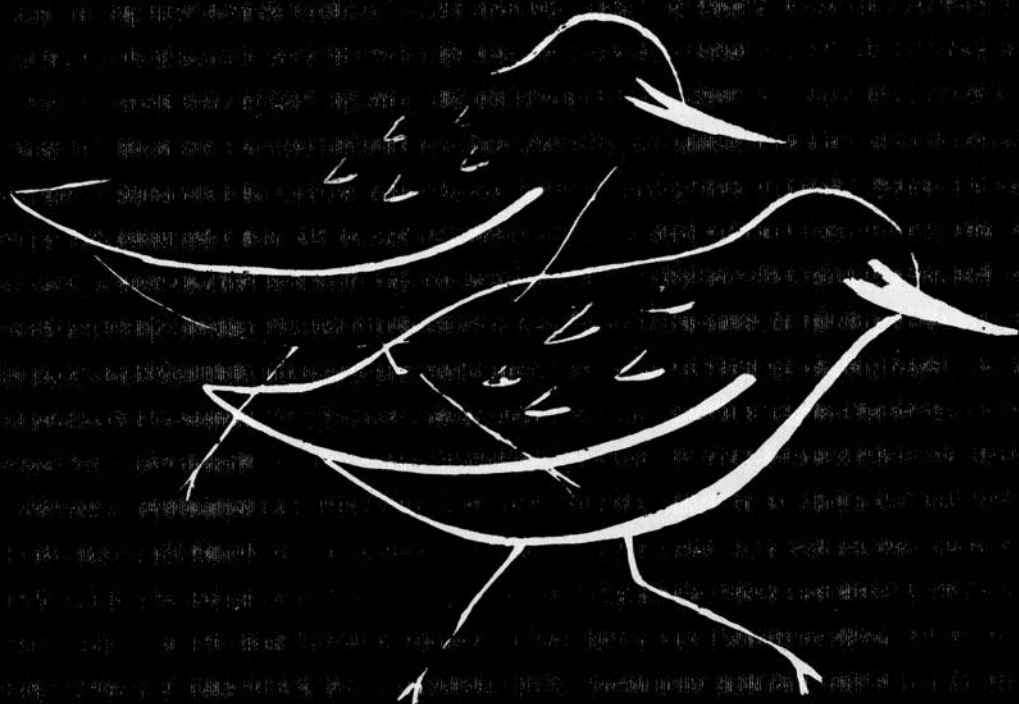


BIRD OBSERVER

OF EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS



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Blue Hen



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Reports should be received by the 10th of the month following the date of the sighting.



EDITOR'S PAGE

Dark-eyed Juncos (Slate-colored) are being color banded to determine annual population movements in New England and eastern Canada. The banders of the Mohonk Trust are using orange, green, red and white leg bands. Feeder watchers and field observers are urged to report any sightings of these birds to James Stapleton, The Mohonk Trust, Mohonk Lake, New Paltz, New York 12561.

An International Shorebird Survey was started in 1975 to obtain information on shorebird migration and to identify and document areas of major importance. This scheme has, to date, been successful, with information coming from contributors throughout eastern Canada, the United States, the Caribbean Islands, Central America and South America. The sponsors are now anxious to continue and expand the scheme as well as the coverage in as many areas as possible. Any observer who may be able to participate in regular survey counts of shorebirds during spring and autumn migrations, is asked to contact Brian A. Harrington, Manomet Bird Observatory, Manomet, Massachusetts 02345

WANTED TO BUY: A new or used B & L Balscope, Sr., spotting scope. Call Victor Siegle at 492-4459 or write 12 Rindge Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02130.

WANTED TO BUY: Bird Finding East of the Mississippi and Bird Finding West of the Mississippi by Pettingil, Audubon Guide to Western Birds by Richard Doyle, and Birds of Massachusetts and New England States, Vol. II, by Forbush. Please write to Mrs. Charles W. Hubbard III, 468 Walnut Street, Brookline, Massachusetts 02146.

TIDE TABLE

Here is the tide table for Newburyport Harbor, accurate to DAYLIGHT SAVINGS TIME for August and September (for best shorebird viewing, be at the harbor approximately four hours before or after high tide).

	<u>High Tide</u>	<u>High Tide</u>
Sat. August 7	8:46 am	9:08 pm
Sun. August 8	10:41 am	10:59 pm
Sat. August 14	2:40 am	3:04 pm
Sun. August 15	3:23 am	3:46 pm
Sat. August 21	8:31 am	8:50 pm
Sun. August 22	9:22 am	9:42 pm
Sat. August 28	1:40 am	2:06 pm
Sun. August 29	2:30 am	2:55 pm
Sat. September 4	8:34 am	8:57 pm
Sun. September 5	9:34 am	9:53 pm
Mon. September 6	10:26 am	10:44 pm
Sat. September 11	1:30 am	1:48 pm
Sun. September 12	2:11 am	2:27 pm
Sat. September 18	7:00 am	7:19 pm
Sun. September 19	7:55 am	8:15 pm
Sat. September 25	----	12:52 pm
Sun. September 26	1:20 am	1:41 pm

FOR SALE:

Bausch and Lomb Zephyr 7x35 excellent condition binoculars- never used. For information contact Ray Crosby, 125 Trapelo Road, Belmont, Mass. 02178 call 484-5016 eves.

PELAGIC BIRDING FOR LANDLUBBERS

by Wayne R. Petersen, Abington

In an issue devoted to pelagic birds, it seems appropriate to include some comments on pelagic birding from land. Realistically, most birders are likely to spend considerably more time observing pelagics from land than from the deck of a sea-bound vessel. The inherent difficulties involved in taking a lengthy sea trip, both in terms of expense and potential discomfort, are considerable. This need not discourage the landlubber, however, since here in southern New England we are geographically blessed not only with a coastline favoring pelagic bird observation, but also weather patterns which are conducive to making pelagic observations from shore.

A number of variables effect the success of one's efforts to observe pelagic birds from shore. These include the species being observed, the weather conditions preceding and during observation, the time of year, the point of observation and the skill and patience of the observer. All of these are intimately related; however, each can be elaborated upon separately.

Perhaps most important at the outset is to define what are considered to be typical Massachusetts pelagic birds. Essentially, the remarks which follow will refer to those birds which are primarily confined to the offshore fishing grounds and waters generally out of sight of land. Obviously, many gulls and occasionally terns are seen well out of sight of land; however, their primary niche includes the littoral waters close to shore. The groups of principal interest to the pelagic birder are thus comprised of the shearwaters (Procellariidae), storm-petrels (Hydrobatidae), phalaropes (Phalaropodidae), jaegers (Stercorariidae) and the Alcids (Alcidae). Most of these groups contain several species which can possibly be observed in Massachusetts waters. Among the shearwaters are Cory's Shearwater (*Puffinus diomedea*), the Greater Shearwater (*P. gravis*), Sooty Shearwater (*P. griseus*) and Manx Shearwater (*P. puffinus*). The closely allied Northern Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*) also belongs here. Massachusetts storm-petrels include Leach's Storm-Petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*) and Wilson's Storm-Petrel (*Oceanites oceanicus*). Of the three species of phalaropes occurring in the Commonwealth, only the Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*) and the Northern Phalarope (*Lobipes lobatus*) are considered pelagic in their local distribution. Three jaeger species, the Pomarine Jaeger (*Stercorarius pomarinus*), Parasitic Jaeger (*S. parasiticus*) and Long-tailed Jaeger (*S. longicaudus*), all can occur in Massachusetts waters, as can the rare Skua (*Catharacta skua*). Alcids which appear with varying regularity off Massachusetts include the Razor-bill (*Alca torda*), Common Murre (*Uria aalge*), Thick-billed Murre (*U. lomvia*), Dovekie (*Plautus alle*), Black Guillemot (*Cephus grylle*) and the Common Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*). To this whole category should be added the rare Sabine's Gull (*Xema sabini*), a species whose appearance in Massachusetts is largely pelagic.

While the identification of these various species is outside the domain of this article, the interested reader is urged to carefully memorize the key field marks and points of separation for each, since many pelagic species are easily confused or misidentified. Only lots of field experience can reinforce published and pictorial descriptions, a criterion difficult to meet for birds as challenging to study and observe as the pelagics. Many pelagic identifications from shore are best made as tentative, the specific species identity often being unable to be ascertained.

Weather, perhaps as much as any other factor, can determine one's success in observing pelagic birds. Common sense suggests that for birds favoring the open ocean, only violent conditions at sea or prolonged fog are likely to force them near enough to land to be seen from the beaches. Being birds which exhibit a variety of ecological feeding adaptations, some knowledge of the more typical variations can prove helpful in explaining the occasional appearance of pelagics inshore during certain unique environmental circumstances. The Procellariids, or Tubenoses, as a group are gliding birds whose search for food is accomplished by scaling over the waves while looking for fish and large planktonic organisms near the surface. Storm-petrels, while also plankton feeders, employ a skimming, hovering or fluttering feeding strategy. Phalaropes typically take minute invertebrates from floating masses of seaweed or directly from the sea's surface. These items they obtain by swimming and dabbing with their bills. The jaegers typically parasitize other seabirds, like terns and gulls, for their hard-won prey. This approach often provides some of the finest aerial maneuvering to be seen in the bird world. Alcids feed on marine fish and invertebrates which they obtain by diving from the surface of the water, often to great depths.

By keeping these feeding strategies in mind, it can be seen that different factors may explain the appearance of pelagics inshore. Shearwaters, which depend on wind for most successful aerial travel, often are deflected shoreward by stiff onshore breezes, especially if prolonged and accompanied by fog. Storm-petrels, phalaropes and Alcids like the Dovekie, which are heavily dependent on small plankton for food, often appear close to shore in numbers when heavy, open-ocean turbulence forces surface plankton to unobtainable depths for the feeding birds. They are also very prone to migratory deflection by heavy onshore winds. Jaegers, being somewhat dependent on other fishing birds for food, occasionally can be located by systematically observing large feeding flocks of terns. Jaegers also seem to appear rather consistently when heavy fog prevails for long periods of time.

Regardless of the precise reasons governing the appearance of pelagic birds near shore, there are conditions which generally are optimum for observation. Any strong onshore wind, especially if it reaches gale force, is excellent. The direction of an onshore wind can obviously vary with the point of observation; however, in most Massachusetts coastal areas winds from the Northeast, East or Southeast are most productive. An exception would occasionally be a strong southwesterly wind which can blow pelagics into lower Buzzards Bay. Ideally, a dry wind, free from accompanying rain, is best. Rain merely impairs observation but seems to have little affect on pelagic bird movement. Fog, when a mile or two off the beach, will often cause pelagics to work the clear waters on the shoreward side of the bank, thus allowing distant observations to be made, especially of shearwaters. For best results it is advisable to be afield during a storm; however, the early morning following the clearing of a storm during the previous night can be equally productive at certain locations.

The best points of observation from which to look for pelagic birds are generally those which afford some elevation, and preferably shelter, and which give a good panorama of either open ocean or a similar large body of water, such as Cape Cod Bay or Nantucket Sound. The closer to the shore the point of observation the better, but try to avoid direct beach-level viewing, since salt spray and ocean haze can provide no end of difficulty. Fortunately, some of the most popular Massachusetts pelagic observation areas make it possible to observe from the comfort of one's automobile. As a rule, most of the best pelagic watching occurs early in the morning, before 9:00 A.M., or late in the afternoon; however, this can vary with existing weather conditions. Tide is a factor at some observation points since at low tide the water line may be a mile or more away from the observer, thus making high or rising tides better for viewing.

It should be pointed out that in addition to storm viewing, successful observations of certain pelagics can be made from locations where working fishing draggers or returning fishing fleets can be observed. Satisfactory looks at Greater and Sooty Shearwaters and Wilson's Storm-Petrels can often be obtained by telescoping the wake of commercial fishing boats as they haul or clean their catch on their way to port. Look for boats with large swarms of gulls.

Season is another critical factor influencing the likelihood of making successful pelagic observations. In the spring, beginning in mid-April and extending into mid-May, fog and strong southeasterly winds can occasionally generate inshore flights of phalaropes, typically Red Phalaropes early in the season and then Northern Phalaropes later on. The stray Northern Fulmar, Manx Shearwater or jaeger can also show up in the first part of May. From late May on, there is a subtly changing schedule of possible pelagics which can be viewed from land. Memorial Day traditionally marks the spring arrival of the Sooty Shearwater and Wilson's Storm-Petrel from the Southern Hemisphere, which are joined several weeks later by Greater Shearwaters working their way northward for a summer in the North Atlantic. These three species reach peak numbers offshore from mid-July to late August. By early August, the vanguard of the phalarope and jaeger migrations are appearing. Jaegers, however, may often be seen earlier since apparently non-breeders are not uncommon in summer off Massachusetts. By late August and continuing into mid-November, pelagic birding gets progressively more exciting. Each fall, coastal line storms and raging Northeasters hit the Massachusetts coast with regularity. Depending upon their exact track, they can be the ultimate boon to the landlubber pelagic watcher. Their affect is to deflect migrating pelagics toward the shore, much the way southward-bound songbirds are forced to the coast by northwesterly winds in September. During these storms in September and October, Northern Fulmars, shearwaters, Leach's Storm-Petrels, and Red Phalaropes, jaegers, and Sabine's Gulls are all possible. Alcids are most prevalent during the first half of November. It should be emphasized that all of these dates are approximate only and that persistent observation may reveal considerably expanded periods for certain species.

The actual technique of watching for pelagic birds can be a grueling and frustrating exercise. First, it often requires a distant, early morning drive in inclement weather to reach the location of an observation point from which to look for pelagics. Second, pelagic watching often means prolonged exposure to the wildest of weather, including cold. And finally, pelagic birding from land requires intense concentration and skill with a telescope. Unlike landbirding where you can run in pursuit of a flitting bird, a passing pelagic is usually a single-shot performance--once gone it is gone forever! Thus, it is important to constantly scan the sea with telescope and binoculars. The quadrants to watch include the horizon for banking shearwaters, the wave troughs for storm-petrels, phalaropes and Alcids, and fairly high in the sky for the strong-flying jaegers. Practice will allow you to look first with the telescope in the direction that most birds are approaching from, then periodically with binoculars to avoid missing close or high-flying birds. In any case, only continued vigilance will prevent you from over-looking species passing quickly by well away from the beach or low in the wave troughs. These techniques, along with lots of patience, can often make the difference between an exciting few hours of birding as compared to a scenic view of a storm-tossed sea.

While these comments are in no way the last word on pelagic birding from shore, they hopefully will give the landlubber some ideas on how to add pelagic bird species to his list without going to sea. In conclusion, several of the better pelagic bird observation localities on the Massachusetts coast are described.

ANDREW'S POINT, ROCKPORT:

An outstanding locality for November Alcid flights, with other species possible depending upon the severity of the storm. Also the best spot in Essex County to see shearwaters and Wilson's Storm-Petrels from land during the summer.

MANOMET POINT, PLYMOUTH:

The South Shore's best pelagic observation spot. Wilson's Storm-Petrels are likely any day in summer, while the Leach's Storm-Petrel is regular in October and early November with a strong NE wind. Jaegers, shearwaters, and Alcids are quite dependable with strong NE winds from September to mid-November, but seldom in the numbers seen at Barnstable or Eastham.

SANDY NECK PARKING LOT, BARNSTABLE:

One of the two best areas on Cape Cod. Excellent chance for all species, depending upon season, but best from September through November. Wind must be strong NE to be really good. If winds shift to NW while at Sandy Neck, go at once to First Encounter Beach in Eastham.

Birds at this location are often seen closer to the observer than at many of the other key localities in Massachusetts. Early morning is best.

LOWER PARKING LOT AT FIRST ENCOUNTER BEACH, EASTHAM:

Perhaps generally the best pelagic locality on the Massachusetts mainland. Usually most productive after a strong Northeaster has blown pelagics into Cape Cod Bay and wind has changed to NW with clearing. The observer must be on hand within an hour after the wind shifts, or at dawn following the clearing of a storm the night before, if he intends to be most successful. High tide is best.

This area has consistently produced both large counts of pelagics and excellent variety in recent years. Species like Manx Shearwater, Leach's Storm-Petrel, Northern Fulmar, Pomarine Jaeger, Skua, Sabine's Gull and Common Puffin have all been recorded with varying regularity.

RACE POINT, PROVINCETOWN:

An area worth checking at all pelagic seasons when there is a stiff NE or E wind. Fishing boats often have shearwaters and storm-petrels in attendance in summer and the Northern Fulmar has been seen from the beach in fall.

NORTH BEACH, ORLEANS TO CHATHAM:

A fine area but one requiring a beach vehicle or boat from Chatham. Best in late summer

and fall with any stiff winds from the East. Shearwaters and storm-petrels regularly follow the Chatham fishing fleet to the tip of North Beach in the summer, and Alcids can be prevalent in November and December.

GOOSEBERRY NECK, WESTPORT:

A good observation point for lower Buzzards Bay, best on strong SW or SE winds. Has produced phalarope wrecks in the spring and shearwaters in fall. A good spot to watch for Cory's Shearwater.

NANTUCKET, MARTHA'S VINEYARD AND THE ISLANDS:

All of these areas are potentially the best pelagic spots in Massachusetts under the correct conditions, but accessibility makes them difficult to take advantage of for most observers.



Wilson's Storm Petrel, photograph by Allen Morgan, Massachusetts Audubon Society



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LEACH'S STORM PETRELS

BY FRED ATWOOD, ITHACA, N.Y.

It is a brisk July night on a spruce-clad island in the Bay of Fundy, New Brunswick. The sky above is like a thick star soup. The waves roar with the rising tide as they crash in among the clattering rocks on the eastern shore. Gulls, never silent, scream eerily from the shores and fields. The pointed spires of the spruce woods are silhouetted against the spangled sky. There is no moon and it is dark, really dark. And as we walk into the shade of the spruce woods it is so dark that we cannot even see the path ahead of us. Our feet travel the familiar path to the petrel colony with our eyes set straight towards the gray clearing up ahead. Roots and rocks, unnoticed during the day jut up unexpectedly and cause us to stumble now and then.

But we are not alone. Here in the spruce woods the air is filled with dancing petrels, chattering and chuckling as they flutter softly through the woods and over the clearings. They are displaying to each other with characteristic calls and flight patterns. Here on Kent Island in late May and early June, these dancing birds would have been preparing for breeding, the group flights serving to stimulate the birds into physical and psychological breeding condition. In July, the chattering, flying birds are mostly prebreeders. They will not be nesting in earnest until next year. However, at this time, the breeders are already involved in breeding and are not interested in such affairs. Now their nocturnal flights from the feeding grounds on the ocean to their burrows are direct.

The ability of Leach's Storm-Petrels (Oceanodroma leucorhoa) to find their burrows among the hundreds or thousands of others in the colony is amazing. Once they get into the dark spruce woods, they apparently find their burrows by smell. This an unusual ability for birds, which generally have a practically non-existent sense of smell. The homing abilities of petrels are truly remarkable. They can find their way from miles out at sea to their own nesting burrow even when the fog is so thick you could almost slice it! How do they do it? That's a good question- the stars and the outline of the island are obscured and the distance is too great for their sense of smell to be useful. Apparently Leach's Storm-Petrels have different means of navigation for different situations.

Research with petrels conducted on Kent Island by Dr. Charles E. Huntington of Bowdoin College has shown that a breeding petrel released from Scotland can return to its burrow in New Brunswick within 9 days! And on returning, it may weigh the same as it did when it left.

DELAYED MATURITY AND THE NONBREEDERS:

Another big question being studied by Dr. Huntington and his students is that of delayed maturity. Research has shown that Leach's Storm-Petrels do not normally breed until they are 4 or 5 years old. Why do they wait so long? Surely they are big enough after one year. Wouldn't it be more adaptive to breed as soon as possible in order to have more offspring?

To study this question, Dr. Huntington and his students have mist-netted and banded thousands of these non-breeding petrels as they court each other on midsummer nights. Dr. Huntington believes that these non-breeders spend their early years far out at sea. After 3, or more commonly, 4 years, they probably spend a summer moving around from one nesting island to another prospecting for a colony that suits their tastes. On these islands they engage in frivolous

courtship displays and even do some burrow construction but never lay eggs. Why? Do they need the practice? Do the courtship and burrow construction activities help them determine the nature of the nesting colony? Perhaps petrels need several years of experience to learn navigation and orientation well enough to breed successfully. Kent Island workers have also banded thousands of petrel chicks in hopes of getting reports of their movements to other islands. Since there are very few petrel banders elsewhere, very few have been recovered. But what few exist do support Dr. Huntington's hypothesis.

For example, one petrel mistnetted at Kent Island was banded as a chick 4 years earlier 700 miles away on Gull Island, Newfoundland. Another bird which was netted at Kent Island in 1973 was breeding on Matinicus Rock, Maine in 1975.

THE PETREL COLONY DURING THE DAY:

When we return to the petrel colony the next morning, shafts of sunlight pierce through the spruce canopy which is draped with long strands of Old Man's Beard Lichen. The air is fragrant with ferns, firs, spruces, and good, rich soil. Winter Wrens (Troglodytes troglodytes) bubble their songs exuberantly from the brush tangles as if they will never run out of breath.

The floor of the forest is soft and springy beneath our feet. Sun splashes on patches of brilliant white bunchberry flowers and clumps of translucent green wood fern. The ground is decorated with mossy stumps and logs gradually being decomposed and converted to soil. At the base of many of these stumps and under logs and tree trunks are the fist-sized entrances to the burrows of Leach's Storm-Petrels.

GRUBBING:

A hand, the hand of a petrel grubber, is reaching quickly but carefully down a cool dark burrow. It squeezes under roots and over the floor which has been packed down by much nocturnal traffic. The hand continues until, when almost shoulder deep, its fingers feel the edge of a nest. The cold fingertips touch across moss, lichen, spruce twigs, and spruce cones and then they are met by a round fragile object-- an egg, only one. And it's warm. There must be a bird present, too. This white egg, speckled very faintly with reddish dots around the wide end, is carefully taken out of the nest and placed at the side of the nest chamber to avoid damage when removing the parent. The fingers reach and touch feathers--or are they leaves from the nest? No, they're feathers. They feel their way up the long primaries to get into a more proper holding position and are soon met by a painless bite from the occupant's beak. The fingers clamp down on the beak and the bird is gently drawn headfirst out of the burrow into the waiting hands of the grubber.

IDENTIFICATION AND NESTING:

Immediately, the slaty gray body, white rump, and tubular nostrils on the beak tell us that the bird is a storm-petrel. Her pleasing, musky smell is earthy, reminding us of the soil she just came out of. We can identify her as Leach's Storm-Petrel by her forked tail and the black webbed feet.

She has been a breeder in the area for quite a few years, but her mate, Long John Silver, has been here longer. He is the oldest Leach's Storm-Petrel known. The grubber, Dr. Huntington, has known him and kept track of him for 22 years-- even longer than he has known his own wife! Since petrels don't breed until they are 4 or 5, Old Long John was at least 26 years old in 1975. This is an old age for a bird, especially for one about the size of a Robin.

As a side note to Long John Silver's history, we can see that he has remained faithful to his nesting burrow and mate. In 1953 his burrow was not identified by number but it was probably the same nest in which he bred every year since 1956 except 1959. In 1959 a "window" was installed in his burrow in the hope of observing the occupants by infrared light. Although it kept the birds from nesting there, Long John was caught flying nearby. His mate who was with him from 1956, and probably earlier, was not seen after 1958. In 1960 he had a liason with a fickle petrel who turned up in 1967 and 1969 in another burrow. After a 2 year "marriage" to a third wife, he acquired his present faithful mate in 1963. It is unclear whether this bird's fidelity to his mate was based on individual recognition or faithfulness to his burrow.

Long John's mate had been sitting on her egg for 2-6 days without leaving once for a bite to eat. Meanwhile, Long John was far out at sea either alone or with a few other petrels, stuffing himself in preparation for his long fast. This cycle goes on for about 6 weeks while the egg hatches. Then the parents will leave the chick in the burrow and feed it each night with reddish, oily, masses of regurgitated fishes and planktonic crustaceans which the petrels pick up from the ocean swells.

While in flight, Leach's Storm-Petrels appear longer and slimmer than Wilson's Storm-Petrels (*Oceanites oceanicus*) due to their longer tails and wings. Their flight is also distinctive-- very similar to that of a nighthawk. It is buoyant and irregular with very deep wingbeats. They rarely patter along the surface of the water while they feed as Wilson's Storm-Petrels do, but rather, they alight momentarily to pick individual crustaceans from the water surface. This type of feeding behavior severely limits the amount of food a petrel can get. Each morsel of food requires a separate action to capture it and only the food within 1 or 2 cm of the surface is available to the birds. Because of this limitation in feeding efficiency, the petrels can raise only one young each summer. Experiments have shown that they simply cannot raise two. Might this problem be related to their delayed maturity? Does all the prebreeding courtship activity, exploration, feeding, and navigating experience allow the petrels as individuals and as pairs to forage efficiently enough to feed their young?

A lot of work goes into the care of this one young. It takes 8-10 more weeks of care to raise it even after the 6 weeks of incubation. This is amazing because while the Robin, a bird about the same size, can rear a brood of 3-5 young 2 or 3 times each summer, the Leach's Storm-Petrel takes 15 weeks to raise one young! During this time, the chick changes from a soft, cuddly gray ball of peeping fluff with tiny white legs and beady black eyes to a full-grown, fat and flabby, fully-winged fledgling sometimes weighing almost as much as both parents put together. Until this time it has never left its burrow. But after the chick has lost weight for several consecutive days, the parents desert it. In the next few nights it leaves the burrow temporarily to exercise its wings. Within a week it leaves the burrow for good, driven by hunger.

MIGRATION:

By September, migration has begun. Leach's Storm-Petrels migrate through Massachusetts from early September to mid-November and can be seen especially after storms. First Encounter Beach in Eastham is a good place to look for them after a NW wind following a Nor'easter. Leach's Storm-Petrels do not normally follow boats but can occasionally be baited to them by throwing bits of fish liver overboard. There are a few records of Leach's Storm-Petrels in December, probably from late emergences of young in the breeding colonies. Spring migration in the Atlantic is mainly in April and early May, but they may continue to come ashore until much later.

DISTRIBUTION:

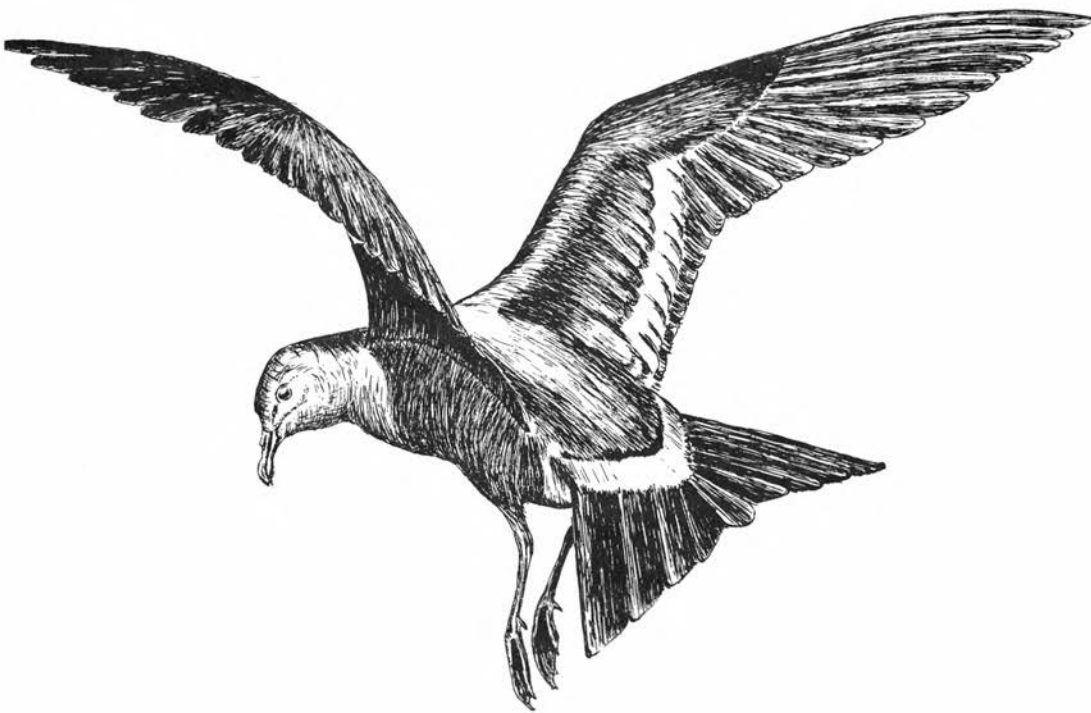
The Leach's Storm-Petrel is the only breeding storm-petrel of the American North Atlantic. It breeds on bare and spruce-clad islands of both the eastern and western Atlantic. It is also a common breeder in the North Pacific where it breeds as far south as Baja California and Southern

Japan. In the northwestern Atlantic, the petrel capital is Newfoundland, where hundreds of thousands of petrels have been known to breed on a single small island, riddling the ground with their burrows.

In winter, Leach's Storm-Petrels range far and wide in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, not gathering in flocks, but going where they can find food. Being small, solitary, and inconspicuous birds, they are rarely reported by mariners and their winter range is uncertain.

The southern most nesting colony in the northwestern Atlantic is Penikese Island off the coast of Massachusetts, where a few pairs still breed. Many of the former nesting colonies, however, have been wiped out from predation by cats, dogs, rats, and other land mammals introduced to various islands by man.

EVERYTHING about petrels is fascinating: their longevity, their long incubation period, their fasting ability, their delayed maturity, their extraordinary powers of navigation, and even their peculiar odor! Visit any active petrel colony at night and without a doubt you will come away captivated by the mystery of the storm-petrel.



Drawing by Diane Rockcastle, Cornell University

RECENT CHANGES IN THE RANGE AND DISTRIBUTION
OF CORY'S SHEARWATER IN NORTH AMERICAN WATERS

by Richard R. Veit, Tuckernuck

Cory's Shearwater (*Puffinus diomedea*) is a species of Palearctic breeding distribution, nesting on the Azores, the Canary and the Madeira Islands in the eastern Atlantic Ocean, as well as on several islands in the Mediterranean Sea during the summer months. Following the breeding season, the birds migrate westward across the Atlantic to North American waters, returning to the eastern Atlantic by early winter (December-January). Individuals occurring in the western Atlantic in May-July are apparently non-breeders. At all seasons, this species shows a close affinity for warmer, shallower waters than the Greater (*P. gravis*) or the Sooty (*P. griseus*) Shearwaters, these species being found primarily in the colder waters of the high latitudes at all seasons.

Cory's is the largest Atlantic shearwater, distinguishable from the Greater by the deep yellow bill, entirely white underparts and particularly by the warm gray-brown sides of the head, which give it at times a distinctly hooded appearance. The flight, which is strikingly similar to that of the Northern Gannet (*Morus bassanus*), is quite different from that of the Greater, being generally heavier, with looser, slower wingbeats. The Greater, on the other hand, has a thinner black bill, variable black smudges on the belly and a sharply defined blackish cap. Its wingbeats are stiffer and more rapid, and the flight feathers from above are considerably darker in coloration than the rest of the wing, giving the wing a two-toned appearance. All of these differences can be obscured at great distances, and caution should be employed in distinguishing these two species, especially in view of the following information.

The indication from the majority of the modern field guides, as well as from many regional works, is that Cory's Shearwater is essentially a species which occurs as a fall migrant off the northeastern coast of the United States, with maximum numbers occurring between Cape Cod and eastern Long Island, with scattered records north to the Grand Banks off Newfoundland. Dates of occurrence, for the most part, lie between mid-August and October. Locally, the species was, prior to 1971, a common to abundant fall migrant from Cape Cod Bay to the Nantucket Shoals.

In recent years, three distinct changes in the range and distribution of the species seem to have occurred:

- 1) During the last four years, the species has markedly decreased in abundance on the shoal waters off southeastern Massachusetts, where it was previously abundant.
- 2) Cory's Shearwater occurs commonly off the entire coast of the United States from Massachusetts to Florida with the region of maximum abundance not clearly defined, but clearly not lying in New England, as previously believed.
- 3) Cory's Shearwater occurs with great frequency and in large numbers off our coast in late May and June as well as during the latter months of the summer. During the spring, it has been noted in largest concentrations from New Jersey to Cape Hatteras.

*DATA

The accompanying table illustrates the decline of Cory's Shearwater within Massachusetts waters (Cape Cod Bay to the Nantucket Shoals) during recent years. Total numbers for each month are noted by year. The word "few" refers to scattered records of less than five individuals reported.

	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
1970	0	0	0	1050	2200	few
1971	0	2	0	20	28	few
1972	0	0	30+	100 ⁺	few	0
1973	7	0	34+	65 ⁺	0	0
1974	0	0	0	36+	1	0
1975	2	80 ⁺	6+	23+	47 ⁺	0

As can be seen from the table, the major decline occurred following the summer of 1970. Since then, the species has never regained its former numbers off Massachusetts. The totals from 1970 are representative of typical counts for the species for the years prior to that year. In addition, there are an increasing number of spring and early summer records in the last four years.

If we look at the situation further to the south of Massachusetts, we see that it is very different. For instance, in Florida, where Cory's Shearwater was first recorded in 1966, it is now considered abundant, and quite possibly the most common shearwater species to occur there during the summer months.

It is also now occurring in abundance off of North Carolina and Maryland. Note that the shallow, sandy waters of Cape Hatteras, N.C., constitute a habitat similar to the shoals of southeastern New England, the region where the species was formerly so abundant. The following table summarizes the recent records south of New Jersey:

	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
1972	0	3(Md.)	3(Md.)	185(Md.)	27(Fla.) 3(Md.)	0	0
1973	2(N.C.)	10(N.C.)	3(N.C.)	500(Fla.)	0	0	0
1974	0	200(Md.)	49(Fla.) 92(N.C.)	22(Fla.) 56(N.C.)	0	27(Fla.)	300(Fla.)
1975	0	40(Md.)	52(Fla.) 15(N.C.)	DATA NOT YET AVAILABLE			

To the above information, it should be added that on May 31-June 1, 1970, a total of 4000+ of these birds were identified in a tremendous flight of pelagic species passing Cape Hatteras, N.C., following an extended period of easterly winds. It is anyone's speculation as to why such a large number of non-breeding individuals were present on this side of the Atlantic at this season. If this were a typical trait of immature birds, why don't any comparable records exist for continental North America?

CONCLUSIONS

From the above information it can be hypothesized that large numbers of non-breeding Cory's Shearwaters cross the Atlantic in late May to feed on the littoral waters between Florida and New Jersey, and more rarely north to Massachusetts. These birds are joined in August by the remainder of the population (comprised of the post-breeding birds), the whole group then remaining until early November.

In Massachusetts, the above mentioned situation is essentially echoed in smaller numbers. In our waters, it is greatly outnumbered at all season by the Greater Shearwater. Only careful future observations can lead to the ascertaining of the true picture of the species' current distribution.

*All data was taken from American Birds (Vols. 25-30) and Bird Observer of Eastern Massachusetts (Vols. 1-3).

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Bird Observer of Eastern Massachusetts, Vols. 1-3, July-August, September-October, and November-December issues

Upcoming pelagic trips:

Sunday, September 26 Pollock Rip BBC

For reservations send non-refundable deposit (by check) of \$7.00 to leader, Mr. Herman D'Entremont, P. O. Box 507, Newton Centre, Massachusetts 02159.

Sunday, September 26 Jeffries Ledge ASNH

Sunday, October 10 Star Island ASNH

NEW HAMPSHIRE AUDUBON SOCIETY will require an advance payment, non-refundable, unless trip is cancelled due to weather, etc. For more details contact: Audubon Society of New Hampshire, 3 Silk Farm Road, Concord, New Hampshire 03301.

Saturday, October 30 Provincetown BBC

For reservations send non-refundable deposit of \$6.00 to leader, Mr. Herman D'Entremont, P. O. Box 507, Newton Centre, Massachusetts 02159. Rain date, Sunday, October 31.

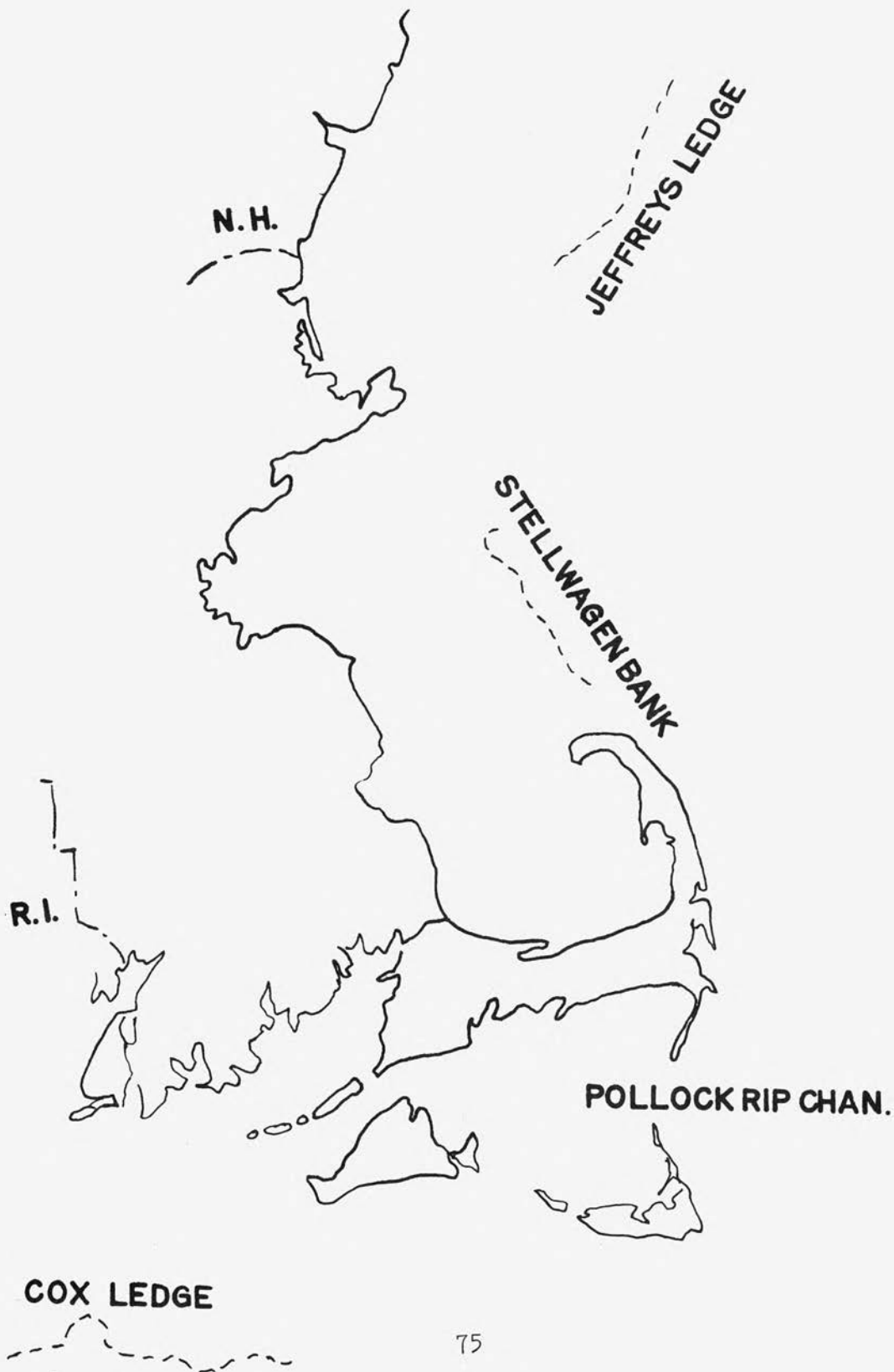
FOR SALE

Island cottage--\$40,000. Only 40 minutes south of Boston, amid marshes, rivers and the ocean. Island has 22 acres, with 13 cottages on one half and with the other half wild. Auto access by causeway; deep water mooring included. Cottage needs work. Herons and hawks in summer, seals in winter. Also rental possibilities for other cottages. Call 729-0072 weekends or 8-10 P.M.



Seen here in its nest, the fulmar at all times except for the breeding and nesting period, is a bird of the open ocean. The fulmar is one of the few petrels that follows ships, getting a lift from the stern updraft. A variety of unusual and interesting birds play major roles in Glin Sewall Pettingill's beautiful Audubon film on the wildlife of Iceland, "Sea Ice and Fire".

Northern Fulmar, photograph from Massachusetts Audubon Society



COX'S LEDGE FROM GALILEE, RHODE ISLAND

BY BOB BUSHNELL, NORTH PROVIDENCE, R.I.

Cox's Ledge is an ocean shoal approximately thirty miles southeast of Point Judith, Rhode Island. It had been birded only infrequently until 1974, when interest suddenly blossomed as knowledge of the birding possibilities became more widely known. Since then there have been more than seventy trips to the Ledge. These trips emanate from either Galilee, R.I., or Montauk, N.Y., Only the Rhode Island excursions are included in the data compiled for this article.

A large number of the east-coast pelagic species can be seen on a fairly regular basis on these trips. Included are: Cory's and Greater Shearwaters (seen consistently from the first of June through September), Sooty Shearwater (June through August), Manx Shearwater (irregularly; in June), Northern Fulmar (early June and early October), Wilson's Storm-Petrel (in good numbers throughout the summer), Northern Gannet (early June and October), Northern and Red Phalaropes (late August through October), Pomarine and Parasitic Jaegers (in small numbers from May through October), Long-tailed Jaeger (uncommon in early June and again in September), and Black-legged Kittiwakes (from late September on). Sightings of Skuas are infrequent but fall mostly in the first two weeks of June. Other species which have been sighted include Arctic Loon in breeding plumage (off Pt. Judith), Sabine's Gull, and (in late fall) both Dovekie and Razorbill.

An unusual aspect of Cox's Ledge trips in the fall is the abundance and variety of land-birds. At least twenty species have been observed, including Connecticut Warbler. The right conditions for land-birding at sea are northwest winds on clearing skies and occurring from late August through October. The birds are blown out to sea and are thus usually seen in state of exhaustion. They sometimes land on the boat, where they can be readily picked up and examined.

During the warmer months, trips to Cox's Ledge are made daily from Galilee, R.I. To get to Galilee, take Interstate Route 95 south from Providence to Route 4. Route 4 merges into Route 1 south. Proceed on Route 1 until you see the exit for Route 108 to Point Judith. Stay on Route 108 for approximately five miles, where you will see a sign for Galilee and the Block Island Boat. This is Galilee Road. Go about one mile west to the end of the Galilee Road; there, turn right and then take an immediate left to the docks used by the charter fishing boats.

The best boat for observing birds is the Nautican II. This craft is 106 feet long, and you can bird from atop the cabin for better viewing. The boat is owned and operated by Capt. Lou O'Donnell of 2 Shore Road, Narragansett, R.I. His telephone number is (401) 789-6993. He runs the Nautican II daily from May 1 to the end of October. If the fishing has been poor at the Ledge, however, the Captain may go only to the fishing grounds off Block Island, where the birding is likely to be less varied than it is farther at sea. For this reason, it might be wise to call in advance to be sure of the destination for a particular day. The boat leaves the dock at 6:00 A.M. and reaches the Ledge in about two hours. Return to the dock is at about 4:00 P.M. Upon boarding the boat, be sure to inform the crew that you are a birder, whereupon you will be directed to the cabin roof--where you will have the best vantage point and also be out of the way of the fishermen. Another reason for making your errand known is that the fee for birders is reduced from that of fishermen; last year's fee per birder was \$8.00. Also, the crew has become familiar with some of the species which are actively sought, and they can often tell you what interesting species have been seen during the preceding several days.

Light refreshments are available in the galley. Important: bring a hat and sunglasses; even on days when the pre-dawn is foggy in port, the sky can be very bright by noontime over Cox's Ledge.

SURVIVAL TIPS FOR BIRDERS AT SEA

by Paula Butler, Belmont

CLOTHING

The "layered look" may be fashionable in Vogue, but it is essential for the comfort of the birder at sea. It may be a hot, calm, August day in Rockport Harbor, but a few miles out, a cold wind can pick up and the water can get choppy. Long pants, rubber soled shoes are basic. A light shirt, light sweater, heavy sweater, windbreaker, waterproof jacket and possibly a hat should be taken along. Better to look like an overstuffed penguin than spend your day shivering. And speaking of shivering, in winter months add "long johns", heavy boots, wool socks, water and wind proof gloves, a warm hat and water-proof pants and jacket. Face masks are a practical item, also. Don't forget lotion for sun and wind burn and a box of tissues either!

MAL DE MER

So you never get seasick? Such boasts are fool hardy. Several birders I know can testify to that. Dramamine before sailing can save you many hours at the rail and spare others from a similar fate. Mal de mer can be quite contagious!

FOOD

Most birders I know eat constantly while practicing their craft. Korn Kurls, chips, Crunchies, donuts, candy bars and too much coffee are not good stomach stabilizers. Meat and cheese sandwiches travel well. So do apples, pears, grapes, pickles, hard-boiled eggs, cheddar cheese, celery and carrot sticks. Hot soup or bouillon makes a refreshing substitute for coffee. From experience, the poorest choice of sandwich is egg salad on soft white bread. With all the gear that is carried and the lack of storage and seating space in the cabin, salad sandwiches fare badly and are most unappetizing after being sat upon. Also, it is a good idea to take a little extra lunch as someone usually forgets his/her lunch.

LET'S GO TO SEA

BY HERMAN D'ENTREMONT, NEWTON CENTER

One of the things I like about living in eastern Massachusetts is the proximity of the sea. Each year we enjoy a migrational parade of shorebirds, sea ducks and pelagics, which roughly extends from May through November. Perhaps one of the real highlights comes with a Nor'easter in September. When pelagic birds are blown toward shore, one can conjure up visions of the rarities beyond visibility! Are the birds only there during storms? The answer is no. To see them, however, the best approach is to take to the sea in ships.

Appended is a table of pelagic birds seen on sea trips during the last twenty-five years in Massachusetts and adjacent New Hampshire waters. While by no means a complete list of boat trips or species observed, it does provide a good variety of pelagic bird records. Wo why not join the Brookline Bird Club on one of its sea trips? Not only can you see pelagic birds to best advantage, but also the possibility exists of observing whales, dolphins and other interesting marine species.

The information for the chart was gathered from the data of the Brookline Bird Club, the late Ludlow Griscom, the Audubon Society of New Hampshire and the Massachusetts Audubon Society. Special thanks go to Mrs. Richard Barnett, BBC statistician; the Peabody Museum of Salem for access to Ludlow Griscom's records; and Betty Phinney for access to New Hampshire Audubon records. Massachusetts Audubon Society records were taken from the Records of New England Birds.

MASSACHUSETTS

	01.02.50	05.27.50	05.27.51	08.25.51	08.09.52	09.01.52	09.13.52	07.12.53	07.28.53	08.13.53	08.29.53	09.01.53	09.12.53	05.30.54	08.15.54
Northern Fulmar				1	12	51	22			51	3	1	33		
Cory's Shearwater				1	2	170	138	46	50	30	78	36	108		
Greater Shearwater		12	32		4	4		108	30	140	7	1	15	4	100
Sooty Shearwater								1		1					450
Manx Shearwater															400
Leach's Storm-Petrel			1												
Wilson's Storm-Petrel			280	135		400		5	50	1				149	125
Gannet	22	25	100		1	10	1			1				2	15
Red Phalarope		1		1	3	2		3				6			
Northern Phalarope		41			10	28	60	4			8	30	58		1
Pomarine Jaeger					3	1		7	3	3	2	3	7	1	3
Parasitic Jaeger			3	1	5	14	9	2		20	9	1	4	5	32
Long-tailed Jaeger			1	1	1	1		1						1	1
Unidentified Jaeger															2
Skua															
Sabine's Gull					1						1	1			
Razorbill Auk	1														
Common Murre															
Thick-billed Murre															
Dovekie	1														
Black Guillemot															
Common Puffin															
Location	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Observer	LG	LG	LG	LG	LG	LG	LG	LG	LG	LG	LG	LG	LG	LG	LG
Data from locations as indicated above:	C = Chatham H = Hyannis N = Newburyport														
	B = Boston-P-town boat R = Rockport P = Provincetown HP = Harwichport														

NEW HAMPSHIRE

	5.30.67	5.30.68	6.1.69	6.7.70	5.2.71	6.6.71	6.4.72	6.3.73	6.2.74	6.1.75	9.17.67	9.8.68	9.13.70	9.19.71
Fulmar									2					10
Greater Shearwater				1			3						39	300
Sooty Shearwater	12													250
Manx Shearwater							1							
Leach's Storm-Petrel				3										
Wilson's Storm-Petrel	41	100	250	250		500	3000	1000	100	2		11	64	250
Red Phalarope	5	1												
Northern Phalarope	373	1600	40			25	5	22				4	53	10
Parasitic Jaeger							1		1			1	2	
Sabine's Gull														
Razorbill Auk				2				1						
Common Murre			1											
Thick-billed Murre														
Dovekie														
Black Guillemot	2	2	2	4	6			1	3	1				
Common Puffin														

SPRING

FALL

Data from Isles of Shoales-Jeffries Ledge boat trips

09.04.54	08.20.55	05.30.57	08.11.57	08.23.58	09.13.58	07.30.61	08.18.62	08.10.63	08.17.63	08.08.64	08.15.64	09.13.64	08.14.65	09.11.65	08.13.66	09.10.66	08.12.67	08.19.67	08.17.68	09.08.68	08.16.69	08.15.70	08.14.71	11.06.71	08.12.72	09.16.72	10.28.72	08.12.73	09.29.73	10.27.73	08.10.74	10.36.74	06.21.75	09.27.75		
20	20	20	40	50	70				4				20						40	14	1	55	65	120	4	2	20	6		10		1	3	7	6	
1	20	20	2	5	5	1	1	1	5	1		1							1	2	2	2	1	10	2	2	20	6		10	1		1	6	3	
75	30	5000	30				16	12	30	31		77	200	7		127	40	108	850	225	250	300		475	3	1	160	25	2	500	100					
10	10	1	1	2	1				1	16		3	2	5	2	4		11	2	1			500	2	4	20	2	2000			5		2		2	
40		4	1	30		1	5	1	400	75	10	241	4	2000	42	25	125	143	126	1000	32	80	3	120	3		40		5			2		8		15
25			4	19		4	4		4		4	3									2			1			235	13		150			1		2	15
1			25	19		4			4		4	3								1	2			1			1			1				2		

7.10.72	4.9.73	4.8.74	9.2.75		11.14.71	11.11.72	11.17.73	11.18.73	11.10.74	11.16.75		3.4.68	1.26.69	2.1.70	2.7.71	1.30.72	2.2.72	3.12.72	1.27.73	1.38.73	2.19.73	1.19.74	1.27.74	1.26.75	1.25.76												
0					15	20	3		2																												
175	100				1	10		1																													
45	14				1	1																															
					2	30		3				11	25	✓	40	3	1				3	2															
					1	3		100				8	1	✓	40	9	10				1																
					14	3		3				434	20	✓	200						12																
					1	14		2				21	25	✓	25	49	50	2		30	10	20	50	20	50	20	5	3									
								1				3			7					1							8										

WINTER

THE BIRD OBSERVER SUMMARY FOR MARCH, 1976

The month of March brought much delightful weather, very mild and sunny and exceptionally dry. The temperature averaged 41.1 degrees, 3.0 degrees above normal, though no records were broken. This was the warmest March since 1973 (43.3 degrees), and it was the sixteenth warmest March in 106 years of official record. The high mark was 72 degrees on March 20th. The average daily maximum was 49.4 degrees and the average minimum 32.8 degrees. The lowest reading was 18 degrees on the 18th. Precipitation totalled 2.42 inches, 1.59 inches under normal. This was the driest month since July, 1975 (2.36 inches). Rainfall came with normal frequency, but amounts were mostly small. The heaviest was 0.66 inches on the 16-17th. Snowfall was generous, totalling 10.8 inches, 2.8 inches over the 41-year average and the most since 1972 (12.1 inches). No major snowstorm occurred, the largest being 4.5 inches on the 16-17th in Boston. Thunder was heard on the 13th, and some suburban areas had considerable hail with a few stones up to 3/4 inch diameter. Wind averaged near normal for March at 14 m.p.h. The fastest was 42 m.p.h. from the northwest on the 21st. Local severe damaging winds in some suburban areas in the late afternoon of the 21st raised the possibilities of small twisters.

March birding is generally unexciting, but with the returning blackbirds spring fever among birders begins. Bluebirds were reported in many localities this month giving some promise, especially the 14 seen in Sharon. Tree Swallows made a general arrival at the end of the month, and a Barn Swallow was observed in Concord at the Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge. Eastern Phoebes arrived earlier this year on the 20th, and the first migrant American Robins were reported also on the 20th.

From March 2nd through March 3rd aboard the West German research vessel Anton Dohrn, Trevor Lloyd-Evans made a seven-day survey for Manomet Bird Observatory on George's Bank. The totals represent those birds seen during approximately 5-1/2 hours of observation from dawn to dusk each day and are minimum figures. Note especially the number for Northern Fulmar, and the Greater Shearwater.

Brant continued in large numbers at Squantum, and Snow Geese were reported from four localities. Gadwalls continue to increase throughout eastern Massachusetts, and Wood Ducks were nesting by midmonth. Harlequin Ducks were found on Martha's Vineyard and on North Beach, Chatham.

Turkey Vultures were reported from five localities, and 10 Red-shouldered Hawks were observed in Provincetown! Bald Eagles were reported from five localities, and a white Gyr Falcon was seen off and on in Essex and Ipswich.

Included among the twelve species of shorebirds reported was a Lesser Yellowlegs at Truro. Over 100 Iceland Gulls were noted from the Salisbury-Plum Island area and over 60 on Cape Ann. The Ivory Gull was last seen on March 5th.

A Yellow-bellied Sapsucker spent the month at Nahant, and a Gray Jay visited Athol on the 14th and 15th. Boreal Chickadees continued at the Arnold Arboretum, and a Bohemian Waxwing was reported in a flock of over 100 Cedar Waxwings at Wayland. Other interesting reports included a Yellow-headed Blackbird, 2 adult Brewer's Blackbirds, a Black-headed Grosbeak, and a Hoary Redpoll visited a feeder in Weston.

R.H.S.

Common Loon:			
9;6	Gay Head;Martha's Vineyard	5;15	M.Hancock;R.Veit,R.Stymeist
20	P.I.	12	BBC(I.Giriunas)
Red-necked Grebe:			
thr.,29	Dennis,Manomet	50+(Mar.24),6	B.Nikula,T.Lloyd-Evans
Horned Grebe:			
6	Martha's Vineyard	65	T.Leverich,R.Veit,R.Stymeist#
20,27	P.I.	65,48	BBC(I.Giriunas),BBC(W.Van Cor)
Northern Fulmar:			
2-8	George's Bank	511(4% dark)	T.Lloyd-Evans
Greater Shearwater:			
4	George's Bank	1	T.Lloyd-Evans
Gannet:			
2-8	George's Bank	216(9% imms.)	T.Lloyd-Evans
21	Eastham,Gloucester	35,2	BBC(P.Aiken),T.Atkinson
Great Cormorant:			
6	Woods Hole-Martha's Vineyard	400	R.Veit,S.Perkins#
7,21	Manchester,Gloucester	35,11	BBC(G.Hotz),T.Atkinson

Double-crested Cormorant:			
6	Woods Hole	1	R. Stymeist, P. Polscheck#
Great Blue Heron:			
13,21	Westport, Eastham	3,3	M&A Argue#, BBC(P. Aiken)
24	Bolton	4	C. Chapman
Great Egret:			
20-27	Chatham	1-2	C. Goodrich
22-27, 24	Marshfield, Dartmouth	1,1	v.o., J&G Fernandez
Snowy Egret:			
21-23, 28	Marshfield, Scituate	1,4	v.o., R. Stymeist
28;31	Chatham, Ipswich; Squantum	1,1;3	B. Nikula, BBC(J. Nove); E. Morrier
Black-crowned Night Heron:			
12,20	Falmouth, Cohasset	3,1	A. Clarke, W. Petersen
21	Eastham(F.H.)	5	BBC(P. Aiken)
American Bittern:			
21,26	Eastham, Topsfield	1,1	BBC(P. Aiken), R. Heil
Canada Goose:			
6;13	Katama(M.V.); P.I.	650+;1200	P. Polscheck, R. Stymeist; L. Jodrey#
Brant:			
13,28	Squantum, Ipswich	1000,83	E. Morrier, BBC(J. Nove)
Snow Goose:			
5,6	Chatham, Salisbury-P.I.	1,4	R. Forster, BBC(G. Soucy)#
13,20	Salisbury, Essex	5,11	BBC(L. Jodrey), J. Berry
21	Orleans	1	BBC(P. Aiken)
Gadwall:			
13,20	P.I., Ipswich	14,5 prs.	R. Forster, J. Berry
25	Concord(GMNWR)	49	H. Payson
Pintail:			
5,9	Concord(GMNWR), Barnstable	20+,52	A. Salzman, R. Pease
20,29	Marshfield, Ipswich	15,12	W. Petersen, R&D Alexander
Green-winged Teal:			
20,23	Marshfield, Bridgewater	80,15	W. Petersen, J. Flaherty
26,27	Bolton, P.I.	23,20	D. Crompton, BBC(W. Van Cor)
28,29	Marshfield, Ipswich	125,100	W. Petersen, R&D Alexander
Blue-winged Teal:			
6,7	Marshfield, Sandwich (firsts)	2,4	B. Litchfield, R. Pease
American Wigeon:			
3,14	E. Falmouth, Marshfield	24,2	A. Clarke, W. Petersen
13,14	Sudbury, Woburn	12,6	R. Forster, BBC(D&A Bades)
Northern Shoveler:			
21,28	P.I., Marshfield	1 m.,1	BBC(B. Cassie), W. Petersen
29	P.I., Barnstable	4,3 m.	M. McClellan, R. Pease
Wood Duck:			
1,6	Lincoln, Halifax	1,3	W. Harrington, W. Petersen
6	Martha's Vineyard	4	R. Stymeist#
11	Concord(GMNWR), Bridgewater	35,20	H. Payson, L. Resmini
midmonth	Easton	8 eggs in box	R. Turner
Redhead:			
8,29;18	Falmouth; Dartmouth	34,23;1 pr.	A. Clarke; R. O'Hara
Ring-necked Duck:			
14,21	Middleboro	35+,100	W. Petersen
18,27	Wayland, Clinton	120,85	K. Hamilton, H. Merriman
28,31	Sudbury, Weston	42,60	R. Forster, J. Hines & L. Robinson
Canvasback:			
6,13	Newburyport	120,175+	BBC(G. Soucy), BBC(L. Jodrey)
13,28	Westport, Newburyport	70,75	M&A Argue, J. Berry
14,28	Falmouth	492+,156	A. Clarke, P. Garrey
Greater Scaup:			
6,20	Newburyport	750,1000	BBC(G. Soucy), BBC(I. Giriunas)
Lesser Scaup:			
14,21	Lakeville	40+,85+	W. Petersen
Common Goldeneye:			
6,13	Newburyport	250,100	BBC(G. Soucy), BBC(L. Jodrey)
14,21	Lakeville, Newburyport	55,600	BBC(D. Davis), BBC(B. Cassie)
28	Lincoln-Cambridge Reservoir	12	R. Forster
Barrow's Goldeneye:			
6-28	Newburyport	1-2 ad.m.	v.o.
8,14	Plymouth, N. Scituate	1,1	M. McClellan, D. Brown

Bufflehead:			
6,13	Newburyport	75,200	BBC(G.Soucy),BBC(L.Jodrey)
21	Newburyport	120	BBC(B.Cassie)
28	Lincoln-Cambridge Reservoir	5	R.Forster
Oldsquaw:			
1-19,6	Westport,Katama(M.V.)	1 f.,450+	R.O'Hara,R.Veit#
13,21	Newburyport	120,100	BBC(L.Jodrey),BBC(G.Soucy)
27	Newburyport	100	BBC(W.Van Cor)
Harlequin Duck:			
thr.	Chatham(North Beach)	max.5	v.o.
6	Martha's Vineyard	5	R.Stymeist,T.Leverich#
Common Eider:			
6	Martha's Vineyard	500+	R.Veit,S.Perkins#
6,13	Hull,Salisbury	200,15	J.Francis,BBC(L.Jodrey)
20,21	P.I.,Eastham	20,67	BBC(I.Girunas),BBC(P.Aiken)
Ruddy Duck:			
13-14;14	Brookline;Lakeville	1,4,4	BBC(D.Davis),A.Agush
14,21;21	Lakeville; Eastham	4,5;22	W.Petersen;BBC(P.Aiken)
Hooded Merganser:			
1,4;14,20	Lincoln,Newburyport;Halifax	6,5;13,20	J.Luck,B.Foley;W.Petersen
20,26	Norwell,Topsfield	12,20	M.Litchfield,R.Heil
Common Merganser:			
1	Sherborn & Lincoln	14 & 4	E.Taylor & J.Luck
6	Lincoln	80+	H.Merriman, L.Robinson
6,10	W.Newbury,Lakeville	15-20,15	N.Powell,D.Briggs
14,21	Lakeville,Wayland	10,4	BBC(D.Davis),R.Forster
28,30	Lincoln,Bridgewater	14,14+	R.Forster,J.Flaherty
Red-breasted Merganser:			
13,21	Westport,Chatham	82,55	M&A Argue,BBC(P.Aiken)
Turkey Vulture:			
7,12	Hardwick,Andover	3,1	G.Soucy#,M.Gardler
23,26&27	Waltham,Provincetown	1,1&5	N.Claflin,B.Nikula & C.Goodrich
26	Orleans	1	C.Goodrich
Goshawk:			
3,6	Sudbury,P.I.	1,2	J.Gardner,BBC(G.Soucy)#
13,16	P.I.,Lancaster	1,1	BBC(L.Jodrey),H.Merriman
27	P.I.,Middleboro	1,1	BBC(W.Van Cor),W.Petersen
Sharp-shinned Hawk:			
4,7	Bedford,New Braintree	1 imm.,1	I.Mansur,D.Crompton
14,15	Weston,Wellesley	1,1	BBC(J.Murphy),L.Robinson
27	Long Island	1	E.Morrier
Cooper's Hawk:			
19	Andover	1	M.Gardler
Red-tailed Hawk:			
thr.	13 localities	22 individuals	v.o.
Red-shouldered Hawk:			
5,20	Bridgewater	2,1	L.Resmini,W.Petersen
7&14,23	Halifax,Taunton	1 pr.,1	W.Petersen,D.Briggs
23,26&27	Norwell,Provincetown	1,2+10	B.Litchfield,B.Nikula#
Rough-legged Hawk:			
8,13	Bridgewater,P.I.	4,3	M.McClellan,BBC(L.Jodrey)
14,24	Bridgewater,Marshfield	4,4	D.Davis#,G.Wilson#
Bald Eagle:			
thr.,6	Poget,Orleans	1,1 imm.	A.Clarke,v.o.
13,21	Concord,Lakeville	1 imm.,1 imm.	A.Merriman,W.Petersen
27	Provincetown	1 imm.	C.Goodrich
Marsh Hawk:			
thr.	6 localities	9 individuals	v.o.
Osprey:			
20-21,27	P.I.	1	C.Chapman,BBC(W.Van Cor)
25,27,28	Westport,Provincetown,Orleans	2,1,1	R.O'Hara,B.Nikula,C.Goodrich
Gyr Falcon:			
12-18	Ipswich-Essex	1(white)	G.Hotz,J.Nove,P.Donahue
Merlin:			
6,21	Waltham,P.I.	1,1	J.Luck,M.McClellan
22-27;27	P.I.;Wellfleet	1;1	v.o.;C.Goodrich,B.Nikula
American Kestrel:			
28	Ipswich	12	BBC(J.Nove)

Ruffed Grouse:			
20,21	Jamaica Plain, S. Easton	1,1	BBC(P. Deveau), T. Horwart
Virginia Rail:			
27	Marshfield	2 calling	W. Petersen
Piping Plover:			
16,21	Plymouth Beach	1,3	B. Addelson, B. Harrington
27	S. Dartmouth	4	R. O'Hara
Killdeer:			
20;23,25	Newburyport; Woburn	30;35,38	BBC(I. Giriunas); G. Gove
Black-bellied Plover:			
19	Westport	5	R. O'Hara
Woodcock:			
10,29	S. Peabody, Falmouth	7,12	R. Heil, A. Clarke
Common Snipe:			
10,20	S. Peabody, Marshfield	3,3	R. Heil, W. Petersen
21,24	Concord, Brookline	3,6	R. Forster, A. Agush
Greater Yellowlegs:			
25,26	Rowley, P. I.	2,2	R. Alexander, M. Gardler
27,29	Newburyport, P. I.	2,4	R. Emery#, M. McClellan
Lesser Yellowlegs:			
28	Truro	1	B. Nikula
Red Knot:			
14	N. Scituate	10	D. Brown#
Purple Sandpiper:			
13,25	Salisbury, Westport	40,15	BBC(G. Soucy), R. O'Hara
Pectoral Sandpiper:			
28,29	Squantum, E. Bridgewater	4,2	R. Stymeist, J. Flaherty
Dunlin:			
6,14	Barnstable, Hingham	80+, 1000+	W. Petersen, C. Clark
Sanderling:			
6	Barnstable	500+	W. Petersen
Skua:			
6	George's Bank	1	T. Lloyd-Evans
Glaucous Gull:			
thr., 2-6	Sandwich, George's Bank	1,5	R. Pease, T. Lloyd-Evans
7	Salisbury, Gloucester	1,1	J. Murphy, J. Berry
21,30	Gloucester, Boston	2,1	T. Atkinson, R. Heil
Iceland Gull:			
thr.	Salisbury & P. I.	100+	v. o.
2-4,5	George's Bank, Lincoln	12,2	T. Lloyd-Evans, L. Robinson
6	Squibnocket (M. V.)	1	R. Veit & P. Polscheck
25,28	Westport, Cape Ann	1 imm., 60	R. O'Hara, J. Murphy
Ring-billed Gull:			
6	Newburyport	150+	BBC(G. Soucy)
Black-headed Gull:			
3,7	Squantum, Hull	22,20+	J. Murphy#, R. Veit
13-27	Newburyport	1-2	v. o.
Bonaparte's Gull:			
6,13,21	Newburyport	40,200,90	BBC(G. Soucy, L. Jodrey, B. Cassie)
Little Gull:			
13	Newburyport	2	BBC(L. Jodrey)
Ivory Gull:			
5	Salisbury	1	M. Gardler
Black-legged Kittiwake:			
3-8	George's Bank	164(41% imm.)	T. Lloyd-Evans
Razorbill:			
3	George's Bank	1	T. Lloyd-Evans
Thick-billed Murre:			
thr., 5	Rockport, George's Bank	1,11	v. o., T. Lloyd-Evans
Black Guillemot:			
19,21	Rockport, Gloucester	3,3	V. Albee, T. Atkinson
Barn Owl:			
4	Boston (Long Island)	1	G. Wilson
Screech Owl:			
10,19	Norwell, Lanesville	1,1	B. Litchfield, V. Albee
22,27	Bridgewater, Marshfield	1,1	L. Resmini, E. Pearson
31	Lancaster	1	H. Merriman
Great Horned Owl:			
1,20 on	Concord, Pembroke	1 pr., 1 on nest	Henselman, W. Petersen

Snowy Owl:			
6-22	P.I.	2-1	v.o.
7-30,26	Squantum,Saugus	1,1	E.Morrier,S.Zendeh
Long-eared Owl:			
14	Bridgewater,Long Island	1,1	BBC(D.Davis),E.Morrier
18,20	Middleboro,Brewster	1,1	D.Briggs,B.Nikula
30	Long Island	1	R.Heil
Short-eared Owl:			
7,9	Bridgewater	4,1	S.Higginbotham#,J.Flaherty
12,14	Plymouth,Squantum	1,1	K.Anderson,E.Morrier
26	Squantum,Edgartown(M.V.)	2,1	E.Morrier,M.Hancock
Saw-whet Owl:			
23	Boston(Prudential Center!)	1	R.Palmer
Northern Flicker:			
4,20	Martha's Vineyard,Bridgewater	12,3	R.Stymeist#,W.Petersen
24,28	Brookline,Weston	5,4	A.Agush,L.Robinson
Pileated Woodpecker:			
thr.	8 localities	9 individuals	v.o.
Red-headed Woodpecker:			
thr.,8	Gloucester,Newtonville	1 m.,1 m.	S.Robbins & v.o.#,Goldberg
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker:			
thr.	Nahant	1	D.Bangs & v.o.
Eastern Phoebe:			
1	Middleboro	1	D.Briggs
14	Bridgewater,Rockport	1,1	L.Resmini,V.Albee
20	9 localities	general arrival	v.o.
Horned Lark:			
14	Ipswich,Lancaster	30,7	J.Berry,H.Merriman
14	Bridgewater	25+	D.Davis
Tree Sparrow:			
8,14&20	Wareham,E.Bridgewater	1,2&3	R.Maxim,W.Petersen
20	Concord(GMNWR),P.I.	1,1	H.Payson#,BBC(I.Girunias)
21	Woburn,Eastham	2,1	G.Gove,BBC(P.Aiken)
27-28	many localities	general arrival	v.o.
Barn Swallow:			
29	Concord(GMNWR)	1	B.Evans
Gray Jay:			
14-15	Athol	1	C.French
Common Crow:			
thr.,6	Weston,Martha's Vineyard	300,75	L.Robinson#,T.Leverich#
Fish Crow:			
13,20	Wayland,Hanover	3,2	R.Forster,M&B Litchfield
Black-capped Chickadee:			
20	Weston,Jamaica Plain(A.A.)	50,100	L.Robinson,BBC(P.Deveau)
Boreal Chickadee:			
thr.,1-13	Jamaica Plain(A.A.),Norwell	2,2	v.o.,J.Enright & v.o.
13,14	Ipswich,Beverly	1,1	J.Berry,G.Soucy#
White-breasted Nuthatch:			
24	Boston(Prudential Center)	1	B.Cassie
Red-breasted Nuthatch:			
thr.	12 localities	26 individuals	v.o.
Brown Creeper:			
4,16	Lexington,Lancaster	1,5+	P.Fox,H.Merriman
25,27	Winchester,Boxford	1 singing,6	M.McClellan,A.Salzman#
Winter Wren:			
20,21,27	Nahant,Weston,Boxford	1,1,1	B.Foley,L.Robinson,A.Salzman#
Gray Catbird:			
6	Gay Head(M.V.),Newburyport	1,1	R.LaFontaine#,R.Stymeist#
19,25	Dartmouth,Concord	1,1	R.O'Hara,H.Payson
Brown Thrasher:			
21	Eastham	1	BBC(P.Aiken)
American Robin:			
20 on	first migrants in many localities		v.o.
Eastern Bluebird:			
15;22	S.Athol;Plymouth,Littleton	1;3,1	R.Coyle;M.Moore#,J.Baird
23;24	Sharon;Middleboro,Woburn	14;3-5,2	D.Clapp;D.Wheeler#,G.Gove
26;27	Rowley;Bolton,W.Newbury	3;1,3	D.Alexander;H.Merriman,J.Nove#
28	Quincy,Groton	2,2	R.Stanhope,R.O'Hara

Golden-crowned Kinglet:			
27	Boxford,Lancaster	10,5	A.Salzman#,H.Merriman
Ruby-crowned Kinglet:			
6	Squibnocket(M.V.)	1	R.Stymeist#
24,29	Cambridge(Mt.A.),Groton	1,1	A.Salzman,R.O'Hara
Water Pipit:			
20	Marshfield	8	W.Petersen
21	Concord,Duxbury	7,1	R.Forster,T.Lloyd-Evans
28,30	Belmont,E.Bridgewater	1,3	G.Clarke,J.Flaherty
<u>Bohemian Waxwing:</u>			
16	Wayland (no details rec'd.)	3	F.Steadman
Cedar Waxwing:			
16-18	Wayland	110-60	K.Hamilton#
Northern Shrike:			
5&6,11	Essex,Scusset	1,1	H.Weissberg#,K.Anderson
12,13	Concord(GMNWR),Squantum	1,1	H.Payson,E.Morrier
16,21	Truro,Manomet	1,1	C.Goodrich,SSBC(T.Lloyd-Evans)
25,27	Chatham,Newburyport	1,1	B.Nikula,J.Nove#
27,28	Barnstable,Provincetown	1,1	R.Pease,B.Nikula#
Loggerhead Shrike:			
27	Newburyport	1	R.Emerly#
Yellow-rumped Warbler:			
5,11	Chatham,Bridgewater	100,80+	R.Forster,L.Resmini
14	Lakeville	40+	W.Petersen
Pine Warbler:			
28	Barnstable	1	R.Pease
Eastern Meadowlark:			
6	Katama(M.V.),Newburyport	80+,2	T.Leverich#,BBC(G.Soucy)
24	several locations	first migrants	v.o.
<u>Yellow-headed Blackbird:</u>			
20	Ipswich	1	P.Donahue
Red-winged Blackbird:			
thr.	Lancaster	800+	H.Merriman
6,14	Katama(M.V.),Bridgewater	450+,350+	R.Stymeist#,D.Davis#
Rusty Blackbird:			
1-24,10	Lancaster,Wayland	4-6,35	H.Merriman,A.Salzman
14,20	W.Peabody,Jamaica Plain(A.A.)	4,6	G.Soucy#,BBC(P.Deveau)
25,26	Brookline,Topsfield(IRWS)	1,5	A.Agush,R.Heil
<u>Brewer's Blackbird:</u>			
6	Katama(M.V.)(Herring Creek Farm) (photographed)	2 ad. m.	R.Veit,R.Stymeist
Common Grackle:			
14	Lancaster	200	H.Merriman
<u>Black-headed Grosbeak:</u>			
March	Dedham	1	Mr.Bramhall
Evening Grosbeak:			
2-17	Vineyard Haven(M.V.)	1-2	M.Hancock
13,14	Ipswich,Middleboro	15-20,1	J.Berry,BBC(D.Davis)
Purple Finch:			
2,20	Weston,Cambridge(Mt.A.)	15,6	L.Robinson,N.King#
House Finch:			
3,14	Brookline,Cambridge(Mt.A.)	13,20	H.Wiggin,J.Murphy#
Pine Grosbeak:			
1-14	Weston	14-4	L.Robinson & v.o.
5,14,16	P.I.,N.Scituate,Lancaster	1,2,5	M.Gardler,J.Murphy#,H.Merriman
<u>Hoary Redpoll:</u>			
1-27	Weston	1(photographed)	L.Robinson# & v.o.
Common Redpoll:			
thr.,3	Winchester,Squantum	16,11	G.Gove,G.Wilson
4,9,27	Lexington,Concord,Woburn	50-60,200,1	P.Fox,N.Claflin#,BBC(D.Weaver)
Pine Siskin:			
thr.,16,20	Winchester,Littleton,Weston	12,17,33	G.Gove,J.Baird,L.Robinson
Red Crossbill:			
thr.	Cambridge(Mt.A.)	6-10	R.Stymeist & v.o.
thr.	P.I.	max.70(Mar.13)	G.Soucy & v.o.
13,27	Brookline,Weston	7,27	A.Agush,R.Stymeist#
White-winged Crossbill:			
thr.	Cambridge(Mt.A.)	4-8	R.Stymeist & v.o.
21-27,28	Cambridge,Jamaica Plain(A.A.)	2,18+	T.Lawrence,R.Stymeist#

Rufous-sided Towhee:			
27	Dartmouth	2	R.O'Hara
Savannah Sparrow:			
6,14	Katama (M.V.), Cambridge (Mt. A.)	25,2	J.Leverich#, J.Murphy#
Dark-eyed Junco:			
24	Brookline	100	A.Agush
Tree Sparrow:			
27	P.I., Woburn	2,1	BBC (W.Van Cor), BBC (D.Weaver)
Field Sparrow:			
8,23	Vineyard Haven (M.V.), Concord	1,1	M.Hancock, H.Payson
25	Westport, Lincoln	4,1	R.O'Hara, M.McClellan
White-throated Sparrow:			
3	Brookline	10	H.Wiggin
Fox Sparrow:			
2,10	Framingham, S.Peabody	1,5	V.Sprong, R.Heil
20	Cambridge (Mt. A.)	18	R.Stymeist
26	Topsfield (IRWS)	12	R.Heil
Swamp Sparrow:			
21	Weston	1	L.Robinson
Lapland Longspur:			
14&20,27	Marshfield, Salisbury	2,10	W.Petersen, R.Emery#
Snow Bunting:			
27	Salisbury, Lancaster	25,1	H.Wiggin#, H.Merriman

Corrigenda

Summary for November, 1975

Black Guillemot:
 24 Manomet Pt. 1 (breeding plumage) M.B.O.Staff

Bird was actually a White-winged Scoter.

Abbreviations

ad.	adult	GMNWR	Great Meadows Nat'l. Wildlife Refuge
b.	banded	IRWS	Ipswich River Wildlife Sanctuary
f.	female	MBO	Manomet Bird Observatory
imm.	immature	WBWS	Wellfleet Bay Wildlife Sanctuary
m.	male	A.A.	Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain
max.	maximum	F.H.	Fort Hill, Eastham
thr.	throughout	F.M.	Fowl Meadow, Milton
v.o.	various observers	M.V.	Martha's Vineyard
yg.	young	Mt.A.	Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge
#	additional observers	P.I.	Plum Island
BBC	Brookline Bird Club	S.N.	Sandy Neck, Barnstable
SSBC	South Shore Bird Club	F.P.	Fresh Pond, Cambridge
Pru.	Prudential Center, Boston	MNWS	Marblehead Neck Wildlife Sanctuary

THE BIRD OBSERVER SUMMARY FOR APRIL, 1976

April was essentially a mild and dry month this year with near average precipitation and temperatures. A warm front moved into the state from the south on the 18th, bringing three days of blistering 80° weather and a scattering of early migrants.

Generally, migrants arrived either right on schedule or a few days ahead of schedule, with a few notable exceptions. During the period immediately following the hot spell of Easter weekend, several species of a distinctly southern affinity were noted at varied localities within the state. A Cerulean Warbler appeared in Mt. Auburn Cemetery on the 20th; this is the earliest record for the state by two weeks, as well as being the first April record. On the previous day, an adult male Wilson's Plover was found in South Dartmouth. Also noteworthy, although on a lesser degree of rarity, were 2 Prothonotary and 1 Yellow-throated Warblers.

Very large numbers of herons moved into the state during the month and were noted at numerous localities. The Glossy Ibis population peaked at 180 on Plum Island, 5 Louisiana Herons were reported, and a total of 15 Great Egrets was found. A tremendous flock of 3000-4000 Snow Geese alighted on the Plum Island marshes where they remained into May; among them were 2-3 "Blue" Geese as well as 2 color-dyed Snows.

The only pronounced raptor flight observed occurred on the 11-13th when accipters and falcons were steadily moving north over Plum Island. Cooper's Hawk is a species which continues to decline drastically as a migrant in the Northeast; the compilers would greatly appreciate written details of any observations of this species within the near future. Red-shouldered Hawks, on the other hand, may be slowly regaining their numbers, as at least 7 individuals were reported during the month.

Only 2 Ruffs were reported; this species has been regularly arriving in April during recent years; typically, 3-4 are found in the Newburyport region alone. Most other shorebird species arrived on schedule and in average numbers.

Yellow-headed Blackbirds, formerly considered only accidental as spring vagrants, continue to be reported. Three separate individuals were found in this month alone. This trend seems to be following their recent great increase as a fall transient in the state.

R.R.V.

Common Loon:			
18,24	Provincetown,Clinton	30+,9	F.Gardner,H.Merriman
Red-throated Loon:			
11,24;18	P.I.;off Provincetown	7,2;45+	H.Merriman;F.Gardner
Red-necked Grebe:			
3,17	Cohasset,Manomet (MBO)	19,43	R.Veit,Staff
Western Grebe:			
10	Orleans	1	W.Bailey#
Horned Grebe:			
10	P.I.	250+	R.Veit
Manx Shearwater:			
10	Salisbury	1	S.Wheelock
Gannet:			
11,18	Barnstable,Provincetown	10-12,6	O.Fuller,F.Gardner
25,30	Westport,Monomoy	1,2	BBC(R.O'Hara),R.Forster
Great Cormorant:			
4,9	Squantum,Gloucester	2,6	BBC(R.Clayton),D.Alexander#
Double-crested Cormorant:			
5,12	Hull,Scituate	3,60+	R.Forster,J.Flaherty
18,23	Middleboro,Cambridge	16,195+	D.Briggs,L.Robinson
Green Heron:			
17	Marshfield & Sandwich	1&1 (firsts)	SSBC(M&B Litchfield),R.Pease
Little Blue Heron:			
12-23,18	Manchester,P.I.	2,1 ad.	H.Weissberg#,R.Veit#
Cattle Egret:			
18,19	Ipswich,Squantum	7,10	W.Drummond,E.Morrier
19,24	Dover,Ipswich	3,20	R.Hallowell,H.Wiggin
24-29	Marshfield	6	G.Wilson
Great Egret:			
10,16-26,17	Duxbury,Squantum,Marshfield	2,1-4,2	W.Petersen,E.Morrier,N.Osborne
18,23	Acoaxet,Cambridge(Mt.A.)	3,1	D.Briggs,R.Heil

Snowy Egret:			
4,10	Truro, P.I.	3,2	W. Bailey, BBC (S. Grinley)
20,26,27	Squantum	12,16,9	J. Murphy, E. Morrier, W. Cornwell
19,25	Manchester, Marshfield	10,8	G. Soucy, SSBC (M&B Litchfield)
Black-crowned Night Heron:			
16	P.I.	15	G. Soucy#
Louisiana Heron:			
20	Harwich, Eastham	1,1	C. Goodrich, W. Bailey
21,25	P.I., Squantum	1,2	R. Sommers, E. Morrier
American Bittern:			
thr., 8	6 localities, Salem	singles, 3	v.o., M. Kasprzyk
Glossy Ibis:			
10,16,28	Squantum	10,13,23	v.o.
24	Marshfield, P.I.	45+, 180	M&B Litchfield, R. Forster
Brant:			
10,15	Newburyport, Plymouth	1500, 1500	R. Veit, J. Baird
Snow Goose:			
6,11	Rowley, P.I.	50,900+	R. Alexander, W. Petersen
11,18-30	Scituate, P.I.	200, 3-4000	R. Forster#, v.o.
"Blue" Snow Goose:			
11,11-15	Newburyport, Scituate	1 ad., 1 ad.	W. Petersen#, v.o.
16-30	Newburyport	2-3	v.o.
Gadwall:			
3-11,4	P.I., Concord	15,64	H. Merriman, B. Cassie
Pintail:			
4-17,11	P.I., Middleboro	2-3,2	v.o., D. Briggs
5,6	Lancaster, Lincoln	1,1	H. Merriman, R. Forster
Green-winged Teal:			
3,5	P.I., Bolton	10,30	W. Drummond, H. Merriman
10,24	P.I.	18,73	BBC (S. Grinley, H.D'Entremont)
Blue-winged Teal:			
10	P.I.	14	BBC (S. Grinley)
American Wigeon:			
11,15	Concord, Bolton	10+, 2	BBC (P. Roberts), H. Merriman
17	P.I.	2	BBC (E. Pyburn)
Northern Shoveler:			
6,11	Newburyport, P.I.	8,12	N. Clafin, H. Merriman
Wood Duck:			
thr., 11	Lancaster, Concord	10,5+	H. Merriman, BBC (P. Roberts)
16,29	Lynnfield, Middleboro	25,16	R. Heil, W. Petersen
Redhead:			
14	Harwich	6	C&B Holdridge
Ring-necked Duck:			
3-18,4	Weston, Middleboro	50-18,40+	L. Robinson, W. Petersen
Canvasback:			
3,4	Newburyport	30,66	BBC (W. Drummond), SSBC (J. Kenneally)
3,17	Cambridge (F.P.)	8,5	BBC (J. Holman, J. Tomfohrde)
Greater Scaup:			
4	Squantum, Newburyport	300,750	BBC (R. Clayton), SSBC (J. Kenneally)
Lesser Scaup:			
4	Lakeville	55+	W. Petersen
Common Goldeneye:			
4,10	Newburyport	450,150	BBC (S. Grinley) SSBC (J. Kenneally)
Barrow's Goldeneye:			
10,11	Newburyport	1,1 pr.	BBC (S. Grinley), W. Petersen
Bufflehead:			
4,24	Squantum, Newburyport	180+, 5	BBC (R. Clayton), H. Merriman
Oldsquaw:			
10,24	Newburyport	4000+, 1000	R. Veit#, BBC (H.D'Entremont)
<u>Harlequin Duck:</u>			
8-16	Manomet (MBO)	2 m.	Staff
Common Eider:			
3	Plymouth, Hull	500,400+	G. Wilson, R. Veit#
25	Scituate	5	SSBC (M&B Litchfield)
King Eider:			
18	Acoaxet	1 m.	N. Hill
White-winged Scoter:			
17,18	P.I., off Provincetown	727,200+	B. Cassie, F. Gardner

Surf Scoter:			
3;11,17	Hull;P.I.	65+;75,174	R.Veit;H.Merriman,B.Cassie
Black Scoter:			
11,17	P.I.	50,28	H.Merriman,B.Cassie
26,29	Manomet,P.I.	350,100	J.Baird,A.Salzman
Ruddy Duck:			
4,10	Lakeville,P.I.	6,2	W.Petersen,BBC(S.Grinely)
Hooded Merganser:			
10	Waltham,Topsfield	2,8	E.Taylor,D.Alexander
12,30	Falmouth,Cambridge	1,1 f.	A.Clarke,R.Stymeist
Common Merganser:			
10,16	P.I.,Squantum	2,1	BBC(S.Grinely),E.Morrier
Red-breasted Merganser:			
4,18	Squantum,off Provincetown	200,300+	BBC(R.Clayton),F.Gardner
Turkey Vulture:			
3,6	Truro & Wellfleet,Rowley	1&1,1	W.Bailey,D.Alexander
13,17	Newburyport,P.I.	1,2	A.Salzman,R.Heil
18;19	Brewster,Chatham;Truro	4,3;3	J.Bryant,A.Clarke;W.Bailey
Goshawk:			
13,24	P.I.,Concord	1,1	A.Salzman,B.Cassie
24	Boxford,Littleton	1,1 imm.	R.Forster,J.Baird
Sharp-shinned Hawk:			
13,19	P.I.,Truro	35,14	A.Salzman,W.Bailey
Cooper's Hawk:			
16,22,29	Boston Harbor	1-2	F.Gardner
17,18	P.I.,Hingham	3,1	S.Grinely#,N&S Osborne
24,30	Long Island,Cambridge(Mt.A.)	3,1	R.Emery & E.Morrier,J.Barton
Red-tailed Hawk:			
thr.	8 localities	individuals	v.o.
Red-shouldered Hawk:			
1	Hanover,E.Bridgewater	1,1	J.Flaherty
4,19	Weston,Truro	1,3	R.Stymeist,W.Bailey
27,28	Milton,Bridgewater	1,2	J.Murphy,L.Resmini
Broad-winged Hawk:			
18,20	Lancaster,Needham	1,1	H.Merriman,C&B Holdridge
21,23	N.Falmouth,Cambridge	1,3	A.Clarke,J.Hines
23-28,24	Falmouth,Littleton	1-3,5	A.Clarke,J.Baird
Rough-legged Hawk:			
3,14	P.I.,Newburyport	1,1	BBC(W.Drummond),SSBC(J.Kenneally)
4,5	Bridgewater,Marshfield	1,2	J.Flaherty,W.Petersen
17,25	Lancaster,Dartmouth	1,1	H.Merriman,BBC(R.O'Hara)
Bald Eagle:			
18	Middleboro	1	D.Briggs
Marsh Hawk:			
3;21,24	P.I.;Lancaster,Clinton	6;1,2	BBC(W.Drummond);H.Merriman
Osprey:			
thr.	Westport	26	G&J Fernandez
11,13	P.I.	7,9	W.Petersen#,A.Salzman
Peregrine Falcon:			
18,24,25	Lancaster,Ipswich,Nauset	1,1,1	H.Merriman,H.Wiggin,P.Buckley
Merlin:			
3,11	P.I.,Concord	3,1	BBC(W.Drummond),BBC(P.Roberts)
11-24;24	P.I.;Newburyport,Wellfleet	1;1,1	v.o.;R.Forster,J.Bryant
American Kestrel:			
11,13	P.I.	65+,60	R.Forster#,A.Salzman
16,19	Truro	39,40	W.Bailey
King Rail:			
26-29	Squantum	1	E.Morrier,D.Brown#
Clapper Rail:			
25	Lynn	1	R.Heil
Virginia Rail:			
10,16	Marshfield,Lynnfield	2,2	W.Petersen,R.Heil
Sora:			
16,24	Lynnfield,Marshfield	1,1	R.Heil,SSBC(M&B Litchfield)
Common Gallinule:			
24	P.I.	2	BBC(H.D'Entremont)

<u>American Coot:</u>			
4,10	P. I., Woburn	4,8	SSBC(J. Kenneally), BBC(D. Weaver)
11	Concord(GMNWR)	10	BBC(P. Roberts)
<u>American Oystercatcher:</u>			
2,1	Monomoy, Barnstable(S.N.)	2,5	R. Clem, O. Fuller
17	Monomoy, Wellfleet	3,2	R. Veit#
24	Tuckernuck Island	2 prs.	R. Veit
<u>Piping Plover:</u>			
1,10	Sandwich, P. I.	1,3	R. Pease, M. McClellan
25	Dennis, Dartmouth	1,3	P. Shapiro, BBC(R. O'Hara)
30	Monomoy	15 & 1 nest	R. Forster & I. Nisbet
<u>Wilson's Plover:</u>			
19	S. Dartmouth	1 m.	R. Veit
<u>Golden Plover:</u>			
4-18	Newburyport	1	SSBC(J. Kenneally) & v.o.
<u>Black-bellied Plover:</u>			
3,29	P. I., Boston Harbor	2,20	H. Merriman, F. Gardner
30	Monomoy	200	R. Forster, I. Nisbet
<u>Ruddy Turnstone:</u>			
29	Boston Harbor	1	F. Gardner
<u>American Woodcock:</u>			
1,3	Cambridge, W. Newbury	1,1	S. Zende, BBC(W. Drummond)
22	Sudbury	3	R. Forster
<u>Common Snipe:</u>			
4,9	Concord, Newburyport	5,12	R. Stymeist#, D. Alexander
16,24	Harwich	23,8	C. Goodrich, J. Bryant
<u>Whimbrel:</u>			
24	Wellfleet(WBWS)	1	W. Bailey
<u>Upland Sandpiper:</u>			
17,18	Chatham, Newburyport	1,4	H. D'Entremont, R. Veit
20-25,25	Eastham, Bolton	2,1	v.o., H. Merriman
<u>Spotted Sandpiper:</u>			
25	Bridgewater	2	J. Flaherty
<u>Solitary Sandpiper:</u>			
16,17	Sandwich, Concord	1,1	R. Pease, R. Forster#
21	Lancaster	1	H. Merriman
<u>Willet:</u>			
18,20	Acoaxet, Ellisville Marsh	1,1	N. Hill, MBO Staff
25;30	Nantucket; Chatham	16+;3	R. Veit; R. Forster, I. Nisbet
<u>Greater Yellowlegs:</u>			
3,6	Chatham, Newburyport	2,2	W. Bailey, N. Clafin#
10,18	P. I., Squantum	20,11	BBC(S. Grinley), E. Morrier
24	Eastham	18	BBC(J. Bryant)
<u>Lesser Yellowlegs:</u>			
2,3-5	Newburyport, E. Bridgewater	1,3	M. Gardler, J. Flaherty
10,17	Rowley-P. I., Concord	4,1	BBC(S. Grinley), R. Forster#
24	Chatham	5	BBC(J. Bryant)
<u>Purple Sandpiper:</u>			
3,15	Cohasset, Marblehead	450+, 175+	R. Veit, M. Kasprzyk
<u>Pectoral Sandpiper:</u>			
8,11,24	Newburyport	12,25,30	R. Emery, W. Petersen#, H. Merriman
17	Concord	3	R. Forster#
<u>Least Sandpiper:</u>			
24,30	Harwich, Monomoy	2,1	BBC(J. Bryant), R. Forster#
<u>Dunlin:</u>			
3,24	Newburyport	4,55	H. Merriman, H. D'Entremont
30	Monomoy	250	R. Forster#
<u>Short-billed Dowitcher:</u>			
11,14	Newburyport, Harwich	1,2	H. Merriman, C&B Holdridge
<u>Ruff:</u>			
16;23-24	Rowley; Newburyport-P. I.	1 m.; 1 f.	G. Soucy#; M. Gardler, D. Johnson#
<u>Sanderling:</u>			
30	Monomoy	400	R. Forster#
<u>Glaucous Gull:</u>			
19,25	Sandwich, Provincetown	2,1	R. Pease, P. Buckley
<u>Iceland Gull:</u>			
9,10	Cape Ann, Newburyport	18,40+	D. Alexander, R. Veit
17,18	Orleans, P. I.	2,10	A. Salzman#, R. Veit#
25	Provincetown, Weston	3,1	P. Buckley, L. Robinson

Black-headed Gull:				
3,17,6	Chilmark(M.V.),Hull	1-2,9(6 ad.,3 imm.)	A.Salzman#,P.Veit#	
4-18	Newburyport	2(1 ad.,1 imm.)	P.Veit#	
30	Edgartown(M.V.)	1	M.Hancock	
Laughing Gull:				
17,30	Monomoy	25,75	P.Veit#,R.Forster#	
Little Gull:				
10,18	Newburyport	11 ad.,8(7 ad.,1 imm.)	R.Veit	
Black-legged Kittiwake:				
30	Monomoy	1 ad.	P.Forster,I.Nisbet	
Forster's Tern:				
10-30	Newburyport	1	v.o.	
Common Tern:				
30	Monomoy	125	P.Forster,I.Nisbet	
Arctic Tern:				
27	Plymouth	2	MBO Staff	
Roseate Tern:				
30	Monomoy	4	P.Forster,I.Nisbet	
Least Tern:				
30	Monomoy	1	R.Forster,I.Nisbet	
Common Murre:				
2-18	Chatham	1(ringed)	R.Clem & v.o.	
Thick-billed Murre:				
9,18	Rockport,off Provincetown	1,5	R.Emery#,F.Gardner	
Black Guillemot:				
25	Provincetown	4	P.Buckley#	
Barn Owl:				
6	Long Island	1	J.Murphy#	
Screech Owl:				
4,14	S.Peabody,Scituate	4,1	R.Heil,J.Flaherty	
21	Bridgewater	2	J.Flaherty	
Great Horned Owl:				
thr.	Falmouth	2 yg. in nest	A.Clarke	
Barred Owl:				
6-29,14	Boxford,Lancaster	2,2	v.o.,H.Merriman	
Long-eared Owl:				
26	Nahant	1	D.Bangs	
Short-eared Owl:				
1-15,5	Squantum,Marshfield	1-2,1	v.o.,W.Petersen	
13	N.Scituate	1	M.Litchfield	
Saw-whet Owl:				
2-3,6	Cambridge,Marblehead	1,1	R.Stymeist#,M.Kaspryzk	
Whip-poor-will:				
18,19	Groton,Boston	1,1	S.Grinley,R.Cassie	
19,20	N.Scituate,Norwell	1,1	N&S Osborne,M&B Litchfield	
Chimney Swift:				
18,24	Lancaster,Wellesley	2,9	H.Merriman,P.Forster	
Ruby-throated Hummingbird:				
20,24	Nantucket,P.J.	1,1	E.Van Dvne,H.Wiggin	
Common Flicker:				
4,19	Squantum,Weston	15,16	BBC(R.Clayton),L.Robinson	
Pileated Woodpecker:				
thr.,12	Lancaster,Lincoln	1-2,1	H.Merriman,E.Abbott	
28	Ashburnham	2	W.Fichtel	
Red-bellied Woodpecker:				
4,28 on	Dartmouth	1 f.,1 m.	P.Regan,J&G Fernandez	
Red-headed Woodpecker:				
9	Gloucester	1 imm.	R.Emery#	
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker:				
6,12	Dorchester,Nahant	1,1(from winter)	J.Murphy,D.Bangs	
16,17	S.Peabody,Marshfield	3,2	P.Heil,M&B Litchfield	
17 on	Cambridge(Mt.A.)	3-7(max.Apr.17)	R.Stymeist	
Eastern Kingbird:				
29	Cambridge(Mt.A.),Waltham	1,1	R.Stymeist# & v.o.,K.Beckham	
Eastern Phoebe:				
thr.	Cambridge(Mt.A.)	2-6(nest completed Apr.2)	R.Stymeist & v.o.	
2,15	S.Peabody,Topsfield(IRWS)	12,7	R.Heil,M.Kaspryzk	
Horned Lark:				
4	Lancaster	8	H.Merriman	

Tree Swallow:				
thr.	P. I., Concord (GMNWR)	max. 100+, max. 100+	v. o., BRC (P. Roberts)	
10, 17	Topsfield, Chatham	100, 300+	J. Kellogg#, P. Veit#	
Bank Swallow:				
25, 28	Bolton, E. Bridgewater	1, 4	H. Merriman, J. Flaherty	
Rough-winged Swallow:				
10, 16	Waltham, Wellfleet	1, 1	K. Beckham, C. Goodrich	
17, 23	Harwich, Lincoln	8+, 3	P. Veit#, R. Forster	
Barn Swallow:				
6, 10	Lincoln, Topsfield (IRWS)	1, 1	R. Forster#, J. Kellogg#	
11, 17	Bridgewater, P. I.	3, 2	L. Resmini, BRC (E. Pvburn)	
Purple Martin:				
7, 14&15	Middleboro	2, 9+	V. Wiksten, R. Maxim#	
17	Hatchville, P. I., Acton	3, 3, 3	H. Ducee, F. Hamlen, T. Thomas	
Blue Jay:				
7, 18&19	Marblehead (MNV'S), Weston	18+, 22, 26	M. Kasprzyk, J. Robinson	
Fish Crow:				
11	Jamaica Plain (A.A.)	2	D. Alessi	
23	Cambridge (Mt. A.)	3	H. Wiegman	
Black-capped Chickadee:				
10	Weston	52	L. Robinson	
Boreal Chickadee:				
1-13, 19	Jamaica Plain (A.A.), Hingham	5-6, 5	S&S Dennison & v. o., N&S Osborne	
Red-breasted Nuthatch:				
thr., 21	Cambridge (Mt. A.), Falmouth	max. 6, 4	R. Stymeist# & v. o., A. Clarke	
Brown Creeper:				
3, 6	Dover, P. I.	2, 2	F. Hamlen, N. Claffin	
16, 16 on	Dorchester, Cambridge (Mt. A.)	3, max. 5	J. Murphy, P. Stymeist# & v. o.	
House Wren:				
15 on, 19	Lancaster, Weston	1-2, 2	D. Johnson#, L. Robinson	
21, 21 on	Framingham, Cambridge (Mt. A.)	1, 1-3	J. Luck, R. Stymeist# & v. o.	
Winter Wren:				
3, 17, 24, ; 16	Lancaster; Boston (Pru.)	1+, 1	H. Merriman; B. Cassie	
16, 17, 18	Dover, P. I., Weston	1, 3, 3	F. Hamlen, S. Grinley, L. Robinson	
20, 23	Dorchester, S. Wellfleet	1, 1	J. Murphy, C. Goodrich#	
29	Cambridge (Mt. A.)	1	J. Weeks	
Carolina Wren:				
19	Westport	4	R. Veit	
Long-billed Marsh Wren:				
10, 17 on	Marshfield, P. I.	1, 1-6	W. Petersen, S. Grinley & v. o.	
Gray Catbird:				
20, 29	Chilmark (M. V.), Middleboro	2, 1	M. Hancock, D. Briggs	
Brown Thrasher:				
17 on, 18 on	Lancaster, Cambridge (Mt. A.)	1-5, 2-4	H. Merriman, P. Stymeist	
18, 19, 21	Weston, Hingham, Framingham	1, 1, 2	L. Robinson, N&S Osborne, J. Luck	
American Robin:				
16, 29	Cambridge (Mt. A.), Brookline	62, 80	P. Stymeist, A. Salzman	
Wood Thrush:				
28, 29	Falmouth, Brookline	1, 1	A. Clarke, A. Salzman	
Hermit Thrush:				
3, 6	Jamaica Plain (A.A.), Dorchester	1, 1	J. Murphy, J. Murphy	
7, 15 on	Cambridge (Mt. A.)	1, 1-10 (max. Apr. 19)	C. Jackson & v. o.	
12	Nahant	1	A. Murphy	
16	Dorchester, Squantum, Peabody	35, 12+, 4	J. Murphy, R. Veit, M. Kasprzyk	
	general arrival April 16-April 18			
Eastern Bluebird:				
3	Cambridge (Mt. A.)	1	M. Holland	
6	Rowley, Reading	3, 1	D. Alexander, P. Coomas	
16 on, 16	Sherborn, Peabody	2 (nesting), 1	J. Willison, M. Kasprzyk	
18, 19	Cambridge (Mt. A.), Holliston	1, 2	P. Stymeist#, F. Taylor	
23, 29	Hopkington, Burlington	4, 2	L. Malaguti, B. Nolan#	
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher:				
15, 17-24	N. Scituate, P. J.	1, 2-5	P. Veit, BRC (E. Pvburn)# & v. o.	
23	Manchester, Cambridge (Mt. A.)	1, 1	W. Drummond, J. Pines	
24, 27	Chatham, Marblehead	1, 1	J. Bryant, M. Kasprzyk	
30	Cambridge (Mt. A.)	1	T. M. Pomanow	
Golden-crowned Kinglet:				
3, 15	Jamaica Plain, Cambridge	35, 32	J. Murphy, R. Stymeist	
15, 30	Weston, Cambridge	5, 2	L. Robinson, R. Stymeist	

Ruby-crowned Kinglet:			
16	Cambridge, S. Peabody	40, 30	R. Stymeist, R. Heil
15, 16	Topsfield, Peabody	14+, 20+	M. Kasprzvk, M. Kasprzvk
Water Pipit:			
17, 18, 29	Bolton, Newburyport, Middleboro	1, 1, 30	H. Merriman, R. Veit, W. Petersen
Bohemian Waxwing:			
9-10	Lancaster	1	H. Merriman, D. Johnson
Cedar Waxwing:			
thr., 9-10	Middleboro, Lancaster	8+, 50	D. Briggs, W. Merriman
30	Lancaster	40	H. Merriman
White-eyed Vireo:			
27	Marblehead	1	M. Kasprzvk
Solitary Vireo:			
18	P. I., Groton	1, 1	W. Drummond, S. Grinley
19, 27	N. Scituate, Cambridge (Mt. A.)	1, 7	N&O Osborne, P. Stymeist#
Red-eyed Vireo:			
23	Leominster	1	H. Merriman
Black-and-white Warbler:			
11, 20	Jamaica Plain, Assonet	1, 1 (firsts)	D. Alessi, N. Hill
Prothonotary Warbler:			
2, 20	Nantucket, Orleans	1, 1	E. Van Dyne#, C. Goodrich
Worm-eating Warbler:			
16	Middleboro	1	R. Maxim
Orange-crowned Warbler:			
27-30	Cambridge (Norton's Woods)	1	S. Zende
Nashville Warbler:			
24, 25	Littleton, Cambridge	1, 1	J. Baird, BBC (B. Cassie)
Parula Warbler:			
21, 24	Winchester, Littleton	1, 1	M. McClellan, J. Baird
25	Cambridge (Mt. A.)	1	BBC (B. Cassie)
Yellow Warbler:			
17, 26	Sudbury, Bridgewater	1, 1	J. Irish, L. Resmini
28	S. Dennis, Peabody	1, 1	B. Holdridge, M. Kasprzvk
Magnolia Warbler:			
18	Weston	1	L. Robinson
Yellow-rumped Warbler:			
3, 4	P. I., Squantum	10, 14	BBC (W. Drummond), BBC (R. Clayton)
15, 27	Topsfield, Cambridge	44+, 50	M. Kasprzvk, R. Stymeist
Black-throated Green Warbler:			
24, 30	Boxford, Cambridge	2, 1	P. Forster#, J. Barton
Cerulean Warbler:			
20	Cambridge (Mt. A.)	1 imm. m.	R. Stymeist#
Yellow-throated Warbler:			
25	Cambridge (Mt. A.)	1	R. Heil, B. Cassie
Pine Warbler:			
2, 3	Manchester, Wellfleet (WBUS)	1, 1	P. Parsons, W. Bailey
16	S. Peabody, P. I.	5, 3	R. Heil, S. Grinley
Prairie Warbler:			
16, 30	P. I., Wellfleet (WBUS)	1, 1	R. Heil, W. Bailey
Palm Warbler:			
15, 16	Topsfield, S. Peabody	8+, 40	M. Kasprzvk, P. Heil
24	Boxford, P. I.	20, 20	R. Forster#, W. Higgin#
Ovenbird:			
29	Middleboro	1	D. Briggs
Northern Waterthrush:			
23	Boston (Pru.)	1	B. Cassie
Louisiana Waterthrush:			
16, 17	Cambridge (Mt. A.), Boxford	1, 2 prs.	W. Higgin, W. Drummond
19, 24	Dover, Oxford	1, 1	F. Hamlen, R. Forster
Common Yellowthroat:			
28	Cambridge (Mt. A.)	1	D. Johnson
Hooded Warbler:			
16, 20	Wellfleet, Dorchester	1, 1	C. Goodrich, D. Murphy
23	Manchester	2 m., 2 f.	W. Drummond
Eastern Meadowlark:			
5, 25	Barnstable, Dartmouth	3, 3	R. Pease, R. O'Hara
27, 30	Squantum, Weston	4, 1	W. Cornwell, L. Robinson
Yellow-headed Blackbird:			
4, 7	Lexington, Saugus	1, 1 ad. m.	B. Rockstroh, fide R. Forster
15	Salisbury	1	M. Gardler

Red-winged Blackbird:			
3	W.Newbury	85	BBC(W.Drummond)
Orchard Oriole:			
21 on	Wellesley	1 ad.m.	R.Forster
25	Martha's Vineyard	2 ad.m.	M.Hancock
29	Cambridge(Mt.A.)	1 f.	B.Cassie
Northern Oriole:			
24	Framingham,Martha's Vineyard	1,1 pr.	R.Forster,M.Hancock
Rusty Blackbird:			
1,4	Lancaster,S.Peabody	20,8	H.Merriman,R.Heil
8-11,18,30	Dover,Weston,S.Natick	3,4,3	F.Hamlen,L.Robinson,F.Hamlen
Scarlet Tanager:			
29	Concord	1	N.Clayton
Rose-breasted Grosbeak:			
24	Martha's Vineyard	1	M.Hancock
25,30	Burlington,Waban	1,1	B.Nolan,D.Wells
Blue Grosbeak:			
27	Pembroke	1 m.	N.Holmes
Indigo Bunting:			
22,23	Martha's Vineyard,Middleboro	1,1	M.Hancock,C.Smith
24-25,25	Dennisport,Martha's Vineyard	1,5	Heikkila,I.Suhl
Dickcissel:			
12	Manchester	1 m.	C.Corley
Evening Grosbeak:			
9	Lancaster	50	H.Merriman
Purple Finch:			
4	Cambridge	7	R.Stymeist#
Pine Grosbeak:			
7	Brookline	6	fide H.Wiggin
Common Redpoll:			
4,7	Cambridge,Haverhill	3,10	R.Stymeist#,W.Drummond
11,12	Ipswich,Lincoln	1 m.,1 pr.	J.Berry,K.Linnell
Pine Siskin:			
thr.,18	Cambridge(Mt.A.),Weston	18,25	R.Stymeist,L.Robinson
11	Jamaica Plain (A.A.)	25	D.Alessi
Red Crossbill:			
10,11-13	N.Falmouth,P.I.	10,31	A.Clarke,R.Forster#
White-winged Crossbill:			
5	Jamaica Plain(A.A.)	11	S.Dennison
Rufous-sided Towhee:			
17	Lancaster,P.I.	1,1(firsts)	H.Merriman,BBC (E.Pyburn)
19,21	Hingham,Cambridge	3,7	N&S Osborne,R.Forster
"Ipswich" Sparrow:			
10	P.I.	1	M.McClellan
Savannah Sparrow:			
24,27	Dover,Squantum	150,25	F.Hamlen,W.Cornwell
Seaside Sparrow:			
19,27	S.Dartmouth,Squantum	2,1	R.Veit,W.Cornwell
Vesper Sparrow:			
11,16	P.I.,Cambridge(Mt.A.)	2,1	R.Forster #,R.Stymeist#
16,17	S.Peabody,S.Wellfleet	1,3	R.Heil,R.Veit
Dark-eyed Junco:			
16	Dorchester,Peabody	45,27	J.Murphy,M.Kasprzyk
Tree Sparrow:			
15,25	Cambridge,Weston	1,2(last)	B.Timberlake,L.Robinson
Chipping Sparrow:			
11	Jamaica Plain(A.A.)	3	D.Alessi
17,17 on	Sherborn,Cambridge(Mt.A.)	2,10(max.Apr.20)	E.Taylor,R.Stymeist#
Field Sparrow:			
2	S.Peabody	16	R.Heil
White-crowned Sparrow:			
16	Beverly	1	G.Soucy#
White-throated Sparrow:			
23-25	Cambridge(Mt.A.)	150+	R.Stymeist#
Fox Sparrow:			
15-17,16	Cambridge,Dorchester	4-1,5	R.Stymeist#,J.Murphy
Lapland Longspur:			
29	Middleboro	1	W.Petersen
Snow Bunting:			
4,10	Salisbury,Weston	2,4	SSBC(J.Kenneally),L.Robinson
24	Chatham	1	P.Buckley

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