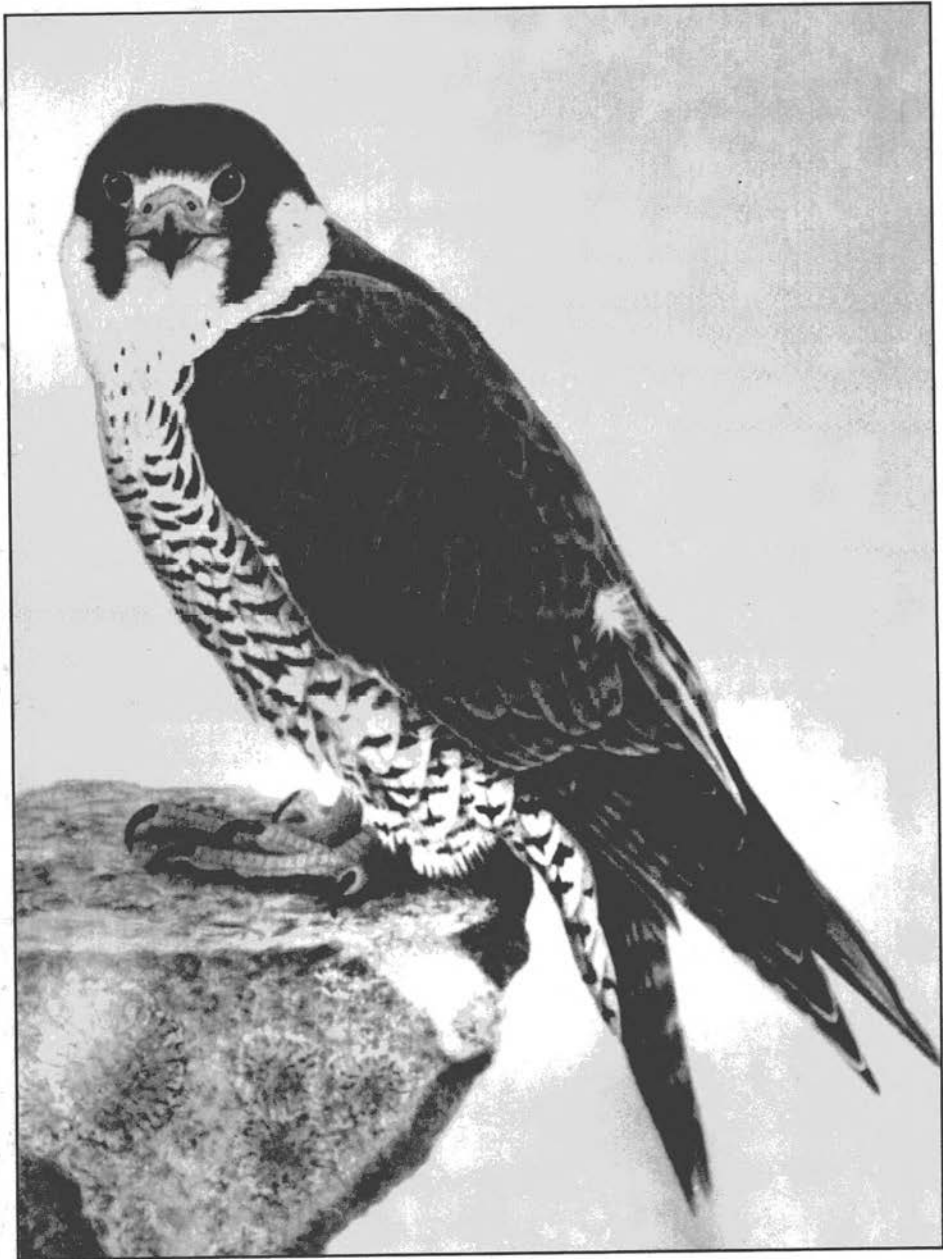


# BIRD OBSERVER



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VOL. 18 NO. 5  
OCTOBER 1990



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Manuscripts should be typed double-spaced on one side only of 8.5-by-11-inch paper. There is no limit on the length of manuscripts, but most do not exceed 10 pages (about 3000 words). Use the current A.O.U. Check-List for bird names and sequence. Type tables on separate pages. Black-and-white photographs and graphics are best. Include author's or artist's name, address, and telephone number and information from which a brief biography can be prepared. Indicate whether an IBM-compatible 5.25-inch diskette containing the article in ASCII or Microsoft Word can be sent if needed. Scientific and technical articles are peer reviewed. Views expressed in *BIRD OBSERVER* are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect an official position of Bird Observer of Eastern Massachusetts, Inc.

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## PIONEERS OF BIRD ILLUSTRATION

Worcester Art Museum

December 4, 1990 - January 27, 1991



*Roseate Spoonbill* by John James Audubon

Bell Museum of Natural History

## PIONEERS OF BIRD ILLUSTRATION

Worcester Art Museum, December 4, 1990 - January 27, 1991

The Worcester Art Museum and the Massachusetts Audubon Society will offer throughout the holiday season a special program of events focused on *Pioneers of Bird Illustration*, an exhibit of sixty original hand-colored prints—engravings, etchings, and wood engravings—organized by the Bell Museum of Natural History in Minneapolis. This collection displays the work of four pioneer artist-naturalists: Mark Catesby, Thomas Bewick, Alexander Wilson, and John James Audubon—men who devoted their lives to the documentation of the variety and beauty of America's birds. Their illustrated books, published in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, expanded and enriched the country's vision of nature and so enhanced the esthetic appreciation and valuation of birds that a natural and fruitful alliance between wildlife art and conservation was formed and continues to flourish in the present.

This exhibition chronicles the evolution of an art form and the discovery of bird species by gifted naturalists who advanced the natural science of their times through meticulous field observations and preserved these discoveries with pen and brush for future generations. So many of the species they portrayed are now extinct or endangered that the exhibit brings home our debt to these artists and the importance of preserving the country's diverse species and their habitats.

- Preview of *Pioneers of Bird Illustration* for Museum and MAS members.  
Saturday, December 8, 6:00-8:00 P.M. Call for reservations: 508-799-4406.
- Outside-In Day. Tours, performances, demonstrations, and workshops.  
Sunday, December 9, 1:00-5:00 P.M. Free admission all day.
- Christmas-Bird-Count tour of the exhibition led by birder Mark Lynch.  
December 11, 2:00 P.M.; December 13, 7:00 P.M.; January 24, 7:00 P.M.
- Christmas Bird Count with Chris Phillips at Broad Meadow Brook Sanctuary,  
Worcester, December 15. Register: 508-753-6087. Members \$12; others \$15.
- Quabbin Nature Hikes led by Mark Lynch, Simon Perkins, and Tom Tynning.  
Saturdays, January 5 and 19, 6:30 A.M. at Gate 43, Quabbin Reservoir. A six-mile trek. Register: 508-799-4406, ext. 264. Members \$10; nonmembers \$15.
- Sunday, January 6, 1:30-4:30 P.M. Nature films shown in the auditorium.
- Thursday, January 10, 7:00 P.M. Lecture by Mark Lynch: "Avian Artwork."
- Thursday, January 17, 7:00 P.M. Slide talk: "Where Birds Are Found" by photographer Tony King, author of *This Proud Place* and *My Maine Thing*.
- Sunday, January 27, 2:00 P.M. Lecture: "Habitat Destruction" by Dr. James Lynch, of Smithsonian Environmental Research Center.

For more details, call WAM (508-799-4406) or your local MAS sanctuary.

Museum hours: Tu, W, F: 11-4; Th: 11-8; Sat: 10-5; Sun: 1-5.

Museum fees: adults \$3.50; senior citizens and college students with ID \$2.

Members and visitors 18 and under admitted free.

CBC tour, films, lectures, and slide talk are free with Museum admission.

Saturdays: free admission, 10-12 noon, courtesy of Shaw's Supermarkets.



## JOURNAL OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: JUNE 16-25, 1990

by John C. Kricher

*Editor's Note.* Thirteen birding friends led by John Kricher and dubbed *The Darwin Group* visited Trinidad and Tobago in June, at the beginning of the wet season. Several Bird Observer staffers were in the group and were so delighted with Professor Kricher's informative daily journal of where we went and what we did that we decided to share it with our readers as a where-to-go feature.

**June 16, Saturday.** Long travel day for the Darwin Group beginning at fogged-in Logan Airport, Boston, and ending with a star-filled, humid night in the Arima Valley of Trinidad. American Airlines got us to Miami by 10:30 A.M., and we proceeded directly to BWIA to check luggage and get seat assignments for the 3:00 P.M. flight. Lunch during the Miami layover. BWIA flight over the Caribbean was smooth with Captain Mickey Santos identifying various islands. Quick stop at Barbados, then on to Trinidad arriving well after dark. Jogie Ramlal, acknowledged premier guide to birds in Trinidad, and his crew were waiting to transport us to Asa Wright Nature Centre. Drive to AWC (on the left side of the road) was punctuated by frog whistles and boom boxes, the latter celebrating Saturday night on Trinidad. Upon our arrival at the Centre, the director introduced himself and supplied coffee, juice, and sandwiches. Cabin and room assignments were given, and we were off to unpack and bed down. Ferruginous Pygmy-Owls were vocalizing.

**June 17, Sunday.** Up early to a sunny day in the Arima Valley. In the days previous to our arrival, rain had been occurring steadily, and we were told that we "brought the sun" with us. Frantic birding before breakfast: Tufted Coquette, Copper-rump, mango hummers. There goes a Palm Tanager, and a Blue-gray. What was that thrush? Look at all those oropendolas. They call them yellowtails here. Another Bananaquit? On to the famous veranda, throw open the screens, and watch the show: toucans, oropendolas, Yellow Orioles, Golden-olive Woodpeckers, Bay-headed Tanagers, Streaked and Piratic flycatchers, Smooth-billed Anis, all "teed up." Take your pick. Five species of hummers as well as Bananaquits and tanagers visiting feeders with the enthusiasm of kids at a McDonald's. Two Kowa TSN-4 scopes working at full capacity.

Breakfast was at 7:30 and consisted of scrambled eggs, bacon, hot cereal, and other incidentals.

After breakfast we slowly organized for a walk down the bellbird trail, accompanied by the Cincinnati Zoo Young Naturalists group. Altogether nearly thirty folk tucked in their pantlegs to cross chigger-infested terrain into the rain forest. First a visit to David Snow's historic lek of the White-bearded Manakin,

to watch the black and white "pufflets" whirl and snap, each in the hopes of sending his genes on a pleasant voyage to the next generation. Elias Mitchell, resident AWC naturalist moved us a bit farther along and spotted a male Bearded Bellbird in the thick understory, calling its signature—*tock!* Some effort was required on a steeply sloped hillside, but eventually we were one hundred percent in seeing as well as hearing this unique cotinga. Next stop was the more dispersed lek of the Golden-headed Manakin. We first heard, then saw, an adult male, though it was not really displaying. Not a bad morning.

Lunch was Sunday dinner—splendid barbecue chicken, rice and beans, plantain, salad, served in a comfortable dining room with big lazy Susans on each table.

After lunch, rain showers began, intermittent throughout the afternoon.

At 4:00 P.M. four vanlets of Darwins and Zoo folks left for Matura Bay on the east coast to make a nocturnal search for egg-laying leatherback turtles. Rain occurred off and on throughout the 1.5 hour drive. The isolated beach was accessed over rough dirt road and was deserted when we arrived near 6:00 P.M. An enjoyable rum punch was served followed by a picnic supper. Just as we were about to begin walking the beach, a torrential rain shower hit, a squall, and we hastened to the vans. After that, the rain ceased for the evening, and out came the stars. We walked the sandy tar-spotted beach with Scorpio high overhead and the Milky Way visible. No turtles. We kept walking the beach. Still no turtles. We sat on the beach. No turtles. We took the hint and left around eleven o'clock, only to learn later that the zoo kids, who, in a fit of mad youthful stamina, remained behind, nailed a leatherback around half-past eleven. Anyway, we got more sleep than they did.

**June 18, Monday.** This was our day to drive north along the Blanchisseuse Road, birding as we went. Morning was partly cloudy with intermittent rain showers, and afternoon was pleasant and hot, hot, hot. We made frequent stops along Blanchisseuse, finding such species as Speckled Tanager, all three trogon species, Lineated and Chestnut woodpeckers (together in the same tree), and a lek of Green Hermits. Raptors were not abundant, but one Ornate Hawk-Eagle was obliging as it circled overhead.

Lunch was served at Blanchisseuse Beach as Brown Pelicans, Magnificent Frigatebirds, and terns flew by.

As we pulled up at the lunch stop, we noted a headless carcass of a four-foot-long fer-de-lance hanging on a stick by the roadside—an omen of things to come.

The most notable birding on the ride back south to the AWC was a roadside mixed flock containing Blue Dacnis and several honeycreepers and tanagers. A Striped Cuckoo kept calling but never showed itself.

**June 19, Tuesday.** A humid night in the Arima Valley with quick

downpours off and on. Republic Day in Trinidad, a national holiday. Early morning veranda birding included the discovery of a White Hawk perched in a distant tree, but well revealed through the Kowa. After the White Hawk came omelet ranchero and corn flakes.

Jogie met us at 8:30 A.M., and we headed south down the Blanchisseuse Road, stopping to see a Rufous-breasted Hermit nest, inconspicuously located beneath a fern frond, and some motmot burrows along the embankment bordering the road. Next was a quick stop to observe a black hawk nest, with occupants.

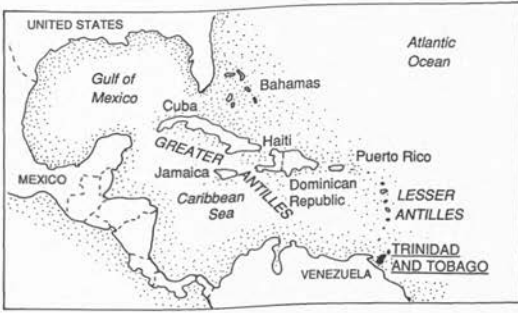
We drove east to Waller Field, an agricultural station that is part of the Aripo savanna. The terrain was open field with many wet areas along the dirt road, as well as cattle pasture and corral. We quickly picked up Southern Lapwing (adults and chicks), Wattled Jacana, Red-breasted and Yellow-hooded blackbirds, Pied Water-Tyrant, White-headed Marsh-Tyrant, and Savannah Hawk. Blue-black Grassquits abounded, along with a few Ruddy-breasted Seedeaters. Among the ground doves, we found only Ruddys. One brushy field attracted dozens of Fork-tailed Flycatchers, feeding on berries. Most had incomplete tails, but a few had full, streaming tails. One cattle corral contained both Shiny and Giant cowbirds, along with cattle and everabundant Cattle Egrets. Weather was partly cloudy and breezy, making neither heat nor bugs a major problem. The dirt road was not dusty due to the recent frequency of rain.

After Waller Field, we stopped for a cool Carib beer and proceeded to the coconut beach at Nariva. Allegedly a million coconut trees line the beach, but I was not tempted to count them. The beach was being enjoyed by numerous Trinidadians celebrating Republic Day, but the Darwin Group celebrated a Pearl Kite, sitting shrike-like on a telephone wire. Two Gray-breasted Martins and a Tropical Mockingbird harassed the kite while a Yellow Oriole looked on.

We lunched on the beach until 2:30. The surf was very foamy and the sea a brownish color, not overly inviting. Flotsam consisted mostly of sand dollar tests. One Laughing Gull streaked by, and six Collared Plover were working the beach.

Our next stop was a mangrove swamp crossed by a wooden automobile bridge. Roadside birding was next to impossible due to heavy traffic. We followed Jogie, crept a short distance into the mangroves, and located both Silvered Antbird and Black-crested Antshrike, including the cuplike nest of the latter species. Both species were somewhat tape-responsive, and most of us, with patience and persistence got to see both species well. Back on the busy road, we observed Bicolored Conebill up in a mangrove.

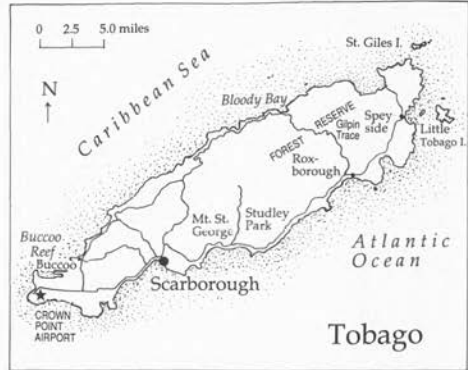
The Melon Patch was a fairly extensive fresh-water marsh that has been largely colonized by folk, producing the expected deterioration of habitat for birds. As we drove along the Melon Patch road, we saw more melons and more



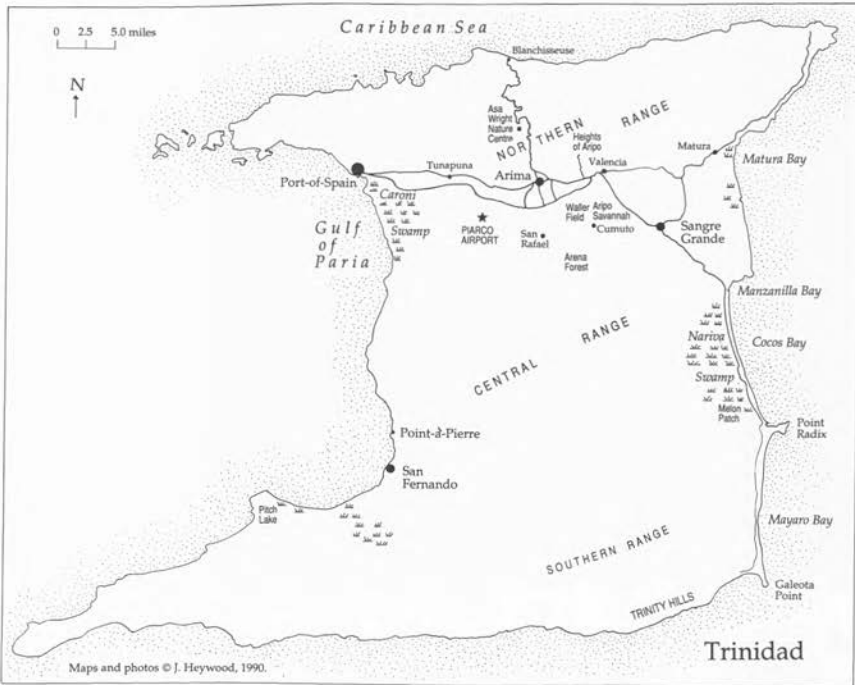
Arima Valley



Veranda at AWC



Tobago



Trinidad

people than birds. Nonetheless, Jogie found us two Black-bellied Whistling-Ducks and a Pinnated Bittern. Some of us needed a lot of effort to discern the skulking bitter, but eventually all saw it. Naturally, after all this work, as we were leaving the Melon Patch, we spotted a Pinnated Bittern perched utterly in the open!

Sunset was approaching and with it the roosting flight of Red-bellied Macaws. We prepared for this spectacle by imbibing our daily rum punch, some of which was oddly green and tasted a bit like Scope. Not many macaws flew in, but some did. We saw them fine, and we were all pretty mellow.

Two more stops occurred, both interesting. Jogie stopped at his house to show us his resident Spectacled Owl, which responded instantly to his tape and perched patiently for all to see through the Kowa.

The second stop came as we were proceeding along the Asa Wright drive. Well illuminated by the van's headlights was an eight-foot-long serpent crossing the road—a golden brown snake with brown diamond patterning that I identified at once as a bushmaster. It took its time crossing and entered a roadside gully. We had splendid views of this, the largest of the New World poisonous snake—from a respectful distance.

A late dinner at the Centre consisted of lamb—and snake talk.

**June 20, Wednesday.** Another 8:30 A.M. departure after a breakfast that featured fried dough balls among the other more usual fare. This was Heights of Aripo day, and it took some time to reach the heights since the road is narrow, quite winding, and rutted—much like some of the roads in Massachusetts. Weather was partly cloudy with a few scattered, brief rain showers, which felt good. Humidity probably exceeded one hundred percent, if that's possible.

Scenery was memorable on the drive to the heights—clumps of bamboo, *Cecropia* stands, lots of *Heliconia* in bloom, and a profusion of roadside "house plants" such as *Impatiens* and *Coleus*. Lots of vistas. However, Jogie was of the opinion that the area had deteriorated for birding. Growth of human habitations, coffee plantations, and other encroachments had cut into some of Jogie's favored birding spots.

We did see birds, though not the montane specialty species we were hoping for. Among others, we had Gray Hawk, Orange-winged Parrots, and Squirrel Cuckoo and added Brown-crested Flycatcher and Forest Elaenia to our list.

Another highlight of the day was a demonstration of the odd insects and a *Peripatus* captured by the zealous Cincinnati youth. They actually had us vote on which hercules beetle male was horniest. [*Peripatus* is an evolutionary link between segmented worms and arthropods, and the beetles have hornlike protruberances on the head.]

At rum punch time we amused ourselves by reading entries in the Asa Wright Centre logbook, including those by such birding luminaries as Wayne R.

Petersen and Richard Forster. We also read an entry by some folks who apparently picked up, handled, and photographed a bushmaster not far from where we saw one and who failed to realize what they were holding. I added an entry about our more conservative experience with this reptile called "silent fate."

**June 21, Thursday.** The first day of summer, and it felt like it. But then that's how all the days feel here. It rained hard in the night but nary a drop during the day. Humidity remained awesome.

Our goal today was to bird another part of the Aripo Savanna as well as the Arena Forest. Jogie picked us up promptly at 6:30, an earlier than usual start due to the expected oppressive heat of the savanna, and we drove off under overcast skies. Clouds persisted most of the morning keeping our scorching down to a bare minimum. Still, it is not unfair to describe the savanna as "hot—damn hot."

We birded some abandoned runway areas where dense brushy vegetation predominates along with stands of moriche palms. We bagged Yellow-breasted Flycatcher, Ruby-topaz Hummingbird, and Sulphury Flycatcher, the latter a specialist species affiliating with moriche palm. The other moriche specialist, the Moriche Oriole, failed to put in an appearance. Two pauraques flushed and quickly evaporated into the scrub.

A bit farther along we stopped for Gray-headed Kite, also picking up a Plumbeous Kite. Roadside birds included close looks at Rufous-browed Peppershrike.

We walked a rutted road that bordered a water buffalo ranch and finally got good looks at Ferruginous Pygmy Owl, which we have been hearing virtually everywhere. The Bran-colored Flycatcher also put in an appearance; but the Masked Yellowthroat had apparently gone extinct or was suffering from heat stroke, as there were none to be found.

A stop for cold drinks included looks at a Yellow-rumped Cacique colony, which has been in its present location for years and has been seen by countless birding groups, now also including us.

At an open field with bamboo clumps adjacent to the Arena Forest, a Striped Cuckoo sat atop a bamboo blade and sang its "wife-sick" whistle as we Kowa'ed it. Nearby, our raptor-meisters photographed a nest of a Plumbeous Kite.

Lunch was at a picnic grove near a lake within the Arena Forest preserve. A quick rain shower accompanied lunch but was soon over. After lunch we found a Pied-billed Grebe, some egrets, and about fifty Black-bellied Whistling-Ducks at the lake. Overhead was a flock! of Plumbeous Kites.

We were back at the Centre by 2:45 P.M., making one brief unscheduled stop for some quick welding of the muffler pipe on Jogie's van. The leisurely afternoon featured swimming for some in the grotto pool and lots of veranda



birding that included good views of Green Honeycreeper and male Tufted Coquette. Keep on the lookout for an agouti beneath the fruit feeder. Could you bring that Kowa over here, please?

The evening featured a Spectacled Owl chorus as two birds woofed and wailed in the forest just beyond the hillside cabins.

**June 22, Friday.** Overcast skies as Elias led us on a hike to Dunston Cave to see the Oilbirds. Guacharo Trail winds down a ravine, then up, then down to where the Oilbirds reside. Steps and rails have been added to the trail, making the going easier. Along the trail we encountered a Long-billed Gnatwren, seeing it well as it fed a juvenile.

Rain began, and we stopped temporarily near the Oilbird cave at a shelter that had paintings explaining Oilbird ecology. The soft, steady rain falling through the rain forest added to the beauty of the Arima Valley. We waited until the downpour subsided to a trickle and continued to the Oilbird condos. Reaching the entrance to the diminutive cave, Elias pointed out a nest of Chestnut-collared Swifts on the rock face. Two nestlings found their way into the field of the Kowa.

Elias then took each of two groups of us a short distance into the cave, negotiating our way over wet and somewhat slippery rocks as well as rushing water current. Oilbirds were nesting on miniscule ledges, tipping their tails upward so they could fit. Once in a while one or two birds would snarl and fly around a bit before settling back. One bird was sitting atop a young chick, which could be seen as the parent bird resettled itself. Satisfied, we began the trek back up Guacharo Trail, encountering gentle rain throughout most of the walk back.

Lunch was roti, a kind of Caribbean chimichanga.

After lunch we checked the Cocoa Thrush nest, unobtrusively placed within the embankment near the cabins, to see whether any eggs had hatched. They had.

At 1:30 P.M. we were aboard vans and off to the western side of Trinidad to visit Caroni Swamp, preceded by a stop at some sewage ponds near Caroni. The sewage ponds proved to be a real hot spot for birding. Great views were afforded of Least Grebe, Wattled Jacana, Common Moorhen, one rather shy Purple Gallinule, Yellow-billed Terns, White-winged Swallows, Black Skimmer, and Yellow-hooded Blackbirds. Herons and egrets were around, including one Little Egret. We probably also had a Striped-backed bittern, but the bird was too quick to disappear into the water hyacinth to permit a solid identification.

By 4:00 P.M. we were at the boat dock at Caroni Swamp, where Winston Nanan, the guide for this area, ushered us into a green, flat-bottomed boat for the trip into the Caroni. Two Red-capped Cardinals were flying around among the red mangroves bordering the channel. Winston lectured on red mangroves



and four-eyed fish, and pointed out such birds as Yellow-crowned Night Heron, an inconspicuous Pygmy Kingfisher, and some Bicolored Conebills. We had excellent views of Common Potoo and soon found another potoo, also in good viewing position.

From 5:15 to 6:30 P.M. we watched Scarlet Ibis, Cattle, Snowy, and Great egrets, Tricolored and Little Blue herons fly to roost on one of the mangrove cays. Winston talked about the history of the Scarlet Ibis roost. He noted that many birds were still actively nesting; thus, the nightly population of roosting birds was down somewhat and contained many juveniles. Rum punch, red this time, was served as we watched the ibises.

On the boat ride back from the roost, we saw another potoo, this one in flight, and some spectacled caymans, especially their eyeshine. We were back at Asa Wright for creole soup and meatloaf by 8:15 P.M. and the discovery of a *Bufo marinus* toad, apparently on sentry duty outside the Kricher abode.

### Tobago Extension

**June 23, Saturday.** At 8:30 A.M. nine remaining from the group left the Asa Wright Centre to catch a 10:30 plane to Tobago—a twelve-minute flight.

Once on Tobago, we were met by Adolphus James, the acknowledged authority on Tobago birds, and transported directly to the Kariwak Village nearby. Caribbean Martins, Black-faced Grassquits, Eared and White-tipped doves, Carib Grackles, and, not unexpectedly, Bananaquits were there to greet us.

At 2:30 P.M. Adolphus drove us to Buccoo Marsh. Weather was hot (what else is new?) and sunny, a bit hazy, and quite calm. Light was good at Buccoo Marsh, affording excellent views of White-cheeked Pintail, Black-bellied Whistling-Duck, Caribbean Coot, and, of all things, a Western Reef Heron!

Our next stop was the Grafton Estate, where motmots eat cheese from the hand. We had no cheese, and the motmots seemed dissatisfied with us. A walk along the trace at Grafton produced Buff-throated Woodcreeper, Rufous-vented Chachalaca, a pair of White-fringed Antwrens, and a full adult male Blue-backed Manakin. The bright red split crest of the manakin elicited much comment.

We ended the birding day at Buccoo Reef, watching pelicans, Laughing Gulls, frigatebirds, Common and Roseate terns. Among them was one Cayenne Tern.

The piña coladas at the Kariwak were most satisfactory.

**June 24, Sunday.** Adolphus met us at 7:40 A.M., and we drove the length of Tobago, from Crown Point to Speyside, for a trip to Little Tobago Island. The drive took us past Scarborough, Studley Park, and Roxborough and, though generally slow going, was nonetheless pleasant. Weather was partly cloudy with

abundant heat and humidity.

Roads on Tobago are narrow, with potholes and sharp curves, but folks seem to cooperate, and pedestrians actually signal drivers of oncoming vehicles at sharp curves. Much of the drive was coastal, dodging chickens, dogs, goats, and kids, passing coconut-lined beaches without much hint of tourism. People are mostly black Carib; the East Indian influence seen in Trinidad seems absent from Tobago.

The drive required about two hours, and roadside birds included an abundance of Tropical Mockingbirds, kingbirds, Blue-black Grassquits, anis, Blue-gray Tanagers, Red-crowned Woodpeckers, and lots of doves—Ruddy Ground-, White-tipped, and Eared doves, and Pale-vented Pigeons.

Speyside is a resort with a well-manicured beach and hotel with restaurant. We got aboard a glass-bottom boat and set out across coral rubble before reaching some live coral. Water was a bit choppy, with a brisk breeze blowing. We passed Goat Island and crossed what was alleged to be the world's largest brain coral. It looked pretty smart, for a coelenterate.

We made a wet landing on the beach at Little Tobago, as frigatebirds, Brown Noddies, and Laughing Gulls flew by. After washing our feet—God forbid we tourists should walk with sandy feet—we ambled up a steep slope of the well-forested island, picturesque with palms, bamboo, and other tropical flora. We trekked to the highest point, an overlook that afforded eye-level views of Red-billed Tropicbirds as they coursed along. Laughing Gulls and frigates were also in the air, and well below us along the rocky beach were Brown Noddies, Brown Boobies, a few Sooty Tern pairs, and a Bridled Tern or two. Well out to sea, beyond some rocky islets, Red-footed Boobies—Adolphus pointed out the white tails, a key field mark—flew just above the waves. The birds were most satisfactory, and the view exceeded expectations.

Forest birds on Little Tobago included motmots, Brown-crested Flycatcher, and the elusive (to the sight) Chivi Vireo.

We left the island for snorkeling and, rather than tropicbirds, saw queen angelfish, French angelfish, black durgons, stoplight parrotfish, sergeant majors, blue-headed wrasses, blue tangs, and slippery dicks.

Upon returning to Speyside we had a late but ample lunch of fish and chicken. The ride back to the Kariwak was punctuated by several stops, the longest of which was at Fort George, built in 1777 or thereabouts. It changed hands often, and the Spanish and English kept shooting each other over it. We all straddled a cannon. Really!

Kariwak's piña colodas are world class.

**June 25, Monday.** Breakfast at 7:00 A.M. at the Kariwak as a Carib Grackle sang to us from a chairback. Hilty and Brown describe Carib Grackle vocalization as "a loud, strident *queek, queek, queek, queek.*" They obviously

have not been to Tobago. Our bird went *queek, que, que, queek, queek, queek, que, que, queek, que, queeee*. It was certainly loud and strident.

Adolphus collected us at 7:30, and we were off to Gilpin Trace, along Bloody Bay Road, in the Tobago highlands. We climbed into hurricane-disturbed forest on a winding, slow road, seeing Gray-rumped Swifts and a few Broad-winged Hawks.

Gilpin Trace is marked by a small sign and is a narrow trail descending gradually down a somewhat slick, muddy slope. It had rained torrentially during the night, and thus, the forest and trail were wet. The orange-colored soil was slippery, probably due to high clay content—typical tropical soil. The forest was splendid in appearance—lots of the *Heliconia*, an abundance of *Cecropia*, ferns, and tall, vine-laden, epiphyte-covered trees. There was abundant evidence of leaf-cutter ants. Fern fronds and *Heliconia* leaves were stripped bare. Land crabs, orange like the soil, challenged us from several points along the trail.

Bird highlights included Yellow-legged Thrush, White-tailed Sabrewing, and Venezuelan Flycatcher. We came upon some chachalaca chicks and deemed them to be really cute. Other ornithological favors included Rufous-breasted Hermit, Copper-rumps, Blue-gray and White-lined tanagers, and, finally, good views of Stripe-breasted Spinetail. We walked for about two hours, birding along, before turning back.

Adolphus James was adorned in cutoff cords, Bean gum boots, and a shirt that said "I love you" in French. He likes his group to be very quiet, often difficult to achieve. He carries a big umbrella, which he did not need to open on this walk, and uses it as a pointer to direct people's eyes to the bird in question. He has a small towel on one shoulder to swat insects, and he also broke off a few leafy branches for the same purpose. He seemed to like our group and said so. The feeling was quite mutual.

Lunch was served at an overlook along Bloody Bay Road. Adolphus supplied a paintbrush to wipe mud from shoes. We found a nest of a Tropical Mockingbird with young, and Orange-winged Parrots and Gray-rumped Swifts flew overhead.

Following lunch we drove back along Bloody Bay Road, stopping to bird along a trace where Adolphus hoped we would get Olivaceous Woodcreeper. We did not, but after pushing some cows aside, we did encounter two Great Black Hawks. One briefly perched, affording a very fine look.

After dinner at the Kariwak, we were aboard the jet for a 9:00 P.M. departure for Trinidad and the Bel Air Hotel. The air there was not that bel.

**June 26, Tuesday.** Piarco International Airport: early departure from Trinidad aboard BWIA. Stop at Grenada, stop in Aruba, where we did passports for U. S. customs, then on to Miami. Then on to Boston.

**Bird Species Seen or Heard by the Darwin Group  
on Trinidad and Tobago, June 17-25, 1990**

**Little Tinamou.** Heard in several places on Trinidad.

**Least Grebe.** Several seen at sewage ponds near Caroni Swamp.

**Pied-billed Grebe.** One on lake near picnic area at Arena Forest.

**Red-billed Tropicbird.** A dozen or more nesting on the cliffs of Little Tobago.

**Brown Booby.** Nesting on rocks on Little Tobago.

**Red-footed Booby** Twenty or more well offshore, seen from Little Tobago.

**Brown Pelican.** Seen regularly along coast on both islands.

**Olivaceous Cormorant.** One on Tobago at Buccoo Marsh.

**Magnificent Frigatebird.** Common along coast on both islands.

**Pinnated Bittern.** Two at the Melon Patch area of Nariva Swamp.

**Stripe-backed Bittern.** One probable at Caroni sewage ponds.

**Great Egret.** At Waller Field, Nariva Swamp, Arena Forest Lake, Caroni Swamp.

**Little Egret.** One at sewage ponds near Caroni Swamp.

**Western Reef Heron.** One at Buccoo Marsh, Tobago.

**Snowy Egret.** Many at Caroni Swamp and nearby sewage ponds.

**Little Blue Heron.** Common at Nariva and Caroni swamps. Also at Buccoo Marsh on Tobago.

**Tricolored Heron.** At Caroni Swamp, Trinidad; at Buccoo Marsh, Tobago.

**Cattle Egret.** Abundant on both islands.

**Green-backed Heron.** Many places on Trinidad; several places on Tobago.

**Black-crowned Night-Heron.** One at Buccoo Marsh on Tobago.

**Yellow-crowned Night-Heron.** At Caroni Swamp. Several places on Tobago.

**Boat-billed Heron.** Several flying over Caroni Swamp.

**Scarlet Ibis.** Several hundred, adults and juveniles, at roost in Caroni Swamp.

**Roseate Spoonbill.** One fly-by at Caroni Swamp.

**Fulvous Whistling-Duck.** Several dozen flying over Caroni Swamp.

**Black-bellied Whistling-Duck.** Two at Nariva Swamp, over a hundred on Arena Forest Lake. Twenty-five at Buccoo Marsh on Tobago.

**White-cheeked Pintail.** Two pairs at Buccoo Marsh, Tobago.

**Black Vulture.** Many seen daily on Trinidad; not on Tobago.

**Turkey Vulture.** Seen daily on Trinidad but not as abundant as Black. None on Tobago.

**Osprey.** One at Matura Bay and one at Caroni Swamp.

**Swallow-tailed Kite.** Individuals seen from Blanchisseuse Road, Heights of Aripo.

**Pearl Kite.** One at Nariva Swamp, two at Aripo Savanna.

**Gray-headed Kite.** One near Matura Bay; one, possibly two, at different places at Aripo Savanna.

**Double-toothed Kite.** One on the drive to Matura Bay.

**Plumbeous Kite.** One on drive to Matura Bay; many at Aripo Savanna and Arena Forest. Small flock overhead at lunch stop.

**White Hawk.** One seen several times from AWC veranda, once at manakin lek.

**Common Black Hawk.** Seen several times from AWC veranda, at Heights of Aripo, along Blanchisseuse Road.

**Great Black Hawk.** Two along trace from Bloody Bay Road on Tobago.

**Savannah Hawk.** Several, at Waller Field, Nariva Swamp, Aripo Savanna.

**Gray Hawk.** One, Heights of Aripo.

**Broad-winged Hawk.** Several, from Bloody Bay Road, Tobago; one on Little Tobago.

**Zone-tailed Hawk.** Several along Blanchisseuse Road, Waller Field area, Aripo Savanna.

**Ornate Hawk-Eagle.** One soaring over Blanchisseuse Road.

**Yellow-headed Caracara.** Several, at Aripo Savanna and near Caroni Swamp.

**Bat Falcon.** Seen on two occasions at AWC.

**Rufous-vented Chachalaca.** Seen (and heard!) on Tobago at Grafton Estate, Gilpin Trace (chicks), and scattered locations.

**Clapper Rail.** Heard at Caroni Swamp.

**Purple Gallinule.** One at sewage ponds near Caroni.

**Common Moorhen.** Several at sewage ponds near Caroni. At Buccoo Marsh on Tobago.

**Caribbean Coot.** One at Buccoo Marsh on Tobago.

**Limpkin.** Heard at Caroni Swamp.

**Southern Lapwing.** Many at Waller Field area, Aripo Savanna, on Caroni trip. One at Buccoo Marsh on Tobago.

**Black-bellied Plover.** Several on beach at Buccoo Reef area, Tobago.

**Collared Plover.** Flock of six on beach at Nariva Swamp.

**Black-necked Stilt.** Several at sewage ponds near Caroni Swamp.

**Wattled Jacana.** Many at Aripo Savanna, Waller Field, sewage ponds, Nariva Swamp, Melon Patch, other suitable habitat. Also at Buccoo Marsh on Tobago.

**Greater Yellowlegs.** One at Waller Field cattle pens.

**Whimbrel.** One at Buccoo Marsh, Tobago.

**Laughing Gull.** Nariva Swamp, other coastal locations. Abundant along Tobago coast.

**Large-billed Tern.** One at Caroni Swamp.

**Cayenne Tern** (formerly lumped with Sandwich Tern). One at Buccoo Reef on Tobago.

**Roseate Tern.** A few at Blanchisseuse Beach during lunch stop.

**Common Tern.** Several at Blanchisseuse Beach. Also on Tobago.

**Bridled Tern.** Several on Little Tobago.

**Sooty Tern.** Several breeding pairs on Little Tobago.  
**Yellow-billed Tern.** Several at sewage ponds near Caroni Swamp.  
**Brown Noddy.** Common around Little Tobago and nesting there.  
**Black Skimmer.** Two at sewage ponds near Caroni.  
**Scaled Pigeon.** Seen daily at AWC, often from veranda.  
**Pale-vented Pigeon.** Seen frequently on Tobago, often perched on snags.  
**Eared Dove.** Seen frequently on Tobago, often on roadsides.  
**Common Ground Dove.** Several at old runway area, Aripo Savanna.  
**Ruddy Ground Dove.** Abundant in open areas on both islands.  
**White-tipped Dove.** Seen frequently in open areas on Tobago.  
**Gray-fronted Dove.** Heard on Blanchisseuse Road, seen once at AWC.  
**Rock Dove.** Common in urban and rural habitats on both islands.  
**Red-bellied Macaw.** 8-10 coming to roost in palms at Nariva Swamp.  
**Green-rumped Parrotlet.** Several at Aripo Savanna (Waller Field), near Caroni Swamp. Also on Tobago.  
**Lilac-tailed Parrotlet.** Seen daily from veranda at AWC.  
**Blue-headed Parrot.** Heard and seen flying over Blanchisseuse Road.  
**Orange-winged Parrot.** Seen commonly around Arima Valley, Heights of Aripo. Also on Tobago.  
**Squirrel Cuckoo.** Seen AWC, Blanchisseuse Road, Heights of Aripo.  
**Greater Ani.** Heard at Caroni Swamp.  
**Smooth-billed Ani.** Seen allopreening daily at AWC. Common along roads and fields on both islands.  
**Striped Cuckoo.** Flying across Blanchisseuse Road; perched, singing, at Aripo Forest.  
**Spectacled Owl.** One seen in Jogie's yard, one seen at cabin area of AWC, where two birds vocalized.  
**Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl.** Heard often on Trinidad. Seen on Blanchisseuse Road, Aripo Savanna.  
**Mottled Owl.** Heard several times at AWC and on Blanchisseuse Road.  
**Oilbird.** About 130 birds nesting in Dunston Cave at AWC.  
**Common Potoo.** At Caroni Swamp, two perched, one in flight.  
**Lesser Nighthawk.** Seen at Caroni Swamp.  
**Pauraque.** Two seen briefly at old runway area at Aripo Savanna.  
**White-tailed Nightjar.** One (not definite) on Blanchisseuse Road.  
**Chestnut-collared Swift.** Two nestlings in nest in Dunston Cave.  
**Gray-rumped Swift.** Blanchisseuse Road, Heights of Aripo. Bloody Bay Road on Tobago.  
**Short-tailed Swift.** Seen often on Trinidad and Tobago.  
**Fork-tailed Palm-Swift.** Several times and places at Aripo Savanna.  
**Rufous-breasted Hermit.** Along trails and from veranda at AWC, on



Blanchisseuse Road, Heights of Aripo. Grafton Estate, Gilpin Trace on Tobago.  
**Green Hermit.** Seen several times at AWC, along trails. Lek along Blanchisseuse Road.

**Little Hermit.** Around AWC, on Blanchisseuse Road, Aripo Savanna.

**White-tailed Sabrewing.** On Gilpin and nearby trace on Tobago.

**White-necked Jacobin.** Often at AWC veranda. Gilpin Trace, Tobago.

**Black-throated Mango.** Often at AWC veranda, elsewhere on Trinidad.

**Ruby-Topaz.** Two in moriche palm area along old runways at Aripo Savanna. One female at the Kariwak Village on Tobago.

**Tufted Coquette.** Seen daily from cabins and AWC veranda.

**Blue-chinned Sapphire.** AWC veranda daily, other Trinidad sites.

**White-chested Emerald.** AWC veranda daily, other Trinidad sites.

**Copper-rumped Hummingbird.** AWC veranda daily. Common throughout Trinidad and Tobago.

**Long-billed Starthroat.** Several times at AWC, on Blanchisseuse Road.

**White-tailed Trogon.** Responded to tape on Blanchisseuse Road; seen at Heights of Aripo.

**Collared Trogon.** Both sexes seen along Blanchisseuse Road.

**Violaceous Trogon.** Seen often at AWC, on Blanchisseuse Road.

**Green Kingfisher.** One at lunch area at Blanchisseuse Beach.

**Pygmy Kingfisher.** One perched on mangrove roots at Caroni Swamp.

**Blue-crowned Motmot.** Daily at AWC, elsewhere on Trinidad. Nest holes in Blanchisseuse Road embankments and other areas. Abundant at Grafton Estate, common in other forested areas on Tobago.

**Rufous-tailed Jacamar.** One near Matura Bay. On Bloody Bay Road, at Grafton Estate, Gilpin Trace on Tobago.

**Channel-billed Toucan.** Several almost daily from veranda at AWC.

**Golden-olive Woodpecker.** Seen daily from veranda, around AWC, and at other locations. Also seen along Gilpin Trace on Tobago.

**Chestnut Woodpecker.** Several around AWC, also Blanchisseuse Road.

**Red-crowned Woodpecker.** At many places on Tobago.

**Lineated Woodpecker.** Seen daily from veranda and around AWC as well as other forested areas on Trinidad.

**Red-rumped Woodpecker.** Several times from veranda and around AWC.

**Crimson-crested Woodpecker.** Seen on drive to Matura Bay.

**Plain-brown Woodcreeper.** Several seen near army ant swarm on AWC Chaconia Trail.

**Olivaceous Woodcreeper.** Heard briefly but not seen on trace at Bloody Bay Road on Tobago.

**Buff-throated Woodcreeper.** Heard often. Seen along Blanchisseuse Road, around AWC. Seen at Grafton Estate on Tobago.



**Pale-breasted Spinetail.** Heard often. Seen along Blanchisseuse Road, Heights of Aripo.

**Stripe-breasted Spinetail.** Grafton Estate, Gilpin Trace on Tobago.

**Yellow-throated Spinetail.** Seen skulking at Caroni Swamp.

**Great Antshrike.** Several times along AWC drive, Heights of Aripo.

**Black-crested Antshrike.** Both sexes at nest in mangroves at Nariva Swamp, several birds at Caroni Swamp.

**Barred Antshrike.** Both sexes seen often around AWC, other areas of Trinidad. Grafton Estate, Gilpin Trace, Kariwak Village on Tobago.

**Plain Antvireo.** AWC trails, along Blanchisseuse Road. Also along Gilpin Trace on Tobago.

**White-fringed Antwren.** Pair on trace at Grafton Estate on Tobago.

**Silvered Antbird.** Pair seen among mangroves at Nariva Swamp.

**White-bellied Antbird.** Pair foraging near army ant swarm on AWC Chaconia Trail.

**Black-faced Antthrush.** Heard and seen often at AWC along trails, at ant swarm, and other forested areas in Trinidad.

**Southern Beardless Tyrannulet.** One seen near hermit lek on Blanchisseuse Road.

**Forest Elaenia.** AWC, Blanchisseuse Road, Heights of Aripo.

**Yellow-bellied Elaenia.** Nest at AWC. Seen very frequently virtually anywhere on Trinidad and Tobago.

**Ochre-bellied Flycatcher.** At lek on AWC Chaconia trail.

**Slaty-capped Flycatcher.** One along Blanchisseuse Road.

**Yellow-breasted Flycatcher.** Blanchisseuse Road, Aripo Savanna, Heights of Aripo. At Grafton, Gilpin Trace on Tobago.

**Bran-colored Flycatcher.** One near water buffalo farm at Aripo Savanna.

**Tropical Pewee.** Around AWC, Blanchisseuse Road, Heights of Aripo.

**Euler's Flycatcher.** Along Blanchisseuse Road; near ant swarm at AWC Chaconia Trail.

**Fuscous Flycatcher.** Grafton Estate on Tobago.

**Pied Water-Tyrant.** Many at Aripo Savanna in wet areas, Nariva Swamp, sewage ponds, Caroni Swamp.

**White-headed Marsh-Tyrant.** Several at Aripo Savanna in wet areas, Nariva Swamp, sewage ponds, Caroni Swamp.

**Bright-rumped Attila.** Heard but not seen on AWC Guacharo Trail.

**Venezuelan Flycatcher.** At Gilpin Trace on Tobago.

**Brown-crested Flycatcher.** Several at Aripo Savanna. At Grafton Estate, along Bloody Bay Road on Tobago.

**Great Kiskadee.** Common at AWC and at many places on both islands.

**Boat-billed Flycatcher.** Seen often from AWC veranda, many other locations

on Trinidad.

**Streaked Flycatcher.** Often from AWC veranda, many other places on Trinidad. Along Bloody Bay Road on Tobago.

**Piratic Flycatcher.** Common at AWC veranda, other areas on Trinidad.

**Sulphury Flycatcher.** Two in moriche palms at old runway area of Aripo Savanna.

**Tropical Kingbird.** Abundant on both islands.

**Gray Kingbird.** Several on Tobago, scattered locations.

**Fork-tailed Flycatcher.** Many feeding on berries at Aripo Savanna. Seen at other open field habitats on Trinidad.

**White-winged Becard.** Male and female seen from AWC veranda.

**Black-tailed Tityra.** Pair observed frequently from AWC veranda.

**White-bearded Manakin.** Many males and a few females around lek at AWC. Also along Blanchisseuse Road.

**Blue-backed Manakin.** Several males at Grafton Estate, Gilpin Trace on Tobago.

**Golden-headed Manakin.** Male on lek at AWC. Several females or immatures on Blanchisseuse Road, at Arena Forest, other places.

**Bearded Bellbird.** Males calling in Arima Valley at AWC; male and female observed from AWC veranda.

**Caribbean Martin.** Very common in open habitats on Tobago.

**Gray-breasted Martin.** Common in open habitats on Trinidad.

**White-winged Swallow.** One at cattle enclosure at Aripo Savanna, several at sewage ponds near Caroni Swamp.

**Southern Rough-winged Swallow.** Several places in Aripo Savanna.

**Rufous-breasted Wren.** Often seen and heard at AWC, Blanchisseuse Road, brushy areas, forest edges in Trinidad. At Grafton Estate and Gilpin Trace on Tobago.

**House Wren.** Often seen at AWC, other places on both islands.

**Long-billed Gnatwren.** Blanchisseuse Road, pair nesting on AWC Guacharo Trail.

**Yellow-legged Thrush.** Several seen on Gilpin Trace on Tobago.

**Cocoa Thrush.** Nest in embankment in AWC cabin area. Common in forested and semiforested areas on Trinidad.

**Bare-eyed Thrush.** Common at AWC, forested areas on both islands. Visited dining area at the Kariwak, bringing brood with it.

**White-necked Thrush.** One along Blanchisseuse Road.

**Tropical Mockingbird.** Seen frequently in open and semi-open habitats on both islands.

**Rufous-browed Peppershrike.** Daily at AWC. Also seen Aripo Savanna, Blanchisseuse Road, Arena Forest, Heights of Aripo.

**Chivi Vireo.** Heard daily, seen infrequently on Trinidad. Seen well on Little Tobago.

**Golden-fronted Greenlet.** Seen often on Trinidad—at AWC, on Blanchisseuse Road, Heights of Aripo, Aripo Savanna.

**Scrub Greenlet.** Seen only along Gilpin Trace on Tobago.

**Tropical Parula.** From AWC veranda, on Blanchisseuse Road, at Heights of Aripo, several other places.

**Golden-crowned Warbler.** One on Blanchisseuse Road.

**Blue Dacnis.** Several times from AWC veranda, and on Blanchisseuse Road.

**Green Honeycreeper.** Several times from AWC veranda, Heights of Aripo, Blanchisseuse Road, Aripo Savanna.

**Purple Honeycreeper.** Several from AWC veranda, Blanchisseuse Road, Aripo Savanna, Arena Forest.

**Red-legged Honeycreeper.** Blanchisseuse Road, Heights of Aripo.

**Bicolored Conebill.** Among mangroves at Nariva and Caroni swamps. Winston claimed Cook's tree boa eats conebills.

**Bananaquit.** As abundant at AWC as greenheads at Plum Island on a hot, still summer's day. Seen on all trips in all habitats on both islands. Visited dining area at the Kariwak on Tobago.

**White-shouldered Tanager.** Seen infrequently from AWC veranda; along Blanchisseuse Road.

**White-lined Tanager.** Common from AWC veranda, on most field trips on both islands.

**Red-crowned Ant-Tanager.** At ant swarm on AWC Chaconia Trail.

**Silver-beaked Tanager.** Common at AWC veranda, as well as most forested and semiforested areas on Trinidad.

**Blue-gray Tanager.** Common at AWC, other habitats on both islands.

**Palm Tanager.** "Starling" of AWC and Trinidad. Not seen on Tobago.

**Violaceous Euphonia.** Seen often from AWC veranda as well as Blanchisseuse Road, Aripo Savanna, Heights of Aripo.

**Turquoise Tanager.** Fairly regularly from AWC veranda. Also Heights of Aripo, Blanchisseuse Road, Aripo Savanna.

**Speckled Tanager.** One or two along Blanchisseuse Road.

**Bay-headed Tanager.** Regularly from AWC veranda, on Blanchisseuse Road, Aripo Savanna, Heights of Aripo.

**Grayish Saltator.** Many places including AWC veranda, Blanchisseuse Road, Aripo Savanna.

**Red-capped Cardinal.** Several by mangrove channel at Caroni Swamp.

**Blue-black Grassquit.** Ubiquitous on both islands in all open grassy habitats.

**Ruddy-breasted Seedeater.** Several at Aripo Savanna agricultural area. Seen once on Tobago.

**Black-faced Grassquit.** Especially at Kariwak Village on Tobago.

**Yellow-hooded Blackbird.** Several places at Aripo Savanna, Nariva Swamp, and sewage ponds near Caroni.

**Carib Grackle.** Aripo Savanna, at many open fields on Trinidad. On Tobago, a melodious companion at all Kariwak meals.

**Yellow-rumped Cacique.** Aripo Savanna. Colony at police station near Arena Forest.

**Crested Oropendola (Yellowtail).** Abundant at AWC, Blanchisseuse Road, Heights of Aripo. On Tobago, especially Little Tobago.

**Giant Cowbird.** Several at Aripo Savanna agricultural area, other places at Aripo. Also at Buccoo Marsh on Tobago.

**Shiny Cowbird.** At various places within Aripo Savanna, Heights of Aripo. Also on Bloody Bay Road on Tobago.

**Red-breasted Blackbird.** Many at Aripo Savanna agricultural area. A few around sewage ponds near Caroni Swamp.

**Yellow Oriole.** Frequently seen from AWC veranda, regularly in forested habitat throughout Trinidad.

#### Other Creatures Observed

The vertebrates we saw included—

- agouti—a husky, almost deerlike rodent that is related to guinea pigs and was seen regularly around AWC;
- sciurid squirrel—tree dweller, related to the gray squirrel;
- giant marine toad (*Bufo marinus*)—found at Kricher's cabin;
- spectacled cayman—seen at Caroni Swamp and sewage ponds;
- indigo snake—small one on AWC grounds;
- Cook's tree boa—draped over mangrove limbs at Caroni Swamp;
- bushmaster snake or silent fate—one (one is probably enough) eight-footer crossing the AWC drive just above the grotto pool, not easily forgotten;
- lizards—various and sundry.

The invertebrates we noted were—

- giant land crab—an orange-clawed crustacean that challenged all comers when encountered on both islands;
- *Heliconius melpomenes* or postman—a slender-winged butterfly with brilliant red spots on black wings;
- emperor butterfly, a blue morpho species—a big butterfly of Trinidad's forested areas with bright blue inside the wings;
- ants—fungus garden (leaf-cutter) ants, army ants, termites;
- cicadas—not seen, but constantly supplying a distinctive background noise (like French police sirens in the distance);

- blaborous [*sic*] cockroach—a large roach that shared the veranda with us; and, courtesy of our friends from the Cincinnati Zoo, we also saw—
- *Peripatus*—wormlike in appearance, belonging to its own class, Onychophora. As missing links go, this one is not missing. It is the unique animal that combines annelid (segmented worm) characteristics with those of arthropods (insects, crustacea, etc.);
- harlequin beetle—a big, red-on-black beetle that carries commensal pseudoscorpions under its wings, has long antennae;
- Hercules beetle—very large as beetles go. Males have long horns, and females do not.
- *Pyrophorus* click beetle—an odd beetle with bioluminescent headlights. We found one on a night walk, the insect aglow and swinging its little beetle bod along the AWC drive.

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very enjoyable, readable account of Snow's work on oilbirds, cotingas, and manakins in Trinidad.

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**JOHN C. KRICHER**, Jennings Professor of Natural Science at Wheaton College in Norton, is currently on leave to write and travel. In addition to leading the Darwin Group in Trinidad, his recent perambulations include Venezuela and Brazil, as lecturer aboard the *Society Explorer*. John is the author of *A Neotropical Companion* and *A Field Guide to Eastern Forests* and is currently completing *A Field Guide to Western Forests* and a coloring book on the tropical rain forest. A former president of the Association of Field Ornithologists, Dr. Kricher's research interest is the ecology and evolution of neotropical birds. *Bird Observer* is grateful for the many fine articles he has contributed to us. In his current publishing ventures, John is again teamed with friend Gordon Morrison, whose artwork has several times graced our cover.

#### Addenda

**Geography and climate.** Trinidad is the southernmost island in the Caribbean and about six miles from Venezuela. During the Pleistocene Ice Age when the sea level was lower, the island was physically connected to South America. For that reason, Trinidad now has a biogeography much like Venezuela's and distinct from other Caribbean islands. Many species remained on Trinidad after it was isolated by water from the mainland about 10,000 years ago, and the proximity of the continent provided a source of additional immigrant species. Hence, Trinidad has many more species of birds than any other Caribbean island, an exceptional species richness for so small an area. Trinidad also comprises an abundance of habitats—tropical moist forest (a term for woodland with abundant but seasonal rainfall), montane forest, savanna, fresh-water and salt-water swamps and marshes, open ocean and beaches. There are approximately 425 bird species, of which about 250 breed. Although some nesting occurs in every month of the year, June has the largest number of species breeding, i.e., 76.

Trinidad is roughly a 50-by-35-mile rectangle and has three east-west mountain ranges. The Northern Range is an Andean spur and contains Mount Aripo (3084 feet), the highest point on the island. Lush tropical moist forest characterizes this range, which is the location of the Arima Valley and the Asa Wright Centre. In some areas of Trinidad, but especially in these mountains, rainfall may reach almost two hundred inches annually, and it averages eighty

inches throughout most of the island. The driest months are from January to April, and the heavy rains begin in late May. Air temperature ranges between 70 and 86 degrees F. Humidity routinely runs near ninety percent during the day.

**Tobago.** Trinidad and Tobago constitute a single independent national unit. Tiny Tobago, 26 miles long, 7.5 miles at its widest, and 116 square miles in area, lies on the very edge of the continental shelf, 26 miles northeast of Trinidad. Tropical moist forest covers most of a low but rugged mountain ridge of volcanic origin that extends for 18 miles along the northern portion of the island, the highest point being 1890 feet. The southernmost part of Tobago, where most of the population resides, consists of fertile flatlands with some wetlands. Like Trinidad, Tobago has variable wet and dry seasons, the first five months of the year being the driest period. The wettest month is November. Due to Tobago's lower topographical profile, the steady northeast trade winds produce a climate more like that of the Lesser Antilles—less humid and more windy than Trinidad.

Tobago has many fewer birds than Trinidad. Richard French's book lists a total of 172 species on Tobago, half of them breeding birds. Only 18 of these, which include 13 breeding species, are not found on Trinidad. Comparison of the two islands reveals a possible explanation for this. Tobago became separated from the mainland millions of years before Trinidad, which has been an island for only 10,000 years. Also Tobago suffers a paucity of different habitats. Competition over a great time span on an island with little habitat variety would tend to eliminate species and restrict speciation.

The tiny islands of St. Giles and Little Tobago, just two kilometers off the north coast, provide fine pelagic birding and nesting seabirds. The 300-acre islet of Little Tobago is also a sanctuary for birds of paradise brought there in 1908.

**The Asa Wright Nature Centre and Lodge** is a former cocoa, coffee, and citrus plantation tucked in the Arima Valley at an elevation of 1200 feet. Formerly called Spring Hill Estate, it is now a two-hundred-acre sanctuary. Feeders attract tanagers and honeycreepers, which can be viewed easily from the veranda—its screens are movable. About seven hummingbird species visit vervain clumps and other flowers that surround the main house. Well-maintained trails lead from the house into splendid tropical moist forest, and Dunston Cave with its nesting Oilbirds is on the property. There are resident and visiting naturalists, and a varied program is offered by the Centre—seminars, guided walks, and nature tours of Trinidad.

The drive up to the lodge is reached from Blanchisseuse Road, a fine-sounding name that means *washerwoman*. Guests are lodged in two-person cabins and in double-bedded rooms in the main lodge, which contains the dining room and the famous veranda. All rooms have showers. The meals include local specialties and are served buffet style at traditional times. Substantial picnic



lunches are provided for field trips. There is afternoon tea, and rum punch is served before dinner.

The Centre is a true retreat. Arima is a fifteen-minute drive down the mountain, there is no telephone, and mail is picked up in Arima.

**Miscellaneous Trip Tips.** It is possible to bird Trinidad and Tobago without joining a tour group provided reservations are made well in advance. English is the language, and traveling around is simple. Regularly scheduled buses travel the highways, and taxis are available even in remote places late at night or early in the morning. Any vehicle that bears an *H* on the license plate can be flagged down for taxi service. The distances are not great, and cars may be rented. However, driving is on the left side of the road, and birders who are reluctant to drive can readily hire a driver or even a birding guide to take them around. The following people are among the better known guides and are regarded as local birding experts.

- Jogie Ramlal for landbirding on Trinidad: Milepost 3-3/4, Blanchisseuse Road, Arima, Trinidad, W. I.
- Winston Nanan for Caroni Swamp boat tours: Bamboo Grove Settlement No. 1, Butler Highway, Valsayn, P. O., Trinidad, W. I. Telephone: 809-645-1305.
- Adolphus James for birding on Tobago: c/o Scarborough Post Office, Tobago, W. I. Telephone: 809-639-2231, 809-645-4706.

Trinidad and Tobago are tropical islands that provide rich birding opportunities at any time of year. The variable dry season extends through roughly the first five months of the year, and heavy rains begin in late May. Higher prices and more chiggers characterize the drier months and lower prices, fewer tourists, more mosquitos, muddier roads, and South American migrants the wet season. Lightweight clothing is more comfortable—Trinidad is at the same latitude as Ethiopia and the Philippines. Long sleeves and long trousers should be worn and insect repellent used by the visitor who cannot tolerate insect and chigger bites. Extra sneakers are needed in the rainy season, when clothing dries very slowly.

#### **Some addresses and phone numbers.**

- *Trinidad and Tobago Tourist Board*, Suite 712-714, 400 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10017. Telephone: 212-838-7750, 7751.
- *Asa Wright Nature Centre and Lodge*. Reservations (and travel arrangements) can be made through Caligo Ventures, Inc., 387 Main Street, P. O. Box 21, Armonk, NY 10504-0021. Telephone: 800-426-7781.
- *Kariwak Village*, P. O. Box 27, Scarborough, Tobago, W.I. Telephone: 809-639-8545.

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## A SPOTTED REDSHANK IN WELLFLEET

by Michael R. Smith

On the morning of July 31, 1990, I was leading a bird walk for children, six to eight years old, when we arrived at Goose Pond at Massachusetts Audubon's Wellfleet Bay Wildlife Sanctuary. We had already identified the songbirds at Silver Spring Pond, and I wanted to discuss with my group the adaptations of shorebirds. The tide was coming in, and it was a hazy morning, so I thought there would be a lot of activity in this pond.

We started in the blind on the eastern side of the pond, the site of much activity. I began to review the regular visitors to the pond with the students, starting with the Greater Yellowlegs (*Tringa melanoleuca*), of which there were close to a hundred. These were all very active, catching fish in the shallows and following the schools of mummichogs (*Fundulus* sp.) in the deeper spots. The dike holding the pond's waters was slowly leaking, so the fish were concentrated in the central area of the pond at a depth of eight inches, providing an excellent opportunity for both birds and birdwatchers.

As we continued exploring the pond, we came across a few Lesser Yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*), one Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*), and one Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*). Before leaving, I glanced through my binoculars one more time at a bird that was not familiar to me. It was slightly smaller than a Greater Yellowlegs, much darker, and with an obvious bicoloration of the lower mandible. I could not make out the leg color, for the legs were totally submerged. To get a better look, we went up on the dike on the north side, where we encountered another man, Phil Kaufman of New York, observing this strange shorebird. I discussed it briefly with him before moving on, still without an identification.

Upon returning, we again stopped at the pond, but most of the birds had moved out on the tide flats, leaving little to look at. I consulted my books when I got back to the sanctuary headquarters and found that there could be only one identification for the shorebird I had seen—Spotted Redshank (*Tringa erythropus*). I discussed this possibility with the sanctuary director, Robert Prescott, and we went back to look for the bird but did not find it.

The next morning, August 1, I rose early in hopes of again seeing the bird. I arrived at the pond at 8:30 A.M. and proceeded to the blind. A quick search rewarded me with a good look at the bird, confirming the deep red leg color and my suspicions that, indeed, it was a Spotted Redshank. I left the blind, meeting Phil Kaufman again, who said the same thing. I went back to get Robert Prescott and Diane Reynolds, who confirmed the sighting. Robert took pictures and called birders in the area. All who came agreed with the identification.



*Spotted Redshank in Wellfleet*      Staff photo by Steve Heaslip, Cape Cod Times

From then on I observed the bird almost every day it was at the sanctuary, noting its feeding patterns, plumage, and the plumage changes that occurred.

The head and neck were streaked black and white. The neck and upper breast showed more white, with a few dark feathers intermingled. Dark feathers predominated across the lower breast and belly. Light feathers dominated the flanks, on which were scattered darker spots of two tones, dark brown and lighter cinnamon. On the head, dark feathers along the lores and behind the eyes suggested an eye line. The tail was thinly barred, black on a white background, with white extending up the rump almost to the mantle. The wing coverts were predominantly dark, each feather tipped with a single white spot. Other coverts showed creamy brown feathers fringed with white. The primaries and secondaries appeared solid black as they lay, but disturbed feathers showed a hidden white notch on the proximal edge of each. The scapulars were all black, tipped with white.

As the days went by, the bird continued to molt its neck and belly feathers, becoming paler underneath and on the flanks. The overall appearance was that of a lighter colored bird. The legs seemed to lose color as well, changing from a deep red to a reddish orange.

The Spotted Redshank showed different methods of feeding on the tide flats and in the ponds. On the flats, the bird was always found in the water and could be seen feeding on sand shrimp (*Crangon* sp.). I timed its feeding at a rate of

twenty shrimp per half hour. It appeared to feed chiefly by sight, peering into the water, then running and probing. The bird's activity in the pond seemed more effective, though less directed. It chased schools of mummichogs, sweeping its open beak from side to side through the water, catching any fish struck by the beak. The results were twenty-five fish per half hour.

The history of the Spotted Redshank in New England is a short one, with only two confirmed prior sightings. The first was a bird collected in New Haven, Connecticut, on November 15, 1969 (*Audubon Field Notes 1969*), and the second, a redshank that was photographed on Plum Island in 1981 (Arvidson 1981). The second bird was seen by only the two women who discovered and photographed it, Peggy Bayer and Joyce Cloughley. Also there is an unconfirmed report of one at Tiverton, Rhode Island, in May, 1955 (*Records of New England Birds 1955*).

In addition to these, there is only a handful of sightings for the Atlantic Coast. A winter-plumage Spotted Redshank was reported by Charles Clark and Peter Fahey in the Brigantine National Wildlife Refuge on September 14, 1978 (Paxton, Smith, and Cutler 1979). Also a partial-breeding-plumage bird was seen on Cape Hatteras in May, 1987 (*American Birds 1987*). Records before this show sightings in Texas and Barbados (A.O.U. *Check-List 1983*).

So how did this Spotted Redshank get to Wellfleet? A review of its normal range and some speculations about vagrants should help to narrow the possibilities.

*Tringa erythropus* nests on open or lightly wooded tundra in Iceland, Scandinavia, northern Europe, and the U. S. S. R., and winters south to Africa, Saudi Arabia, India, and southeast Asia. It is a vagrant to Barbados, southern Africa, the Aleutians, the Pribilofs, British Columbia, Oregon, and California. The females leave the breeding ground first, from mid-June on, and the males leave in late July (Hayman, Marchant, and Prater 1986).

There are several ways to explain this vagrancy. First, the bird could have nested at the easternmost limit of its range, migrating southeasterly to Alaska and on to Cape Cod. Second, it could have been caught in a storm and blown across the North Atlantic. The third idea would have it make a direct transatlantic flight from its westernmost breeding site (Arvidson 1981). Finally, it could have been caught on the trade winds while wintering in western Africa and made its way north to Cape Cod (Forster 1989).

The Spotted Redshank in Wellfleet could have arrived under any of those conditions, but two seem more plausible. The fact that it arrived in late July and was already molting suggests that the bird was perhaps a female, having left the nest first. If it was indeed a breeder, it could have flown from either end of its range. The possibility of a storm-assisted flight is not likely as Hurricane Bertha was too far south at the time of the bird's arrival. The redshank may have flown

north from South America. But what is the explanation for its appearance south of the nesting grounds in postbreeding plumage at the appropriate time of year for its southward journey?

Wellfleet's Spotted Redshank was last seen on August 19, 1990, on the tide flats between Hatches Creek and Fresh Brook. It remained for the longest stay of any redshank in Atlantic coastal records, providing North American birders a fine opportunity to appreciate this rare bird.

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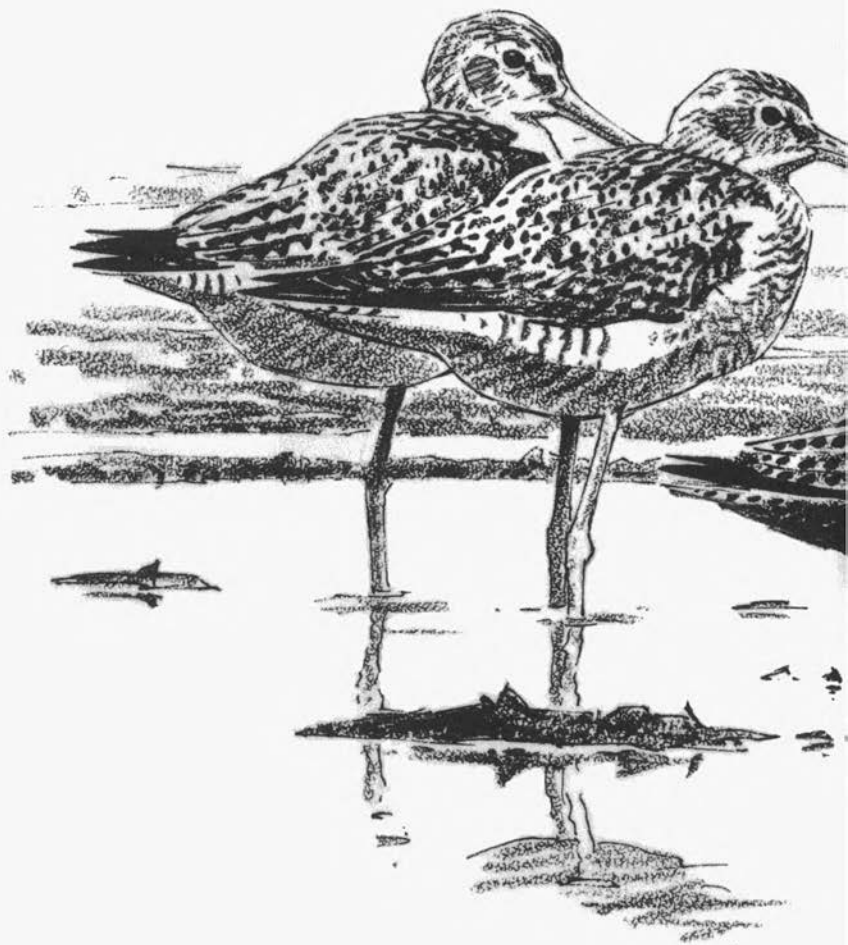
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MICHAEL R. SMITH, a senior in the Wildlife and Fisheries Sciences Department at Texas A & M University, spent the summer of 1990 as a seasonal naturalist at the Wellfleet Bay Wildlife Sanctuary.

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#### ADDENDUM to *Bird Observer*, June 1990: "Sighting of a Ross' Gull"

On page 161 of the article, "Sighting of a Ross' Gull (*Rhodostethia rosea*) at Niles Pond, Gloucester" by Richard A. Forster, *Bird Observer* 18 (3), a record was omitted from the table listing the occurrences of this species in North America exclusive of Alaska and Churchill. The well-documented sighting on April 4, 1984, of a Ross' Gull that remained for at least ten days at Agassiz National Wildlife Refuge, Marshall County, Minnesota, should be inserted on the list just after the Ontario, Moosonee record of 1983. We thank Robert B. Janssen, editor of *The Loon*, for calling our attention to this oversight. The record was published in the *The Loon* 56 (2) Summer 1984: 128-9.



Greater Yellowlegs  
and Spotted Redshank





*Samy n. Van Dine*

## FIELD NOTES: BIRDS OF THE SEASON \_\_\_\_\_

Bird Observer is pleased to present the following reports of rarities because they demonstrate the value of written field notes—words and phrases jotted down by the observer on the spot or written within immediate memory of the event. This subject has been the theme of repeated editorial comment in this journal. Such written notes, promptly submitted, may be critical in confirming a sighting and may constitute the only record available to committees on rarities or to anyone seeking at some point in the future to learn about the occurrence of the species.

The Terek Sandpiper sighting is a fortuitous example. This bird was in view barely twenty minutes and was observed by only four persons. There was no specimen taken, no photograph, no videotape. There was no time to gather the troops. But thanks to the birding habits and initiative of Dave Stemple, who discovered and recognized this rarity, written reports were submitted promptly by Dave and three independent viewers who happened by at the critical time. The identification must stand or fall on the objectivity and consistency of these reports. This was the first Massachusetts sighting of Terek Sandpiper and constitutes a candidate for the third record of this species in North America outside of Alaska. Is this a valid record? Here is the evidence. What do you think?

Ian Lynch's written report of the White-faced Ibis sighting precisely states the significant field marks to support the identification of the species. It also demonstrates why a telephone call is not an acceptable archival record.

Kyle Jones' belated report of the Sandhill Crane is remarkable for obvious reasons.

Dorothy R. Arvidson

### TEREK SANDPIPER AT PLUM ISLAND, JUNE 23, 1990

**David Stemple, Hatfield.**

At around 3:15 P.M. on the twenty-third of June 1990, I drove to the salt pans at the north end of the Parker River National Wildlife Refuge and parked at the north end of the largest pond, where there is space for parking. Almost immediately I noticed two shorebirds moving actively at the near edge of the water, about forty feet away from me. The first one I looked at was a Wilson's Phalarope, a female I think, though the subsequent moments blur my memory of this bird. The second bird was lighter in tone and slightly smaller, though perhaps as long since the bill was much longer than the phalarope's. The legs looked reddish at first glance, but then I decided they were yellow orange. I quickly decided that the bird was a Terek Sandpiper, a species that I had seen about ten times in Australia in January 1989. I also knew that there were very few records of this species in the lower forty-eight states. I could only think of

the recent record in California. Soon after I saw the bird, it started calling a two-note call that I thought sounded like *tewk-tewk*, a fairly musical sound. It then flew off across the pond and southward, dropping in, as far as I could tell, at the south end of the same pond. I could see that it had a grayish rump and tail and a very noticeable trailing white border to the secondaries. I got back in my car and reached for the nearest paper to take down notes of the probably less than one-or-two-minute observation. On the Refuge's notice of beach closing for Piping Plovers, I wrote

sandpiper-like bird, long dark strongly upcurved bill, gray brownish backed, yellow-orangish legs, size slightly smaller than Wilson's Phalarope next to it, trailing edges of secondaries white, dark rump, barred outer tail, double *tewk tewk* call.

The barred outer tail observation was made as it walked or ran around in front of me, not in flight. The rump observation was made as it flew. I remember that the tail was also dark in flight but did not enter it in my notes at the time. I do not remember a flight call, and I did not note any peculiarity to the flight. The *dark* in the bill observation was added when I observed the bird a few minutes later at the south end of the pond. My impression was that the length of the bill was toward the long extreme for this species, based on my experience with the bird in Australia. I did not note any black marks on the back, which could have been due to lack of attention or the fact that all the other birds I have seen have been in winter plumage and so I was not accustomed to noting this mark. I did not remember this as a mark in the excitement and did not consult my field guide until later.

I then drove to the south end of the parking pulloff and started trying to relocate the bird. I also started thinking about flagging down other birders. The first car to go by was one of the rangers' jeeps. I flagged it down and asked if anyone had reported a Terek Sandpiper. They said no, so I told them that one was there and that they should write it in the log. I then found the bird with my Questar just as a birder went by. I shouted at him, and he stopped. He was Jim Moore from Farmington, Connecticut. I showed him the bird, and he got it in his scope just as Ida Giriunas and Marsha Paine drove up. For the next few minutes I made sure all three saw the bird and urged them to take independent notes of the bird in case we were the only four to see it. I made note of the facial markings and that the bill seemed completely dark. I then added the following to the notes made previously:

dark line through eye bordered by light above and below, white undersides.

I did not have the opportunity for a detailed inspection of the plumage and cannot be sure of the bird's age. The bird was in rough association with three phalaropes, and there were two Killdeers and a dowitcher (I did not take time to

figure out which one) present in the area across the narrow strip of water that makes the pond's southernmost extension about seventy-five yards from us. The birds were moving around a good bit on the edge of the water, occasionally flying for short distances. I do not remember the sandpiper feeding, but it was almost constantly in motion. I observed a black V pattern on the wing of one of the birds as it flew, the sharp part of the V toward the tip of the wing, but I cannot be sure that I was looking at the Terek Sandpiper at the time, since I got only a brief look before it landed behind some grass. After probably five minutes the group of birds flew off to the south, and we did not see the Terek Sandpiper again, though I and some forty-or-so other birders waited until dusk.

The day was overcast, but the light was good. A southerly wind was blowing, I believe. I first observed the bird through Zeiss 10 x 40 Dialyts and later through a Questar at 40-power magnification. Though I am far from expert in shorebird identification, I do have broad experience with the group. I have seen all of the *Tringa* species except for Spotted Greenshank, all of the calidrids except for Long-toed Stint, and most of the other Arctic shorebirds, due to a particular fondness for the group and opportunities to bird in Britain six to seven months in six trips, a January trip to Australia, and a September visit to Sweden.



*Terek Sandpiper*

*Drawing by Barry W. Van Dusen*

### **Ida Giriunas, Reading.**

As I was driving along, looking for the Black-necked Stilt reported during the week, I came across David Stemple at the south end of the salt pans. He gestured to me to stop and told me he was looking at a Terek Sandpiper! It was located on the far shore of the pans, accompanied by three Wilson's Phalaropes, which were very slightly larger and were colored more brightly.

The Terek Sandpiper was brownish above, light below with bright, orange yellow legs. Through my 22-power Spacemaster I could see the black scapulars and black edging of the wings against a uniformly smoky brown coloration of the upperparts. The bill was poorly seen in my scope, but in David's Questar, was very long and upturned. In comparison with that of Wilson's Phalarope, the bill was at least twice as long. . . . The bird was working along the edge of the shore on what little exposed mud there was. After we had viewed it for about five minutes, it flew off to the south with the Wilson's Phalaropes.

I saw a few of these sandpipers in Attu in 1986 and again in Kenya in 1989. It would be difficult to confuse this small, elegant sandpiper with orange legs and a long, black, upturned bill with any other bird that I know.

### **Jim Moore, Farmington Connecticut.**

Initial observation with a Bushnell Spacemaster scope with a 25-power eyepiece (side view of bird facing right): (1) long thin upcurved bill; (2) the bill appears black; (3) the head appears small; (4) the head, neck, and wing appear to be gray; (5) slightly darker plumage than a winter Sanderling came to mind; (6) around the same size as the Wilson's Phalaropes viewed along side of it.

Second observation through Dave Stemple's Questar scope at higher power with increased clarity confirmed first observations.

Next observation, the bird turned to a full back view. A black line along the upper (scapular) edge of each wing extends down the back.

Personal Account: Dave Stemple flagged me down . . . about 3:30 P.M. . . . to observe the bird for additional verification. I was not familiar with the Terek Sandpiper. . . . I located the bird in the National Geographic Society's field guide and was pleased to see that it . . . appeared to have field marks that were distinguishable and recognizable. . . . There were two other birders present. . . . We observed the bird for over five minutes. . . . I would classify myself as conservative in my observations. I felt sure we had the right bird. When I arrived home that Saturday night, I went to my *Shorebirds* book to see if I could locate any birds with characteristics similar to the Terek Sandpiper that would question in my own mind the identification we made. I could not find any.

**Marsha Paine, Norton.**

Only very fortuitous timing afforded me an opportunity to briefly view this bird. I observed it walking along the back reaches of the pannes for all of a thrilling three minutes before it departed. I observed it in the company of a Killdeer. Due to my short-lived observation, I can offer just a few notes: (1) Very light gray colored with a white belly—due to its light coloration it was not that easy to see; (2) very dark orange legs, almost looked red in certain light; legs very short, giving it a somewhat dumpy appearance; (3) long slender upturned bill. Although I did not have the chance to view the Terek long, I still feel privileged and just plain lucky to have seen it at all. You just have to be in the right place at the right time. [Excerpted from a letter to R. A. Forster dated July 1, 1990.]

**WHITE-FACED IBIS AT PLUM ISLAND, JUNE 10, 1990**

**Ian Lynch, Salem.**

I was headed north on Plum Island refuge at approximately 5:30 P.M. when I stopped just south of the New Pines. . . . Fred Burrill stopped and asked if we had seen the White-faced Ibis farther up. I followed him to the spot where someone else was observing the bird, just where the marsh comes back toward the road at the south end of the field across from the New Pines. The bird was feeding with six to eight Glossy Ibises, making for a nice comparison. The size, shape, behavior, and overall coloration of the body were very similar to the rest of the ibises present. The most impressive field mark was the bright white band, perhaps half an inch wide, forming a complete loop from the base of the upper mandible behind the eye and back to the base of the lower mandible. The lores showed a rosy red color unlike the other ibises, and the legs were a reddish color, also unlike the neighboring birds. We watched the bird for fifteen minutes or so. It was still feeding when we left. While we were still there, Sonia and Paul Bontemps drove by and asked if we were convinced that it was a White-faced Ibis. All present were.

It is interesting to note that the Voice of Audubon reported the bird first as a possible and finally as a probable breeding-plumage Glossy Ibis based on a conversation with Mark Lynch (who had seen a Glossy in high breeding plumage that morning on Plum Island). Because of a miscommunicated telephone message, Simon Perkins had called Mark. I had left a message, and Simon ended up calling Mark instead of Ian Lynch!



## SANDHILL CRANE AT PROVINCETOWN AIRPORT, MAY 11, 1990

PROVINCETOWN AIRPORT 11 MAY 90  
HARBOR END - SANDHILL CRANE  
IN GRASSY MARGIN, CROSSED  
AIRSTRIP TO RECENTLY CUT  
MEDIAN.  
FIELD MARKS: OBVIOUS GRAY LINE  
BODY PROFILE - ROUNDED RUMP  
WITH MORE TAIL THAN HERONS.  
EXTREMELY LONG NECK, LONG  
LEGS + BILL.  
BEHAVIOR: FEEDING 95% OF TIME.  
FLEW UP IN QUICK CRANE DANCE  
ONCE.  
CONDITIONS: OBSERVER: 1 KM AWAY  
ON DUNE - GOOD LIGHT (STRONG  
BACKLIT). 7x BINOC. 65°F  
WIND 10-15 MPH  
SECOND VIEWING: WALKED INTO  
MEDIAN APPROX 60 M. FROM  
BIRD GRAY COLOR, RED C. FEW  
EASILY SEEN.  
COMMENTS: AIRPORT PERSONNEL  
REPORT SEEING THE BIRD FOR  
TWO WEEKS.

Kyle Jones, Eastham.

September 12, 1990. Enclosed is a brief description of the Sandhill Crane sighting at Provincetown Airport this spring. I misplaced my field notebook just after making this observation [May 11, 1990], so I wasn't able to send you these notes earlier. Fortunately, my notebook was found—it was floating about nine miles out in Cape Cod Bay! Write-in-the-Rain notebooks really work.

Journal entry, May 11, 1990  
Page from recovered notebook

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## FIELD RECORDS

### JUNE/JULY 1990

by Richard A. Forster and Robert H. Stymeist

June 1990 was very dry and on the cool side, and July brought near normal temperatures and above normal rain. In June the temperature averaged 66.6 degrees, and no records were broken. The high temperature was 87 degrees on June 2, and the low was 49 degrees on June 6. The high temperature of 93 degrees in July occurred on three days, July 18-20, and the low of 57 degrees was recorded on July 2. Rain totaled only 0.69 inch in June. This was the seventh driest June in 120 years of official record, and the ninth driest in 173 years. July continued the dry pattern until July 24-25, when 2.71 inches of rain fell. The rain was spotty with some Greater Boston areas recording less and some much more. The total precipitation in July was 4.08 inches, 1.4 inches above normal. Sunshine totaled 57 percent of possible, though fog was a frequent visitor occurring 16 days in June and 17 days in July. Heavy fog was noted on seven days in July, a new record for that month. R.H.S.

#### LOONS THROUGH WATERFOWL

The summer months are thought of as a fairly stagnant period. Nesting activity is well underway, and birds are generally quiet and inconspicuous. However, each year there are nonbreeding or wandering subadult birds that put in appearances at this time. Some of these are extremely exciting discoveries, and this early summer provided a most unusual and divergent array of records that will be difficult to surpass in future years.

A better than average accumulation of summering waterbirds included Red-throated Loons, Great Cormorants, perhaps the first-ever summering Snow Goose, three King Eiders, a Common Merganser, and Ruddy Ducks among the more typical summering nonbreeders. A strong southerly airflow following a low pressure system passing south and east of Nantucket produced an amazing 17 Northern Fulmars, 43 Cory's Shearwaters, and more than 1440 Sooty Shearwaters amidst more standard fare for the season. An Eared Grebe that appeared in East Gloucester settled in for all interested observers to view. This represents only the third summer sighting for the species and is one of very few records for the past decade. More exciting and elusive was a peripatetic **White-faced Ibis**, only the second sighting for the species in the state. The initial sighting was made at Plum Island; it next appeared briefly in Topsfield two weeks later and was finally sighted a month after that in Holden in Worcester County. The initial sighting clearly described the red lores and eye, reddish knees, and broad white line extending from the top of the bill behind the eye and back to the base of the bill.

Among the herons there were no surprises. American Bitterns were slightly better reported while Cattle Egret reports were few in number. There were only two reports of Tricolored Heron, most likely representing the same individual. The only viable north shore heronry continued on Kettle Island in Manchester. R.A.F.

DATE	LOCATION	NUMBER	OBSERVERS	JUNE/JULY 1990
Red-throated Loon				
6/8, 6/15	Nahant, Buzzards Bay (Bird I.)	1, 1 alt pl	R. Forster, J. Lyons#	
7/2, 12	Buzzards Bay (Mashnee I.)	1 alt pl	J. Lyons	
Common Loon				
6/2; 6/4, 24	Plymouth; P.I.	1 mig; 1, 1	BBC (B. Howell); M. Lynch#	
6/8, 6/19	Swampscott, Ipswich (Crane B.)	2, 3	R. Forster, D. Rimmer	
6/26, 6/28	Rutland, Buzzards Bay (Bird I.)	1, 3	B. Blodget, J. Lyons	
7/1-31	Ipswich (Crane B.)	4 max 7/3	D. Rimmer	
7/7, 7/12	S. Monomoy, Buzzards Bay (Mashnee I.)	10, 3	B. Nikula, J. Lyons#	
7/15, 7/28	Wachusett Res.	1, 3 ad + pr w/chick	M. Lynch#	
Pied-billed Grebe				
6/30	P.I.	1	M. Lynch#	
7/1-31	P.I.	1 or 2	v. o.	

DATE	LOCATION	NUMBER	OBSERVERS	JUNE/JULY 1990
<b>Eared Grebe</b> 6/20-7/31	Gloucester	1 alt pl	C. Leahy + v. o.	
<b>Northern Fulmar</b> 7/3	Nantucket	17	S. Perkins	
<b>Cory's Shearwater</b> 7/3	Nantucket	43	S. Perkins	
7/6, 7/15	Stellwagen Bank	1, 2	M. Lynch#, D. Clapp	
<b>Greater Shearwater</b> 6/22; 6/29-30	Stellwagen Bank	10; 10, 12	R. Taylor; P. Trimble	
7/1-31	Stellwagen Bank	170+ max 7/15	D. Clapp + v. o.	
7/3	Nantucket	26	S. Perkins	
<b>Sooty Shearwater</b> 6/22; 6/29-30	Stellwagen Bank	100; 34, 36	R. Taylor; P. Trimble	
7/1-31	Stellwagen Bank	93 max 7/6	M. Lynch# + v. o.	
7/3	Nantucket	1440+	S. Perkins	
<b>Manx Shearwater</b> 6/29, 6/30; 6/30	Stellwagen; Cape Cod Bay	2, 4; 2	P. Trimble	
7/1-31	Stellwagen Bank	15 max 7/15	D. Clapp + v. o.	
7/3, 7/15	Nantucket, Gloucester (Brace Cove)	8, 5	S. Perkins, C. Leahy	
<b>shearwater species</b> 7/3	Nantucket	300-400+	S. Perkins	
<b>Wilson's Storm-Petrel</b> 6/22, 6/30	Stellwagen Bank	100s, 4	R. Taylor, P. Trimble	
7/1-31	Stellwagen Bank	110+ max 7/15	D. Clapp + v. o.	
<b>Leach's Storm-Petrel</b> 6/29	Cape Cod Bay	2	P. Trimble	
7/15	Stellwagen Bank	2	D. Clapp	
<b>Northern Gannet</b> 7/4, 7/6	Stellwagen Bank	2, 2	R. Stymeist, H. Wiggin	
7/15, 7/20	Stellwagen Bank	4 (1 ad), 4	D. Clapp, F. Mantlik#	
7/25-26	P.I. (Emerson Rocks)	1 ad injured	J. + S. Hepburn	
<b>Great Cormorant</b> 6/2	P'town	1 imm	R. Heil	
7/6	Nantucket	3 imm	S. Perkins	
<b>Double-crested Cormorant</b> 6/11, 6/17	Ipswich (Crane B.), Marshfield	110, 200	BBC (J. Berry), E. Taylor	
6/30	P.I., Westboro	58, 3	BBC (S. Charette), E. Taylor	
7/1-31	P.I.	75 max 7/30	BBC (W. Drew)	
7/8, 7/15	Bolton Flats, Wachusett Res.	1, 17	M. Lynch#	
7/28	Holden, Wachusett	5, 25	M. Lynch#	
<b>American Bittern</b> 6/9, 6/16	Sudbury, Bolton Flats	1, 2	R. Forster, M. Lynch#	
6/16-17	Salem	1	I. Lynch	
7/4, 7/29	P.I.	1, 1	P. + F. Vale, I. Giriunas	
7/8, 7/15	Bolton Flats	2, 1	M. Lynch#	
<b>Least Bittern</b> 6/10, 6/30	P.I.	1, 1	M. Lynch#	
6/10, 6/16-17	DWWS, Salem	1; 2, 1	D. Ludlow#, I. Lynch	
6/24, 6/27	Canton (F.M.), Wayland	1, 1	BBC (D. + D. Oliver), R. Forster	
7/1-31	P.I.	1 or 2	v. o.	
7/4, 7/24	GMNWR, Milford	1 f, 1	G. d'Entremont#, T. Aversa	
<b>Great Blue Heron</b> 6/1, 6/22	Westboro	15, 27	E. Taylor	
6/16	Sudbury	3 pr, 8 yg	BBC (B. Howell)	
6/30	Peabody (Puritan Lawn Cemetery)	2 pr, 8 yg	R. Stymeist	
7/1-31	P.I.	6 max 7/4	I. Giriunas + v. o.	
7/4, 7/29	GMNWR	10, 11	H. D'Entremont#, E. Taylor	
<b>Great Egret</b> 6/1-30	P.I.	15 max 6/24	M. Lynch# + v. o.	
6/2	Boston H. (Middle Brewster)	1 pr	J. Hatch	
6/16, 6/18	Manchester (Kettle I.)	25 pr, 29	S. Perkins#	
6/21	Ipswich (Crane B.)	7	D. Rimmer	
7/1-31	P.I.	50 max 7/29	I. Giriunas + v. o.	
7/4	Manchester	21	R. Stymeist#	
7/28, 7/30	Wachusett Res., Holden	1, 1	M. Lynch#	
<b>Snowy Egret</b> 6/2	Boston H. (Middle Brewster)	130 pr	J. Hatch	
6/16	Nashawena I.	20 pr	B. Blodget	
6/16, 6/21	Manchester (Kettle I.), S. Monomoy	200 pr, 85 pr	S. Perkins#, USFWS	
7/1-31, 7/28	P.I., E. Boston	400 max 7/29, 45 I.	I. Giriunas, T. Aversa	

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Little Blue Heron				
6/16, 6/18	Manchester (Kettle I.)	12 pr, 23	S. Perkins#	
7/4, 7/10	Manchester, P.I.	15, 2	R. Stymeist#, T. Aversa	
7/17, 7/19	S. Dartmouth, P.I.	1 imm, 3	M. Boucher, D. Chickering	
Tricolored Heron				
6/5, 6/13	P.I., Manchester	1, 1	W. Drew#, D. Chickering	
6/23, 6/24	Essex, P.I.	1, 1	M. Lynch#, R. Titus#	
Cattle Egret				
6/2	Ipswich, Wenham; DWWS	1, 2; 1	T. Raymond; D. Clapp	
6/4, 6/8	Ipswich, Hamilton	6, 4	R. Forster, J. Brown	
6/23, 6/30	Ipswich, Rowley	2, 1	J. Hoye, R. Stymeist	
7/1-31	Ipswich	20+ max 7/16	J. Berry	
Green-backed Heron				
6/16, 6/24	Bolton Flats, P.I.	5, 12	M. Lynch#	
7/15	Bolton Flats, WBWS	3, 3	M. Lynch#, R. Titus	
7/22, 7/28	Nauset, Holden	10, 6	M. Lynch#	
Black-crowned Night-Heron				
6/2	Boston Harbor (Middle Brewster)	195 pr	J. Hatch	
6/16	Nashawena	18 pr	B. Blodget	
6/21	S. Monomoy	250 pr	USFWS	
6/14, 6/27	Watertown, Wayland	35, 3	E. Taylor, R. Forster	
7/1-31	Wakefield	6 max 7/6	P. + F. Vale	
7/4, 7/28-31	Manchester, P.I.	5, 11 max	R. Stymeist, A. + B. Delorey	
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron				
6/24	P.I., Cambridge (Charles R.)	1, 1 ad	M. Lynch#, R. Graefe	
7/4-31, 7/27	P.I.	1 ad, 1 imm	v. o., D. Rimmer	
Glossy Ibis				
6/2	Boston Harbor (Middle Brewster)	10 pr	J. Hatch	
6/2	Framingham, Truro	17, 8	K. Hamilton, R. Heil	
6/3-26	N. Monomoy	8 max	B. Nikula	
6/4, 6/30	P.I.	12, 11	BBC (B. Howell), BBC (S. Charette)	
6/16	Topsfield, Manchester (Kettle I.)	14, 18 pr	P. + F. Vale, S. Perkins#	
6/18	Manchester	77 (roost)	S. Perkins#	
7/1-31	P.I.	30 max 7/28	E. Taylor + v. o.	
7/4, 7/16	Manchester, Ipswich	17 (roost), 3	R. Stymeist, J. Berry	
7/17	S. Dart. (Allens Pd)	12	LCES (J. Hill)	
7/26	Norfolk	1	B. Cassie	
7/18, 7/27	S. Monomoy, N. Monomoy	33, 30	P. Trull, B. Nikula	
White-faced Ibis				
6/10, 6/13	P.I.	1 ad	V. Saporito, F. Burrill, I. Lynch; S. Duncan	
6/24	Topsfield	1 ad	S. Perkins, M. Maloney	
7/25-27	Holden	1 ad	B. Blodget	
Mute Swan				
6/3, 6/15	Ipswich (Clark's Pd), P.I.	pr + 5 yg, 10	J. Berry, W. Drew#	
7/21, 7/28	Ipswich (Clark's Pd), P.I.	pr + 5 yg, pr + 5 yg	J. Berry	
Snow Goose				
6/29-7/30	P.I.	1 imm	R. Heil + v. o.	
Canada Goose				
6/1-30	Wakefield	80	P. + F. Vale	
6/5, 6/13	P.I., Monomoy	187, 35 pr	W. Drew#, USFWS	
6/17, 6/21	Canton, Stoneham	32, 180	G. d'Entremont, T. Aversa	
7/1-2	Wakefield	80	P. + F. Vale	
Wood Duck				
6/12, 6/30	Westminster, GMNWR	f + 7 yg, 3 ad + 9 yg	T. Aversa, E. Taylor	
6/1-30	Reports of 1-3 (total 10) from 5 locations.			
7/1-31	Wakefield	12 max 7/7 & 7/10	P. + F. Vale	
7/8, 7/13	Bolton Flats, GMNWR	8, 25	M. Lynch#, T. Aversa	
7/19, 7/24	Stoughton, Milford	9, 20	R. Titus, T. Aversa	
7/26	Norfolk	164	B. Cassie	
Green-winged Teal				
6/1-30	P.I.	7 max 6/27	T. Aversa + v. o.	
6/13, 6/27	S. Monomoy, Wayland	10 m, 1	D. Houghton#, R. Forster	
American Black Duck				
6/5, 6/13	P.I., S. Monomoy	9, 55	W. Drew#, D. Houghton#	
Mallard				
6/5, 6/13	P.I., S. Monomoy	21, 13	W. Drew#, D. Houghton#	
Northern Pintail				
6/13, 6/14-17	S. Monomoy, P.I.	8, 1	D. Houghton#, W. Drew#	

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Blue-winged Teal				
6/1-30	P.I.	20 max 6/27	T. Aversa + v. o.	
6/13	S. Monomoy	9 m	D. Houghton#	
7/1-31	P.I.	15 max 7/4	T. Aversa# + v. o.	
7/13, 7/29	GMNWR, DWWS	1, 1	T. Aversa, W. Petersen	
Northern Shoveler				
6/5, 23; 6/13	P.I.; S. Monomoy	1; 4	v. o.; D. Houghton#	
Gadwall				
6/5, 6/13	P.I., S. Monomoy	26, 43	W. Drew#, D. Houghton#	
7/1-31	P.I.	35 max 7/30	BBC (W. Drew)	
American Wigeon				
6/13	S. Monomoy	1	D. Houghton	
Common Eider				
6/1-30	Monomoy	150	D. Houghton	
6/2, 6/5	Boston H. (Green I.), P'town	3 f + 5 yg, 5	J. Hatch, T. Aversa	
6/14, 6/16	Cuttyhunk, Nashawena	23 (f/w yg), 4 broods	J. Hatch, B. Blodgett	
6/21	Gloucester	41	R. Forster	
7/3	N. Monomoy	10	T. Aversa	
7/15	Boston H. (Calf I.)	180 ad (12-15 yg)	R. Donovan	
7/17, 7/26	S. Dart., Gloucester	9, 23	M. Boucher, J. Hepburn	
King Eider				
6/2, 6/21	Chatham, Gloucester	1 imm m, 1 f	R. Heil, R. Forster	
7/1, 7/15	Gloucester, Boston H. (Calf I.)	1 f, 1 imm m	R. Forster, R. Donovan	
Black Scoter				
6/8, 6/21	Nahant, Gloucester	2, 1	R. Forster	
Surf Scoter				
6/8, 6/26	Nahant, S. Dartmouth	4, 3	R. Forster, T. Aversa	
White-winged Scoter				
6/8, 6/13	Nahant, Plymouth	17, 3	R. Forster, T. Aversa	
6/21	Gloucester	1	R. Forster	
7/2, 7/15	P.I., Plymouth	8, 8	BBC (D. + D. Oliver), R. Titus	
Hooded Merganser				
7/7	Bolton Flats	3 yg	M. Lynch#	
Common Merganser				
7/1-31	S. Carver (Sampson's Pd)	1 m	K. Anderson#	
Red-breasted Merganser				
6/1-30	N. Monomoy	25 max	B. Nikula	
6/21, 6/26	Gloucester, S. Dartmouth	2, 2	R. Forster, T. Aversa	
7/8, 10	P.I.	1	R. Titus#	
7/21, 7/26	N. Monomoy, S. Dartmouth	7, 2	B. Nikula, J. Lyons#	
Ruddy Duck				
6/13	S. Monomoy	3	D. Houghton	

#### RAPTORS THROUGH CRANES

Turkey Vultures and Ospreys are holding up well. Both Sharp-shinned Hawks and Northern Goshawks were reported nesting on Cape Cod, where few nesting hawks are reported, and a Cooper's Hawk bred in Boxford in close proximity to a Northern Goshawk nest. The Boston Peregrine Falcons nested successfully for the third year in succession. As usual the rail tribe was poorly reported. There were only single reports of Clapper Rail, Sora, and Common Moorhen. An undocumented but believable report of two Sandhill Cranes came from Nashawena Island. Other Sandhill Cranes were seen in Ipswich, Salisbury, and Plum Island. It is conceivable that all were the same individual.

R.A.F.

Turkey Vulture			
6/4, 6/9	Newbypt, Barre	3, 4	R. Forster#, M. Lynch#
6/1-30	Reports of singles from 11 locations.		
7/6	Randolph, Wakefield	3, 2	G. d'Entremont, F. Vale
7/7, 7/14	S. Dart. (Allens Pd), Wachusett Mt.	4, 4	G. Gove#, E. Taylor
7/1-31	Reports of singles from 5 locations.		
Osprey			
6/1-30	S. Dart. (Allens Pd)	9 max	LCES (J. Hill)
6/17, 6/18	DWWS, Manchester (Kettle I.)	2 ad + 1 yg, 1	E. Taylor, S. Perkins
6/23, 6/25	Essex, P.I.	1 pr, 3	M. Lynch#, R. Forster
7/1-31	S. Dart. (Allens Pd)	10 max 7/26	LCES (J. Hill)
Bald Eagle			
6/5, 6/8	P'town, DWWS	1 imm, 1 imm	T. Aversa, D. Ludlow
7/20, 7/21	Lakeville, Plymouth	1, 1 (both injured)	fide MDFW
7/20, 7/22	P'town, Lakeville	1 imm, 1 imm	F. Mantlik, W. Petersen



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Northern Harrier				
6/2, 6/10	Plymouth (M. Standish S.F.)	1 m, 1 m	G. d'Entremont, W. Petersen	
6/3, 6/10	Chatham (S. Beach I.)	1 pr with nest	L. MacIvor#	
6/4, 6/5	P.I., S. Wellfleet	1, 1 m	BBC (B. Howell), T. Aversa	
6/16	Nashawena I.	1	B. Blodget	
7/22-31	P.I.	1	v. o.	
Sharp-shinned Hawk				
early June	S. Wellfleet (Marconi)	nesting pr	J. Green (fide R. Prescott)	
7/14, 7/28	Westboro, Barre	1, 1 ad	E. Taylor, W. Petersen	
Cooper's Hawk				
6/1-30	Boxford	pr at nest	T. Aversa + v. o.	
6/10	Plymouth (Myles Standish S.F.)	1 m	W. Petersen	
7/1-31	Boxford	pr + 3 fledged yg	v. o.	
7/20	E. Middleboro	1	K. Anderson	
Northern Goshawk				
thr	Boxford	pr + 2 or 3 yg	T. Aversa + v. o.	
9	Holliston	ad at nest	T. Aversa	
7/3	Harvard, Stow	1, 1 ad	J. Warner, C. Prestia	
7/3, 7/10	Centerville, Boxford	pr nesting, 1	K. Collins, T. Aversa	
7/10, 7/19-20, 7/21	Middleboro	1 ad, 1 imm, 2 imm	K. Anderson	
Red-shouldered Hawk				
6/1-30	Wellesley	1+	R. Forster	
6/2, 10	Boxford	pr w/3 yg	J. Berry#	
6/2	Tyngsboro	3	BBC (R. Gerrish)	
6/5	Plymouth (M. Standish S.F.)	1	G. d'Entremont	
6/26	Ashby	1 ad	R. Forster	
7/1-31	E. Middleboro	pr	K. Anderson	
7/1, 7/22	N. Dart., Lakeville	2, 1	M. Boucher, W. Petersen	
Broad-winged Hawk				
6/2	P'town	10	R. Heil	
7/1-31	Reports of 1 or 2 9total 11) from 7 locations.			
Red-tailed Hawk				
6/1-30	Sherborn	6	E. Taylor	
6/2, 6/6	Brookline, Woburn	3, ad + 2 yg	BBC (R. Stymeist), J. Berry	
6/24	Canton (F.M.), N. Middleboro	3, 2 ad + 2 yg	BBC (D. + D. Oliver), K. Holmes	
Peregrine Falcon				
6/1-7/31	Boston	pr at nest	v. o.	
6/3	Chatham (S. Beach I.)	1 imm	L. MacIvor#	
7/10	Cambridge	1 m	fide R. Stymeist	
Ring-necked Pheasant				
7/1, 25	Wakefield	7	P. + F. Vale	
Ruffed Grouse				
6/1-30	Reports of singles from 3 locations.			
Wild Turkey				
6/27	Boxford (C.P.)	1 f	T. Aversa	
Northern Bobwhite				
6/2, 6/5	Plymouth (Myles Standish S.F.)	5, 4	G. d'Entremont	
6/9, 6/10	DWWS, Boxford	6, 1	E. Taylor, N. + O. Komar	
6/13, 6/29	W. Roxbury, Waltham	3, 1	T. Aversa, P. O'dette	
7/18	Plymouth (Myles Standish S.F.)	2	G. d'Entremont	
7/18	Westminster (High Ridge)	4	T. Aversa	
7/22, 7/26	Nauset, Middleboro	4, 3	M. Lynch#, R. Titus	
Clapper Rail				
7/30	S. Dart. (Allens Pd)	1	M. Boucher	
Virginia Rail				
6/16, 6/17	Salem	1, 3	I. Lynch	
6/16	Wayland, Bolton Flats	1, 2	BBC (B. Howell), M. Lynch#	
6/18	P.I.	1	D. Chickering	
7/4, 7/13	GMNWR	1, 3	G. d'Entremont, T. Aversa	
7/24	Milford	1	T. Aversa	
Sora				
6/16	Wayland	2	BBC (B. Howell)	
Common Moorhen				
6/1-30	Wakefield	1 or 2	P. + F. Vale	
Sandhill Crane				
early June	Nashawena	2	R. Knott (fide J. Hatch)	
6/6	Ipswich	1	S. Henderson, F. Burrill	
7/14, 7/26-31	Salisbury, P.I.	1, 1	I. Giriunas, v. o.	

## SHOREBIRDS THROUGH TERNS

The brief period in June and July witnesses the tail end of the northbound migration in early June, the erratic presence of nonbreeders from mid-June to early July, then the appearance of southbound migrants in July. Unquestionably the highlight of the season was the brief presence of a carefully observed and described **Terek Sandpiper** at Plum Island on June 23. An army of observers gathered at the site the following day but were unsuccessful in locating the bird. The sighting is only the third record for the contiguous forty-eight states and is the first east coast record. See description elsewhere in this issue. Slightly less exciting but much more accommodating was a breeding-plumaged **Spotted Redshank**, the state's second record, that appeared at Wellfleet Bay Wildlife Sanctuary on July 31 and continued daily for nearly three weeks. Dropping down only slightly in rarity, an adult **Little Stint** was discovered at Squantum on July 28 for the sixth state record. Other shorebird species that could have been the highlight in their own right were a **Bar-tailed Godwit** at North Monomoy for most of June and July, single **Black-necked Stilts** at Plum Island and South Dartmouth, and **Curlew Sandpipers** at Plum Island and North Monomoy. The highlight among typical migrant shorebirds was a count of 750 Whimbrels flying to an evening roost on North Monomoy. Extended coverage at Logan Airport in East Boston revealed a small breeding colony of Upland Sandpipers and the northernmost breeding pair of American Oystercatchers.

A few Little Gulls were present in early June but apparently moved on, and scattered Common Black-headed Gulls were noted. The Bonaparte's Gulls that were numerous in the Lynn-Revere area in early June apparently moved to Plum Island later in the month. A Lesser-Black-backed Gull and a kittiwake were both noted in Gloucester.

An adult Gull-billed Tern was seen briefly at Plum Island, and the same was true of a Sandwich Tern at North Monomoy. The typically few Royal Terns included a pair in courtship flight at Nauset. The three Forster's Terns at Plum island included an apparently mated pair and another apparently mated with a Common Tern. The species has not yet been recorded breeding in the state. A handful of Black Skimmers was present at North Monomoy, where a pair attempted to breed.

R.A.F.

DATE	LOCATION	NUMBER	OBSERVERS	JUNE/JULY 1990
<b>Black-bellied Plover</b>				
6/1-30	N. Monomoy	600 max 6/5	B. Nikula	
6/2	Plymouth B., S. Dart. (Allens Pd)	150, 15	G. d'Entremont, LCES (J. Hill)	
6/4	Newbypt, Ipswich (Crane B.)	350, 50+	R. Forster, D. Rimmer	
7/1-31	N. Monomoy	300 max 7/4	B. Nikula	
7/29	Squantum, P.I.	10, 6	G. d'Entremont, T. Aversa	
<b>Lesser Golden-Plover</b>				
7/7	N. Monomoy	1	K. Jones#	
<b>Semipalmated Plover</b>				
6/4	Ipswich (Crane B.), P.I.	10, 1	D. Rimmer, BBC (B. Howell)	
6/26, 6/30	S. Dart. (Allens Pd), P.I.	2, 1	T. Aversa, D. Stemple	
7/4-31	N. Monomoy	200 max 7/29	B. Nikula	
7/5-31	Ipswich (Crane B.)	220 max 7/21	R. Hopping	
7/17, 7/26	S. Dart. (Allens Pd)	10, 37	M. Boucher, LCES (J. Hill)	
7/19, 7/28	P.I., Plymouth B.	35, 24	D. Chickering, I. Giriunas	
7/29	Squantum	80	G. d'Entremont	
<b>Piping Plover</b>				
6/1-30	Ipswich (Crane B.)	16-22 ad, 16-23 imm	D. Rimmer	
6/1-30, 6/10	S. Monomoy, Chatham (S. Beach I.)	3 pr, 5 pr	D. Houghton#, L. MacIvor#	
6/5, 6/16	Orleans (Nauset), Nashawena I.	4, pr + 2 or 3 chicks	T. Aversa, B. Blodget	
6/26	P.I.	22 ad + 6 chicks	W. Drew#	
6/26	S. Dart. (Allens Pd)	14 ad + 4 chicks	T. Aversa	
7/1-31	Ipswich (Crane B.)	25 max 7/21	D. Rimmer	
7/1-31	S. Dart. (Allens Pd)	16 max 7/11	LCES (J. Hill)	
7/1-13, 7/28	P.I.	3 max 7/11, 5	D. Chickering, I. Giriunas	
<b>Killdeer</b>				
6/1-30	P.I.	25 max 6/25	BBC (W. Drew)	
7/1-31	P.I., Wakefield	28 max 7/13, 10	max 7/26 D. Chickering, P. + F. Vale	
7/15, 7/30	Bolton Flats, Holden	15, 11	M. Lynch#	
<b>American Oystercatcher</b>				
6/1-30	Monomoy	19 pr nesting	D. Houghton#	
6/2, 6/5	Eastham/Orleans, Mattapoisett	10, 5	R. Heil, B. Blodget	
6/8, 6/16	Wellfleet, Nashawena I.	1 pr, 2 pr	L. MacIvor, B. Blodget	
6/15-30	Boston (Logan Airport)	pr nesting	N. Smith	
7/1-31	N. Monomoy	50 max 7/29	B. Nikula	
7/24, 7/29	S. Dart., Marion (Bird I.)	3, 3	T. Aversa, J. Lyons	
<b>Black-necked Stilt</b>				
6/13, 6/21	P.I.	1	B. Zaremba, J. Hoye	
7/8	S. Dart. (Allens Pd)	1	M. Boucher, K. Machado	

DATE	LOCATION	NUMBER	OBSERVERS	JUNE/JULY 1990
<b>Greater Yellowlegs</b>				
6/14, 6/16	E. Boston, P.I.	2, 5	T. Aversa, P. + F. Vale	
6/26, 6/30	N. Monomoy, P.I.	5, 7	B. Nikula, BBC (S. Charette)	
7/1-31	N. Monomoy	120 max 7/29	B. Nikula#	
7/1-31	P.I.	33 max 7/19	D. Chickering	
7/28	E. Boston, Holden	45, 7	T. Aversa, M. Lynch#	
<b>Lesser Yellowlegs</b>				
6/26, 6/27	N. Monomoy, P.I.	2, 1	B. Nikula, T. Aversa	
6/30	E. Boston, P.I.	19, 9	T. Aversa, BBC (S. Charette)	
7/1-31	N. Monomoy	250 max 7/27	B. Nikula	
7/1-31	P.I.	57 max 7/19	D. Chickering	
7/26, 7/28	Middleboro, E. Boston	12, 35	R. Titus, T. Aversa	
7/30, 7/31	Holden, Newbypt	1, 60	M. Lynch#, T. Aversa	
<b>Spotted Redshank</b>				
7/31	S. Wellfleet (WBWS)	1 alt pl, ph	M. Smith, P. Kaufman	
<b>Solitary Sandpiper</b>				
7/6, 7/8	P'town, Bolton Flats	1, 1	K. Jones, M. Lynch#	
7/8, 7/26	P.I., Middleboro	1, 2	R. Titus	
7/28, 7/30	Holden	8, 6	M. Lynch#	
<b>Willet</b>				
6/1-30	N. Monomoy	90 max 6/26	B. Nikula	
6/1-30	P.I. marshes	43 max 6/24	R. Heil#	
6/1-30	S. Dart. (Allens Pd)	18 max 6/5	LCES (J. Hill)	
6/13, 6/25	Newbury, Rowley	8-10, 8+	D. Rimmer, R. Forster	
7/1-31	N. Monomoy	180 max 7/29	B. Nikula	
7/1-31	P.I.	24 max 7/1	D. Chickering	
7/1-31	S. Dart. (Allens Pd)	18 max 7/26	LCES (J. Hill)	
7/1-31	Ipswich (Crane B.)	5 max 7/8	R. Hopping#	
<b>"Western" Willet</b>				
6/26	N. Monomoy	1	B. Nikula	
7/1-31	N. Monomoy	8 max 7/29	B. Nikula	
<b>Spotted Sandpiper</b>				
6/10, 6/14	Bolton Flats, E. Boston	8, 3	SSBC (K. Anderson), T. Aversa	
6/26	Halifax	8	T. Aversa	
7/1-31	Wakefield	1 or 2	P. + F. Vale	
7/1-31	P.I.	1-3	D. Chickering	
7/13	Halifax	1 ad + 4 yg	K. Anderson	
7/17	S. Dart. (Allens Pd)	4	LCES (J. Hill)	
7/28	Holden, Plymouth	4, 7	M. Lynch#, I. Giriunas	
<b>Terek Sandpiper</b>				
6/23	P.I.	1	D. Stemple#	
<b>Upland Sandpiper</b>				
6/2, 6/26	Newbypt, Halifax	3, 2	A. + B. Delorey, T. Aversa	
6/17	E. Boston (Logan airport)	6 pr (4/chicks)	N. Smith	
7/4, 7/26	Newbypt	1, 1	T. Aversa, I. Giriunas	
7/7	E. Middleboro, S. Monomoy	1, 1	K. Anderson, B. Nikula	
7/16	Norfolk	7 mig	B. Cassie	
<b>Whimbrel</b>				
7/11, 7/15	Annisquam, WBWS	1, 9	H. Wiggin, R. Titus	
7/13, 7/21, 7/22	P.I.	1, 4, 2	D. Chickering + v. o.	
7/21, 7/28	N. Monomoy	490, 750	W. Harrington#	
7/23, 7/24	S. Dartmouth	6, 14	M. Boucher, T. Aversa	
<b>Hudsonian Godwit</b>				
6/26	N. Monomoy	2	B. Nikula	
7/1-31	N. Monomoy	40 max 7/29	B. Nikula	
7/4-31	P.I.	25 max 7/22	G. d'Entremont + v. o.	
7/28, 7/31	E. Boston, Ipswich (Crane B.)	11, 2	T. Aversa, R. Hopping	
<b>Bar-tailed Godwit</b>				
6/10-30	N. Monomoy	1 basic pl	B. Nikula#	
7/1-21	N. Monomoy	1 basic pl	B. Nikula + v. o.	
<b>Ruddy Turnstone</b>				
6/1-30	N. Monomoy	250 max 6/5	B. Nikula	
6/2, 6/4	Plymouth B. Ipswich (Crane B.)		200, 35 G. d'Entremont, D. Rimmer	
6/5	Eastham (F.E.)	17	T. Aversa	
6/26, 6/30	S. Dart. (Allens Pd), P.I.	1, 1	T. Aversa, BBC (S. Charette)	
7/1-31	N. Monomoy	40 max 7/29	B. Nikula	
7/28	Ipswich (Crane B.), Plymouth B.	4, 8	D. Rimmer, G. d'Entremont	
7/29, 7/30	Squantum, S. Dart.	3, 2	M. Lynch#, M. Boucher	

DATE	LOCATION	NUMBER	OBSERVERS	JUNE/JULY 1990
<b>Red Knot</b>				
6/1-30	N. Monomoy	60 max 6/5	B. Nikula	
6/2, 6/10	Plymouth B., S. Dart. (Allens Pd)	3, 10	G. d'Entremont, T. Raymond	
6/18	P.I.	2	BBC (D. + D. Oliver)	
7/1-31	N. Monomoy	150 max 7/29	B. Nikula	
7/22-31	Ipswich (Crane B.)	6 max 7/31	R. Hopping#	
<b>Sanderling</b>				
6/2, 6/5	Plymouth B. N. Monomoy	50, 1000	G. d'Entremont, B. Nikula	
7/1-31	N. Monomoy	300 max 7/29	B. Nikula	
7/10-31	Ipswich (Crane B.)	150 max 7/28	R. Hopping	
7/25, 7/28	S. Dart., Plymouth B.	60, 6	T. Aversa, I. Giriunas	
<b>Semipalmated Sandpiper</b>				
6/1-30	N. Monomoy	800 max 6/5	B. Nikula	
6/2, 6/4	Plymouth B., Newbypt	30, 150	G. d'Entremont, R. Forster	
6/18, 6/30	P.I.	4, 7	BBC (D. + D. Oliver), BBC (S. Charette)	
7/1-31	N. Monomoy	2000 max 7/27	B. Nikula	
7/1-31	Ipswich (Crane B.)	810 max 7/26	R. Hopping#	
7/1-31	P.I.	408 max 7/19	D. Chickering + v. o.	
7/28	Squantum, Holden	1000, 6	R. Abrams, M. Lynch#	
<b>Western Sandpiper</b>				
7/19, 7/28-29	P.I., Squantum	1, 1	D. Chickering, R. Abrams	
<b>Little Stint</b>				
7/28	Squantum	1 alt pl	R. Abrams, T. Cameron	
<b>Least Sandpiper</b>				
6/2, 6/4	Plymouth B., P.I.	1, 2	G. d'Entremont, BBC (B. Howell)	
6/13	N. Monomoy	1	B. Nikula	
7/1-31	N. Monomoy	1200 max 7/27	B. Nikula	
7/1-31	P.I.	189 max 7/11	D. Chickering	
7/28	Holden	22	M. Lynch#	
<b>White-rumped Sandpiper</b>				
6/2, 6/5	Newbypt, N. Monomoy	4, 15	T. Raymond, B. Nikula	
6/10	N. Monomoy, P.I.	5, 6	B. Nikula, I. Lynch#	
6/10, 6/12	S. Dart. (Allens Pd), P.I.	1, 5	T. Raymond, W. Drew#	
7/7, 7/8	N. Monomoy, P.I.	1, 2	K. Jones, R. Titus	
7/29	Squantum	1	G. d'Entremont	
<b>Dunlin</b>				
6/1-30	N. Monomoy	4 max 6/26	B. Nikula	
6/8	Nahant	6	R. Forster	
6/2-9	Reports of 4 singles.			
7/1-31	N. Monomoy	4 max 7/4	B. Nikula	
7/7	P.I.	1	D. Chickering	
<b>Curlew Sandpiper</b>				
7/6-22	P.I.	1 alt pl	S. Spangenberg + v. o.	
7/21	N. Monomoy	1 alt pl	S. Fried#	
<b>Stilt Sandpiper</b>				
7/21	P.I.	7	M. Lynch#	
<b>Ruff</b>				
7/4	N. Monomoy	1 alt pl	K. Jones, B. Nikula	
<b>Short-billed Dowitcher</b>				
6/1-30	N. Monomoy	12 max 6/22	B. Nikula	
6/2, 6/4	Plymouth, Newbypt	5, 6	G. d'Entremont, R. Forster	
6/8	Mattapoisett	2	B. Blodgett	
6/30	E. Boston, P.I.	1, 1	T. Aversa, BBC (S. Charette)	
7/1-31	N. Monomoy	2500 max 7/27	B. Nikula	
7/1-31	P.I.	257 max 7/19	D. Chickering	
7/22, 7/29	Nauset, Squantum	200+, 50+	M. Lynch#	
<b>Long-billed Dowitcher</b>				
7/14, 7/22	P.I.	2, 5	D. Chickering, G. d'Entremont	
<b>American Woodcock</b>				
6/26	N. Falmouth	4 (family group)	T. Aversa	
7/25	Quabbin (G40)	5	T. Aversa	
<b>Wilson's Phalarope</b>				
6/1-30	P.I.	12+ max 6/24	R. Heil + v. o.	
7/8, 7/22	P.I.	2, 1	R. Titus#	
7/29	N. Monomoy	1	B. Nikula	
<b>Red-necked Phalarope</b>				
6/2	P'town	3	R. Heil#	
<b>Pomarine Jaeger</b>				
7/3	Nantucket	1	S. Perkins	

DATE	LOCATION	NUMBER	OBSERVERS	JUNE/JULY 1990
Parasitic Jaeger				
6/30	Cape Cod Bay	1	P. Trimble	
7/6	Stellwagen Bank	1	M. Lynch#	
jaeger species				
3,21	Nantucket	8, 1	S. Perkins, F. Mantlik	
Laughing Gull				
6/3, 6/4	E. Boston, Newbypt	10, 1	T. Aversa, R. Forster#	
6/10, 6/30	P.I., Buzzard Bay	1, 50	M. Lynch#, J. Lyons#	
6/16	N. Monomoy	117 nests	D. Houghton	
7/15, 7/17	S. Wellfleet, E. Boston	50+, 145	R. Titus, T. Aversa	
7/21, 7/22	Nauset, Lakeville	200+, 1 ad wint	F. Mantlik, W. Petersen	
Little Gull				
6/3, 6/4	Revere (Point of Pines), Swampscott	3 (1S), 1 (1S)	J. Quigley, R. Forster	
6/6-7	Revere (Point of Pines)	1 (1S)	J. Quigley	
Common Black-headed Gull				
6/3, 6/4	Revere (Point of Pines), Swampscott	3 (1S), 1 (1S)	J. Quigley, R. Forster	
6/25, 6/26	P.I., S. Dart. (Allens Pd)	1 (1S), 1 (1S)	R. Forster, T. Aversa	
7/3, 7/4	Ipswich (Crane B.), Plymouth B.	1, 1	R. Hopping#, M. Lynch#	
7/21	P.I.	1	M. Lynch#	
Bonaparte's Gull				
6/1-30	Ipswich (Crane B.)	6-50	D. Rimmer	
6/1-30	N. Monomoy	12 max 6/3	B. Nikula	
6/4	Lynn/Swampscott	142	R. Forster	
6/6	Revere (Point of Pines)	300	J. Quigley	
6/12, 6/26	P.I.	30, 220	W. Drew#	
7/1-31	N. Monomoy	25 max 7/4	B. Nikula	
7/1-31	P.I.	120+ max 7/21	M. Lynch# + v. o.	
7/1-31	Ipswich (Crane B.)	120 max 7/26	D. Rimmer	
7/8, 7/21	Revere (Point of Pines), Lynn (Flax Pd)	50+, 24	P. + F. Vale, J. Quigley	
Ring-billed Gull				
6/2, 6/3	Plymouth B., E. Boston	25, 600	G. d'Entremont, T. Aversa	
6/6, 6/26	Lynn (Flax pd), P.I.	135, 71	J. Quigley, W. Drew#	
7/4, 7/22	Plymouth B., P.I.	225, 175	M. Lynch#, G. d'Entremont	
7/18, 7/30	Lynn (Flax Pd)	73, 18 juv	J. Quigley	
Herring Gull				
6/13, 7/7	Lynn (Breed's Pd)	250, 265	J. Quigley	
Lesser Black-backed Gull				
7/14	Gloucester	1 (3rd yr)	J. Smith	
Great Black-backed Gull				
6/13, 7/4	Lynn (Breed's Pd)	67, 120	J. Quigley	
Black-legged Kittiwake				
6/3, 7/19	N. Monomoy, E. Gloucester	1, 1 (1S0)	B. Nikula, J. Quigley	
Gull-billed Tern				
6/30	P.I.	1 ad	M. Lynch# + v. o.	
Royal Tern				
6/3, 6/24	N. Monomoy, P'town	2, 1	B. Nikula#, J. Brown	
6/30	Buzzards Bay (Mashnee I.)	1	J. Lyons#	
7/13, 7/21	N. Monomoy, P'town	1, 1	B. Nikula, S. Highley	
7/21, 7/22	Nauset B., Orleans (New I.)	2, 1	F. Mantlik, S. Highley	
7/5 & 23	Eastham (Coast Guard B.)	1	J. Brown	
Sandwich Tern				
7/4	N. Monomoy	1	B. Nikula, K. Jones	
Roseate Tern				
6/1-30	N. Monomoy	20 max 6/26	B. Nikula	
6/16, 6/19	Nashawena I., Ipswich (Crane B.)	4 pr, 1	B. Blodget, C. Rimmer	
6/26	S. Dart. (Allens Pd)	4	T. Aversa	
6/29	Newbypt	1	R. Heil	
Common Tern				
6/2	Plymouth B.	750	G. d'Entremont	
6/8	Marblehead (Tinker's I.)	195 pr	J. Hatch	
6/9	Spinnaker I., Snake I. (Winthrop)	261 pr, 6 pr	J. Hatch	
6/13	Newbury marshes	100+	D. Rimmer	
6/13	Newbypt (Woodbridge I.)	100+	D. Rimmer	
6/16	N. Monomoy	501 nests	USFWS	
7/15, 7/22	S. Wellfleet (Marconi), Nauset	200+, 250+	R. Titus, M. Lynch#	
7/28	Plymouth B.	550	D. F. Oliver	
Arctic Tern				
6/1-30	N. Monomoy	6 imm max	B. Nikula	
6/2, 6/13	Plymouth B.	4, 1 imm	BBC (G. d'Entremont), T. Aversa	
6/14, 6/29	Nashawena I. Newbypt	7 pr, 1 imm	J. Hatch, R. Heil	

DATE	LOCATION	NUMBER	OBSERVERS	JUNE/JULY 1990
Arctic Tern (continued)				
7/1-31	N. Monomoy	70 max 7/14	B. Nikula	
7/5, 7/28	Plymouth B.	5 ad + 1 chick, 3	M. Lynch#, I. Giriunas	
Forster's Tern				
6/24, 6/30	P.I.	3 ad, 1	R. Hildreth + v. o., M. Lynch#	
7/1, 7/8; 7/21	P.I.; N. Monomoy	1 ad; 1	v. o.; B. Nikula	
Least Tern				
6/1-30	Ipswich (Crane B.)	4-140	D. Rimmer	
6/2, 6/4	Plymouth B. P.I.	10, 20	BBC (G. d'Entremont), BBC (B. Howell)	
7/1-31	Ipswich (Crane B.)	200 ad + 150 juv	max 7/31 D. Rimmer	
7/1-31	S. Dart. (Allens Pd)	32 max 7/11	LCES (J. Hill)	
7/28, 7/30	Plymouth B., Carver (inland)	5, 3	I. Giriunas, K. Anderson	
Black Tern				
6/5, 6/30	N. Monomoy	1, 3	B. Nikula, G. Gove#	
6/9	GMNWR	1	R. Walton#	
7/1-31	N. Monomoy	3 max	B. Nikula	
7/6, 7/8	Stellwagen Bank, Marion (Bird I.)	1 ad, 1	M. Lynch#, J. Lyons	
Black Skimmer				
6/10-30, 6/30	N. Monomoy	4 max, 6-8	B. Nikula, G. Gove#	
late June	Yarmouth	3	R. Scott	
7/1-31	N. Monomoy	8 max	B. Nikula	
7/8	N. Monomoy	pr nesting	B. Nikula	
7/22	Nauset (two locations)	5 total	M. Lynch#	

#### ALCIDS THROUGH WOODPECKERS

A pair of breeding-plumaged Black Guillemots at Kettle Island in Manchester was provocative. The possibility of this species breeding on rocky north shore islands would not be completely surprising. Both species of cuckoos were fairly well reported. Another midsummer first was a Snowy Owl that was present at Logan Airport into early July. A juvenile Northern Saw-whet Owl was found at Boston College. Whip-poor-Willis continued plentiful at Myles Standish State Forest in Plymouth. A pair of Red-headed Woodpeckers nested in Holbrook, and a pair of nesting Red-bellied Woodpeckers in Woods Hole established the first breeding for that species on Cape Cod.

R.A.F.

Black Guillemot				
6/16	Manchester (Kettle I.)	2 ad br pl	S. Perkins, T. Maloney	
Mourning Dove				
6/2	Plymouth, Brookline	11, 10	BBC (G. d'Entremont), BBC (R. Stymeist)	
6/10	Boxford-Groveland	39	R. Stymeist#	
7/28	Plymouth B., Sharon	10, 310	D. F. Oliver, R. Titus	
Black-billed Cuckoo				
6/10	Bolton Flats	6	SSBC (K. Anderson)	
6/2-30	Reports of 1 or 2 (total 14) from 12 locations.			
7/1-31	Reports of 1 or 2 (total 9) from 6 locations.			
Yellow-billed Cuckoo				
6/10	Bolton Flats	2	SSBC (K. Anderson)	
6/3-19	Reports of singles from 7 locations.			
7/8, 7/15	Bolton Flats	2, 1	M. Lynch#	
7/14	Quabbin (G40)	1	M. Lynch#	
Eastern Screech-Owl				
7/26	E. Middleboro	1	K. Anderson	
Great Horned Owl				
6/2, 6/25	Brookline, Annisquam	1, 1	R. Stymeist, H. Wiggin	
6/14, 6/21	Middleboro, Boston (F.Pk.)	2, 1 ad + 2 juv	K. Holmes, T. Aversa	
7/11, 7/19	P.I., Stoughton	1, 1	D. Chickering, R. Titus	
Snowy Owl				
6/11-30	E. Boston (Logan airport)	1 imm	N. Smith	
7/1-7	E. Boston (Logan airport)	1 imm	N. Smith	
Barred Owl				
6/10	Boxford	1	J. Berry	
Northern Saw-whet Owl				
6/5	Plymouth (Myles Standish S.F.)	2	G. d'Entremont	
7/12-14	Newton (Boston College)	1 juv	J. Hepburn#	
Common Nighthawk				
6/1-30	Salem	3	I. Lynch	
6/1, 6/2	Wellesley, Tyngsboro	5, 1	R. Forster, BBC (R. Gerrish)	
6/4, 6/5	Newbury, P'town	5, 1	BBC (B. Howell), T. Aversa	



DATE	LOCATION	NUMBER	OBSERVERS	JUNE/JULY 1990
Common Nighthawk (continued)				
6/11, 6/12	Boxford, Ipswich (Crane B.)	1, 2	R. Forster, BBC (J. Berry)	
6/14	Cambridge	6	R. Stymeist	
7/1-31	Cambridge, Boston (Back Bay)	4, 4 or 5	R. Stymeist	
7/1-31, 7/4	Salem, Worcester	3, 2	I. Lynch, M. Lynch#	
Whip-poor-will				
6/4, 6/12	Newbury, Newbury-Rowley	3, 6	BBC (B. Howell), R. Forster	
6/5, 6/14	Plymouth (Myles Standish S.F.)	51, 38	G. d'Entremont, E. + R. Campbell	
6/10, 6/16	S. Dart., Clinton	3, 2	T. Raymond, M. Lynch#	
7/18, 7/26	Plymouth (Myles Standish S.F.)	10, 5	G. d'Entremont#	
Chimney Swift				
6/2	Plymouth B., Brookline	1, 10	BBC (G. d'Entremont), BBC (R. Stymeist)	
6/3	20 miles SE of Gloucester	1	S. Perkins	
6/30	W. Newbury	12	BBC (S. Charette)	
7/19	Stoughton	17	R. Titus	
Ruby-throated Hummingbird				
6/2, 6/10	Plymouth B., Groveland	1, 1	BBC (G. d'Entremont), I. Giriunas#	
6/16, 6/19	Bolton Flats, Worcester	1, 1	M. Lynch#	
6/19, 6/26	N. Middleboro	2, 1	K. Holmes	
7/1-31	E. Middleboro, Holliston	4 or 5 daily, pr nesting	K. Anderson, M. Martinek	
7/21	P.I.	2	D. Chickering	
7/14-28	Reports of singles from 4 locations.			
Red-headed Woodpecker				
6/17	Holbrook	1	W. Petersen	
7/15	Holbrook	2 ad + 1 juv	T. Fitzgerald	
7/13, 7/16	Carlisle, Sherborn	1, 1 ad	J. Goodman, E. Taylor	
Red-bellied Woodpecker				
6/1, 6/4; 6/3	Lakeville; Woods Hole	1; pr nesting	K. Holmes; F. Smith	
6/27	Sudbury (Nobscot)	1 f	R. Forster	
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker				
6/17	Petersham	1	D. Chickering	
Downy Woodpecker				
6/2, 6/10	Brookline, Groveland area	6, 8	BBC (R. Stymeist), R. Stymeist#	
Hairy Woodpecker				
6/10	Groveland area	4	R. Stymeist#	
Northern Flicker				
6/10	Groveland area	19	R. Stymeist#	
7/21	Annisquam	4	H. Wiggin	
Pileated Woodpecker				
6/16	Ipswich	2	R. Heil	
6/2-27	Singles from Boxford, Groton, Petersham, Stow, and Framingham.			
7/20	Sherborn	1	J. Kricher	

#### FLYCATCHERS THROUGH FINCHES

A substantial flight of passerines occurred in the first several days of June, which included excellent counts of Yellow-bellied Flycatchers and Mourning Warblers, banded at MBO. Acadian Flycatchers were reported from more locations than in the same period last year and were noted in late June and in July in Bristol County. Cerulean Warblers bred in the Quabbin area for the second consecutive year. Two adult Ceruleans were seen feeding recently fledged young on July 25. Unusual for this time period, a **Yellow-headed Blackbird** was reported from Westford on June 25. At Quabbin a single Evening Grosbeak and a female Red Crossbill were found on July 14.

On June 10, two breeding bird surveys were held. The South Shore Bird Club covered the 923-acre Bolton Flats Wildlife Management Area and recorded 70 species of birds. A survey along eight miles of open country under the power lines running through the South Groveland area from Route 125 to Bear Hill Road was conducted by twenty birders. A total of 67 species was tallied and included good counts of Blue-winged Warblers, Prairie Warblers, and Indigo Buntings. A holdover Clay-colored Sparrow in Medfield and another at Myles Standish State Forest added to the growing number of spring reports of this species. Can the state's first breeding record for Clay-colored Sparrow be far in the future?  
R.H.S.

DATE	LOCATION	NUMBER	OBSERVERS	JUNE/JULY 1990
Olive-sided Flycatcher				
6/2, 6/9	Wayland, Georgetown	2, 1	R. Forster, D. Chickering	
Eastern Wood-Pewee				
6/1, 6/2	Annisquam, Brookline	1, 5	H. Wiggin, BBC (R. Stymeist)	
6/10	S. Groveland, Bolton Flats	19, 3	R. Stymeist#, SSBC (K. Anderson)	
7/10, 7/14	Boxford (C.P.), Quabbin (G40)	4, 11	T. Aversa, M. Lynch#	

DATE	LOCATION	NUMBER	OBSERVERS	JUNE/JULY 1990
<b>Yellow-bellied Flycatcher</b>				
6/1, 6/6, 6/7	Manomet	11 b, 2 b, 3 b	MBO staff	
6/1	Mt. A.	1	S. Denison#	
6/1,2	Boston (F.Pk)	1	T. Aversa	
6/4	S. Dartmouth	1	M. Boucher	
<b>Acadian Flycatcher</b>				
6/1, 6/2	Mt. A., Brookline	1, 1	R. Stymeist#, BBC (R. Stymeist)	
6/7, 6/10	Manomet, Bolton Flats	1 b, 2	MBO staff, SSBC (K. Anderson)	
6/14, 7/24	N. Dart., S. Dart.	1, 1	M. Boucher, T. Aversa	
<b>Alder Flycatcher</b>				
6/8	Lynnfield	1	R. Forster	
6/8, 6/20	W. Harwich	2, 1	B. Nikula	
6/10	Plymouth (Myles Standish S.F.)	1	W. Petersen#	
6/16	Bolton Flats	1	M. Lynch#	
6/17, 7/8	W. Newbury	2, 2	R. Titus	
7/7, 7/14	E. Middleboro, Quabbin (G40)	2 m, 2	K. Anderson, M. Lynch#	
7/15, 7/29	Bolton Flats, Athol	2, 3	M. Lynch#, D. Chickering	
<b>Willow Flycatcher</b>				
6/1-7/31	P.I.	6 max 6/30	v. o.	
6/1-7/31	Bolton Flats	20+ max 6/10	v. o.	
6/13, 6/16	Sudbury R., Ipswich R.	8, 14	R. Forster#, R. Heil#	
6/17	Holbrook, Canton (F.M.)	1, 2	W. Petersen, G. d'Entremont	
6/19	Worcester (airport)	10	M. Lynch#	
7/22	Eastham (F. H.)	3	M. Lynch#	
<b>Least Flycatcher</b>				
6/2, 6/6	Tyngsboro, Plymouth	1, 1	BBC (R. Gerrish), R. Titus	
6/9, 6/10	Dunstable, Georgetown	2, 1	L. Taylor#, I. Giriunas	
6/10, 6/16	Bolton Flats, Ipswich R. (canoe)	5, 2	SSBC (K. Anderson), R. Heil#	
6/19	Worcester (airport)	5	M. Lynch#	
<b>Eastern Phoebe</b>				
6/9, 6/01	Littleton, S. Groveland	6, 3	L. Taylor#, R. Stymeist#	
7/18	Westminster (High Ridge)	pr at nest w/4 yg	T. Aversa	
<b>Great Crested Flycatcher</b>				
6/2, 6/10	Brookline, S. Groveland	8, 7	BBC (R. Stymeist), R. Stymeist#	
6/10	Bolton Flats	4	SSBC (K. Anderson)	
6/11	Ipswich (Crane B.)	1	BBC (J. Berry)	
7/11, 7/28	Milton, Holden	6 together, 3	T. Aversa, M. Lynch#	
<b>Eastern Kingbird</b>				
6/1-7/31	P.I.	50 max 6/30	v. o.	
6/1-7/31	Bolton Flats	14 max 7/8	v. o.	
6/10, 7/14	S. Groveland, Quabbin (G40)	17, 8	R. Stymeist#, M. Lynch#	
<b>Horned Lark</b>				
6/1-7/31	Plymouth Beach	7 max	v. o.	
6/2	P.I.	1	D. Chickering	
<b>Purple Martin</b>				
6/1-7/31	P.I.	40 max 7/26	J. Hoye + v. o.	
6/3, 6/19	Acton, Hanson	1, 7	R. Forster#, W. Petersen	
<b>Tree Swallow</b>				
6/1-7/31	P.I.	7500+max 7/3	A. + B. Delorey + v. o.	
7/1-31	Ipswich (Crane B.)	250 max 7/23	D. Rimmer	
<b>N. Rough-winged Swallow</b>				
6/2, 6/14	Plymouth B., Wellesley	4, 4	BBC (G. d'Entremont), R. Forster	
6/30	Gloucester	3	R. Forster	
7/1-31	Wakefield	2	P. + F. Vale	
7/4, 8/8	Nantucket, Squantum	2, 1 ad + 2 yg	S. Perkins, M. Lynch#	
<b>Bank Swallow</b>				
6/1-7/31	Ipswich (Crane B.)	110 max	D. Rimmer + v. o.	
6/2, 6/10	Tyngsboro, Bolton Flats	8, 14	BBC (R. Gerrish), SSBC (K. Anderson)	
7/4, 7/18	Sherborn, Bolton Flats	20+, 60 active nests	BBC (E. Taylor), M. Lynch#	
<b>Cliff Swallow</b>				
6/1-7/31	Rowley	6 max	v. o.	
7/1-31, 7/15	Ipswich, Gloucester	4 max, 5	D. Rimmer, G. d'Entremont	
<b>Barn Swallow</b>				
7/1-31	Ipswich (Crane B.)	50 max 7/23	D. Rimmer	
7/1-31	Wakefield	20+ max 7/28	P. + F. Vale	
<b>Blue Jay</b>				
6/10	S. Groveland, Bolton Flats	34, 11	R. Stymeist#, SSBC (K. Anderson)	
<b>American Crow</b>				
6/10	S. Groveland, Bolton Flats	17, 31	R. Stymeist#, SSBC (K. Anderson)	

DATE	LOCATION	NUMBER	OBSERVERS	JUNE/JULY 1990
Fish Crow				
6/3, 6/10	Ipswich, Plymouth	3, 8	J. Berry#, W. Petersen#	
6/13, 6/26	Wellesley, Brockton	2, 1	R. Forster, R. Titus#	
7/19, 7/20	Plymouth, Wellesley	3, 1	W. Petersen	
7/30	Weymouth	2	W. Petersen	
Common Raven				
7/1, 7/29	Petersham, Athol	4, 2	M. Lynch#, D. Chickering	
Black-capped Chickadee				
6/10	S. Groveland, Bolton Flats	52, 16	R. Stymeist#, SSBC (K. Anderson)	
6/17	Canton (F.M.)	19	G. d'Entremont	
Tufted Titmouse				
6/10	S. Groveland, Bolton Flats	26, 3	R. Stymeist#, SSBC (K. Anderson)	
Red-breasted Nuthatch				
6/8, 6/18	Mattapoissett, Brookline	4, 1	F. Smith, B. Rielly#	
7/14	Quabbin (G40)	13	M. Lynch#	
7/18	Westminster (High Ridge)	4	T. Aversa	
7/1-31	Reports of singles from 5 locations.			
White-breasted Nuthatch				
6/10	S. Groveland, Bolton Flats	7, 4	R. Stymeist#, SSBC (K. Anderson)	
7/14	Quabbin (G40)	10	M. Lynch#	
Brown Creeper				
7/14	Quabbin (G40)	4	M. Lynch#	
Carolina Wren				
6/2, 6/16	Brookline, Bolton	3, 1	BBC (R. Stymeist), L. Taylor#	
6/29, 6/30	P.I., Mattapoissett	1, 1	R. Heil#, F. Smith	
7/1-31	Sherborn, Natick	5, 1	E. Taylor	
7/5, 7/6	Sharon, E. Middleboro	1, pr nesting	R. Titus, K. Anderson	
7/15, 7/19	S. Carver, Stoughton	pr nesting, 2	K. Anderson, R. Titus	
7/18-23	Annisquam	1	H. Wiggin#	
House Wren				
6/10	S. Groveland, Bolton Flats	4, 1	R. Stymeist#, SSBC (K. Anderson)	
6/17	Canton (F.M.)	4	G. d'Entremont	
7/14	Quabbin (G40)	5	M. Lynch#	
Winter Wren				
6/1-7/31	Boxford (C.P.)	1 or 2	v. o.	
6/9, 6/17	Weston, Canton (F.M.)	2 m, 1	D. Morimoto, G. d'Entremont	
6/12	Westminster (High Ridge)	1	T. Aversa	
6/25	Holliston	1	T. Aversa	
7/14	Hardwick, Quabbin (G40)	1, 1	M. Lynch#	
Marsh Wren				
6/1-7/31	P.I., GMNWR	17 max, 10 max	v. o.	
6/16	Ipswich R. (canoe)	12+	R. Heil#	
7/18	Needham (Charles R.)	4	T. Aversa	
Golden-crowned Kinglet				
6/12	Westminster (High Ridge)	2	T. Aversa	
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher				
6/1-7/31	Boxford (C.P.)	3 max	v. o.	
6/4, 6/10	Sharon, Bolton Flats	1, 7	R. Titus, SSBC (K. Anderson)	
6/16	Ipswich R. (canoe)	22+	R. Heil#	
7/25	Quabbin (G40)	6	T. Aversa	
Eastern Bluebird				
6/1-7/31	E. Middleboro	pr nesting	K. Anderson	
6/1-7/31	S. Natick	pr nesting	E. Taylor	
6/1-7/31	Sharon	pr nesting	R. Titus	
6/1-7/31	Plymouth (Myles Standish S.F.)	2 pr nesting	G. d'Entremont#	
6/2	Tyngsboro	4	BBC (R. Gerrish)	
7/14, 7/29	Quabbin (G40), Athol	4, 2	M. Lynch#, D. Chickering	
Veery				
6/9	Harvard, Groton	3, 3	R. Stymeist#, L. Taylor#	
6/10	S. Groveland, Bolton Flats	7, 9	R. Stymeist#, SSBC (K. Anderson)	
6/10, 6/14	Boxford, N. Dartmouth	5, 4	J. Berry#, M. Boucher	
6/16	Ipswich R. (canoe)	6	R. Heil#	
6/17	Canton (F.M.)	6	G. d'Entremont	
6/17, 6/25	Boxford, Holliston	4, 3	T. Aversa	
7/8, 7/15	Bolton Flats	5, 6	M. Lynch#	
7/14	Quabbin (G40), Hamilton	19, 1	M. Lynch#, J. Berry	
Gray-cheeked Thrush				
6/1	Weston	1	D. Morimoto	

DATE	LOCATION	NUMBER	OBSERVERS	JUNE/JULY 1990
Swainson's Thrush				
6/1	Weston	1	D. Morimoto	
Hermit Thrush				
6/1-7/31	Sherborn, Hanson	6, 1	E. Taylor, W. Petersen	
6/1-7/31	Sharon, Quabbin (G40)	3, 17 max 7/14	R. Titus, M. Lynch# + v. o.	
6/1-7/31	Dover, Plymouth	4, 8 max 7/18	E. Taylor, G. d'Entremont + v. o.	
6/1-7/31	E. Middleboro, Boxford	3 m max, 1 or 2	K. Anderson, v. o.	
6/9, 6/10	Dunstable, S. Groveland	3, 3	L. Taylor#, R. Stymeist#	
6/12	Westminster (High Ridge)	3	T. Aversa	
7/11	Milton	1 juv	T. Aversa	
Wood Thrush				
6/1-30, 6/2	Sherborn, Brookline	3, 3 m	E. Taylor, BBC (R. Stymeist)	
6/10	S. Groveland, Bolton Flats	17, 8	R. Stymeist#, SSBC (K. Anderson)	
6/16	Ipswich R. (canoe)	4	R. Heil#	
6/17	Canton (F.M.)	4, 4	G. d'Entremont	
7/8, 7/15	Bolton Flats	2, 2	M. Lynch#	
American Robin				
6/10	S. Groveland, Bolton Flats	78, 87	R. Stymeist#, SSBC (K. Anderson)	
6/17	Canton (F.M.)	14	G. d'Entremont	
7/4	Stellwagen Bank	1 juv	R. Stymeist	
7/8, 7/15	Bolton Flats	33, 15	M. Lynch#	
7/14	Sharon	50	R. Titus	
Gray Catbird				
6/1-7/31	P.I.	50 max	v. o.	
6/1, 6/2	Mt. A., Brookline	9, 15	R. Stymeist#	
6/10	S. Groveland, Bolton Flats	66, 29	R. Stymeist#, SSBC (K. Anderson)	
6/12, 6/7	Annisquam, Canton (F.M.)	14, 26	H. Wiggins, G. d'Entremont	
7/14	Quabbin (G40)	26	M. Lynch#	
Brown Thrasher				
6/1-7/31	P.I.	9 max 7/7	v. o.	
6/2	Plymouth (Myles Standish S.F.)	7	BBC (G. d'Entremont)	
6/4	Sharon	2	R. Titus	
6/10	S. Groveland	9	R. Stymeist#	
7/24	Milford	4	T. Aversa	
Northern Mockingbird				
6/10	S. Groveland, Bolton Flats	8, 2	R. Stymeist#, SSBC (K. Anderson)	
7/19, 7/22	Stoughton, P.I.	15, 6	R. Titus, G. d'Entremont	
Cedar Waxwing				
6/2	IRWS, Brookline	80, 18	A. + B. Delorey, BBC (R. Stymeist)	
6/6, 6/10	Annisquam, S. Groveland	32, 32	H. Wiggins, R. Stymeist	
6/10, 7/8	Bolton Flats	12, 19	SSBC (K. Anderson), M. Lynch#	
7/3, 7/14	P.I., Quabbin (G40)	11, 14	A. + B. Delorey, M. Lynch#	
White-eyed Vireo				
6/2, 6/4	Eastham, S. Dart.	1, 1	R. Stymeist#, M. Boucher	
6/7, 6/10	Boxford (C.P.), Bolton Flats	1, 1	R. Forster, SSBC (K. Anderson)	
Solitary Vireo				
6/9, 6/12	Harvard, Canton (F.M.)	1, 1	L. Taylor#, R. Titus	
6/27	Boxford	1	T. Aversa	
7/14	Quabbin (G40)	9	M. Lynch#	
Yellow-throated Vireo				
6/1-7/31	Wayland	1	R. Forster	
6/1	Norton	1	R. Titus	
6/2, 6/7	Tyngsboro, Boxford	1, 1	BBC (R. Gerrish), R. Forster	
6/10	S. Groveland, Bolton Flats	1, 5	O. + N. Komar#, SSBC (K. Anderson)	
6/16	Ipswich R. (canoe)	2	R. Heil	
7/8, 7/15	Bolton Flats	3, 3	M. Lynch#	
7/14	Quabbin (G40)	7	M. Lynch#	
Warbling Vireo				
6/4, 6/10	Sharon, Bolton Flats	3, 18	R. Titus, SSBC (K. Anderson)	
6/13, 6/16	Sudbury R., Ipswich R. (canoes)	11, 36	R. Forster#, R. Heil#	
7/8, 7/15	Bolton Flats	7, 8	M. Lynch#	
Red-eyed Vireo				
6/2, 6/3	Brookline, Canton (F.M.)	4, 5	BBC (R. Stymeist), R. Titus	
6/10	S. Groveland, Bolton Flats	18, 14	R. Stymeist#, SSBC (K. Anderson)	
7/14	Quabbin (G40)	36	M. Lynch#	
Blue-winged Warbler				
6/1	Mt. A.	1	J. Nichols	
6/3, 6/4	Canton, Sharon	2, 2	R. Titus	

DATE	LOCATION	NUMBER	OBSERVERS	JUNE/JULY 1990
Blue-winged Warbler (continued)				
6/10	S. Groveland	29	R. Stymeist#	
6/10	Boxford	nest w/2 yg + cowbird	O. + N. Komar#	
7/14	Hamilton	4 ad, 2 yg in nest w/cowbird	J. Berry	
Golden-winged Warbler				
6/1-7/31	Groveland (Uptack Rd)	2 m, 1 f (+ yg on 6/23)	v. o.	
"Brewster's" Warbler				
6/2, 6/10	Groveland, Boxford	1, 1	A. + B. Delorey, O. + N. Komar	
6/2-6	Sudbury	1 m	R. Forster	
Tennessee Warbler				
6/1	Annisquam	3 m	H. Wiggin	
Nashville Warbler				
6/12	Westminster	1	T. Aversa	
Northern Parula				
6/1-30	Mashpee, Osterville	3 max, 1	S. Clifton, B. Nikula	
6/10, 6/14	Groveland, Brewster	1, 1	J. Berry#, B. Nikula	
Yellow Warbler				
6/1-30	P.I.	35 max 6/17	v. o.	
6/2	Brookline	6	BBC (R. Stymeist)	
6/10	S. Groveland, Bolton Flats	34, 75	R. Stymeist#, SSBC (K. Anderson)	
6/14	Canton (F.M.)	12	G. d'Entremont	
7/8, 7/15	Bolton Flats	21, 12	M. Lynch#	
Chestnut-sided Warbler				
6/1, 6/9	Mt. A., Groton	1, 3	R. Stymeist, L. Taylor#	
6/10	S. Groveland	35	R. Stymeist#	
6/12	Westminster (High Ridge)	16	T. Aversa	
6/16	Bolton	3	L. Taylor#	
7/14	Quabbin (G40)	9	M. Lynch#	
Magnolia Warbler				
6/1, 6/2	Mt. A., P.I.	1, 1	R. Stymeist, D. Chickering	
7/18	Westminster (High Ridge)	1 m	T. Aversa	
7/21	Ashburnham	3	W. Petersen	
Black-throated Blue Warbler				
7/21	Ashburnham (Nutting Hill)	1	W. Petersen	
Yellow-rumped Warbler				
6/10	Plymouth (Myles Standish S.F.)	2 m	W. Petersen#	
6/12	Westminster (High Ridge)	1 m	T. Aversa	
7/14, 7/26	Quabbin (G40), Middleboro	24, 1 m	M. Lynch#, R. Titus	
Black-throated Green Warbler				
6/1, 6/3	Annisquam, E. Middleboro	1 m, 1 m	H. Wiggin, K. Anderson	
6/10, 6/14	S. Groveland, Weston	6, 4	R. Stymeist#, D. Morimoto	
7/1	Topsfield, W. Dartmouth	1, 2	I. Giriunas, M. Boucher	
7/7, 7/14	Ipswich, Quabbin (G40)	1, 9	J. Berry, M. Lynch#	
Blackburnian Warbler				
6/1	Weston, Annisquam	1, 1	D. Morimoto, H. Wiggin	
6/12, 6/27	Westminster, Boxford	3 m, 3 m	T. Aversa	
7/7, 7/25	Ipswich, Quabbin (G40)	2 m, 3	J. Berry, T. Aversa	
Pine Warbler				
6/2	Plymouth (Myles Standish S.F.)	22	BBC (G. d'Entremont)	
6/9	Groton	3	L. Taylor#	
7/1, 7/14	Topsfield, Quabbin (G40)	4, 24	I. Giriunas, M. Lynch#	
Prairie Warbler				
6/2, 7/18	Plymouth (Myles Standish S.F.)	16, 2	G. d'Entremont#	
6/10	S. Groveland, Bolton Flats	40, 1	R. Stymeist#, SSBC (K. Anderson)	
6/26	N. Falmouth	12	T. Aversa	
7/14	Quabbin (G40)	1	M. Lynch#	
Bay-breasted Warbler				
6/1	Mt. A., Ipswich	1, 1	R. Stymeist, J. Berry	
6/3	Annisquam	1	H. Wiggin	
Blackpoll Warbler				
6/1	Mt. A., Annisquam	4, 3	R. Stymeist, H. Wiggin	
6/16	Topsfield	1 m	R. Stymeist#	
Cerulean Warbler				
6/7	Boxford (C.P.) (from May)	1 m	R. Forster	
7/25	Quabbin (G40)	pr feeding 2 fledged yg	T. Aversa	
Black-and-white Warbler				
6/2	Brookline	1	BBC (R. Stymeist)	
6/2	Plymouth (Myles Standish S.F.)	2	BBC (G. d'Entremont)	
6/4, 6/9	Sharon, Dunstable	4, 3	R. Titus, L. Taylor#	

DATE	LOCATION	NUMBER	OBSERVERS	JUNE/JULY 1990
Black-and-white Warbler (continued)				
6/10	S. Groveland	7	R. Stymeist#	
7/11	Milton	3	T. Aversa	
7/14	Quabbin (G40)	8	M. Lynch#	
7/18	Westminster	3	T. Aversa	
American Redstart				
6/1	Mt. A., Annisquam	5, 4	R. Stymeist, H. Wiggin	
6/10	S. Groveland, Bolton Flats	5, 11	R. Stymeist#, SSBC (K. Anderson)	
6/24	Topsfield	4	L. Taylor#	
7/7	Ipswich, P.I.	2, 3	J. Berry, D. Chickering	
7/14	Quabbin (G40)	8	M. Lynch#	
Prothonotary Warbler				
6/2	Wayland (Hearns Pd)	1 m	R. Forster#	
Worm-eating Warbler				
6/4	Sharon	pr	R. Titus	
6/5, 14	Weston	1 m	D. Morimoto	
7/11	Milton (Blue Hills)	pr feeding 1 yg	T. Aversa	
Ovenbird				
6/2, 6/9	Boxford, Dunstable	5, 5	J. Berry, L. Taylor#	
6/10	S. Groveland, Bolton Flats	8, 1	R. Stymeist#, SSBC (K. Anderson)	
7/7, 7/14	Ipswich, Quabbin (G40)	3, 3	J. Berry, M. Lynch#	
Northern Waterthrush				
6/25, 7/24	Holliston	3 m, 1	T. Aversa	
7/25	Boston (Prudential Tower)	1 dead	H. Wiggin	
Louisiana Waterthrush				
6/2, 6/10	Boxford (C.P.)	2 or 3, 3	J. Berry	
7/14	Quabbin (G40)	1	M. Lynch#	
7/31	Boxford (C.P.)	1	T. Aversa	
Kentucky Warbler				
6/11	Worcester	1 m	M. Lynch#	
Mourning Warbler				
6/1	Mt. A., Annisquam	1, 1	R. Stymeist, H. Wiggin	
6/1, 6/7	Manomet	11 b, 2 b	MBO staff	
Common Yellowthroat				
6/1-7/31	P.I.	34 max 7/7	v. o.	
6/1-7/31	Bolton Flats	47 max 7/8	v. o.	
6/2	Brookline	5	BBC (R. Stymeist)	
6/2	Plymouth (Myles Standish S.F.)	13	BBC (G. d'Entremont)	
6/10	S. Groveland, Bolton Flats	72, 35	R. Stymeist#, SSBC (K. Anderson)	
6/17	Canton (F.M.)	38	G. d'Entremont	
7/14	Quabbin (G40)	33	M. Lynch#	
Canada Warbler				
6/12	Westminster (High Ridge)	1	T. Aversa	
7/25	Quabbin (G40)	1	T. Aversa	
Scarlet Tanager				
6/2	Brookline, Boxford	3, 4	BBC (R. Stymeist), J. Berry	
6/10	S. Groveland, Bolton Flats	12, 6	R. Stymeist, SSBC (K. Anderson)	
6/17	Canton (F.M.)	8	G. d'Entremont	
7/1	Topsfield	2	I. Giriunas	
7/14, 7/31	Quabbin (G40), S. Carver	11, 1 m	M. Lynch#, K. Anderson	
Northern Cardinal				
6/1, 6/2	Annisquam, Brookline	10, 10	H. Wiggin, BBC (R. Stymeist)	
6/10	S. Groveland, Bolton Flats	12, 6	R. Stymeist#, SSBC (K. Anderson)	
Rose-breasted Grosbeak				
6/10	S. Groveland, Bolton Flats	18, 5	R. Stymeist#, SSBC (K. Anderson)	
6/17	Canton (F.M.)	8	G. d'Entremont	
7/14	Quabbin (G40)	5	M. Lynch#	
Indigo Bunting				
6/2	Brookline, Boston (F.Pk)	6 m, 3	BBC (R. Stymeist), T. Aversa	
6/10	S. Groveland, Bolton Flats	30, 4	R. Stymeist#, SSBC (K. Anderson)	
6/13, 6/30	W. Roxbury, W, Newbury	7, 6	T. Aversa, BBC (S. Charette)	
7/25, 7/31	Quabbin (G40), Boxford (C.P.)	7, 2	T. Aversa	
Rufous-sided Towhee				
6/2	Plymouth (Myles Standish S.F.)	51	BBC (G. d'Entremont)	
6/10	S. Groveland, Bolton Flats	51, 1	R. Stymeist#, SSBC (K. Anderson)	
6/17	Canton (F.M.)	7	G. d'Entremont	
7/7	Ipswich	10	J. Berry	
7/14, 7/28	Quabbin (G40), P.I.	14, 9	M. Lynch#, A. + B. Delorey	



DATE	LOCATION	NUMBER	OBSERVERS	JUNE/JULY 1990
Chipping Sparrow				
6/2	Plymouth (Myles Standish S.F.)	14	BBC (G. d'Entremont)	
7/14	Quabbin (G40)	27	M. Lynch#	
Clay-colored Sparrow				
6/1-2	Medfield (from May)	1 ad m	R. Hilton	
6/2	Plymouth (Myles Standish S.F.)	1 m	BBC (G. d'Entremont)	
Field Sparrow				
6/2	Groveland	nest w4 yg	J. Berry	
6/2	Plymouth (Myles Standish S.F.)	6	BBC (G. d'Entremont)	
6/10	S. Groveland	48	R. Stymeist#	
6/25	Holliston	5 (3 yg)	T. Aversa	
7/15, 7/24	Wellfleet, Holliston	10, 7	R. Titus#, T. Aversa	
Vesper Sparrow				
6/2, 6/10	Plymouth (Myles Standish S.F.)	1, 2	BBC (G. d'Entremont)	
Savannah Sparrow				
6/19	Worcester (airport)	23	M. Lynch#	
6/27	Framingham	2 pr	R. Forster	
Grasshopper Sparrow				
6/2, 6/14	S. Dart. (Allens Pd)	1, 1	LCES (J. Hill)	
6/16	Nashawena I.	7 m	B. Blodgett	
6/26	N. Falmouth	9 (3 yg)	T. Aversa	
Sharp-tailed Sparrow				
6/1-7/31	P.I.	25+ max	v. o.	
6/1-7/31	S. Dart. (Allens Pd)	21 max 7/17	LCES (J. Hill)	
6/2	Plymouth Beach	10	BBC (G. d'Entremont)	
6/14	E. Boston	7	T. Aversa	
Seaside Sparrow				
6/1-7/31	S. Dart. (Allens Pd)	10 max 7/26	LCES (J. Hill)	
6/10	P.I.	2	M. Lynch#	
7/28	P.I.	1	J. Hoye	
Song Sparrow				
6/10	S. Groveland, Bolton Flats	49, 57	R. Stymeist#, SSBC (K. Anderson)	
6/16, 6/17	ONWR, Canton (F.M.)	11, 41	M. Lynch#, G. d'Entremont	
6/19	Worcester (airport)	16	M. Lynch#	
7/7	P.I.	52	R. Stymeist	
7/8, 7/15	Bolton Flats	72, 86	M. Lynch#	
7/14, 7/19	Quabbin (G40), Stoughton	27, 11	M. Lynch#, R. Titus	
7/28	Plymouth Beach	22	I. Girianus	
Swamp Sparrow				
6/10	Bolton Flats	10	SSBC (K. Anderson)	
6/17	Canton (F.M.)	14	G. d'Entremont	
7/8, 7/15	Bolton Flats	31, 33	M. Lynch#	
White-throated Sparrow				
6/12	Westminster (High Ridge)	2	T. Aversa	
7/14	Quabbin (G40)	9	M. Lynch#	
Dark-eyed Junco				
6/9	Milton (Blue Hills)	pr	R. Titus#	
6/23	Sharon (Ward Hill)	pr	R. Titus#	
7/21	Ashburnham (Nutting Hill)	3	W. Petersen	
Bobolink				
6/3, 6/4	Ipswich, P.I.	8, 6	J. Berry, BBC (B. Howell)	
6/10, 6/17	Bolton Flats, DWWS	60+, 25	SSBC (K. Anderson), E. Taylor	
7/22	P.I., Eastham	5+, 2	G. d'Entremont, M. Lynch#	
Red-winged Blackbird				
6/10	S. Groveland, Bolton Flats	43,300	R. Stymeist#, SSBC (K. Anderson)	
7/15	Bolton Flats	120+	M. Lynch#	
7/28	P.I.	100+	J. Hoye	
Eastern Meadowlark				
6/1-30	Sherborn	2	E. Taylor	
6/19	Worcester	7	M. Lynch#	
7/7, 7/23	E. Middleboro, Marlboro	8 m, 3	K. Anderson, R. Graefe	
Yellow-headed Blackbird				
6/25	Westford	1 m	B. Bedell	
Common Grackle				
6/10	S. Groveland, Bolton Flats	43, 57	R. Stymeist#, SSBC (K. Anderson)	
6/30	Framingham (Speen St. roost)	950+	E. Taylor	
Brown-headed Cowbird				
6/10	S. Groveland, Bolton Flats	47, 3	R. Stymeist#, SSBC (K. Anderson)	

DATE	LOCATION	NUMBER	OBSERVERS	JUNE/JULY 1990
Orchard Oriole				
6/1-14, 6/1	Wellesley, Sudbury	1 imm, 1 imm	R. Forster	
6/2, 6/27	Wayland (Heards Pd)	pr, 3 (1 yg)	R. Forster	
6/3	Acton, Ipswich	1 imm, 1 m	R. Forster, J. Berry	
6/17, 6/21	Salem, Stoughton	1 imm, 1 m	I. Lynch, R. Titus	
6/21, 6/23	Sharon, Rowley	1 m, 1 ad	R. Titus, J. Hoye	
7/2, 7/4, 7/30	Sharon (different locales)	1 m, 1 f, 1 m	R. Titus	
7/4	Newbury (salt marsh)	1 ad m	R. Stymeist#	
Northern Oriole				
6/10	S. Groveland, Bolton Flats	23, 8	R. Stymeist#, SSBC (K. Anderson)	
6/19, 6/21	Worcester (airport), Worcester (BMB)	5, 8	M. Lynch#	
Purple Finch				
6/2, 6/5	Brookline, Annisquam	1, 1	BBC (R. Stymeist), H. Wiggin	
6/6, 6/10	Woburn, Ipswich	1, 1	J. Berry	
House Finch				
6/1	Annisquam	70+	H. Wiggin	
Red Crossbill				
7/14	Quabbin (G40)	1 f	M. Lynch#	
Pine Siskin				
6/19	Lincoln	1	W. Harrington	
American Goldfinch				
6/10	S. Groveland, Bolton Flats	25, 24	R. Stymeist#, SSBC (K. Anderson)	
Evening Grosbeak				
7/14	Quabbin (G40)	1	M. Lynch#	
House Sparrow				
6/10	S. Groveland, Bolton Flats	7/10	R. Stymeist#, SSBC (K. Anderson)	

#### BIRD OBSERVER FIELD RECORDS

*Bird Observer* monthly field records represent observations from the ten counties of eastern Massachusetts (Essex, Middlesex, Worcester, Suffolk, Norfolk, Plymouth, Bristol, Barnstable, Duke, and Nantucket). Although space does not permit the inclusion of all sightings submitted, the compilers attempt to present sufficient data to document early and late dates for migratory species, maximum counts for migrants, and high or low numbers for the more common species and to note species outside of their normal ranges.

Please send eastern Massachusetts field records of any given month, no later than the 8th of the subsequent month, to Robert H. Stymeist, 98 Boylston Street, Watertown, MA 02172. The basic information that should be submitted is species name, date and place of observation, an accurate count or careful estimate, sex (if determinable), immature or adult plumage, vocalizations (if any), and observers. Species should be arranged in the current A.O.U. (American Ornithologists' Union) checklist order. Reports of species that can be difficult to identify should include details of the diagnostic characteristics observed or heard that led to the identification.

All field records received by *Bird Observer* are archived at the Massachusetts Audubon Society.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ad	adult	G37 or 40	Gate 37 or 40, Quabbin
alt	alternate	H.	Harbor
b	banded	I.	Island
br	breeding	M.V.	Martha's Vineyard
dk	dark (phase)	Mt.A.	Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge
f	female	Nant.	Nantucket
imm	immature	Newbypt	Newburyport
ind	individuals	P.I.	Plum Island
juv	juvenile	Pd	Pond
loc	location	P'town	Provincetown
lt	light (phase)	Quab.	Quabbin
m	male	Res.	Reservoir
max	maximum	R.P.	Race Point, Provincetown
mi	mile	S. Dart.	South Dartmouth
migr	migrating	S.F.	State Forest
n	nesting	S.N.	Sandy Neck, Barnstable
ph	photographed	S.P.	State Park
pl	plumage	Stellw.	Stellwagen (Bank)
pr	pair	BBC	Brookline Bird Club
S	summer (1S = first summer)	BMB	Broad Meadow Brook, Worcester
thr	throughout	BOEM	Bird Observer of Eastern Massachusetts
v.o.	various observers	CBC	Christmas Bird Count
W	winter (2W = second winter)	CCBC	Cape Cod Bird Club
w/	with	DFWS	Drumlin Farm Wildlife Sanctuary
yg	young	DLSP	Demarest Lloyd State Park
#	additional observers	DWWS	Daniel Webster Wildlife Sanctuary
A.A.	Arnold Arboretum	EMHW	Eastern Massachusetts Hawk Watch
A.P.	Andrews Point, Rockport	FCBC	Felix Cutler Bird Club
B.	Beach	GMNWR	Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge
B.I.	Belle Isle, E. Boston	IRWS	Ipswich River Wildlife Sanctuary
B.R.	Bass Rocks, Gloucester	LCES	Lloyd Center for Environmental Studies
Buzz.	Buzzards Bay	MAS	Massachusetts Audubon Society
C.	cape as in Cape Cod	MBO	Manomet Bird Observatory
Cambr.	Cambridge	MDFW	MA Division of Fisheries and Wildlife
Corp. B.	Corporation Beach, Dennis	MNWS	Marblehead Neck Wildlife Sanctuary
C.P.	Crooked Pond, Boxford	NEHW	New England Hawk Watch
E.P.	Eastern Point, Gloucester	ONWR	Oxbow National Wildlife Refuge
F.E.	First Encounter Beach, Eastham	PRNWR	Parker River National Wildlife Refuge
F.H.	Fort Hill, Eastham	SRV	Sudbury River Valley
F.M.	Fowl Meadow	SSBC	South Shore Bird Club
F.P.	Fresh Pond, Cambridge	USFWS	US Fish and Wildlife Service
F.Pk	Franklin Park, Boston	WBWS	Wellfleet Bay Wildlife Sanctuary
F.S.F.	Federation State Forest	WMWS	Wachusett Meadow Wildlife Sanctuary

## ABOUT THE COVER: PEREGRINE FALCON

Perhaps no other bird evinces greater mastery of its environment than the Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*). Swift of flight, the Peregrine is capable of performing split-second maneuvers in response to the evasive action of prey. For this reason, this species has always been highly prized by falconers.

The Peregrine Falcon was never a common bird in eastern North America. As a predator at the top of the food chain, its overall population was necessarily low. Until the twentieth century the Peregrine was a rare breeding resident. The massive use of pesticides, primarily DDT, in the post-World War II years, caused the rapid extirpation of the species as a breeding resident. The birds disappeared from their remote cliff aeries in the East. A cautious, well-conceived plan of captive breeding was formulated. After DDT was banned, an equally well-planned program of reintroduction was instituted. The success of these procedures to restore the Peregrine as a breeding species is the crowning glory of the state and federal Endangered Species programs and has been well chronicled.

As a result of this effort in Massachusetts, Peregrine Falcons have nested in artificial nest sites in Boston since 1988 and downtown Springfield in 1989 and 1990. Young have been raised to fledging in all nesting attempts. Similar success in other eastern states bodes well for the Peregrine's future.

During the latter half of the sixties and the first half of the seventies, the fate of the Peregrine was at its most precarious. At that time most reports of Peregrine Falcons were strictly coastal with outer Cape Cod and the Newburyport area the predominant locales of the sightings. Only an occasional sighting was reported inland. Beginning in the mid-1980s, sightings of Peregrines increased noticeably. Annual sightings of inland Peregrines rose significantly, and coastal sightings likewise surged. Today record daily totals of migrant Peregrines in fall at favored localities such as Cape May, New Jersey, indicate that the Peregrine population is recovering nicely. The birds recorded in these counts are tundra-breeding Peregrines, a population that, although seriously reduced, was probably never threatened with extirpation. Since its application was banned thirty years ago, the effects of DDT and its insidious metabolite DDE have diminished enough to be no longer a limiting factor in population growth. Similar gains in population of other raptors, most noticeably Osprey and Northern Harrier, are also greatly encouraging.

Although there also has been an increase in winter sightings in the state, with most reports coming from the Boston area, outer Cape Cod, and the offshore islands, the Peregrine Falcon, except for a few resident birds, occurs in Massachusetts mainly as a rare spring migrant between mid-April and mid-May, with reports concentrated in early May. It is now an uncommon migrant in fall from early September to early November with a rather noticeable peak in the

first week of October. The largest concentrations of Peregrines occur on outer Cape Cod and the offshore islands. The frequency of occurrence of Peregrines at Monhegan Island in Maine and Block Island in Rhode Island, coupled with occasional reports of birds landing in riggings of ships at sea, indicate that perhaps the bulk of the migration occurs offshore.

When a Peregrine is encountered inland, it is likely to be seen in soaring flight, Broad-wing fashion, rather than performing a swift dash over a marsh that is typical of this species at coastal locations.

Richard A. Forster

### MEET OUR COVER ARTIST

This issue's Peregrine Falcon is the third work to appear on our cover by Paul K. Donahue, ornithologist and artist. Having twice informed our readers of Paul's activities generally (see *Bird Observer* 18 [1]: 69 and 18 [4]: 249), we welcomed the opportunity give him a call in Machias, Maine, to find out for our readers and ourselves what Paul has been up to recently.

Paul continued his explorations of the rain forest canopy in Peru this year, but at a new location, Manu Lodge in Manu National Park, about 250 kilometers northeast of the Tambopata Nature Reserve, his base in previous years. At Manu, Paul has constructed about a dozen wooden platforms in canopy trees. He describes these new platforms as bigger and more comfortable than the metal ones he erected at Tambopata; and although he encourages everyone to climb, he has equipment available for hoisting people aloft. Paul has safely gotten nearly fifty Manu visitors up to his platforms for a canopy experience, which often includes good looks at guans, curassows, and up to five species of monkeys. He now looks forward to the construction of a 1.5-kilometer walkway through the canopy, an undertaking for which he seeks funding.

Since his return to Maine in mid-September, Paul has spent several weeks in another regular annual pursuit, hawkwatching in South Harpswell with George Appell, who has studied hawk migration at this location since 1965 (see "Sociality, Agonistic Interaction, and the Pulse Phenomenon in the Flight Behavior of Falconiformes Along the Maine Coast" by G. N. Appell, *Bird Observer* 6 [6]: 202). George Appell is also the person who commissioned Paul's series of paintings of North American raptors. This fall's count of Peregrine Falcons, seventy as of mid-October, has already set a new high for the site, reports Paul.

The artist will return to Manu in March. As usual, he will spend the winter in Machias painting. Paul's address is P.O. Box 554, Machias, Maine 04654.

H. Christian Floyd

August's mystery bird is a passerine of medium proportions with dark wings and a dark tail. Perhaps most outstanding is the bird's prominent dark mask and its stout bill with an obviously curved culmen (the ridge of the upper mandible from base to tip). The gray back has the suggestion of a white border above the folded wings, and the wings show a conspicuous spot of white.

Only two Massachusetts bird species possess this combination of features—Northern Shrike and Loggerhead Shrike. The Northern Mockingbird is quite similar; however, the dark on its face is confined to the lores, its eyes are light, its wings possess wing bars in addition to a white wing spot, and its slender, pointed bill is longer and more decurved than that of a shrike. The problem thus becomes one of distinguishing between two very similar shrike species.

The turned head of the pictured bird affords a fine look at two of the most useful field marks—the configuration of the black mask and the shape and coloration of the bill. A close look at the mask clearly shows it running from behind and well above the eye to the base of the bill and across the lower forehead. The bill, which appears relatively short and only slightly hooked at the tip, is all dark (except for a reflection of light off the upper mandible). In addition, there appears to be fairly high contrast between the gray of the back and the white areas above the wings. Collectively, these features identify the bird as a Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*). By comparison, the slightly larger and paler Northern Shrike in adult plumage displays a narrower mask that does not extend above the eye or connect over the lower forehead, and its longer bill has a pale base to the lower mandible and a more prominent hook on the upper mandible. Although the underparts are not visible in the photograph, Northern Shrikes typically have pale but distinct bars on the breast and flanks—a feature found on only the juvenile Loggerhead Shrikes.



The Loggerhead Shrike is a declining and very uncommon early spring and early fall migrant in Massachusetts. The species is most often found perched on phone wires, fences, and low bushes in open farm country in spring and in open areas along the coast in fall. The photo was taken in Colorado.

*Photo by Wayne R. Petersen*

## AT A GLANCE

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Photo by Christopher W. Leahy, courtesy of MAS



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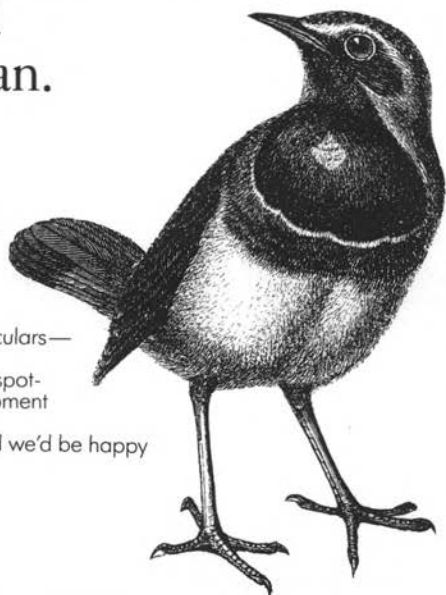
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Cover Illustration: Peregrine Falcon by Paul K. Donahue

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