25	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	7	G. d'Entremont
6/28 Cheshire	4	M. Lynch#	5/31	Burlington	5	M. Rines
Hairy Woodpecker			6/2	Sudbury	7	S. Perkins#
5/16 Cheshire	5	M. Lynch#	6/3	Tewksbury	9	M. Rines
5/30 Winchendon	10	S. Sutton	6/14	IRWS	6	D. Oliver#
6/6 Royalston	6	C. Caron	6/26	E. Brookfield	5	M. Lynch#
6/7 Mashpee	5	M. Keleher	Least Flycatcher			
6/20 Mt. Greylock	4	SSBC (GdE)	5/9	Hardwick	7	M. Lynch#
6/20 Sturbridge	7	M. Lynch#	5/9	Petersham	14	M. Lynch#
6/26 E. Brookfield	7	M. Lynch#	5/20	MNWS	3	P. + F. Vale
Black-backed Woodpecker (no details) *			6/20	Mt. Greylock	3	SSBC (GdE)
5/8-17 Nantucket	1 ph	L. Snell + v.o.	6/26	E. Brookfield	7	M. Lynch#
Pileated Woodpecker			6/28	Cheshire	9	M. Lynch#
5/2 Concord	pr	K. Turer#	Great Crested Flycatcher			
5/2 S. Quabbin	3	M. Lynch#	5/3	Westboro	8	N. Paulson
5/16 Blue Hills	2	M. Trimitsis	5/9	Sharon	12	W. Sweet
5/20 Wenham	pr n	J. Berry	5/10	Mt.A.	8	SSBC (H. Cross)
5/23 Brookfield	3	M. Lynch#	5/11	Medford	8	M. Rines
5/23 Royalston	2	S. Sutton	5/16	Wompatuck SP	8	SSBC (GdE)
5/23 Ipswich R.	pr n	J. MacDougall	5/16	Mashpee	10	M. Keleher
5/30 Winchendon	2	C. Caron	5/22	Manchester	9	J. Berry
6/13 Sturbridge	3	M. Lynch#	5/23	Ipswich R.	15	J. Berry#
6/14 IRWS	3	D. Oliver#	6/7	Mashpee	14	M. Keleher
Olive-sided Flycatcher			6/14	IRWS	11	D. Oliver#
5/15-6/6 Reports of indiv. from 14 locations			Eastern Kingbird			
5/31 P.I.	2	F. Vale	thr	P.I.	22 max	v.o.
6/13-20 Washington	1	J. Hoyer	5/3, 16	Mashpee	8, 19	M. Keleher
6/14 Sheffield	1	C. Jones	5/4, 20	N. Truro	2, 21	D. Manchester
6/21 October Mt.	1	SSBC (GdE)	5/17	C. Hampden Cnty	79	Allen Club
6/13, 20 Blandford	1	J. Weeks	6/7	Little River IBA	25	Allen Club
Eastern Wood-Pewee			Fork-tailed Flycatcher (no details) *			
5/14 Medford	1	M. Rines	5/7	Nantucket	1 ad	D. Lang
5/16, 6/1 Wompatuck SP	1, 7	GdE, Nims	White-eyed Vireo			
5/31 Sharon	7	R. Stymeist#	5/1-13	Martha's Vineyard	1 m	L. McDowell
5/31 Sturbridge	22	M. Lynch#	5/5	Gardner	1	T. Pirro
5/31 P.I.	10	W. Tatro	5/6	Nantucket	3	V. Laux
6/6 Royalston	7	C. Caron	5/8	Lincoln	1	N. Levey
6/14 IRWS	10	D. Oliver#	5/16	Gloucester (E.P.)	1	S. + J. Mirick
6/16 Naushon I.	21	S. Perkins#	5/17	Falmouth	1	J. Style
6/21 Southbridge	10	M. Lynch#	5/20	Manomet	1 b	T. Lloyd-Evans
6/30 Rowley	6	J. Berry	5/20	Westport	7	BBC (R. Stymeist)
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher			5/22	Fairhaven	4	BBC (R. Stymeist)
5/13-6/6 Reports of indiv. from 14 locations			5/23	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	3	J. Offermann
5/30 Rockport	2	B. Harris#	Yellow-throated Vireo			
5/30 P.I.	3	P. + F. Vale	5/1	ONWR	3	P. Cozza
6/2 Manomet	4 b	T. Lloyd-Evans	5/2	Boxford (C.P.)	3 m	J. Berry#
6/2 P.I.	3	D. Chickering	5/2	S. Quabbin	7	M. Lynch#
6/3 MNWS	2	P. + F. Vale	5/9	Ware	8	M. Lynch#
Acadian Flycatcher			5/10	IRWS	4 m	J. Berry
5/14 Fall River	1	R. Couse	5/23	Ipswich R.	4 m	J. Berry#
5/17 Upton	1	N. Paulson	5/23	Westboro	4	T. Spahr
5/20 Westport	1	BBC (R. Stymeist)	5/31	ONWR	4	S. Sutton#

Yellow-throated Vireo (continued)				Tree Swallow			
6/18	Brighton	2	R. Stymeist	5/5	DWWS	50	C. Nims
6/26	E. Brookfield	5	M. Lynch#	5/6	Nantucket	77	V. Laux
Blue-headed Vireo				5/9	Mashpee	75	M. Keleher
5/9	P.I.	10	J. Nelson	5/10	P.I.	316	R. Heil
5/9	Petersham	12	M. Lynch#	5/12	W. Newbury	50	P. + F. Vale
5/16	Windsor	7	M. Lynch#	5/24	Southbridge	70+	M. Lynch#
5/16	P'town	6	B. Nikula	6/26	E. Brookfield	72	M. Lynch#
5/17	Cape Ann	8	R. Heil	Northern Rough-winged Swallow			
5/22	Ashburnham	7	C. Caron	5/2	Wakefield	9	P. + F. Vale
6/7	Little River IBA	31	Allen Club	5/2	S. Quabbin	10	M. Lynch#
6/16	Winchendon	11	S. Sutton	5/2	DWWS	6	G. d'Entremont
6/20	Mt. Greylock	15	SSBC (GdE)	5/20	Westport	7	BBC (R. Stymeist)
6/20	Royalston	16	C. Caron	5/28	Wompatuck SP	5	C. Nims
6/24	Windsor	13	M. Lynch#	6/14	Southbridge	25	M. Lynch#
Warbling Vireo				Bank Swallow			
5/2	Wakefield	19	P. + F. Vale	5/4	Duxbury B.	6	R. Bowes
5/3	Westboro	16	N. Paulson	5/9	Burlington	35	M. Rines
5/6	Woburn (HP)	11	M. Rines	5/10	P.I.	47	R. Heil
5/17	C. Hampden Cnty	161	Allen Club	5/15	Ipswich (C.B.)	60+	J. Berry
5/23	Brookfield	31	M. Lynch#	5/16	Sudbury	39 n	B. Harris
5/23	Ipswich R.	87	J. Berry#	5/20	Manomet	25	I. Davies
5/24	Southbridge	22	M. Lynch#	5/21	Nomans Land	40	S. Perkins#
6/6	Braintree	11	G. d'Entremont	5/24	Southbridge	50	M. Lynch#
6/14	IRWS	14	D. Oliver#	6/21	Lee	25	SSBC (GdE)
Philadelphia Vireo				Cliff Swallow			
5/17	Cape Ann	1	R. Heil	5/3, 6/28	Adams	150, 150	M. Lynch#
Red-eyed Vireo				5/10	P.I.	90	R. Heil
5/9	Hardwick	18	M. Lynch#	5/10	N. Truro	2	D. Manchester
5/12	W. Brookfield	32	C. Caron	5/13	Rowley	6	L. Ferraresso
5/17	Cape Ann	12	R. Heil	5/16	Tyringham	6	S. Kellogg
5/20	Westport	16	BBC (R. Stymeist)	5/17	W. Newbury	2	G. d'Entremont#
5/31	Sturbridge	92	M. Lynch#	5/20	Stockbridge	2	T. Gagnon
5/31	Hamilton	12 m	J. Berry	6/2	Concord (NAC)	2 prs	S. Perkins#
6/6	October Mt.	36	J. Hoye#	6/28	Cheshire	8	M. Lynch#
6/7	E. Brookfield	59	M. Lynch#	Barn Swallow			
6/8	Royalston	51	S. Sutton	5/10	P.I.	326	R. Heil
6/13	Winchendon	29	C. Caron	5/10	N. Truro	60	D. Manchester
6/14	IRWS	17	D. Oliver#	5/17	C. Hampden Cnty	73	Allen Club
6/16-17	Naushon I.	82	S. Perkins#	5/20	Westport	54	BBC (R. Stymeist)
6/20	Mt. Greylock	93	SSBC (GdE)	5/24	Southbridge	66	M. Lynch#
6/28	Adams	32	M. Lynch#	6/7	Little River IBA	42	Allen Club
Fish Crow				6/10	Boston H.	40	T. Factor#
5/9	Sharon	4	W. Sweet	6/28	Adams	104	M. Lynch#
5/17	C. Hampden Cnty	5	Allen Club	Red-breasted Nuthatch			
5/29	Manomet	3	I. Davies#	5/3	Cheshire	6	M. Lynch#
5/31	N. Truro	12	D. Manchester	5/16	Mashpee	7	M. Keleher
6/7	Mashpee	5	M. Keleher	5/16	Tuckernuck	4	S. Perkins#
6/20	Lenox	4	G. d'Entremont	5/24	HRWMA	6	C. Caron
Common Raven				6/14	Nantucket	9	K. Blackshaw#
5/1-16	Quincy	5 yg n	v.o.	6/16	Winchendon	20	S. Sutton
5/2	S. Quabbin	7	M. Lynch#	6/20	Royalston	8	C. Caron
5/11	Royalston	3	C. Caron	Brown Creeper			
5/23	Hadley	3	G. d'Entremont#	5/2	S. Quabbin	3	M. Lynch#
6/6	October Mt.	6	J. Hoye#	5/30	Winchendon	11	S. Sutton
6/10	Waltham	3	J. Forbes	6/4	Concord	6	M. Rines#
6/20	Mt. Greylock	7	SSBC (GdE)	6/6	Royalston	3	C. Caron
6/21	Winchendon-8	6	C. Caron	6/13	Sturbridge	8	M. Lynch#
6/24	Windsor	ad + 3 yg	M. Lynch#	6/20	Royalston	6	C. Caron
Horned Lark				6/21	October Mt.	5	SSBC (GdE)
5/3	Plymouth	6	I. Davies#	6/23	Lunenburg	5	M. Lynch#
5/15	P.I.	3	J. Nelson	6/26	E. Brookfield	4	M. Lynch#
5/16	Mashpee	2	M. Keleher	6/27	Middleboro	4	SSBC (Anderson)
6/5	Scituate	2	C. Nims	Carolina Wren			
6/23	P'town	1 ad, 1 juv	R. Heil	5/6	Nantucket	16	V. Laux
Purple Martin				5/17	C. Hampden Cnty	23	Allen Club
thr	P.I.	22 max	v.o.	5/22	Fairhaven	10	BBC (R. Stymeist)
5/1	Rochester	1	M. LaBossiere	5/30	Warren	11	M. Lynch#
5/10-6/2	N. Truro	3 max	D. Manchester	House Wren			
6/4	Norfolk	1 f	T. Yeager	5/2	Medford	8	M. Rines
6/6	DWWS	20	C. Nims	5/7	W. Newbury	6	P. + F. Vale
6/28	Mashpee	19 ad + 26 yg	Keleher	5/16	Cheshire	14	M. Lynch#
				5/23	Hingham	10	SSBC (S. Avery)

House Wren (continued)			Gray-cheeked/Bicknell's Thrush				
5/24	Southbridge	16	M. Lynch#	5/10-22	Mt.A.	1	J. Hoye# + v.o.
5/30	Warren	25	M. Lynch#	5/22	Deerfield	1	D. Minear
6/15	Mashpee	7	M. Keleher	5/24	P.I.	1	R. Craven
6/20	Newton	8	H. Miller	5/26	Boxford (C.P.)	1	J. Berry
Winter Wren			Swainson's Thrush				
5/4	Wenham	3 m	J. Berry	5/2	MNWS	1	J. Smith#
5/13	Ashburnham-1	3	C. Caron	5/9-28	Mt.A.	13 max	v.o.
5/23	Woburn	3 m	M. Rines	5/13-31	P.I.	6 max	v.o.
6/7	Little River IBA	20	Allen Club	5/16	Wompatuck SP	4	SSBC (GdE)
6/16	Winchendon	3	S. Sutton	5/17	C. Hampden Cnty	3	Allen Club
6/21	October Mt.	4	SSBC (GdE)	5/20	Manomet	5	I. Davies
Sedge Wren			Gloucester (E.P.)				
5/19	Grafton	1	J. Liller	5/20	Gloucester (E.P.)	3	S. Hedman
6/24	Moran WMA	1	M. Lynch#	5/24	Woburn	3	M. Rines
Marsh Wren			Rockport				
5/6	Burlington	2	M. Rines	5/30	Rockport	3	B. Harris#
5/16	Lenox	2	S. Kellogg	6/14	Medford	1	R. LaFontaine
5/16	Ludlow	2	H. Allen	6/20	Mt. Greylock	2	SSBC (GdE)
5/22	Dighton	4	J. Sweeney#	Hermit Thrush			
5/31	Newbury	2 m	J. Berry	5/8	Wompatuck SP	4	C. Nims#
6/6	Royalston	3	C. Caron	5/9	Ware	9	M. Lynch#
6/10	GMNWR	8	A. Bragg#	5/13	MNWS	5	P. + F. Vale
6/14	Mashpee	5	M. Keleher	5/16	Mashpee	10	M. Keleher
6/14	IRWS	14	D. Oliver#	5/18	Hubbardston	4	C. Caron
6/26	P.I.	16	P. + F. Vale#	6/7	Little River IBA	25	Allen Club
6/30	Rowley	5 m	J. Berry	6/16	Winchendon	16	S. Sutton
Golden-crowned Kinglet			Mt. Greylock				
5/2	Upton	6	N. Paulson	6/20	Mt. Greylock	6	SSBC (GdE)
5/11-16	Falmouth	2	G. Hirth	6/24	Royalston	17	S. Sutton
5/16	Windsor	12	M. Lynch#	6/27	Middleboro	4	SSBC (Anderson)
5/17	P'town	2	CCBC (A. Curtis)	Wood Thrush			
6/21	October Mt.	4	SSBC (GdE)	5/2, 9	Medford	5, 22	M. Rines
6/24	Cheshire	7	M. Lynch#	5/9	Ware	19	M. Lynch#
Ruby-crowned Kinglet			Wayland				
5/3	Brookline	5	C. Dalton	5/9	Wayland	10	D. Peebles
5/3	Gloucester (E.P.)	7	S. Hedman	5/15	Adams	12	M. Lynch#
5/4	Mt.A.	4	P. + F. Vale	5/16	Cheshire	29	M. Lynch#
5/4	Medford	4	M. Rines	5/30	Warren	14	M. Lynch#
5/12	Brookline	3	F. Bouchard#	6/6	Sturbridge	12	M. Lynch#
5/16	Milton	2	M. Trimitsis	6/25	Manchester	16	J. Berry
5/17	Cape Ann	1	R. Heil	Gray Catbird			
5/24	P.I.	1	N. Landry	5/6	Nantucket	30	V. Laux
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher			Cheshire				
5/1	ONWR	6	P. Cozza	5/16	Cheshire	103	M. Lynch#
5/2	Hingham	7	G. d'Entremont	5/16	Mashpee	57	M. Keleher
5/3	Milton (F.M.)	16	M. Trimitsis	5/17	Cape Ann	44	R. Heil
5/7	W. Newbury	6	P. + F. Vale	5/20	Cape Ann	56	BBC (R. Stymeist)
5/8	Wompatuck SP	7	C. Nims#	5/22	Fairhaven	38	BBC (R. Stymeist)
5/9	P'town	8	B. Nikula	5/24	Southbridge	78	M. Lynch#
5/17	C. Hampden Cnty	21	Allen Club	5/24	Gloucester (E.P.)	30	S. Hedman
5/23	Ipswich R.	40	J. Berry#	5/30	Warren	89	M. Lynch#
6/14	IRWS	14	D. Oliver#	6/14	IRWS	48	D. Oliver#
Eastern Bluebird			E. Brookfield				
5/3	Westboro	5	N. Paulson	6/26	E. Brookfield	98	M. Lynch#
5/17	C. Hampden Cnty	11	Allen Club	Brown Thrasher			
5/23	Falmouth (Crane)	6	BBC (R. Petersen)	5/3	Tewksbury	4	M. Rines
6/7	Little River IBA	10	Allen Club	5/15	Ipswich (C.B.)	3	J. Berry
6/14	Sharon	6	SSBC (V. Zollo)	5/23	Westboro	6	T. Spahr
6/15	Mashpee	17	M. Keleher	5/30	Warren	4	M. Lynch#
Veery			Dunstable				
5/9	Hardwick	17	M. Lynch#	5/31	Ware	3	C. Caron
5/11	Mt.A.	11	J. Trimble	6/2	P.I.	15	D. Chickering
5/16	Wompatuck SP	29	SSBC (GdE)	6/5	Plymouth	6	MAS (J. Galluzzo)
5/30	Warren	32	M. Lynch#	6/26	E. Brookfield	3	M. Lynch#
6/7	Fall River	12	G. d'Entremont#	Cedar Waxwing			
6/14	IRWS	20	D. Oliver#	5/21	P'town	60	B. Nikula
6/21	October Mt.	14	SSBC (GdE)	5/23	Hingham	42	SSBC (S. Avery)
6/25	Manchester	26	J. Berry	5/23	Ipswich R.	88	J. Berry#
6/27	Easton	20	J. Hoye#	5/23	Woburn	180	M. Rines
6/28	Adams	19	M. Lynch#	5/30	Winchendon	41	S. Sutton
Gray-cheeked Thrush			Rowley				
5/24-26	Mt.A.	1	C. Floyd# + v.o.	6/1	Rowley	54	J. Berry
				6/1	N. Truro	188	D. Manchester
				6/26	P.I.	54	P. + F. Vale#
				Blue-winged Warbler			
				5/1	Medford	4	M. Rines
				5/3	Milton (F.M.)	9	M. Trimitsis
				5/12	W. Newbury	7	P. + F. Vale
				5/17	Taunton	7	J. Sweeney

Blue-winged Warbler (continued)				5/20	Manomet	32 b	T. Lloyd-Evans
5/20	Westport	11	BBC (R. Stymeist)	5/20	MNWS	30	P. + F. Vale
5/23	Westboro	9	T. Spahr	6/7	Little River IBA	22	Allen Club
5/23	Hingham	7	SSBC (S. Avery)	6/21	October Mt.	6	SSBC (GdE)
5/30	Warren	16	M. Lynch#	6/24	Windsor	4	M. Lynch#
6/9	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	7	C. Nims#	Cape May Warbler			
Golden-winged Warbler				5/2-25	Mt.A.	1-2	v.o.
6/17-20	Oakham	1 m	A. Marble	5/9-23	Reports of indiv. from 11 locations		
Brewster's Warbler				5/9-30	P.I.	1-2	v.o.
5/7	Ludlow	1	F. Bowrys	5/16	Cheshire	2	M. Lynch#
5/25	Medway	1	J. O'Connell	5/20	Duxbury B.	3	R. Bowes
6/13	Quabbin (G40)	1	P. Desjardins	Black-throated Blue Warbler			
Lawrence's Warbler				5/thr	P.I.	40 max	v.o.
5/25	Wrentham	1 ph	E. LoPresti	5/1-18	Medford	22 max	M. Rines
Tennessee Warbler				5/1-20	Mt.A.	16 max	v.o.
5/4-20	Mt.A.	2	v.o.	5/9	Petersham	18	M. Lynch#
5/15	W. Gloucester	4	J. Nelson	5/17	Cape Ann	14	R. Heil
5/16	Gloucester (E.P.)	2	S. + J. Mirick	5/20	MNWS	12	P. + F. Vale
5/20	S. Quabbin	2	L. Therrien	6/6	Royalston	12	C. Caron
5/24	Woburn	2	M. Rines	6/20	Mt. Greylock	11	SSBC (GdE)
5/25	Manomet	3	I. Davies#	Yellow-rumped Warbler			
Orange-crowned Warbler				5/1-18	Medford	84 max	M. Rines
5/9	Wompatuck SP	1	SSBC (GdE)	5/1-22	Mt.A.	75 max	v.o.
5/9	Hardwick	1	M. Lynch#	5/2	P'town	45	B. Nikula
5/10	E. Quabbin	1	M. Lynch	5/3	Westboro	186	N. Paulson
5/17	W Springfield	1	S. Svec	5/6	Nantucket	35	V. Laux
Nashville Warbler				5/9	Hingham	50	SSBC (GdE)
5/1-16	Medford	12 max	M. Rines	5/11, 6/20	Royalston	74, 8	C. Caron
5/3	Brookline	6	C. Dalton	6/20	Mt. Greylock	9	SSBC (GdE)
5/3	Ashburnham-6	5	C. Caron	6/24	Cheshire	11	M. Lynch#
5/8	Hingham	4	C. Nims#	Audubon's Warbler			
5/9	P.I.	4	T. Spahr	5/13	Mt.A.	1	J. Mullen#
5/10	Mt.A.	10	SSBC (H. Cross)	Black-throated Green Warbler			
5/17	Cape Ann	6	R. Heil	5/thr	P.I.	15 max	v.o.
6/21	October Mt.	2	SSBC (GdE)	5/1-21	Medford	18 max	M. Rines#
6/29	Winchendon	10	S. Sutton	5/9	Hardwick	19	M. Lynch#
Northern Parula				5/16	P'town	20+	B. Nikula
thr	P.I.	25 max	v.o.	5/17	Cape Ann	66	R. Heil
5/1-16	Medford	32 max	M. Rines	5/30	Winchendon	21	S. Sutton
5/1-16	Boston (F.Pk)	18 max	v.o.	6/24	Royalston	21	S. Sutton
5/1-21	Mt.A.	20 max	v.o.	Blackburnian Warbler			
5/8, 16	N. Truro	20, 10	B. Nikula	5/2	MNWS	1	L. Pivacek
5/16	P'town	25	B. Nikula	5/3-21	P.I.	11 max	v.o.
5/17	Cape Ann	73	R. Heil	5/9	Petersham	14	M. Lynch#
6/15-16	Naushon I.	3 m	P. Trimble#	5/9	Medford	4	M. Rines#
Yellow Warbler				5/16	Cheshire	6	M. Lynch#
thr	P.I.	45 max	v.o.	5/17	Cape Ann	11	R. Heil
5/3	Westboro	88	N. Paulson	5/20	MNWS	4	P. + F. Vale
5/4	W. Roxbury (MP)	22	T. Bradford	6/13	Sturbridge	5	M. Lynch#
5/7	Burlington	22	M. Rines	6/20	Mt. Greylock	20	SSBC (GdE)
5/9	Milton (F.M.)	35	M. Trimitsis	6/21	October Mt.	16	SSBC (GdE)
5/17	Taunton	30	J. Sweeney	Pine Warbler			
5/20	Westport	48	BBC (R. Stymeist)	5/2	S. Quabbin	25	M. Lynch#
5/23	Ipswich R.	28	J. Berry#	5/2	Upton	25	N. Paulson
5/30	Warren	53	M. Lynch#	5/3	Mashpee	17	M. Keleher
6/14	IRWS	62	D. Oliver#	5/6	Nantucket	15	V. Laux
6/26	E. Brookfield	23	M. Lynch#	5/9	Ware	14	M. Lynch#
Chestnut-sided Warbler				5/16	Milton	23	M. Trimitsis
5/1-21	Medford	10 max	M. Rines	5/24	Mashpee	15	M. Keleher
5/3, 16	Cheshire	8, 56	M. Lynch#	6/7	Fall River	13	G. d'Entremont#
5/9	Petersham	40	M. Lynch#	6/13	Sturbridge	17	M. Lynch#
5/17	Cape Ann	22	R. Heil	6/29	Winchendon	20	S. Sutton
5/25	Royalston	14	C. Caron	Prairie Warbler			
5/30	Warren	34	M. Lynch#	5/3	Plymouth	6	I. Davies#
6/6	October Mt.	10	J. Hoye#	5/9	Sharon	5	W. Sweet
6/8	Royalston	13	S. Sutton	5/9	Burrage Pd	5	SSBC (GdE)
6/21	October Mt.	21	SSBC (GdE)	5/16	Mashpee	5	M. Keleher
Magnolia Warbler				5/21	E. Quabbin	9	C. Ellison
thr	P.I.	20 max	v.o.	5/24	Woburn	5	M. Rines
5/1-21	Medford	25 max	M. Rines	5/25	E. Brookfield	5	M. Lynch#
5/1-6/2	MNWS	30 max	v.o.	6/7	Little River IBA	13	Allen Club
5/17	C. Hampden Cnty	28	Allen Club	6/10	S. Quabbin	7	L. Therrien
5/17	Cape Ann	68	R. Heil	6/11	Petersham	9	L. Therrien

Prairie Warbler continued)			5/16	Cheshire	84	M. Lynch#	
6/16	Naushon I.	6	V. Laux#	5/25	Royalston	44	C. Caron
Palm Warbler			5/30	Winchendon	48	S. Sutton	
5/1-8	Medford	3 max	M. Rines	5/30	Warren	35	M. Lynch#
5/1-10	P.I.	4 max	v.o.	6/14	IRWS	32	D. Oliver#
5/1-11	Mt.A.	6 max	v.o.	6/16	Winchendon	74	S. Sutton
5/12	Brookline	1	F. Bouchard#	6/20	Royalston	32	C. Caron
Bay-breasted Warbler			6/20	Mt. Greylock	38	SSBC (GdE)	
5/9-25	Mt.A.	1-2	v.o.	6/25	Manchester	27 m	J. Berry
5/9-26	P.I.	1-2	v.o.	Northern Waterthrush			
5/10-21	Medford	4 max	M. Rines	5/16	P.I.	49	Joppa Banding Station
5/16	Cheshire	5	M. Lynch#	5/3	Ashburnham-6	7	C. Caron
5/17	Cape Ann	7 m	R. Heil	5/4	Wenham	5 m	J. Berry
5/20	Manomet	4	I. Davies	5/9-21	Medford	6 max	M. Rines#
Blackpoll Warbler			5/11	Wompatuck SP	4	C. Nims	
5/3	Foxboro	1	B. Cassie	5/12	Otis	5	R. Laubach
5/4-30	Medford	7 max	M. Rines	5/17	C. Hampden Cnty	5	Allen Club
5/15-6/3	P.I.	18 max	v.o.	5/20	MNWS	5	P. + F. Vale
5/16	P'town	16	B. Nikula	6/27	Easton	16	J. Hoye#
5/25	Manomet	44	I. Davies#	Louisiana Waterthrush			
5/26	C. Quabbin	14	L. Therrien	5/2	Wompatuck SP	2	G. d'Entremont
5/31	N. Truro	12	B. Nikula	5/3	Ashburnham-6	2	C. Caron
5/31	Nantucket	12	K. Blackshaw#	5/15	Adams	2	M. Lynch#
6/15	Greylock	5	N. Mole	5/16	Cheshire	3	M. Lynch#
6/15	Amherst	1	S. Sumner	5/17	C. Hampden Cnty	9	Allen Club
Cerulean Warbler			5/25	E. Brookfield	3	M. Lynch#	
5/3-5	Medford	1 m	C. Floyd#	5/26	Boxford (C.P.)	pr n	J. Berry
5/6-31	Mt. Holyoke	2-5	F. Bowrys	6/7	Little River IBA	4	Allen Club
5/8-10	Deerfield	1-2	R. Ranney-Blake	6/10	New Salem	2	B. Zajda
5/9	Hardwick	1 m	M. Lynch#	Kentucky Warbler			
5/9-6/10	Wompatuck SP	1 m	v.o.	5/6	Nantucket	2	V. Laux
5/19-6/8	C. Quabbin	1	L. Therrien	5/13	Malden	1	K. Barnes#
6/2	W. Bridgewater	1 m	R. Finch	5/16, 6/1	Falmouth	1	J. Style, Hirth
Black-and-white Warbler			5/18-21	MNWS	1 m	F. Vale + v.o.	
5/1-24	Medford	48 max	M. Rines	5/19	Woburn	1	M. Rines
5/1-6/1	Wompatuck SP	14 max	v.o.	5/23, 6/14	Wompatuck SP	1, 1	Finch, Harris
5/1-6/6	P.I.	25 max	v.o.	5/25	Nahant	1	P. + F. Vale
5/2	S. Quabbin	24	M. Lynch#	6/1-12	Amherst	1	S. Sumner + v.o.
5/9, 16	P'town	14, 16	B. Nikula	Mourning Warbler			
5/16	Cheshire	21	M. Lynch#	5/12	Boston (F.Pk)	1	J. Young
5/17	Cape Ann	73	R. Heil	5/16-6/12	Reports of indiv. from	20 locations	
6/14	Wenham	10	BBS (P. + F. Vale)	5/30	Rockport	2	B. Harris#
6/16	Winchendon	11	S. Sutton	5/31	MNWS	2	L. Pivacek
6/20	Royalston	11	C. Caron	5/31	P'town	2	B. Nikula
American Redstart			6/20	Mt. Greylock	3	SSBC (GdE)	
thr	P.I.	48 max	v.o.	6/21	October Mt.	4	SSBC (GdE)
5/thr	Medford	20 max	M. Rines#	6/21	Washington	7	K. Conway
5/thr	Mt.A.	25 max	v.o.	Common Yellowthroat			
5/9	Hardwick	46	M. Lynch#	5/3	Westboro	21	N. Paulson
5/16, 31	P'town	12, 65	B. Nikula	5/8-31	P.I.	401	Joppa Banding Station
5/17	Cape Ann	31	R. Heil	5/16	Mashpee	35	M. Keleher
5/20	MNWS	35	P. + F. Vale	5/16	Cheshire	104	M. Lynch#
5/30	Warren	45	M. Lynch#	5/20	Westport	26	BBC (R. Stymeist)
5/31	W. Brookfield	28	C. Caron	5/23	Ipswich R.	40	J. Berry#
6/16-17	Naushon I.	33	S. Perkins#	6/14	IRWS	39	D. Oliver#
6/20	Mt. Greylock	19	SSBC (GdE)	6/25	Brookfield	43	M. Lynch#
Prothonotary Warbler			6/29	Winchendon	41	S. Sutton	
5/2	Eastham	1 m	E. LoPresti#	Hooded Warbler			
5/2	Longmeadow	1	S. Kellogg	5/2, 16	MNWS	1, 1	Pivacek, Haley
5/3	Westboro	1	N. Paulson	5/3-8	P.I.	1 m	G. d'Entremont#
5/3-23	IRWS	1	W. Tatro# + v.o.	5/6-11	Wompatuck SP	1 m	C. Nims#
5/12	Wellfleet	1	S. Broker	5/11	Medford	1 m	M. Rines
5/25	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	1	G. d'Entremont	5/11	Mt.A.	1 m	J. Trimble#
Worm-eating Warbler			5/12	Wayland	1 m	B. Harris	
5/2-31	Mt. Holyoke	2-4	T. Gagnon	5/13	Hadley	1	L. Therrien
5/3-6/1	Wompatuck SP	5 max	v.o.	5/14	Waltham	1	J. Forbes
5/8-6/9	Reports of indiv. from	19 locations		5/15	Chesterfield	1	J. Morris-Siegel
5/17	Holyoke	2	D. McLain	5/18	Amherst	1	D. Minear
5/17	Longmeadow	2	J. Weeks	5/8-6/6	Sheffield	2	A. Spring
5/25	Waltham	2	J. Forbes	6/3	Tewksbury	1 m	M. Rines
Ovenbird			6/8	Manomet	1 f b	T. Lloyd-Evans	
5/thr	Wompatuck SP	66 max	C. Nims	6/13	Braintree	1 m	G. d'Entremont
5/9	Medford	30	M. Rines#				

Wilson's Warbler			5/23	Lancaster	3	G. d'Entremont#
5/3-6/1	P.I.	2	v.o.	6/5	Plymouth	4 MAS (J. Galluzzo)
5/4-18	Medford	2	M. Rines	6/14	Wellfleet	1 E. Hoopes
5/10-28	Mt.A.	6 max	v.o.	Savannah Sparrow		
5/16	Amherst	3	D. Minear	5/3	P.I.	25 R. Heil#
5/17	Cape Ann	12	R. Heil	5/3	Plymouth	23 I. Davies#
5/17	S. Quabbin	2	L. Therrien	5/4	W. Roxbury (MP)	20 T. Bradford
5/20	MNWS	3	P. + F. Vale	5/16	Tuckernuck	30 S. Perkins#
5/20	Manomet	4	I. Davies	5/18	N. Andover	14 J. Berry#
5/20	Mt.A.	6	R. Furrow	5/24	Saugus	23 L. Pivacek#
5/20	S. Quabbin	3	L. Therrien	6/28	Adams	25 M. Lynch#
6/8	Greylock	1	J. Hoyer	Grasshopper Sparrow		
Canada Warbler			5/3	Ludlow	1	T. Gagnon
5/9	Medford	2	M. Rines#	5/16	Bedford	1 F. Vale
5/9	P.I.	2	N. Landry	5/20	Westfield	1 T. Swochak
5/17	Cape Ann	9	R. Heil	5/23	Falmouth (Crane)	6 BBC (R. Petersen)
5/17	C. Hampden Cnty	12	Allen Club	5/23	Lancaster	1 G. d'Entremont#
5/20	Manomet	7	I. Davies	5/24	Plymouth	3 BBC (GdE)
5/20	MNWS	9	P. + F. Vale	5/26	Southwick	1 S. Kellogg
5/21	Mt.A.	6	R. Furrow	6/8	Becket	1 R. Laubach
5/25	Nahant	7	P. + F. Vale	6/8, 29	Royalston	1 S. Sutton
6/7	Little River IBA	10	Allen Club	6/17	Nonamesset I.	3 pr S. Perkins#
6/16	Winchendon	3	S. Sutton	6/21	Winchendon-8	3 C. Caron
6/24	Windsor	5	M. Lynch#	Henslow's Sparrow		
Yellow-breasted Chat			6/27-30	Montague	1	M. Fairbrother# + v.o.
5/3	P.I.	1	M. Hosford#	Saltmarsh Sparrow		
5/29	W. Roxbury (MP)	1	M. Iliff	5/10	Boston (PG)	1 P. Peterson
6/18	Southwick	1	S. Kellogg	5/13-6/30	P.I.	13 max v.o.
6/20	Mt. Greylock	1 m	SSBC (GdE)	5/16	Muskeget	8 S. Perkins#
6/21	Greylock	1	L. Pivacek	5/16	Mashpee	2 M. Keleher
Summer Tanager			5/16	Nantucket	1	S. Perkins#
5/11	Medford	1	M. Rines	5/23	Dorchester	1 A. Birch
5/13	Marblehead	1 imm m	P. + F. Vale#	5/25	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	16 G. d'Entremont
5/16	N. Truro	1	B. Nikula	5/25	E. Boston (B.I.)	3 S. Williams
5/22	Deerfield	1	D. Minear	5/30, 6/27	Westport	14, 12 J. Hoyer#
5/22-25	Mt.A.	1 imm m	J. Mullen	6/4	Fairhaven	19 C. Longworth#
6/8	Manomet	1	I. Davies	6/27	Chatham (S.B.)	5 B. Nikula
Scarlet Tanager			Seaside Sparrow			
5/thr	Wompatuck SP	10 max	v.o.	thr	P.I.	1 v.o.
5/4, 14	Medford	1, 11	M. Rines	5/25	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	2 G. d'Entremont
5/9	Hardwick	23	M. Lynch#	6/13	P'town	1 M. Iliff#
5/12	Ipswich	13 m	J. Berry#	6/27	Westport	1 J. Hoyer#
5/12	W. Brookfield	18	C. Caron	6/27	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	1 J. Hoyer#
6/13	Winchendon	10	C. Caron	6/30	Yarmouth	1 E. Hoopes
6/14	Wenham	10	BBS (P. + F. Vale)	Lincoln's Sparrow		
6/24	Royalston	10	S. Sutton	5/9	Lexington	2 J. Forbes
Eastern Towhee			5/9	Hingham	2	SSBC (GdE)
5/1	Falmouth	27	M. Keleher	5/16	Amherst	2 D. Minear
5/2	P.I.	30	BBC (L. de la Flor)	5/18-31	P.I.	14 Joppa Banding Station
5/6	Nantucket	60	V. Laux	5/20	Manomet	3 b T. Lloyd-Evans
5/9	Petersham	26	M. Lynch#	Swamp Sparrow		
5/15	Ipswich (C.B.)	39	J. Berry	5/7	Burlington	21 M. Rines
5/16	Tuckernuck	45	S. Perkins#	5/10	IRWS	13 J. Berry
5/16	Mashpee	43	M. Keleher	5/17, 6/26	E. Brookfield	21, 46 M. Lynch#
6/15-17	Naushon I.	145+	S. Perkins#	6/16	Winchendon	13 S. Sutton
American Tree Sparrow			6/23	Lunenburg	18	M. Lynch#
5/16-17	Tuckernuck	1	S. Perkins#	6/24	Royalston	24 S. Sutton
Clay-colored Sparrow			White-throated Sparrow			
5/13	Sharon	1	C. Turnbull#	5/6	Nantucket	70 V. Laux
5/15	Newbypt.	1	M. Kaufman#	5/9	P'town	400 B. Nikula
5/21	Mt.A.	1	S. Simpson#	5/11	Boston (PG)	40 T. Factor
Field Sparrow			6/20	Royalston	10	C. Caron
5/1	Falmouth	7	M. Keleher	6/21	October Mt.	9 SSBC (GdE)
5/16	Cheshire	8	M. Lynch#	6/24	Windsor	30 M. Lynch#
5/17	C. Hampden Cnty	8	Allen Club	6/29	Winchendon	21 S. Sutton
5/23	Falmouth (Crane)	8	SSBC (V. Zollo)	White-crowned Sparrow		
6/6	Medfield-9	5	J. O'Connell	5/3	Newbury	3 D. Davis
6/7	Little River IBA	10	Allen Club	5/3	P.I.	3 R. Heil#
6/18	Southwick	8	S. Kellogg	5/6	Nantucket	8 V. Laux
Vesper Sparrow			5/8-10	Pittsfield	3	T. Collins
5/2	New Braintree	1	M. Lynch#	5/8	N. Truro	10 B. Nikula
5/2	Medford	1	M. Rines	5/11	Medford	5 A. Birch
5/21	Hadley	1	S. Kellogg			

Dark-eyed Junco			5/10	Mashpee	8	M. Keleher
6/20	Mt. Greylock	19	SSBC (GdE)	5/18	Halifax	6
6/21	October Mt.	6	SSBC (GdE)	5/20	Woburn	5
6/24	Cheshire	21	M. Lynch#	5/23	Falmouth (Crane)	7
6/29	Winchendon	2	S. Sutton	5/30	Newton	8
Rose-breasted Grosbeak			6/3	W. Gloucester	5	J. Nelson
5/6	Nantucket	35	V. Laux	6/13	Winchester	3 pr n
5/9	Hardwick	19	M. Lynch#	Baltimore Oriole		R. LaFontaine#
5/9	P.I.	12	J. Nelson	5/9	Sharon	30
5/9	Ware	19	M. Lynch#	5/10	E. Quabbin	40
5/10	IRWS	12 m	J. Berry	5/10	Lunenburg	52
5/17	C. Hampden Cnty	111	Allen Club	5/16	Mashpee	40
5/23	Ipswich R.	17	J. Berry#	5/17	E. Brookfield	37
6/7	Little River IBA	21	Allen Club	5/23	Ipswich R.	81
Blue Grosbeak			6/14	IRWS	41	D. Oliver#
5/6	Nantucket	3	V. Laux	6/14	Southbridge	47
5/16	Hingham	1 imm m	SSBC (GdE)	Purple Finch		
Indigo Bunting			thr	P.I.	12 max	v.o.
thr	Medford	7 max	M. Rines	5/8	N. Truro	6
5/6	Nantucket	12	V. Laux	5/15	Adams	6
5/16	Cheshire	8	M. Lynch#	5/16	Wompatuck SP	3
5/17	Taunton	8	J. Sweeney	5/16	W. Gloucester	4
5/23	Brookfield	10	M. Lynch#	6/6	October Mt.	5
5/25	Waltham	6	J. Forbes	6/13	W. Gloucester	4 ad, 4 fl
5/30	Warren	8	M. Lynch#	6/20	Mt. Greylock	5
6/14	Sharon	10	SSBC (V. Zollo)	6/24	Windsor	13
6/20	Mt. Greylock	9	SSBC (GdE)	6/24	Royalston	8
6/24	Royalston	13	S. Sutton	6/29	Winchendon	7
6/28	Adams	13	M. Lynch#	Red Crossbill		
Painted Bunting			6/4	C. Quabbin	3	L. Therrien
5/1-3	W. Whately	1 m	B. Benner	White-winged Crossbill		
5/8	Nantucket	1 f	J. Papale	5/3	Falmouth	30
Dickcissel			5/4	Mashpee	5 ph	M. Keleher
5/24	Mashpee	1	M. Keleher	5/6	Nantucket	6
Bobolink			6/3	Bradford	2	S. Mirick
5/9	W. Bridgewater	20	D. Cabral	Pine Siskin		
5/17	C. Hampden Cnty	46	Allen Club	5/2	Whately	6
5/24	Ipswich	26	J. Berry	5/2	Lincoln	pr + 2 yg
5/24	Sheffield	100	C. Blagdon	5/3	Mashpee	4
5/25	Cumb. Farms	33	J. Sweeney	5/3	Ashburnham-6	4
6/6	DWWS	20	C. Nims	5/3	Adams	4
6/7	E. Brookfield	55	M. Lynch#	5/4	W. Gloucester	1 ad + 1 yg
6/7	Little River IBA	67	Allen Club	5/5	Fitchburg-3	5
6/13	Winchendon	62	C. Caron	5/6	Nantucket	25
6/28	Montague	24	B. Zajda	5/11	Wompatuck SP	4
Eastern Meadowlark			5/13	Bolton	4	S. Sutton
thr	P.I.	5 max	v.o.	5/16	Wayland	3
5/3	Falmouth	2	G. Hirth	5/16	Lancaster	3
5/10	Saugus	8	S. Zende#	5/17	Reading	3
5/15	Adams	8	M. Lynch#	6/thr	Winchester	4 pr n
5/16	Essex	8	J. Nelson	6/2	Sudbury	6+
5/17	C. Hampden Cnty	9	Allen Club	6/6	Sturbridge	ad + 4 yg
5/18	N. Andover	7	J. Berry#	6/13	Braintree	5
5/20	Bedford	7	J. Trimble	6/13	W. Concord	4
6/27	Norfolk	4	J. O'Connell	6/15	Southwick	12
Yellow-headed Blackbird			6/21	Southbridge	4	M. Lynch#
6/12-13	Rockport	1 f	D. Brown + v.o.	American Goldfinch		
Rusty Blackbird			5/10	P.I.	550	R. Heil
5/4	E. Haverhill	1	S. McGrath	Evening Grosbeak		
5/9	Deerfield	1	R. Ranney-Blake	5/3	Ashburnham-6	1
5/11	P'town	1	B. Nikula	5/8	Washington	1
6/6	Royalston	1 m	C. Caron	5/13	Ashburnham-1	1
Orchard Oriole			5/16	Berlin	pr	F. Howes#
5/6	Nantucket	6	V. Laux	5/17	S. Quabbin	2
5/6	Brookline	5	T. Bradford	5/19, 28	C. Quabbin	6, 2
5/8	Hingham	6	C. Nims#	5/23	Royalston	4
5/9	P.I.	6	T. Spahr			G. d'Entremont#

ABBREVIATIONS FOR BIRD SIGHTINGS

Taxonomic order is based on AOU checklist, Seventh edition, 42nd through 50th Supplements , as published in *The Auk* 117: 847-58 (2000); 119:897-906 (2002); 120:923-32 (2003); 121:985-95 (2004); 122:1026-31 (2005); 123:926-936 (2006); 124(3):1109-1115, 2007; 125(3):758-768, 2008; 126(3):705-714, 2009 (see <<http://www.aou.org/checklist/north/index.php>>).

Location-#	MAS Breeding Bird	NAC	Nine Acre Corner, Concord
ABC	Atlas Block	Newbypt	Newburyport
A.P.	Allen Bird Club	ONWR	Oxbow National Wildlife Refuge
A.Pd	Andrews Point, Rockport	PI.	Plum Island
B.	Allens Pond, S. Dartmouth	Pd	Pond
B.I.	Beach	P'town	Provincetown
B.R.	Belle Isle, E. Boston	Pont.	Pontoosuc Lake, Lanesboro
BBC	Bass Rocks, Gloucester	R.P.	Race Point, Provincetown
BMB	Brookline Bird Club	Res.	Reservoir
C.B.	Broad Meadow Brook, Worcester	S.B.	South Beach, Chatham
CGB	Crane Beach, Ipswich	S.N.	Sandy Neck, Barnstable
C.P.	Coast Guard Beach, Eastham	SRV	Sudbury River Valley
Cambr.	Crooked Pond, Boxford	SSBC	South Shore Bird Club
CCBC	Cambridge	TASL	Take A Second Look
Corp. B.	Cape Cod Bird Club	WBWS	Boston Harbor Census
Cumb. Farms	Corporation Beach, Dennis	WMWS	Wellfleet Bay WS
DFWS	Cumberland Farms,	Wompatuck SP	Wachusett Meadow WS
DWMA	Middleboro	Worc.	Hingham, Cohasset, Scituate, and Norwell Worcester
DWWS	Drumlin Farm Wildlife Sanctuary	Other Abbreviations	
E.P.	Delaney WMA	ad	adult
F.E.	Stow, Bolton, Harvard	b	banded
F.P.	Daniel Webster WS	br	breeding
F.Pk	Eastern Point, Gloucester	dk	dark (morph)
G40	First Encounter Beach, Eastham	f	female
GMNWR	Fresh Pond, Cambridge	fl	fledgling
H.	Franklin Park, Boston	imm	immature
H.P.	Gate 40, Quabbin Res.	juv	juvenile
HRWMA	Great Meadows NWR	lt	light (morph)
I.	Harbor	m	male
IRWS	Halibut Point, Rockport	max	maximum
L.	High Ridge WMA, Gardner	migr	migrating
MAS	Island	n	nesting
M.P.	Ipswich River WS	ph	photographed
M.V.	Ledge	pl	plumage
MAS	Mass Audubon	pr	pair
MBWMA	Millennium Park, W. Roxbury	S	summer (1S = 1st summer)
MNWS	Martha's Vineyard	v.o.	various observers
MSSF	Mass. Audubon Society	W	winter (2W = second winter)
Mt.A.	Martin Burns WMA, Newbury	yg	young
	Marblehead Neck WS	#	additional observers
	Myles Standish State Forest,		
	Plymouth		
	Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambr.		

HOW TO CONTRIBUTE BIRD SIGHTINGS TO *BIRD OBSERVER*

Sightings for any given month must be reported in writing by the eighth of the following month, and may be submitted by postal mail or e-mail. Send written reports to Bird Sightings, Robert H. Stymeist, 36 Lewis Avenue, Arlington, MA 02474-3206. Include name and phone number of observer, common name of species, date of sighting, location, number of birds, other observer(s), and information on age, sex, and morph (where relevant). For instructions on e-mail submission, visit: <<http://massbird.org/birdobserver/sightings/>>.

Species on the Review List of the Massachusetts Avian Records Committee (indicated by an asterisk [*] in the Bird Reports), as well as species unusual as to place, time, or known nesting status in Massachusetts, should be reported promptly to the Massachusetts Avian Records Committee, c/o Marjorie Rines, Massachusetts Audubon Society, South Great Road, Lincoln, MA 01773, or by e-mail to <marj@mrines.com>.

ABOUT THE COVER

Short-billed Dowitcher

The Short-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus*), a common migrant along our coastlines, usually occurs in flocks. It is conspicuous by its seemingly constant, rapid probing of mudflats. Despite its name, this dumpy, comparatively short-legged, medium-sized shorebird has a long, nearly straight bill. In breeding plumage, the eastern race (*griseus*) can be separated from the very similar Long-billed Dowitcher by its whitish belly, along with several other subtle plumage features. In non-breeding plumage the two species are also very similar in plumage, but the Long-billed Dowitcher often exhibits a somewhat hump-backed, pot-bellied appearance. Perhaps the most reliable way to separate these species is by call; the Short-billed Dowitcher's call is a soft, low-pitched *tu-tu-tu*. The call of the Long-billed Dowitcher is a sharp *keek*, which is sometimes run together in a short series. In migration, Long-billed Dowitchers tend to seek inland marshes or standing water, while the Short-bills usually prefer tidal coastal mudflats and saltwater marshes. The white stripe up the back of these two species in flight separates them from other shorebird species of similar size and shape. The Short-billed Dowitcher is polytypic, with three subspecies recognized, two of which, *L. g. griseus*, and *L. g. hendersoni* occur in New England during migration. The eastern race, *griseus*, is by far the more common in our area.


Short-billed Dowitchers breed in three disjunct regions between southern Alaska and central Labrador. The precise extent of the breeding range is poorly known. Long-bills winter along the coasts of North America, from British Columbia in the west and New Jersey in the east south to Mexico and northern Central America. In contrast, Short-bills winter from Oregon and Virginia south to Peru and Brazil. They are considered common spring migrants in Massachusetts, arriving in late April and peaking in mid-to-late May. They begin to appear again when headed south in early July, peaking by the end of the month. They are considered abundant fall migrants, with maximum counts occasionally reaching five thousand individuals. Adult females migrate earlier than adult males or juveniles, with the juveniles not usually arriving in Massachusetts until early August.

Short-billed Dowitchers breed in the muskegs of the boreal forest, usually in sedge meadows or bogs. They are presumed monogamous and produce a single brood each year. Males are territorial, and their song is melodious and bubbly. On the breeding grounds the song is frequently given during display flights that feature exaggerated quivering wing beats, or glides with wings held low, exposing their white rumps and lower backs. Both sexes may sing during aerial chases. They also have a melodic *tu-tu-tu* flight call (noted above) and assorted alarm calls. On the breeding grounds, intraspecific aggressive behavior includes charges with head down or confrontational situations where birds fly up and confront one another with legs dangling. During most of the year Short-bills are highly gregarious and docile.

The female selects the nest site, and the male makes a scrape with his chest by crouching and twisting. The nest (almost never observed under construction) is a

bowl, often on top of a sedge clump. It includes twigs, feathers, and dry grasses and is usually very well hidden by sedge. The clutch is typically four greenish, dark-spotted eggs. Both parents develop brood patches, and both incubate during the three weeks until hatching. During this period they may give distraction displays when a predator approaches the nest. The chicks are precocial, covered with down, and can walk, swim, and feed on their own shortly after hatching. They glean mosquitoes, flies, and other invertebrates from vegetation and leave the nest when the last-hatched chick is dry. The male broods the chicks for several days during bad weather. He tends the chicks, leads them to feeding areas, and watches for predators for about two weeks until they can fly and become independent. Both sexes incubate, but the male manages nearly all the chick-rearing after hatching; females depart the breeding grounds well ahead of the males.

Short-billed Dowitchers are mostly tactile foragers, rapidly probing the mudflats immediately around them, then moving a few steps and repeating the process. They often forage in flocks and may feed during both day and night. They sometimes forage in water up to their bellies, and they regularly immerse their heads while probing. Short-bills also glean invertebrates from emergent or terrestrial vegetation. On the breeding grounds they forage mostly on aquatic and terrestrial invertebrates, including beetles, snails, worms, spiders, and sometimes seeds. During migration and on the wintering grounds, they primarily feed on marine invertebrates, including polychaete worms, mollusks, crabs, and other small crustaceans. Short-billed Dowitchers may also exploit patchy or seasonal abundant prey such as horse-shoe crab eggs.

Short-billed Dowitchers are preyed upon mainly by mammalian nest predators. During migration they occasionally suffer tower collisions and predation by raptors. They are still illegally hunted in Central and South America. During the late nineteenth century they were hunted to near extinction in the United States. With protection, however, they nearly recovered by the 1960s. Since then, they have experienced a downward population trend, although their numbers have been sufficient to keep them off the Endangered Species List. Short-billed Dowitchers remain one of our most conspicuous migratory shorebirds. 

William E. Davis, Jr.




SHORT-BILLED DOWITCHER BY DAVID LARSON

About the Cover Artist: Barry Van Dusen

Once again, *Bird Observer* is pleased to offer a cover illustration by Barry Van Dusen. Barry's work is well known to the birding world. He has illustrated several nature books and pocket guides, and his articles and paintings have been featured in *Birder's World*, *Birding*, and *Bird Watcher's Digest*, as well as *Bird Observer*. Barry was one of thirteen artists to contribute to *Birds of Peru*, published by Princeton University Press in 2007, and he is currently preparing new illustrations for a revised edition of *Birds of Trinidad and Tobago* by Richard French and John O'Neill.

An association with the Massachusetts Audubon Society, which began in 1982, caused Barry to become attracted to nature subjects. He has been influenced by the work of European wildlife artists and has adopted their methodology of direct field sketching. His skill as a field artist has enabled Barry to participate in projects abroad sponsored by the Netherlands-based Artists for Nature Foundation. With this organization he has traveled to India, Peru, England, Ireland, and Spain to raise funds for conservation of threatened habitats. In 2007 he became the first U.S. artist to be commissioned by the Wildlife Habitat Trust of Wexham, England, to design the 2007 UK Habitat Conservation Stamp, which is modeled after the U.S Duck Stamp.

Barry frequently exhibits in New England, elsewhere in the United States, and abroad. He resides in the central Massachusetts town of Princeton. Barry's website is <<http://www.barryvandusen.com>>. 



RED-NECKED PHALAROPES BY DAVID LARSON

AT A GLANCE

August 2009



WAYNE R. PETERSEN

A careful perusal of the numerous and elegant treatises on birds of the world will eventually bring the reader to a species that resemble this month's nondescript mystery bird. A Eurasian field guide, for example, might lead one to conclude tentatively that the pictured bird is either a Willow or Bonelli's Warbler, or perhaps something as ordinary as a Chiffchaff. If, however, the reader has gone this far to identify the mystery bird, he has regrettably gotten on the wrong bus! It's time to pull the cord and get off. Though this editor may be many things, he is not devious. Rest assured that the mystery bird was photographed in Massachusetts, and it is not an Old World *Sylvia* warbler!

But what is it?

This bird is obviously nondescript — no wing bars, no streaks on either the breast or back, and no obvious eye ring. It seems to possess hardly any distinguishing features. (Such featurelessness, by the way, is quite typical of some of the European Sylvids.) Most noticeable is a pale stripe over the eye and, for such a small bird, a relatively thick, pointed bill. Although the bird closely resembles a warbler, the thick bill is actually a clue, since warblers typically have even finer, pointed bills. A really

AT A GLANCE



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Can you identify the bird in this photograph?
Identification will be discussed in next issue's AT A GLANCE.

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