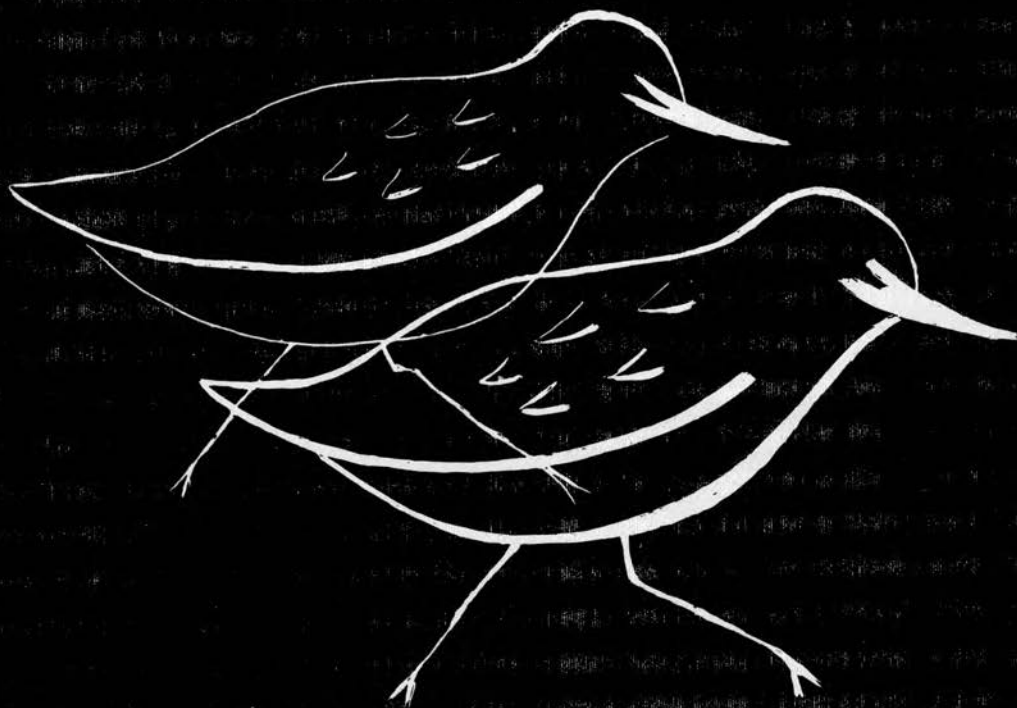


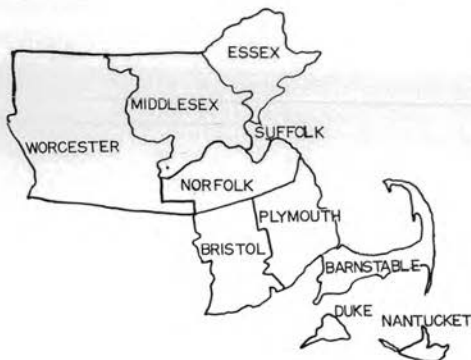
BIRD OBSERVER

OF EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS



VOL. 3 NO. 5
SEPT.-OCT.-1975

MUD HEN



EDITOR-IN-CHIEF	PAULA BUTLER
EDITORIAL BOARD	JOSEPH T. LEVERICH WAYNE R. PETERSEN BRUCE A. SORRIE ROBERT H. STYMEIST
REGIONAL STATISTICAL EDITOR	RUTH P. EMERY
COMPILERS	(CHIEF) ROBERT H. STYMEIST RICHARD R. VEIT
PRODUCTION	LOUISE DEGIACOMO ETHEL C. PEARSON
SUBSCRIPTION MANAGER	GLADYS M. ALLEN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

BIRDS OF THE SQUANTUM AND WOLLASTON BEACH AREA.....	E. J. MORRIER	157
SEPTEMBER SWIFTS.....	ELIOT TAYLOR	161
SOME COMMENTS ON CHIMNEY SWIFT COUNTS.....	L. J. ROBINSON	164
BOREAL CHICKADEE INVASION.....	B. A. SORRIE	165
1975 CENSUS OF WADERS AT CLARK'S ISLAND.....	B. A. HARRINGTON	167
BIRD OBSERVER SUMMARY FOR JULY 1975.....		169
BIRD OBSERVER SUMMARY FOR AUGUST 1975.....		175

Subscription to BIRD OBSERVER is based on a calendar year, from January to December, at \$5.00 per year. Back issues to new subscribers will be supplied as available.

Advertising space is available on the following schedule: full page, \$40.00; half page, \$20.00; quarter page, \$10.00. Subscribers only may advertise one-of-a-kind birding items free of charge on a space available basis. Such announcements must be limited to 25 words. All advertising copy is subject to approval by the staff.

REGIONAL COMPILERS

Regional Statistical Editor:	Mrs. Ruth P. Emery, 225 Belmont Street, Wollaston 02170
Barnstable County:	Mr. Blair Nikula, Park Street, Harwich 02645
Bristol County:	Mr. Robert O'Hara, 46 Dudley Street, Fall River 02720
Essex County:	Mr. William C. Drummond, 24 Elm Street, Haverhill 01830
Middlesex County:	Mr. Robert H. Stymeist, 54 Banks Street, Cambridge 02138
Worcester County:	Mr. Bradford Blodgett, 73 Hillcroft Avenue, Worcester 01606



EDITOR'S PAGE

There are several areas such as Reading and Wilmington that are not covered in the Breeding Bird Survey. Anyone interested in participating in this activity should contact Richard Forster at the Massachusetts Audubon Society, Drumlin Farm, Lincoln. The telephone number is 259-9500.

NEWS ITEM

The five-foot tall Manchurian crane (red, white, black) was nearly wiped out during the Korean War. The demilitarized zone between North and South Korea has provided a wintering refuge, 720 square kilometers, for this bird and other animals, Massachusetts Audubon says. The population has increased from 30 cranes in 1952 to 253 in 1975.

THE IVORY GULL

The following is taken from Nature's Ways by Wayne Hanley, Massachusetts Audubon Society.

The hope that springs eternal has paid off again. This time the reward was an ivory gull.

That this rare Arctic gull was discovered at Salisbury Beach should be no surprise. Long before the first frost of autumn, all telescope-owners within weekend commuting distance have patrolled that beach for a second-coming of the Ross' gull. So far the Ross' gull has not made it. But birders are an optimistic lot who suppose that lightning may strike the same spot any number of times.

The Rev. and Mrs. C. Leon Strickland of Rochester, N.H., and their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Carl L. Strickland of Union Springs, N.Y., discovered the ivory gull December 22. The bird was patrolling the jumble of ice blocks that the sea has stacked in the small inlet that serves as a boat-launching site for the state beach. The Ross' gull was discovered at the same site.

Mr. Strickland reported the discovery to Tudor Richards of the Audubon Society of New Hampshire and to James Baird and Richard Forster of the Massachusetts Audubon Society. Along with Paul Miliotis of Dunstable, they confirmed Mr. Strickland's identification the following day.

In the past, ivory gull visits usually lasted one day or less. The present bird gives promise of being more durable. While it has disappeared for entire days, so far it has reappeared the following day after each absence.

While not quite equal to that epitome of rareness enjoyed by the Ross' gull which was the only member of its species ever seen in New England, the ivory gull ranks high among exotics. It's the sort of bird that your father may have seen in his youth and if one does not come along in your lifetime there's still hope that your children might see one. Ludlow Griscom listed an ivory gull shot December 1, 1886, on Monomoy by a coastguardsman; another was seen at Nauset in March, 1931; another at Newburyport January 14, 1940, and "two or three" the same day at Cape Ann; a sick bird was at Rockport, January 27, 1946, and an immature January 26 and 29, 1949, on Plum Island.

Forster saw the latest ivory gull from 15 feet. He reported a slight yellowish cast on its otherwise pure white plumage. Its bill was greenish-blue at the base, with the tip third greenish-yellow. Its size was near that of the laughing gull, which makes it a medium-sized gull, smaller than the herring gull.

Ivory gulls breed in northern Greenland and on Arctic islands in the vicinity. They remain in the far north the year around. In the darkness of Arctic winter, ivory gulls follow open leads in the pack ice, feeding on the offal of seals, polar bears and Arctic foxes. An occasional dead whale provides them a sumptuous repast. Most ornithologists have referred to them as voracious eaters, which is another way of saying that any animal which has so few chances of finding food makes the most of anything it finds.

BIRDS OF THE SQUANTUM AND WOLLASTON BEACH AREA

by Edward J. Morrier, Squantum

The Squantum-Wollaston Beach area has a surprising diversity of birds for land so close to the center of Boston. This is even more remarkable because much of this section of Quincy supports many industrial and commercial establishments, and only the marshes and beaches have substantial conservation protection. Squantum is a place where one can see such incongruous sights as a Snowy Owl perched on a junk pile, or a flock of Glossy Ibis flying gracefully over a field of burnt out boat hulks.

To reach Squantum from Boston and the north, take the Southeast Expressway to the Neponset exit, then follow the signs to Wollaston. From the south, take the Furnace Brook Parkway exit of the Southeast Expressway and follow the parkway to its end, where it meets Quincy Shore Drive. The area can also be covered by MBTA, but it requires considerable walking. Take the Red Line, Quincy Train, to North Quincy Station. Then walk down East Squantum Street approximately one mile to the Cove, or take the hourly Squantum bus and have the driver let you off on the causeway.

Squantum Start your Squantum birding at the Maswatuset Hummock and Cove Area. The Hummock is undergoing some landscaping work, including a new parking lot that is scheduled for completion this fall. From August to May, the Cove is particularly good for shorebirds and gulls at four hours before and after high tide. This is one of the best places in the state for Black-headed Gulls during the winter. The Cove can be observed either from the path along the west side of the hummock or from the sidewalk on Quincy Shore Drive, depending on the sun's direction. The large marsh to the east of the hummock should be checked during April and May for shorebirds and waders.

Walk across East Squantum Street and check the tidal pools to the northeast of the school for shorebirds and herons. This marsh should also be scanned for Short-eared and Snowy Owls during the winter. (There are few poles or other high points on this marsh, hence the owls, which are generally on the ground, can easily be missed.)

Proceed northeast up East Squantum Street and take the first left-hand turn onto Victory Road. Go past the two buildings that are on the right and park. (Make sure that you get all the way off the blacktop.) The marsh to the right and the inlet and sandbar beyond are the most productive areas for birds in Squantum. Snowy Egrets start arriving around the first of April, followed by Glossy Ibises and Black-crowned Night Herons. These are joined occasionally by Louisiana Herons and other waders. At high tide, check along the water line for rails. The bushes at the edge of the marsh hold migrating sparrows and a careful scanning of the surrounding marsh and upland can sometimes yield a shrike, hawk, or, in winter, an owl. The saltwater marsh at full tide has sheltered freshwater ducks, such as Hooded Merganser and American Wigeon, and the edge of the marsh builds up concentrations of Brant from February to April.

Now travel further up Victory Road to the Boston Harbor Marina, where you can turn around. (Access to the area beyond this point has been stopped for the present. See the notes at the end of this article for a discussion of the problem.)

Return to East Squantum Street and turn left, up the causeway to view the inlet from the east. Parking is permitted on Deerfield Street, or the other side streets to the right, except during the summer. Walk back across the causeway and scan the sandbar, mudflats, inlet, and bay for shorebirds, herons, and waterfowl, depending upon tide and season. The sandbar should be carefully checked and has the potential for unusual larids, such as Royal Tern and Glaucous Gull. Continue up East Squantum Street, bearing left at the brown brick apartment house, where Dorchester Street begins. Parking for Squaw Rock is about 1/3 mile up this street, on the left, immediately after the road goes up a short hill and turns sharply to the right. The thickets on Squaw Rock are good land bird traps during migration. The two best areas are marked on the map. If you have a telescope, go to the Miles Standish Monument and scan the sandbar and pond on Thompson's Island for herons, gulls, and terns.

Moon Island and Long Island The causeway to Moon Island and Long Island starts at the end of Dorchester Street. When there is a guard in the gatehouse at the start of the causeway, access to Moon Island is restricted to those who have a pass. Requests for birdwatching passes must be made in writing to: Superintendent, Long Island Hospital, Boston Health and Hospitals, Boston, Mass. 02169.

Parking is not permitted on the causeway, but scanning from your car can be rewarding.

Sea ducks, including King Eider, Brant, loons and grebes can be seen. The south side, at the approach of high tide, seems the most productive, but at all times both sides of the causeway warrant your attention.

Moon Island The sewage disposal plant makes Moon Island most enjoyable for those birders with blocked nasal passages! Nevertheless, the island is an excellent land bird migration trap, especially in the spring. From the causeway, bear left as you reach Moon Island. During May the thicket along this road is good for warblers. Drive past the sewage plant, after checking the sewage beds for shorebirds. Park after you round a sharp curve and go down a short incline for birding Moon Island hill. The trees at the base of the hill are good for warblers. The walk to the top is steep and may be very slippery. There are no formal paths, but a visit can be very rewarding for warblers and vireos in the spring and warblers and thrushes in the fall. American Woodcock are early spring arrivals and breed here. CAUTION: Make sure that the Boston Police Revolver Range is not in use before walking over the crest of the hill. Now return to the fork at the west end of Moon Island and take a left to go to Long Island.

Long Island A pass is always required to bird on Long Island. There is a strict sense of security on Long Island, and guards may often ask to see your pass even after you have entered the hospital grounds proper. Parking is allowed only at the large lot at the hospital, hence birding here is an activity for those who are willing to walk distances of a mile or more. The walk to the west end and pine grove (2 miles round trip), can be especially productive during late fall, winter, and spring for owls, sea and bay ducks, and grebes. From the parking lot walk north, down a road that starts to the left of the westernmost building. As the road curves, look for a path, that goes to the left, next to a fire hydrant that is partially hidden behind a steel fence. Start down this path and then immediately turn right toward the water. There is a grassy bluff that overlooks the bay, and at high tide, particularly during the late fall, ducks and grebes can be closely observed. Common Goldeneye are regular and Red-necked Grebe and Barrow's Goldeneye have been seen next to the shore. Return to the path and turn right. This path follows the bluff line, through thickets, but with some good views of the water. It leads to the beach near a small marsh. Follow the beach until you see a bluff, with a fence across it. After this bluff, there will be a marsh on the left. This marsh can be checked for herons, ducks and shorebirds. It is especially attractive to snipe in the spring, and to Solitary Sandpipers in the fall. The pine grove ahead is a land bird trap, particularly for the winter finches, but it is most noted for the birds of prey that it shelters. Most birders know it for its (resident?) Barn Owls. But during the early spring, Long-eared, Saw-whet and Great Horned Owls have been seen, as well as accipiters. Look for fresh owl pellets, to help in locating the general area that the Barn Owls are frequenting. They are seldom seen in the tall pines and are most often found in bushy, average-height trees. These owls perch close to the trunk or on surprisingly narrow branches.

I usually walk back to the parking lot via the road, checking the thickets and trees. One interesting side-trip is the blocked-off dirt road to Bass Point. The road goes through a small brushy thicket and skirts a small marsh, which sometimes harbor sparrows in November and December. The road ends at Bass Point, a good spot to look for ducks, grebes and loons. The beach should be scanned in winter for late shorebirds, Snowy Owls and Snow Buntings.

The east end of the island (1 1/2 miles round trip) houses old Fort Strong. From here, during the winter, you can see large concentrations of Common Eider and lesser numbers of other waterfowl. In the fall occasional pelagic species are blown near the island. Also in the fall, numbers of Laughing Gulls can be seen feeding in the rip off Deer Island. The walk to the east end can be either along the beach or through the hospital grounds and down the road. Grebes and loons congregate in the ocean swells in back of the hospital laundry facility, particularly in late winter.

Wollaston Beach Wollaston Beach and the bay beyond are a haven for loons, grebes, waterfowl, larids, and shorebirds during the spring, fall, and winter. During the summer the beach is filled with *Homo sapiens*, in various plumages and undergoing mysterious mating rituals. In whatever season, to check the area thoroughly, one must stop frequently to scan the length of the beach and water, because sightings are possible anywhere. The area supports large numbers of Buffleheads, White-winged Scoters, and Greater Scaups, occasionally with more unusual species, such as Black Scoter, Oldsquaw, and Common Goldeneye. The beach also attracts late concentrations of Sanderling and other shorebirds.

Specific points of interest:

1. The parking lot nearest the north end of the beach should be checked for unusual gulls during the winter.
2. The bay around the two yacht clubs is particularly attractive to waterfowl in winter.
3. The south end of the beach and Black's Creek is an especially good spot. Park at the small playground just north of Black's Creek. During the spring and fall, small gulls and terns are attracted to the rushing water at a tide change at the bridge over Black's Creek. Black Terns are possible here. The creek itself was habitually used by a variety of waterfowl, but during the winter of 1974-1975, as a result of extensive dredging operations, the area supported few ducks. Whether this situation will improve, now that the dredging has stopped, remains to be seen.

To check Half-moon Island, drive to the end of Wollaston Beach and take a left onto Shore Avenue, stopping at the seawall about four blocks down. Brant, King Eider, as well as the more common waterfowl feed in this area, particularly at low tide.

My personal preference for covering Wollaston Beach is to start at the Black's Creek end. I can then avoid the unsafe practice of continuously pulling in and out of the parking lots along the beach.

In summary, Squantum-Wollaston-Long Island reflect their closeness to urban living in terms of access problems, potential losses of habitat, litter, and intensive land use. Yet, through it all, the birds return. They can still find habitat that will support them, but unless the degradation of habitat and environment is halted, birders can expect to find fewer birds and smaller areas. For the present, however, anyone can enjoy exciting birding in this diverse environment.

Additional Notes

Jordan Marsh Access Road This marsh, bordering the Neponset River, is separated from the rest of Squantum. To reach it, follow the signs for the Jordan Marsh Warehouse. The marsh along the Neponset River and up Billings Creek should be scanned for owls in winter. The water surfaces and mudflats are attractive to ducks, gulls and shorebirds.

The Old Squantum Naval Air Station During the past two years, birders have been dismayed by the piecemeal loss of access to this area. Two years ago, the thicket was blocked off with fence, armed guards, and sentry dogs. The thicket is one of the best land bird migration traps on the south shore. In addition to large flights of the more common warblers and sparrows, Lincoln's Sparrows were regularly reported there, as were such other rarities as Yellow-breasted Chat, Blue Grosbeak and Summer Tanager. In 1973, the fresh water marsh sheltered a Purple Gallinule.

This summer, the whole area between the Jordan Marsh Warehouse, the Boston Harbor Marina, and Squantum Point has been blocked off and posted with no trespassing signs. This area is used by many different species of sparrows in migration, including the accidental Lark Sparrow. Its loss will be most felt, however, by those who are interested in the Snowy and Short-eared Owls, as both species spend much time there. The fact that birders are now denied access does not, of course, mean that the area is any less attractive to birds.

What it does reflect, however, is progressively greater commercial interest. Within the past two years, a high school complex, condominiums, and a housing development have been proposed. Although none of these projects have gone beyond the talking stage, it would seem that unless some conservation plan can be devised, the area will eventually succumb to development. From a conservation point of view, this is tragic, particularly since this is the last large tract of open land remaining on the shores of Boston Harbor.



1976 TOURS

INDIA & CEYLON . . . PANAMA . . .
BELIZE, GUATEMALA & COSTA RICA
COLOMBIA . . . CALIFORNIA . . .
TEXAS . . . FLORIDA . . . MINNESOTA
. . . WASHINGTON . . . NEW GUINEA
. . . ETHIOPIA . . . ZAMBIA . . . OUR
TOUR OF THE YEAR WILL VISIT PERU.

Our tour leaders include such outstanding birders as Ben King, Ted Parker, Dan Gibson, Terry Hall, John Edscorn, Terry Wahl, Steve West, Bob Janssen, Dora Weyer, Steve Hilty, Rich Stallcup and Jim Tucker.

Birders with experience who have taken other tours praise BIRD BONANZAS' tours as the best:

"I've been on several organized tours in the past and yours far and away surpassed the others for showing the birds and showing them well. Virtually all the birds were seen by all the group and really seen to one's satisfaction for good lifelist identification. The leadership was superb and the group was most congenial and eager."

*Dr. Robert Pittell,
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.*

"I took a fair number of birding tours with other agencies before I took my first BIRD BONANZAS tour in January, 1974. Since then I have taken five BIRD BONANZAS tours. They consistently find more birds than the others, and I recommend them to enthusiastic birders."

*Norman Chesterfield
Wheatley, Ontario*

If you have an enthusiastic interest in birds, there is no better way to see them than on a BIRD BONANZAS tour.

For information write —

BIRD BONANZAS, INC.

12550 Biscayne Boulevard, Suite 501

North Miami, Florida 33181



Bird Bonanzas TOUR OF THE YEAR 1976

PERU

June 4 — July 2, 1976

Will this be the most fantastic birding tour ever? Tour leader Ted Parker thinks it will. Ted feels that 700 species are possible on this tour, including a great number of spectacular and exotic species, some only recently discovered and known by only a couple specimens.

This will not be the ordinary nature tour to Peru, but a unique adventure designed for avid birders who want to see as much as possible when they take a birding trip. We will visit every conceivable habitat from Amazonian rainforest to tundra high in the Andes, from arid desert to open ocean. The group will be limited to a small number of participants, so that each person will have the opportunity to see all the birds.

It is a known fact, even conceded by many of our rival agencies, that BIRD BONANZAS' Tour of the Year has been the finest ornithological tour each year. If you've missed the others, you have no idea how spectacular a birding tour can be. Would you like to know more about it?

For additional details write:

BIRD BONANZAS, INC.

12550 Biscayne Boulevard, Suite 501

North Miami, Florida 33181

SEPTEMBER SWIFTS

by Eliot Taylor, Sherborn

At dusk on Wednesday, September 3, 1975, I noticed a few swallowlike birds flying over the railyards near the Winter Street railroad bridge in Framingham, Massachusetts. Turning east onto Route 135, I saw about 100 Chimney Swifts circling over the 38-foot-high 5-foot-square brick chimney at the Bonazolli Heating Corporation at 885 Waverly Street. I parked at the curb and saw that from time to time a few birds would leave the circling flock and disappear into the chimney. This circling continued for about 30 minutes until all of the swifts were safely inside.

I was unable to watch the chimney again until Monday, September 8, when I was pleasantly surprised to see that the swifts were still there. I then little realized that I would see my last swifts enter the chimney one month later on October 7 and that on 25 of the next 30 evenings, and on two mornings, I would spend a total of some 18 hours watching the chimney and counting swifts.

On a typical evening, if I arrived early enough, I would look up into an empty sky and wonder if the birds had left for the season. Then about 20 minutes before the streetlights started coming on I would see from one to ten, or more, swifts flying over the neighborhood. They would often disappear again for as long as 5 minutes and then reappear and start flying past the top of the chimney. Sooner or later one or two birds would enter the chimney, and it would usually be many minutes before any more would go in. Often the circling birds would again leave the area and not be seen for many minutes. As it started to get dark, more birds would appear and a few more would flutter into the chimney. Again, I would wonder if I would see any more than the 20 or so birds that were now circling.

At about sunset the street lights would start to come on and the circling flock would suddenly grow to over 100 birds that would, for the most part, form into an elliptical ring about 200 feet long, by 100 feet wide, by 30 feet in height, and fly at typical Chimney-Swift speed counter-clockwise. On calm evenings, or when southwesterly breezes prevailed, the swifts would keep near the chimney at the lower center of the southeast corner of the ellipse and fly into the wind as they entered the chimney. On the few nights having northeasterly winds the birds would shift their pattern and again enter the chimney against the wind.

Most of the time it was easy to count the birds as they entered the chimney. As some of the swifts would round the fourth turn of this clockwise race track, one bird would stop its forward motion, by rapidly flapping its wings a few times, fanning its small tail, and flutter down into the chimney. This rapid stop-and-drop action all takes place in less than a second and usually within two feet of the chimney top. Sometimes you would wonder how a bird flying that fast could stop its forward motion and disappear that quickly. Now you see a few more drop in, so you stop wondering and go back to counting.

At times five or more birds would round the fourth turn and all would stop and drop into the chimney one above the other just in time to clear the way for another echelon, which would in turn disappear just in time for the third group, etc. Once as many as 177 swifts entered the chimney in a single minute. Although this averages out to 3 swifts per second, it is likely that the fall-out rate over short intervals varied from scores to none at all. During these times of rapid entry I would have to count by fives or tens and try my best to estimate the number of birds as they dropped in. I emphasize that these birds give no indication that they are going to enter the chimney until the last split second, and as they drop, many other swifts are simply flying past the chimney within a few feet or even inches.

Fortunately on many nights I had someone with me to keep track of the time and to write down my numbers as I counted out loud. On the nights that I was alone it was difficult to see the sweep second hand on my watch, observe the chimney, count birds, and write down numbers and notes.

Below are my nightly totals. I would allow an error of no more than five percent, for the times when the birds entered the chimney faster than I could accurately count them. It seems that the large differences in the consecutive totals could be due to a progressive migration. That is, as part of one flock would fly south during the day, I would see its remainder plus a new flock of birds fly into the chimney on the next night.

Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Oct.
8 295	17 223 A.M.	24 18 Rain	4 275
9 360	17 490 P.M.	25 None Drizzle	5 58
11 353	18 Many	26 122 Fog	6 45
13 353	19 494	30 314	7 2
		Oct.	
15 476	21 411	1 327	8 None
16 520 A.M.	22 370	2 273	9 None
16 727 P.M.	23 445	3 218	

It was interesting to note that the birds didn't like loud noises. Each night three large trucks drove out of the yard. At times railroad locomotives would rumble through the nearby rail yard and sometimes loud cars or motorcycles would go by on the street. At these times of noise distraction the swifts would circle at 30 to 60 feet above the chimney rather than from chimney top to 30 feet above. Occasionally their ring formation would become a sort of figure-eight pattern, often taking two minutes before getting re-organized into their lower altitude ellipse.

There is a 10-foot-high radio antenna attached to the west side of the chimney, and although the swifts flew past it thousands of times each night, I never saw it shake from being hit. However, once in a while a swift would pull in a wing or make some other quick dodging maneuver to avoid it, and never once did I see two swifts collide in spite of all of their close-formation flying.

On all but three nights it was one-way traffic into the chimney. On September 16 between 6:36 (EDT) and 6:41 one swift flew in and 11 flew out, which said that there were at least 10 swifts already inside when I arrived. However, from 6:50 to 7:23 a record number of 727 swifts flew into the chimney. It was raining moderately on September 23. Between 6:31 and 6:38 one swift flew in and 3 flew out, then between 6:40 and 6:53 445 flew in, flying in their normal formation and apparently not minding the rain. There was a thick fog on Friday, September 26, with the visibility about 800 feet. Between 6:19 and 6:38 20 birds flew in and 81 flew out, then from 6:39 to 6:50 122 flew in. I talked with the owner of the heating company and he said that the inside of the chimney had been sealed off, therefore nothing could harm the birds and vice versa.

On the morning of September 16 I arrived at 5:35 A.M., while it was still dark. At 6:17 it was very light even though the street lights were still on. At 6:18 I saw over 100 swifts pour out of the chimney, drop a foot or two over the north side, then fly over a 40-foot-high building and out over the railyards. In about 20 seconds 13 birds reappeared and flew into the chimney. In the next minute well over 200 swifts flew out, so fast that I couldn't come close to estimating their number. They looked like smoke coming out on a very windy day, and they followed the same route as the first group. The big surprise came during the next 20 minutes, when I counted 400 swifts flying back into the chimney, and they continued to arrive until a total of 520 had returned by 7:21. Between 7:30 and 7:35 over 200, probably many more, left the chimney and again flew northward toward the tracks. I watched the chimney until 8:00 A.M. and saw no more swifts.

On the morning of September 17 I had similar sightings. Between 6:16 and 6:30 over 400 birds left the chimney and between 6:27 and 7:17 223 flew back in. From 7:20 until 8:53 200 or more flew out while only 10 flew in. This morning out-in-out behavior leads me to wonder if the birds fly out just long enough to excrete and then return to the chimney to wait for their food of flying insects to become air-borne or for some scout birds to locate a good feeding area for the rest of the flock.

On a few days I watched the chimney for ten or fifteen minutes during the mid-afternoon, but I never saw any swifts at these times. It seems that most all of the chimney enterings was done at dusk, except on the dark rainy days of September 24, 25 and 26 when over three inches of rain fell and my twilight counts were low. On some evenings I never did see the last two or three circling swifts enter the chimney, which led me to wonder if they might have roosted elsewhere in the neighborhood. However, on other nights I would watch these last few circle about and finally flutter in.

On the evening of October 7 I arrived at 6:15. At 6:29 2 swifts appeared, circled the area about six times at about 50 feet and at 6:30 both birds disappeared into the chimney. Although I watched for the next two nights, these were the last 2 Chimney Swifts that I was to see in 1975.

RATE OF SWIFTS ENTERING CHIMNEY ON TYPICAL EVENINGS

Time(EDT)	Sept. 8			Sept. 11			Sept. 13			Sept. 15			Sept. 16		
	n	*	%	n	*	%	n	*	%	n	*	%	n	*	%
6:35-40				1	1	0									
6:40-45				1	2	1									
6:45-50				2	4	1	1	1	0	7	7	1			
6:50-55										5	12	3	5	5	1
6:55-00				3	7	2	1	2	1	15	27	6	12	17	2
7:00-05				3	10	3	22	24	7	49	76	16	37	54	7
7:05-10	2	2	1	3	13	4	29	53	15	9	85	18	32	86	12
7:10-15				9	22	6	45	98	28	15	100	21	104	190	26
7:15-20	12	14	5	36	58	16	29	127	36	376	476	100	75	265	36
7:20-25	11	25	8	245	303	86	58	185	52				462	727	100
7:25-30	50	75	25	48	351	99	168	353	100						
7:30-35	220	295	100	2	353	100									
7:35-40															

Time(EDT)	Sept. 17			Sept. 19			Sept. 21			Sept. 22			Sept. 23		
	n	*	%	n	*	%	n	*	%	n	*	%	n	*	%
6:20-25							4	4	1						
6:25-30							1	5	1						
6:30-35				4	4	1									
6:35-40				2	6	1									
6:40-45	3	3	1	2	8	2	1	6	1	2	2	1	20	20	4
6:45-50	4	7	1	112	120	24	7	13	3	2	4	1	180	200	45
6:50-55	3	10	2	24	144	29	7	20	5	156	160	43	245	445	100
6:55-00	89	99	20	24	168	34	4	24	6	210	370	100			
7:00-05	13	112	23	322	490	99	13	37	9						
7:05-10	11	123	25	4	494	100	363	400	97						
7:10-15	367	490	100				11	411	100						
7:15-20															

Time(EDT)	Sept. 30			Oct. 1			Oct. 2			Oct. 3			Oct. 4		
	n	*	%	n	*	%	n	*	%	n	*	%	n	*	%
6:20-25							23	23	8				3	3	1
6:25-30							18	41	15						
6:30-35	3	3	1	5	5	2	30	71	26				9	12	4
6:35-40	5	8	3	15	20	6	33	104	38				15	27	10
6:40-45	9	17	5	31	51	16	3	107	39	31	31	14	30	57	21
6:45-50	10	27	9	18	69	21	100	207	76	187	218	100	216	273	99
6:50-55	235	262	83	258	327	100	66	273	100				2	275	100
6:55-00	52	314	100												
7:00-05															
7:05-10															

Time(EDT)	Oct. 5			Oct. 6		
	n	*	%	n	*	%
6:25-30	8	8	14	1	1	2
6:30-35	45	53	91	2	3	7
6:35-40	5	58	100	39	42	93
6:40-45				3	45	100
6:45-50						
6:50-55						

n = Number of birds that entered chimney during time period.
 * = Total number of birds in chimney at end of time period.
 % = Total percent of night's flock inside chimney at end of time period.

SOME COMMENTS ON CHIMNEY SWIFT COUNTS

Leif J. Robinson, Wellesley

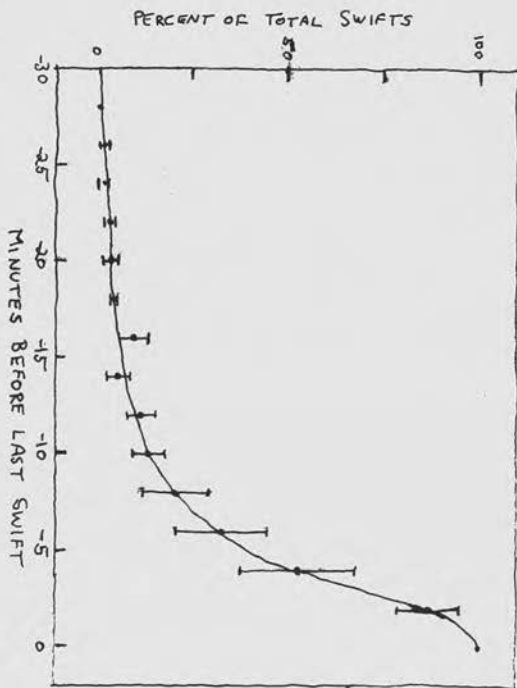
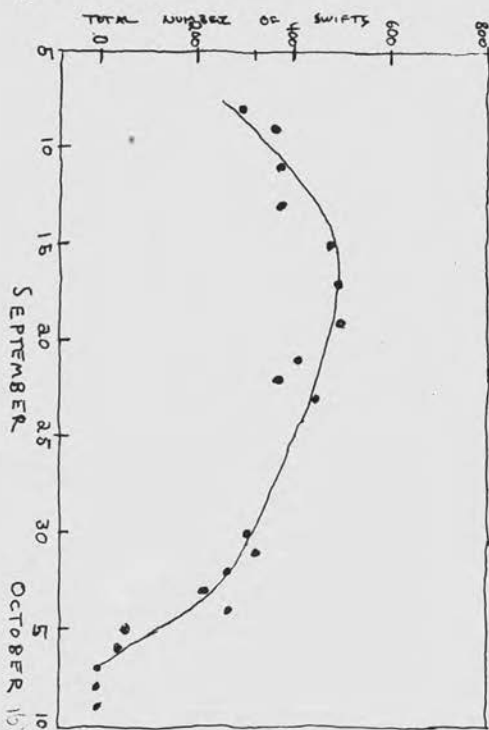
Eliot Taylor gave me his minute-by-minute counts of Chimney Swifts. For each night, during the half hour before the last swifts were seen, I averaged at two-minute intervals the cumulative percentage of the birds inside the chimney. His counts on September 13th, 19th, and October 2nd were not included, since the influx rate was anomalous and seemed to be influenced by noise or other distractions.

The first graph shows my averages (dots) and the uncertainty (vertical bars) of each value. Until about 18 minutes before the last swifts entered, the influx was uniform, about 0.5 percent of the total population per minute. Then the rate increased rapidly, peaking three to four minutes before the last swifts entered. From one minute before to one minute after this peak rate, about a third of the total entered; from two minutes before to two minutes after, over half did so.

By fitting as well as possible the average curve to the nightly observations, I could determine the time at which half of the birds were inside the chimney. For each date, this time was compared to the time of sunset, calculated for Framingham. I found that half of the birds would be inside from 6 to 22 minutes after sunset, the average being 18⁺ minutes. Interestingly, the swifts' entry did not seem to be affected by the light level overhead, which Mr. Taylor judged by the appearance of photoelectrically triggered street-lights.

Finally, the total number of swifts that entered the chimney each night was plotted (second diagram). Except for September 16th, when an exceptional number of birds was present, the counts rose gradually, peaking in mid-September. Then the numbers decreased, slowly through early October, and then more rapidly until all of the birds were gone.

These counts do not indicate the actual number of migrating Chimney Swifts; they only reflect the day-to-day differences between arrivals and departures. If the average duration of a swift's stay in the chimney were known, a true picture of the 1975 autumn migration could be constructed. Does some reader know how long a transient swift stays at a particular location?



BOREAL CHICKADEE INVASIONS

Bruce A. Sorrie, Quincy

Boreal Chickadees have arrived, and if the present trend continues, this fall's flight promises to be a fine one. Field observers in northern New England had reported some movement away from breeding areas by late September, and in Massachusetts the first few trickled in during the first week of October, but it was not until mid-month that the first wave arrived at our latitude. On October 13th one Boreal Chickadee was banded at Monomet Bird Observatory (MBO); on the 15th two turned up in the Glades in Scituate; another was found in Lincoln; and others were found in the Quabbin and Connecticut Valley areas. In addition, Boreal Chickadees were seen in southern New York state and Northern New Jersey--a further indication that a flight year was at hand. Numbers then increased slowly, particularly in western Massachusetts where several flocks were reported, until around October 29, when a second wave of birds moved in.

Keen birders have also noted a coincident and marked influx of Black-capped Chickadees. At MBO, for example, over 800 were banded from September 15 to November 15, compared with 193 for the same period a year ago, when no Boreals were reported. Are the movements of the two species related? When Black-caps stage an invasion, do Boreals necessarily follow? In the following table, yearly flights of both species since 1961 are compared, using data from various published sources (in parentheses are the number of birds banded at MBO, beginning in 1966).

A pattern of marked Black-cap flights during alternate years is evident, the exceptions being in 1967-68 after which the previous pattern resumed. Boreal invasions are less predictable (one might argue in favor of a four-year cycle), but in every case are in conjunction with flights of Black-caps.

This last observation is important, for it suggests a possible connection between the two species movements. Studies of invasions of other northern species have pointed to food shortage and/or over-population as the cause for irruptions. Apparently, lack of food is applicable in the case of Black-caps. In a synthesis of data from the northeastern U.S. and Canada, A. M. Bagg (Audubon Field Notes 23 (1): 8-12, 1969) concluded that when cones and certain hardwood seeds are plentiful, no movement of Black-caps occurs, but when the supply fails, the birds move southward. Most interesting is the data on natural tree-seed crops, for there appears to be an alternation of good and poor crops, usually in a two-year cycle. Thus, good seed production occurred in 1956, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 67; while poor production occurred in 1957, 59, 61, 63, 65, 68. Compare these data with the table and note the perfect fit, especially the crop-cycle alteration in 1967-68 and the coincident Black-cap shift. According to Bagg's findings, wintering Black-caps rely heavily on tree seeds.

But why don't Boreals maintain a similar cycle? Obviously, when Boreals move, Black-caps also do so, but if such mutual incursions are triggered by cone scarcity, then why don't Boreals, which have a very similar diet, appear every other year? What is it about their biology that enables them to stay north?

Wait a minute! We are getting ahead of ourselves. There is a more fundamental question to be answered. Do chickadees eat cone and tree seeds? According to every reference I have consulted, both species primarily eat insects (eggs, larvae, etc.), even during the winter; only a low percentage of the diet is comprised of tree seeds. Is Bagg's feeding data erroneous? Is he overlooking certain biological facts to make an association between cone crops and irruptions? I don't think so. His data on diet comes from a reliable observer in northern Maine, whereas most of the data presented in standard reference works seem to be taken from our latitude, not in the conifer belt. What winter residents eat in Quebec may be quite different from that eaten by our birds. Clearly, this conflict concerning winter food preferences must be resolved by gathering accurate data on northern birds over a wide area. Until this is done, we can only guess at the riddle of Boreal Chickadee invasions.

Comparison of Black-capped and Boreal Chickadee Flights

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Black-capped	Heavy	No	Good	No-Light	Good
Boreal	Heavy	No+	No+	No+	Good
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Black-capped	No (146)	No (76)	V. Good (1300)	Good (920)	No-Light (279)
Boreal	No (0)	No (0)	No (0)	Heavy (25)	No+ (0)
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Black-capped	V. Heavy (4472)	No (111)	Good (921)	No (193)	Good (800+)
Boreal	Moderate (12)	No (0)	No+ (0)	No (0)	Good (6)

+: Few scattered birds reported south of breeding areas

(): Numbers of birds banded at MBO from 15 September to 15 November, 1975

New Light on Arctic Loons?

One would think that the plumages of endemic American birds are so thoroughly known that all markings useful for field identification have been noted. Yet, in the April, 1974, issue of The Auk, Anthony and Judith McIntyre describe a relatively conspicuous field mark that will aid experienced birders in resolving the thorny problem of distinguishing winter-plumaged Arctic and Common Loons.

Let's first look qualitatively at wintertime field marks attributed to both species.

	<u>Arctic</u>	<u>Common</u>
Bill size	short	long
Bill shape	thin, straight	stout, straight
Top of head)	lighter than back) dark gray
Back of neck)		
Back	gray) large
Size	small	

Unfortunately, all of these features are either essentially subjective or grade continuously from one species to the other. If you were to see simultaneously two loons: A having a straight bill half the size of B, an overall size two-thirds of B, and a topside lighter gray than B, you could conclude that A was an Arctic Loon and B a Common. In New England waters, however, such a fortuitous situation may never occur, and any suspect Arctic Loon will have to be judged in isolation. Is there a discrimination that does not depend upon direct comparison?

The McIntyres conclude that over 90 percent of the Common Loons in winter plumage appear to have a complete eye-ring, whereas the Arctics never do. The crucial areas are above the eye and between the eye and the bill. This difference is very well illustrated in Robbins' et al. Birds of North America and Pough's Audubon Water Bird Guide.

Therefore, if our hypothetical subject A had all of the markings attributed to it and no whitening above or in front of its eye, the case for Arctic Loon would be stronger. However, since no specimen has yet been collected in Massachusetts, a diagnostic photograph would be needed to remove this species from the state's hypothetical list. New field mark or not, the winter-plumaged Arctic Loon remains an extremely difficult species to identify in areas outside its normal range.

Leif J. Robinson

1975 CENSUS OF WADERS AT CLARK'S ISLAND

by Brian A. Harrington, Manomet Bird Observatory

In 1974 Wayne Petersen, Kathleen S. Anderson, and I visited Clark's Island in Plymouth to look for ibises that Wayne suspected must have been breeding on the island. Because the visit was late in the season (mid-July) and because we had limited time, we were unable to survey the whole island to count the number of herons and egrets that were nesting. Nevertheless, we did find enough evidence to prove nesting for three species, including the first state record for Glossy Ibis.

Thanks to the kindness of property owners and residents of Clark's Island, we were able to return repeatedly during the 1975 nesting season and thus compile an accurate count of heron nests. We surveyed the whole eastern third of Clark's Island and marked all active nests found. Easier said than done, however, for most of the vegetation on the eastern half is poison ivy! But still, with appropriate words to the ivy gods, thick layers of clothing, and mirrors atop long poles, we thrashed through the census area muttering occasional words that did not seem to offend the herons. The final tally of active nests, far exceeding our expectations, was:

Black-crowned Night Heron	350
Snowy Egret	150
Glossy Ibis	40
Little Blue Heron	5
Great Egret	5

In general, the Black-crowns chose nest sites in tall old field cedars, usually more than ten feet above the ground. Their nesting success was excellent, the average pair rearing two to three young to at least ten days of age, after which point many young became difficult to find.

Snowy Egrets tended to nest in deciduous bushes, although some nested in old field cedars (usually in the lower half). The most commonly used bushes were arrowwood and high bush blueberry. Most pairs raised two young to ten or more days old.

Glossy Ibises nested only in deciduous bushes, usually between ten and fifteen feet high. Arrowwood was used more than any other species. The majority of pairs reared at least one chick to at least ten days of age, after which time the young were difficult to find.

Great Egrets nested at the top of high bush blueberries, also about ten to fifteen feet above the ground. Each pair raised at least one chick, and some apparently raised two.

Our report on Little Blue Herons is less reliable because the eggs and nests are virtually indistinguishable from those of Snowy Egrets. Moreover, the small young are very difficult to identify except in the hand. Because we did not handle many young, we were often unable to identify positively Little Blue Heron nests. Thus we have estimated their number from counts of adults that we saw regularly.

To summarize, the heronry at Clark's Island was both much bigger and more successful than we had anticipated it would be. This information seems very encouraging in the light of recent concerns about the influence of DDT on Black-crowned Night Heron nesting and its consequences on the size of northern heron populations. We hope to be able to continue our studies in 1976 to determine nesting success and population changes at Clark's Island, Massachusetts' largest heronry.

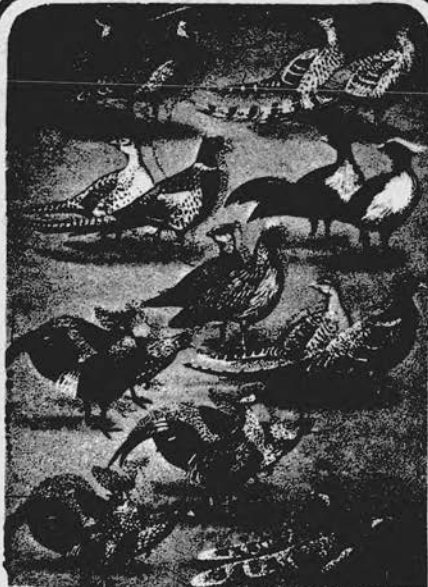


Plate by John Henry Dick from
"A Field Guide to the Birds of India."
(Actual plate is in full color.)

Several agencies will be offering birding tours to India in 1976. How will they compare?

BIRD BONANZAS' itinerary will be the most extensive in terms of distance, areas and habitats visited. Each of our previous India tours recorded over 500 species of birds, and we expect as many on our 1976 tour.

Our tour group will be limited to eight participants. A larger group would mean that not all participants would be able to see almost every species in many of the habitats we will visit.

Some of the same agencies offering tours in 1976 to India offered them in 1975. We're happy to have you compare us with them. Ask them if they had to cancel their 1975 tour (we didn't), what is the maximum number of people they will take, and how many species they recorded on previous India tours.

After all, if you're going to invest in a tour that will take you halfway across the world, you ought to select the tour that will offer you the most.

For additional information write:

BIRD BONANZAS, INC.

12550 Biscayne Boulevard, Suite 501
North Miami, Florida 33181



*Would
you like
to see a
Quetzal?*

On BIRD BONANZAS' last tour to Costa Rica in April, we had eleven Quetzal sightings in four different localities, including one on a nest.

If you're dying to see what has been called "the world's most beautiful bird," we'll be happy to provide a guide to take you to our best Quetzal spot. We'll make all arrangements for you to fly down on your own. Our guide will pick you up at your hotel and take you to the spot. Cost is very reasonable. It is only about \$160 to fly to Costa Rica from Miami. While you're down there, if you want to do some additional birding, you'll find birds abundant. We saw over 400 species in two weeks.

We are trying to impress our Costa Rican friends that a live Quetzal is worth far more to them than one that has been shot.

For more information write:

BIRD BONANZAS, INC.

12550 Biscayne Boulevard, Suite 501
North Miami, Florida 33181

THE BIRD OBSERVER SUMMARY FOR JULY 1975

The first ten days of July were unseasonably cool with no recorded precipitation. The temperature rose gradually during the following five days, and east to southeast winds brought fog banks to the coastal plain. The latter part of the month averaged ten degrees above normal; the heat wave was finally broken by rain squalls from the east on the 24th.

Easterly and southeasterly winds during midmonth blew Greater, Cory's, Manx and Sooty Shearwaters to within sight of land at several southeastern localities, the only large numbers of birds being observed on a crossing from Boston to Provincetown on the 29th. In addition, a tiny dark-and-white shearwater observed by this writer on the 22nd would seem most likely to be Audubon's, although the possibility of the probably conspecific Little Shearwater (*Puffinus Assimilis*) cannot be eliminated with certainty.

Thirteen Cattle Egrets were reported from Dartmouth on the 15th, a good count for mid-summer, as were 10 recorded in Ipswich on the 25th. Reports for nesting herons were received from Clark's Island, Duxbury. The absence of nesting Cattle Egrets this year was noteworthy.

American Oystercatchers were recorded breeding as far north as Barnstable this summer, representing the furthest recent northward extension of their breeding range, while birds breeding on the Cape and Islands continued to nest successfully. Twenty individuals were present on Monomoy.

Amongst the regular migrant shorebird arrivals during the month was Golden Plover at Plymouth on the 15th; both Ruff and Curlew Sandpiper were observed; and species of a western affinity such as Long-billed Dowitcher and Western Sandpiper - both arrived rather early, the dowitcher for the third year running.

Arctic Terns nested on Nantucket this summer, and 160 Least Terns were observed in Ipswich. Royal Terns typically reached their maximum this month with 10 birds reported.

A Red-headed Woodpecker was observed in Burlington on the 2nd. Unfortunately, no details were received concerning its age. Whether this bird was a breeding bird or a stray immature is anyone's guess, considering the unusual date. Also of interest was a Yellow-bellied Flycatcher singing in Annisquam on the 4th.

Worm-eating Warblers were present in suitable nesting habitat in Weston and Dover in localities where they have been observed previously during the summer months. A migrant Chat occurred on Plum Island on the 28th.

Finally, two pairs of Dark-eyed Juncos nested in Weston.

R.R.V.

Common Loon:			
thr.,2	Monomoy, Lincoln	6-30(July 8),2	v.o., F.Work
12,21	Ipswich, P.I.	3,1	J.Berry, H.Merriman
Cory's Shearwater:			
13	Nantucket, Westport	45+,19	R.Veit, D.Brown#
20&31	Tuckernuck Island	12&2	R.Veit
Greater Shearwater:			
13,20	Westport, Tuckernuck I.	10,20+	D.Brown, R.Veit
29	Boston-Provincetown (aboard the SS Provincetown)	300-350	J.Murphy
Sooty Shearwater:			
13,16	Nantucket, Tuckernuck I.	70+,1	R.Veit
29	Boston-Provincetown	200	J.Murphy
Manx Shearwater:			
4;13,14	Nauset, Westport	8;2,4 (dead)	V.Laux; D.Brown#
29	Boston-Provincetown	5	J.Murphy
<u>Audubon's Shearwater:</u> (details submitted)			
22	Tuckernuck Island	1	R.Veit
Wilson's Storm-Petrel:			
wk. of 27,29	Rockport, Boston-Provincetown	1,400	C.Leahy, J.Murphy
Double-crested Cormorant:			
26,31	Marblehead, Clinton	250+,1	J.Berry, H.Merriman

Great Blue Heron:			
7-28,16	P.I.,Marshfield	1-6,1	v.o.,B.Cassie
Green Heron:			
4,12	Ipswich(Crane's Beach)	5 yg. in nest, 1 yg. 1 dead (others not seen)	J.Berry
Little Blue Heron:			
thr.	Duxbury(Clark's Island)	10 nests	B.Harrington
12-31;16	P.I.;Plymouth	1 ad.,1 imm.;1	v.o.;H&D Carmichael
19-21,30	Tuckernuck I.,Nauset	1 imm.,1	R.Veit,V.Laux
Cattle Egret:			
13&20	Marshfield	1	W.Petersen#
15 on,25	Dartmouth,Ipswich	13,10	H.Atkinson#,J.Berry
Great Egret:			
thr.	Duxbury(Clark's Is.)	3 nests	B.Harrington
16,21	Marshfield,P.I.	2,1	B.Cassie,H.Merriman
Snowy Egret:			
thr.	Duxbury(Clark's Is.)	150 nests	B.Harrington
thr.,15 on	P.I.,Dartmouth	25-85(July 21),12	v.o.,P.Regan
15,17	Plymouth,Quincy	30,36	H&D Carmichael,P.Kenney
27,28	Monomoy,Rowley	14,40	W.Petersen#,R.Emery#
Black-crowned Night Heron:			
thr.	Duxbury(Clark's Is.)	350 nests	B.Harrington
thr.,5,19	P.I.,Brookline,Lancaster	max.13,9,2	v.o.,A.Agush,H.Merriman
Yellow-crowned Night Heron:			
7,12	Chatham,S.Wellfleet(WBWS)	1 imm.,1 imm.	V.Laux#,V.Laux
16	Nantucket,Marshfield	1 imm.,1 ad.	R.Veit,B.Cassie
Least Bittern:			
5,7-27,16	Rowley,P.I.,Marshfield	1,3-5,1	W.Petersen,v.o.,B.Cassie
American Bittern:			
thr.;16	Lancaster;P.I.,Marshfield	1+;1,1	H.Merriman;R.Emery,B.Cassie
Glossy Ibis:			
thr.	Duxbury(Clark's Is.)	40 nests	B.Harrington
thr.,12,16	P.I.,Essex,Marshfield	2-35(July 21),2,2	v.o.(J.Berry),G.Soucy
22,28	Nantucket,Rowley	1,28	C.Andrews#,R.Emery#
Canada Goose:			
thr.	P.I.	max.100+(July 21)	BBC(G.Soucy)
Gadwall:			
13	Ipswich	1 ad.&1 yg.	J.Berry
19	Concord(GMNWR)	3 ad.&16 yg.	BBC(E.Taylor)
Pintail:			
21	P.I.	12	BBC(G.Soucy)
Green-winged Teal:			
thr.,20	Lancaster,Marshfield	1-4,3	H.Merriman,W.Petersen
7&14	P.I.	5&20	BBC(E.Pyburn & W.Drummond)
Blue-winged Teal:			
7&14	P.I.	8&35	BBC(E.Pyburn & W.Drummond)
Northern Shoveler:			
21	P.I.	1	BBC(G.Soucy)
Wood Duck:			
thr.	Lancaster	2-3 ad.,20 yg.	H.Merriman
6,19	Ipswich,Concord(GMNWR)	12,28(18 yg.)	J.Berry,BBC(E.Taylor)
7&14	P.I.	4&10	BBC(E.Pyburn & W.Drummond)
Oldsquaw:			
27	So.Dartmouth	1	D.Brown
Surf Scoter:			
7,24	Chatham,North Beach	3,2	V.Laux#
Ruddy Duck:			
1-26	P.I.	2-5(1 ad.,4 yg.)	R.Emery# & v.o.
Goshawk:			
10,14,22	Weston,Medfield,Lancaster	2,1,1	J.Hines,B.Regan,H.Merriman
Cooper's Hawk:			
1	Lancaster	1	H.Merriman
Red-shouldered Hawk:			
17	Plymouth	1 ad.	B.Sorrie
Marsh Hawk:			
16;21	Tuckernuck I.;Nantucket	4 ad.,3 yg.;20	R.Stymeist#;C.Jackson
Osprey:			
thr.	Westport	9 yg.in 10 nests	G&J Fernandez
thr.	Edgartown(M.V.)	7 yg. in 3 nests	G.Ben David
19,27	Concord(GMNWR),Plymouth	1,2	BBC(E.Taylor),B.Sorrie

Sharp-tailed Grouse:			
thr.	Tuckernuck Island	1	R.Veit
Bobwhite:			
6,20	Dorchester,Burlington	1,2	J.Murphy,B.Nolan
Clapper Rail:			
7	Chatham(North Beach)	1	V.Laux#
16,27	Nauset,P.I.	1,1	V.Laux#,A.Horn
Virginia Rail:			
5,7,10	Weston,P.I.,Lancaster	3,3 yg.,1-2	L.Robinson,E.Pyburn#,H.Merriman
17,25	Concord(GMNWR),Brookfield	2 ad.5 yg.,1	BBC(E.Taylor),R.Stone#
Purple Gallinule:			
early July	Wellfleet(Cove Road)	1(picked up dead)	Robert McClellan
Common Gallinule:			
13,17	Marshfield,Concord(GMNWR)	1-2,4	W.Petersen,E.Taylor#
20	Rowley	1 ad.4 yg.	J.Berry
American Coot:			
23	P.I.	2 ad.3-4 yg.	R.Emery#
American Oystercatcher:			
thr.	Monomoy	5-20(July 8)	V.Laux & v.o.
thr.	Tuckernuck Island	4 ad.5 yg.	R.Veit#
Semipalmated Plover:			
7&21	P.I.	1&10	BBC(E.Pyburn & G.Soucy)
23,24	Dartmouth,Eastham	12,15	P.Regan,H.Merriman
Piping Plover:			
thr.;19&27	Ipswich;Monomoy	10+(several yg.),14&60	J.Berry;R.Stymeist#,W.Petersen#
19,21	Nauset,P.I.	100,5 ad.3 yg.	B.Nikula#,H.Merriman
Killdeer:			
25	Wayland	15 & downy yg.	J.Hines
Golden Plover:			
15&24	Plymouth	1	H&D Carmichael,H.Merriman
Black-bellied Plover:			
14,19	P.I.,Monomoy	1,300	BBC(W.Drummond & R.Stymeist)
Ruddy Turnstone:			
19,26	Monomoy	16,50	BBC(R.Stymeist),S.Zendeh#
21,27;27	P.I.;Monomoy	25,80;175	R.Heil,B.Cassie#;W.Petersen
American Woodcock:			
5,20,26	Ipswich,Burlington,Weston	1,6,1	J.Berry,B.Nolan,E.Taylor
Common Snipe:			
16,28	P.I.,Concord(GMNWR)	1,1	M&A Argue,W.Petersen
Whimbrel:			
7&26,16	Newburyport,P.I.	1&8,2	M.Gardler & W.Petersen,M.Argue#
19,23	Monomoy,Nantucket	6,1	BBC(R.Stymeist),C.Jackson#
24,27	S.Wellfleet(WBWS),S.Dartmouth	35,4	H.Merriman,D.Brown
Upland Sandpiper:			
9,13	Duxbury,Marshfield	1,1 ad.1 yg.	J.Lund,W.Petersen
14,27	Medfield,Monomoy	2,1	B.Regan,W.Petersen#
Spotted Sandpiper:			
11	Westport(Gooseberry Neck)	8	R.O'Hara
Solitary Sandpiper:			
5,12	Concord,Essex	1(early),1	E.Pearson,G.Soucy
19	Weston,Lancaster	2,1	L.Robinson,H.Merriman
24,29	Concord(GMNWR),Woburn	3,1	R.Forster#,C.Jackson#
Willet:			
17,24	Ipswich,Plymouth	1,1	R.Dwellely,H.Merriman
27	P.I.,Monomoy	1,2(Western race)	B.Cassie,W.Petersen#
Greater Yellowlegs:			
7,27	P.I.,Monomoy	35,100+	BBC(E.Pyburn),W.Petersen#
Lesser Yellowlegs:			
5,19,26	Newburyport	85,315+,625	W.Petersen#
19,23	Concord(GMNWR),Hingham	3,1	BBC(E.Taylor),C.Clark
Red Knot:			
15,16,17	Plymouth	60,70,150+	H&D Carmichael & M.B.O.Staff
19&27	Monomoy	86&1000+	R.Stymeist & W.Petersen
21&26,27	P.I.,Scituate	19&60+,600+	H.Merriman & W.Petersen#,C.Clark
Pectoral Sandpiper:			
5,22	Concord,Monomoy	1(early),25	E.Pearson,C.Goodrich#
24,30	Concord(GMNWR)	7,8	R.Forster#,BBC(E.Taylor)

<u>White-rumped Sandpiper:</u>			
19,21	Monomoy, Concord (GMNWR)	1,5	BBC (R. Stymeist), J. Baird# & v.o.
24,30	Plymouth	2,1	M.B.O. Staff
<u>Baird's Sandpiper:</u>			
19-26,24	Nauset, Concord (GMNWR)	1,2	C. Goodrich# & v.o., R. Forster#
27	S. Dartmouth, P.I.	2,1	D. Brown, A. Horn#
<u>Least Sandpiper:</u>			
7&21	P.I.	2&25	BBC (E. Pyburn & G. Soucy)
11,19	Westport, Monomoy	6,42	R. O'Hara, BBC (R. Stymeist)
19&24	Concord (GMNWR)	25&300	BBC (E. Taylor) & R. Forster
<u>Curlew Sandpiper:</u>			
26-29	Newburyport	1 ad.	W. Petersen & v.o.
<u>Dunlin:</u>			
21	P.I.	1	R. Heil
<u>Short-billed Dowitcher:</u>			
5,19,26	Newburyport	250,1000+,1200+	W. Petersen# & v.o.
17,20	Plymouth, Marshfield	150,175+	M.B.O. Staff, W. Petersen#
12,24	Squantum, Concord (GMNWR)	48,9	G. Wilson, R. Forster
<u>Long-billed Dowitcher:</u>			
26	P.I.	4 (close study)	W. Petersen, R. Emery
<u>Stilt Sandpiper:</u>			
7-28,22	P.I., Monomoy	2-12,70	M. Gardler & v.o., C. Goodrich# & v.o.
23,24	Nantucket, S. Wellfleet (WBWS)	1,2	C. Jackson, H. Merriman
27,30	S. Dartmouth, Concord (GMNWR)	6,2	D. Brown, BBC (E. Taylor)
<u>Semipalmated Sandpiper:</u>			
19;26	Newburyport	3000+;12,000+	W. Petersen#
24,27	Concord (GMNWR), Ipswich	300,1000+	R. Forster, J. Berry
<u>Western Sandpiper:</u>			
27,30	S. Dartmouth, Plymouth	1,1	D. Brown, M.B.O. Staff
<u>Marbled Godwit:</u>			
2-11	Monomoy	3	C. Goodrich# & v.o.
<u>Hudsonian Godwit:</u>			
thr.	Monomoy	max. 80 (July 27)	v.o.
5 on	P.I.	max. 20 (July 27)	v.o.
<u>Ruff:</u>			
18,27-31	Monomoy, Concord (GMNWR)	1,1	C. Goodrich#, P. Buckley# & v.o.
<u>Sanderling:</u>			
21,24	P.I., Plymouth	55,20	BBC (G. Soucy), H. Merriman
<u>Wilson's Phalarope:</u>			
26,28-29	Rowley, Concord (GMNWR)	1,1	R. Emery#, W. Petersen# & v.o.
<u>Northern Phalarope:</u>			
29	Boston-Provincetown	130	J. Murphy#
<u>Pomarine Jaeger:</u>			
14	Nantucket	2	R. Veit
<u>Parasitic Jaeger:</u>			
13	Barnstable (S.N.)	3	A. Rios#
13,22	Ellisville Beach, Ipswich	3,5	D. Casoni, M. Baird#
23&30;25	Tuckernuck I.; Monomoy	1&11+;3-4	R. Veit; V. Laux, W. Bailey
<u>Herring Gull:</u>			
22	Natick (dump)	29	E. Taylor
<u>Laughing Gull:</u>			
1,19	Eastham, Monomoy	1,40+	H. Merriman, BBC (R. Stymeist)
22,23	Hingham, Tuckernuck I.	1,2	C. Clark, R. Veit
<u>Bonaparte's Gull:</u>			
12,14	Ipswich, Newburyport	27,10	J. Berry, BBC (W. Drummond)
<u>Little Gull:</u>			
23	Monomoy, Nauset	1 ad., 2 ad.	J. Harris & v.o., H. Smith
<u>Black-legged Kittiwake:</u>			
13	Nantucket	1 sub adult beach	R. Veit
<u>Forster's Tern:</u>			
16,22&24	Nauset, Tuckernuck I.	1,1	V. Laux, R. Veit
24	Wellfleet (WBWS)	1	V. Laux, H. Merriman
<u>Common Tern:</u>			
19,21	Monomoy, P.I.	1000+,75	BBC (R. Stymeist), BBC (G. Soucy)
22	Nantucket	300	C. Jackson
27	Ipswich (Crane's Beach)	100+	J. Berry

Arctic Tern:			
thr.	Plymouth Beach	22(11 pairs)	G.Brown, fide H.D'Entremont
13	Nantucket	12(16 nests)	E.Andrews, R.Veit
19	Eastham, Monomoy	1,3	S.Garrett, R.Stymeist#
24,27	S.Weilfleet(WEWS), Monomoy	1,1 yg.	V.Laux#, W.Petersen#
Roseate Tern:			
12&27, 21&27	Ipswich(Crane's Beach), P.I.	1&10+, 1&1	J.Berry, H.Merriman & B.Cassie#
19	Monomoy	18	BBC(R.Stymeist)
Least Tern:			
thr.,22	Tuckernuck I., Nantucket	80,50	R.Veit, C.Jackson
thr.,23	Ipswich(Crane's B.), Dartmouth	160+,30	J.Berry, P.Regan
Royal Tern:			
thr.,1-18	Nauset, Plymouth	2,1	v.o., D&H Carmichael & v.o.
17,18	Monomoy, Eastham	1,1	J.Harris, B.Blodget
21-28,27	P.I., Newburyport	1-4,1	R.Heil#, A.Horn
Black Tern:			
13,14-15	Barnstable(S.N.), Plymouth	2,1	A.Rios#, H&D Carmichael
18-19,19	Monomoy, Chatham	1,1	C.Goodrich & v.o., S.Garrett#
24,31	Eastham, Tuckernuck I.	1,1	H.Merriman, R.Veit
Black Skimmer:			
11-18,18-21	Plymouth, Monomoy	2,4	H&D Carmichael, C.Goodrich# & v.o.
18&29,21-27	Ipswich, P.I.	1&2,2	G.Soucy, J.Barton & v.o.
22&27,30	S.Dartmouth, Nauset	4&8,3	D.Brown, V.Laux
Canary-winged Parakeet:			
12	Boxford	2	G.Gove
Black-billed Cuckoo:			
17	Littleton	1	V.Sprong
Screech Owl:			
5-29,26	Dorchester, Weston	1,1	J.Murphy, E.Taylor
<u>Great Horned Owl:</u>			
30	<u>Monomoy</u>	1	J.Harris, V.Laux
Barred Owl:			
thr.	Lancaster	3+	H.Merriman
Short-eared Owl:			
thr.	Tuckernuck Island	9(1 pr.raised 3 yg.)	R.Veit
7&24	Chatham(North Beach)	1 & 2-3	V.Laux
Saw-whet Owl:			
26	Scituate	1	B.Litchfield
Whip-poor-will:			
16	Dover	2	E.Taylor
Common Nighthawk:			
thr.;10	Cambridge, Boston; Plymouth	6,15+;1	R.Stymeist, T.Leverich; B.Sorrie
Ruby-throated Hummingbird:			
31	Cambridge	1	L.Gilmore
Pileated Woodpecker:			
2	Lancaster	1	H.Merriman
Red-headed Woodpecker:			
2	Burlington	1	B.Nolan
Eastern Kingbird:			
2,4	Wayland, P.I.	4 juv.,25	J.Hines, R.Rains
Great Crested Flycatcher:			
thr.,1	Nantucket, Weston	8 prs.,4+	R.Veit#, L.Robinson
Eastern Phoebe:			
thr.,2	Lancaster, Weston	5+,5	H.Merriman, L.Robinson
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher:			
4;23,28,31	Annisquam; Manomet	1 singing; 1,1,1	H.Wiggin; M.B.O.Staff
Alder Flycatcher:			
1-19	Lancaster	3-4	H.Merriman
Willow Flycatcher:			
4,29,30	Ipswich, Woburn, Concord	1-2,1,1	J.Berry, C.Johnson, E.Taylor
Eastern Wood Pewee:			
2,4,31	Wayland, Hopkington, Nantucket	1,1,1	J.Hines, E.Taylor, S.Perkins
thr.,19	Lancaster, Ipswich	2+,1-2	H.Merriman, J.Berry
Horned Lark:			
3,4	W.Dennis	4	B.Holdridge
Tree Swallow:			
21	P.I.	400	BBC(G.Soucy)
Bank Swallow:			
thr.,21	Ipswich, P.I.	"dozens nesting",15	J.Berry, BBC(G.Soucy)

Rough-winged Swallow:			
21	P.I.	1	H.Merriman
Cliff Swallow:			
7,12	Nauset,Essex	1,15	V.Laux,G.Soucy
13	Ipswich	3 nests(1 successful)	J.Berry
Purple Martin:			
thr.,7	Middleboro,P.I.	<u>150</u> prs.,25	D.Briggs,BBC(E.Pyburn)
Fish Crow:			
thr.	Beverly	2+	G.Soucy
Tufted Titmouse:			
20;27	S.Orleans;Weston	1 ad.,1 juv.;9	J.Fisk;L.Robinson
Red-breasted Nuthatch:			
thr.,8	Lancaster,Hanson	3-5,pr.w/yg.	H.Merriman,W.Petersen
Carolina Wren:			
thr.,25	Taunton,Manomet	2 nesting,1	D.Emerson,M.B.O.Staff
Long-billed Marsh Wren:			
19,28	Concord,P.I.	8,4	E.Taylor,BBC
Catbird:			
19-25,21	Nantucket,P.I.	30,20	C.Jackson,S.Garrett
Hermit Thrush:			
thr.	Sherborn	4	E.Taylor
Eastern Bluebird:			
thr.	7 localities	10 birds	v.o.
Brown Creeper:			
July	S.Carver,S.Orleans	10,5 yg.in nest	B.Sorrie,J.Fisk
White-eyed Vireo:			
13,16	Marshfield,P.I.	2-3,1 calling	W.Petersen,R.Emery
Yellow-throated Vireo:			
16	Middleboro	2	R.Maxim
Warbling Vireo:			
8	Brookline	1 pr.	A.Agush
Worm-eating Warbler:			
12	Weston	1	L.Robinson
Golden-winged Warbler:			
26	W.Newbury	1	W.Petersen,R.Emery
Blue-winged Warbler:			
3,21&22	Lancaster,Wayland	1,1	H.Merriman,J.Hines
26	W.Newbury	1	R.Emery,W.Petersen
Black-throated Green Warbler:			
6	Weston	4	L.Robinson
Chestnut-sided Warbler:			
4,5	Hopkinton,Sterling	1,3+	E.Taylor,H.Merriman
16	P.I.	1	R.Emery
Pine Warbler:			
4,19	Ipswich,Clinton	10+,2+	J.Berry,H.Merriman
Prairie Warbler:			
4,5	Ipswich,Sterling	1,1-2	J.Berry,H.Merriman
Northern Waterthrush:			
27	Dartmouth	1 yg.(banded)	H.Atkinson
Yellow-breasted Chat:			
28	P.I.	1	M.Argue,R.Emery
Wilson's Warbler:			
1	Littleton	1	V.Sprong
Bobolink:			
25,26	Leicester,Worcester	25+,30+	M.Yenlin,E.Taylor
Rose-breasted Grosbeak:			
15,20	Littleton,Ipswich	1 juv.,1 juv.	V.Sprong,J.Berry
Indigo Bunting:			
thr.,6,20	Belmont,Tewksbury,Weston	6,3 prs.,6	R.Stymeist,M.Wilson,L.Robinson
Grasshopper Sparrow:			
thr.,27	Tuckernuck I.,S.Dartmouth	8+ prs.,18	R.Veit,D.Brown
Sharp-tailed Sparrow:			
25	Squantum	23	D.Brown
Seaside Sparrow:			
7,27	Newburyport,S.Dartmouth	1 singing,8	M.Gardler,D.Brown
Vesper Sparrow:			
21,22	P.I.,Nantucket	2,1	R.Heil,C.Jackson
Dark-eyed Junco:			
12,27	Weston	4 ad.,2 yg.	L.Robinson, E.Taylor

THE BIRD OBSERVER SUMMARY FOR AUGUST 1975

Record high temperatures occurred during the first few days of the month. On Saturday, August 2, a record 103 degrees was registered in Boston, with some places reporting temperatures as high as 112. The Brookline Bird Club battled the hot sand and green head flies, and finally decided it was better to swim than bird that day. Sunday, the 3rd, a cold front moved through and sent the temperatures plummeting. Substantial rains and scattered thunderstorms followed. The temperatures remained seasonably warm through mid-month. Thunderstorms on the 21st and 22nd did little to alleviate dry conditions. Temperatures were 4 to 10 degrees above normal 18-22nd; below normal thereafter with cloudy wet weather over New England 24-30th. Nighttime lows were in the 60's.

Warblers began moving south two to three weeks early this year. The first wave hit Cape Cod on August 15 with 13 species. By month's end, 33 species were recorded. Outstanding numbers of Cape May and Bay-breasted Warblers were recorded, with over 400 Cape Mays and 100 Bay-breasteds at Chatham alone on the 20th. At Manomet Bird Observatory 40 Cape Mays were banded - compared with the four previous August totals of 6, 15, 2 and 1 last year. Ninety-six Bay-breasted Warblers were also banded at Manomet - compared with 0, 5, 17 and 0 the last four August periods.

Another mass movement was evident in the number of Red-breasted Nuthatches that were reported. Over 96 were observed; generally on August 10 and 23. One Red-breasted Nuthatch was reported landing on a sailboat well off Chatham, clung to the rigging for awhile and then flew into the cabin and spent a few minutes on the table.

Other interesting reports during the month included a Great Cormorant, Louisiana Heron, an immature White Ibis, a Purple Sandpiper, a Curlew Sandpiper, a Chuck-will's-widow, Western Kingbird, Prothonotary, Worm-eating, Cerulean, Yellow-throated, Kentucky and Connecticut Warblers, a Yellow-headed Blackbird, Brewer's Blackbird, and finally a Lark Bunting at Plum Island.

Hurricane "Eloise" created good birding conditions at First Encounter Beach, Eastham on the 31st. Over 100 Greater Shearwaters, 12 Sooty, 6 Manx and 2 Cory's Shearwaters were recorded, as well as over 20 Leach's Storm-Petrels, 8 Pomarine, over 20 Parasitic and 4 Long-tailed Jaegers, 15 Black-legged Kittiwakes and a well-described immature Bridled Tern were also to be seen. Note the exceptionally high count of Black Terns present at Sandy Neck, Barnstable on the 25th.

R.H.S.

Common Loon:			
11,16	Dartmouth, Monomoy	3,16	P.Regan, BBC(R.Stymeist)
Red-throated Loon:			
23,25	Monomoy, Barnstable(S.N.)	1,1	J.Flaherty, D.Brown
Pied-billed Grebe:			
20	Dennis	1	B.Sorrie
Cory's Shearwater:			
23,30,31	Eastham, Barnstable, Eastham	1,3+,2	H.Smith, R.Pease, W.Petersen#
Greater Shearwater:			
4,30,31	Chatham, Sandwich, Eastham	15,650+,100+	W.Harrington, R.Pease, W.Petersen#
Sooty Shearwater:			
4,8	10 m. off Chatham, Rockport	5,1	W.Harrington, H.Wiggin
9,31	off P.I., Eastham	2,12	BBC(L.Jodrey), W.Petersen
Manx Shearwater:			
4,7	off Chatham, Nauset	1,6	W.Harrington, V.Laux
23,31	Barnstable, Eastham	3,6	B.Nikula, R.Pease
<u>Leach's Storm-Petrel:</u>			
7	Nauset	1	V.Laux
31	Eastham & Barnstable	5&20+	W.Petersen# & C.Goodrich#
<u>Wilson's Storm-Petrel:</u>			
4,9	off Chatham, off P.I.	500,300+	W.Harrington, BBC(L.Jodrey)
Gannet:			
7,31	Barnstable(S.N.), Eastham	6,8	W.Petersen
<u>Great Cormorant:</u>			
28	Monomoy	2 imm.	C.Goodrich, B.Nikula
<u>Double-crested Cormorant:</u>			
25,28	N.Scituate, Annisquam	46,97	D.Brown, H.Wiggin
<u>Green Heron:</u>			
11,25	P.I., Barnstable	11,10	BBC(W.Drummond), D.Brown

Little Blue Heron:			
4,10-15	P.I.,Wellfleet	3,1 ad.	BBC(E.Pyburn),B.Nikula#
15,20	Westboro,Dartmouth	1 imm.,2 imm.	C.Quinlan,P.Regan
25,31	Barnstable,Dartmouth	1,2 ad.& 2 imm.	D.Brown,P.Regan
Cattle Egret:			
27;28	Ipswich;Monomoy	3;1	J.Berry;C.Goodrich & B.Nikula
29	S.Dartmouth	1	W.Petersen
Great Egret:			
2,29	P.I.,S.Dartmouth	2,8+	W.Petersen
Snowy Egret:			
4,29,30	P.I.,Saugus,S.Dartmouth	250,45+,60	BBC(E.Pyburn),J.Berry,B.Sorrie
<u>Louisiana Heron:</u>			
30-31	Allen's Pond,Dartmouth	1	B.Sorrie# & v.o.
Black-crowned Night Heron:			
11,15	P.I.,Eastham	17,67	BBC(W.Drummond),B.Nikula
Yellow-crowned Night Heron:			
thr.,19	Nantucket,Worcester	1 imm.,1	R.Veit,B.Blodget
18,22;28	Eastham;W.Newbury	2 imm.,1 ad.;1 imm.	B.Nikula,H.Smith;M.Argue
Least Bittern:			
3-9	P.I.	2+	W.Petersen,H.Merriman
Glossy Ibis:			
11,23	P.I.,E.Boston	16,5	BBC(W.Drummond),R.Stymeist#
30	S.Dartmouth	8	B.Sorrie#
<u>White Ibis:</u>			
19	Chatham	1	C.Goodrich & B.Nikula
23 on	Dartmouth	1 imm.	R.O'Hara,W.Petersen & v.o.
Gadwall:			
4,16,31	P.I.,Ipswich,Monomoy	4,20+(2 broods),3	BBC(E.Pyburn),J.Berry,W.Petersen
Pintail:			
30	P.I.	1	BBC(W.Drummond)
Green-winged Teal:			
11,15	P.I.,Westport	15,3	BBC(W.Drummond),R.O'Hara
Blue-winged Teal:			
11,15	P.I.,Westport	8,9	BBC(W.Drummond),R.O'Hara
28,30	S.Plymouth,P.I.	8,15	B.Sorrie,BBC(W.Drummond)
Northern Shoveler:			
31	Monomoy	10	W.Petersen
Greater Scaup:			
28	Squantum	1 pr.	E.Morrier
Common Eider:			
thr.	Tuckernuck Is.	31	R.Veit
White-winged Scoter:			
15	Westport	8	R.O'Hara
Ruddy Duck:			
9	P.I.	3	H.Merriman
Hooded Merganser:			
3,9-31	Concord,P.I.	1 f.,1 f.	H.Merriman,v.o.
Red-breasted Merganser:			
11,25	P.I.,N.Scituate	1,1	BBC(W.Drummond),D.Brown
29	S.Dartmouth	1	W.Petersen
Goshawk:			
thr.	S.Halifax,Weston	1,2 yg.	v.o.,L.Robinson
Cooper's Hawk:			
31	Weston	2	L.Robinson
Red-shouldered Hawk:			
22;31	Marshfield;Bridgewater,Weston	1;3 yg.,1	B.Holdridge;J.Flaherty,L.Robinson
Broad-winged Hawk:			
9-23	8 localities	9 individuals	v.o.
Osprey:			
15,23,31	Westport,Weston,Monomoy	9,1,1	R.O'Hara,L.Robinson,W.Petersen
Peregrine Falcon:			
23	Concord(GMNWR)	1	E.Taylor
Merlin:			
8-31,23	P.I.,Weston	1,1	v.o.,L.Robinson
King Rail:			
2	Concord(GMNWR)	2	A.Horn
Clapper Rail:			
25	Barnstable	1	D.Brown

Virginia Rail:			
2	Concord(GMNWR)	8	A.Horn
Common Gallinule:			
11-30	P.I.	2	v.o.
American Oystercatcher:			
thr.	Monomoy;Nantucket Is.	max.15;10 ad.,6 yg.	v.o.;R.Veit#
26,31	Barnstable,Manomet	4,2	D.Brown,M.B.O.Staff
Semipalmated Plover:			
4,21	P.I.,Nauset	2000,3500	BBC(E.Pyburn),V.Laux
Piping Plover:			
2,16	Monomoy	20,67	BBC(H.D'Entremont,R.Stymeist)
31	Monomoy	35	BBC(A.Clarke)
Killdeer:			
30	P.I.	60	BBC(W.Drummond)
Golden Plover:			
3-31	7 localities	13 individuals	v.o.
Black-bellied Plover:			
9,16;31	Newburyport;Monomoy	150+,700+;1000+	W.Petersen;BBC(A.Clarke)
24,25	Chatham,N.Scituate	1200+,700	W.Petersen,D.Brown
Ruddy Turnstone:			
9&13	P.I.	100	W.Petersen
17,25	Halifax,Barnstable	2,200	D.Briggs#,D.Brown
American Woodcock:			
20	So.Wellfleet(WBWS)	6	V.Laux
Common Snipe:			
5,16,31	Concord,W.Newbury,Middleboro	2,4,1	M.Clayton,W.Petersen,J.Flaherty
Whimbrel:			
2,7	Monomoy,So.Wellfleet(WBWS)	12,40	H.D'Entremont,V.Laux
25,30	Barnstable,Dartmouth	11,9	D.Brown,B.Sorrie
Upland Sandpiper:			
9-30,11	Newburyport,Marshfield	2-1,3	W.Petersen# & v.o.,W.Petersen#
24,29	Orleans,Edgartown(M.V.)	1,1	W.Petersen#,M.Hancock
Spotted Sandpiper:			
14,16,23	Weston,Mattapoisett,Sterling	4,4,10	L.Robinson,G.Mock,H.Merriman
Solitary Sandpiper:			
2,14,15	Concord(GMNWR),Weston,Halifax	1,2,2	A.Horn,L.Robinson,W.Petersen#
24,27	Monomoy,Bourne	3,5	M.Kasprzyk,B.Sorrie
Willet:			
thr.	Monomoy,P.I.	max.25(Aug.12),1-2	V.Laux# & v.o.,v.o.
11-29	Plymouth Beach	1-4	H&D Carmichael
25	Barnstable(S.N.)	4	D.Brown
Greater Yellowlegs:			
6,23	So.Wellfleet(WBWS),E.Boston	160,88	V.Laux,R.Stymeist
Lesser Yellowlegs:			
2,9,16	Newburyport	735,1000+,520+	W.Petersen# & v.o.
22,31	Westboro,Worcester	2,15	H.Merriman
Red Knot:			
3,13,30	P.I.	94,100,5	R.Stymeist#,W.Petersen#,M.Argue#
2,16	Monomoy	10,94	BBC(H.D'Entremont,R.Stymeist)
<u>Purple Sandpiper:</u>			
8	Plymouth Beach	1	B.Harrington
Pectoral Sandpiper:			
3,31	Concord(GMNWR),Middleboro	10,3	H.Merriman,J.Flaherty
6,8	So.Wellfleet(WBWS),Nauset	2,20	V.Laux,
White-rumped Sandpiper:			
thr.,17	P.I.;S.Halifax	1-2,1	v.o.,D.Briggs
21,23	Nauset,Monomoy	3,1	V.Laux,J.Flaherty
Baird's Sandpiper:			
3,11,14-25	Newburyport,P.I.,Nauset	2,2,3	W.Witthoft#,M.Gardler,V.Laux#
18&22,21-31	So.Wellfleet(WBWS),Monomoy	1&1,max.5	V.Laux,v.o.
25,26,30	Barnstable,Concord,Worcester	2,1,1	D.Brown,R.Forster#,C.Quinlan#
Least Sandpiper:			
16,25	S.Halifax,Barnstable	100+,450	D.Briggs,D.Brown
<u>Curlew Sandpiper:</u>			
28	Newburyport	1	M.Gardler
Dunlin:			
2	P.I.	1	W.Petersen#

Short-billed Dowitcher:			
2,9,16	Newburyport	800+,600+,400+	W.Petersen# & v.o.
25	N.Scituate,Barnstable	35,265	D.Brown
Long-billed Dowitcher:			
3-20	P.I.-Newburyport	max.12(Aug.16)	T.Leverich# & v.o.
25	Barnstable	6	D.Brown
Stilt Sandpiper:			
thr.,2-5	P.I.,Concord(GMNWR)	max.17(Aug.2),1	R.Forster# & v.o.,A.Horn# & v.o.
6,25	So.Wellfleet(WBWS),Barnstable	10,16	V.Laux,D.Brown
Semipalmated Sandpiper:			
2,9,16	Newburyport	11,600+,8000+,5000+	W.Petersen# & v.o.
25	Barnstable(S.N.)	3500	D.Brown
Western Sandpiper:			
11-29	P.I.-Newburyport	1-2	v.o.
Buff-breasted Sandpiper:			
21-31,21	Monomoy,Plymouth	max.4,2	J.Harris# & v.o.,H&D Carmichael
23-27,24	P.I.,Chatham	1-3,2	H.Weissberg# & v.o.,W.Petersen#&v.o.
25,27	Barnstable(S.N.),Bourne	2,1	D.Brown,B.Sorrie
29,30	Edgartown(M.V.),Worcester.	7,1	M.Hancock,C.Quinlan#
30,31	Dartmouth,Nauset	1,1	B.Sorrie,V.Laux
Marbled Godwit:			
thr.	Monomoy	max.11(Aug.30)	J.Harris# & v.o.
9-27,13-22	Newburyport,Nauset	1+,1+	v.o.
21-24,29-30	Revere,Dartmouth	2,2	S.Zendeh#&v.o.,G&J Fernandez#
Hudsonian Godwit:			
thr.	Monomoy	max.120(Aug.12)	B.Nikula# & v.o.
thr.	P.I.-Newburyport	max. 66(Aug.16)	W.Petersen# & v.o.
Ruff:			
2-5,8-17	Concord(GMNWR),Nauset	1,1	A.Horn# & v.o.,V.Laux# & v.o.
Sanderling:			
16,25	Monomoy,Barnstable(S.N.)	950+,5000+	BBC(R.Stymeist),D.Brown
Red Phalarope:			
31	Eastham(First Encounter)	1	W.Petersen#
Wilson's Phalarope:			
7,13-26	Nauset,Monomoy	4,4-5	V.Laux,v.o.
18-31,25	P.I.,Barnstable(S.N.)	1-4,2	v.o.,D.Brown
Northern Phalarope:			
3-23	Concord(GMNWR)	2	H.Merriman & v.o.
31	Eastham(First Encounter)	300+	W.Petersen#
31	Worcester	1	H.Merriman
Pomarine Jaeger:			
3	Barnstable(S.N.)	2	R.Pease
31	Eastham(First Encounter)	8	R.Forster# & v.o.
Parasitic Jaeger:			
2,7	Barnstable(S.N.),Nauset	7,1	W.Petersen#,V.Laux
31	Eastham(First Encounter)	20	R.Forster# & v.o.
<u>Long-tailed Jaeger: (no details received)</u>			
31	Eastham(First Encounter)	4(3 ads.)	V.Laux,W.Bailey & v.o.
Great Black-backed Gull:			
30	Monomoy	10,000+	W.Petersen,R.Forster,W.Harrington
Laughing Gull:			
2,16	P.I.,Ipswich	1,2	W.Petersen#,J.Berry
23,25	E.Boston,Westport	8,50	R.Stymeist,R.O'Hara
Bonaparte's Gull:			
2,21	Newburyport,Revere	200+,300+	W.Petersen#,S.Zendeh
Little Gull:			
2	Newburyport	1 ad.	W.Petersen#
Black-legged Kittiwake:			
25	Barnstable(S.N.)	1	D.Brown
31	Eastham(First Encounter)	15	V.Laux# & v.o.
Forster's Tern:			
9	Newburyport,Rowley	1 imm.,1 ad.	W.Petersen# & v.o.
15&31,23-26	Monomoy,Wellfleet	1&1,1	B.Nikula#&W.Petersen#,B.Nikula#
25,27-29	Barnstable(S.N.),Plymouth	1,1	D.Brown,H&D Carmichael
Common Tern:			
25	Barnstable(S.N.)	3000+	D.Brown
Arctic Tern:			
4,7	off Chatham,Nauset	6,3	W.Harrington#,V.Laux

Roseate Tern:			
2&9,24	P.I.,Chatham(North Beach)	20&100,700+	W.Petersen#
2&16	Monomoy	50&72	BBC(H.D'Entremont & R.Stymeist)
7&25	Barnstable(S.N.)	350&125	W.Petersen# & D.Brown
<u>Bridled Tern:</u>	(good details received)		
31	Eastham(First Encounter)	1 imm.	W.Petersen,R.Forster# & v.o.
Least Tern:			
2,3	Dartmouth,P.I.	20,50+	P.Regan,R.Stymeist#
25,30	Barnstable(S.N.),Ipswich	50,25+	D.Brown,J.Berry
Caspian Tern:			
25,31	Barnstable(S.N.),Monomoy	2,1	D.Brown,BBC(A.Clarke)
Black Tern:			
7;9	Manomet;Westport,P.I.	2;1,1	M.B.O.Staff;R.O'Hara,W.Petersen#
10-29,22	Plymouth,Nauset	1-2,3	v.o.,V.Laux
25	Barnstable(S.N.)	<u>63</u>	D.Brown
Black Skimmer:			
1-4,6,29	P.I.,S.Boston,Nauset	1-2,1,2	v.o.,C.Johnson,V.Laux & v.o.
15-29,15	Plymouth,Monomoy	1-4,2	H&D Carmichael & v.o.,D.Crompton
Mourning Dove:			
13,18	Weston,Westboro	67,400	L.Robinson,C.Quinlan
Yellow-billed Cuckoo:			
9-15,19	Lancaster,Gloucester	1;1	D.Brown,V.Laux# & v.o.
Black-billed Cuckoo:			
19	Gloucester	1	H.Wiggin
Barn Owl:			
19&23	Orleans	1	C.Goodrich,B.Nikula
Screech Owl:			
13,29	Weston,Taunton	1,1	L.Robinson,D.Emerson
Great Horned Owl:			
24	Monomoy	1	B.Cassie
Barred Owl:			
20	Dartmouth	1	P.Regan
Short-eared Owl:			
26	Chatham	5	V.Laux
<u>Chuck-will's-widow:</u>			
31	Nantucket	1(still calling)	S.Perkins,R.Veit
Whip-poor-will:			
19	Plymouth	2	B.Sorrie
Common Nighthawk:			
13,19	Weston,Ipswich	2,4	L.Robinson,J.Berry
28	Newton,E.Milton	<u>60,11</u>	R.O'Hara,D.Brown
Chimney Swift:			
6	Annisquam	60	H.Wiggin
Ruby-throated Hummingbird:			
5,9	Vineyard Haven(M.V.),Westport	1,1	M.Hancock,R.O'Hara
16,22	Ipswich,Boylston	1,2	J.Berry,H.Merriman
Belted Kingfisher:			
22&28	Manomet	1 b. & 2 b.	M.B.O.Staff
Pileated Woodpecker:			
18	Lancaster	1	H.Merriman
Eastern Kingbird:			
9,25	P.I.,Barnstable(S.N.)	65+,66	W.Petersen#,D.Brown
11,30	P.I.	38,30	BBC(N.King,W.Drummond)
<u>Western Kingbird:</u>			
29	Edgartown(M.V.)	1	M.Hancock
Great-crested Flycatcher:			
16;31	Dartmouth;Mattapoisett,Monomoy	3;2,1	P.Regan;G.Mock,A.Clarke
Eastern Phoebe:			
19,31	Gloucester,Weston	5,5	H.Wiggin,L.Robinson
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher:			
19,19-31	Lancaster,Chatham	1,15+	H.Merriman,B.Nikula#
23-31,23	Manomet,W.Newbury	3 b.,1	M.B.O.Staff,BBC(N.King)
28	P.I.,Annisquam	1,1(singing)	W.Drummond,H.Wiggin
Willow Flycatcher:			
23	Annisquam	1	H.Wiggin
Least Flycatcher:			
11,18 on	Manomet	1 b.,7 b.	M.B.O.Staff
Eastern Wood Pewee:			
thr.,20	Lancaster,Weston	2+,2	H.Merriman,L.Robinson
23,31	W.Tisbury(M.V.),P.I.	2,3	M.Hancock,R.Emery#

Olive-sided Flycatcher:				
25,28	Worcester, Chatham	1,1		D&V Crompton, W. Bailey
Horned Lark:				
31	Monomoy	50+		BBC(A. Clarke)
Tree Swallow:				
thr.	P.I.	max. 20-25,000 (Aug. 19)		v.o.
25,27	Barnstable, Sutton	4300, 600		D. Brown, D&V Crompton
Bank Swallow:				
18&23,25	P.I., Barnstable	25&1,50		BBC(G. Soucy, N. King), D. Brown
Rough-winged Swallow:				
6,25	Annisquam, Barnstable	3,12		H. Wiggin, D. Brown
Barn Swallow:				
6,18,25	Annisquam, P.I., Barnstable	15,20,100		H. Wiggin, G. Soucy#, D. Brown
25,31	N. Scituate, Monomoy	25,24		D. Brown, BBC(A. Clarke)
Cliff Swallow:				
20&30,23	Monomoy, Orleans	1&4,1		B. Nikula# & R. Forster#, B. Nikula
Purple Martin:				
thr., 6	P.I., Annisquam	max. 18 (Aug. 18), 1		v.o., H. Wiggin
Fish Crow:				
4	Hanover	1-2		W. Petersen
Black-capped Chickadee:				
16,28	Weston, Peabody	33,25		L. Robinson, M. Kasprzyk
Tufted Titmouse:				
thr., 20	Lancaster, Weston	5+, 17		H. Merriman, L. Robinson
White-breasted Nuthatch:				
31	Weston	9		L. Robinson
Red-breasted Nuthatch:				
thr.	20 locations	95 individuals		v.o.
	(generally arriving on Aug. 10 & Aug. 23)			
Brown Creeper:				
14,16	Wellfleet, Groton	1,1		J. Hines, R. O'Hara
29	Lancaster	1		H. Merriman
House Wren:				
16,19	Weston, Gloucester	6,3		L. Robinson, H. Wiggin
Carolina Wren:				
5&16,14&18	Dartmouth, Lancaster	5,1		F. Regan, H. Merriman
25,29	Manomet, S. Dartmouth	1 b., 2		M. B. O. Staff, W. Petersen
Long-billed Marsh Wren:				
11,23	P.I.	4,1		BBC(W. Drummond, N. King)
Mockingbird:				
11,29	P.I., Edgartown(M.V.)	15,3		BBC(W. Drummond), M. Hancock
Gray Catbird:				
11,28	P.I., Peabody	90,17		BBC(W. Drummond), M. Kasprzyk
Brown Thrasher:				
11	P.I.	27		BBC(W. Drummond)
Hermit Thrush:				
12-19	Lancaster	1		H. Merriman
Swainson's Thrush:				
20,23	P.I., Chatham(North Beach)	1,1		M&A Argue, C. Goodrich#
28;29	Monomoy; Littleton, Lancaster	2;2,1		C. Goodrich#; J. Baird, H. Merriman
29,30	Manomet, Worcester	2 b., 1		M. B. O. Staff, D&V Crompton
Gray-cheeked Thrush:				
18,31	Boston(Pru.), P.I.	1(dead), 1		H. Wiggin, R. Emery
Veery:				
23,29	Manomet	1 b., 1 b.		M. B. O. Staff
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher:				
21,22-31	Peabody, Manomet	1,3 b.		M. Kasprzyk, M. B. O. Staff
25,31	Barnstable, Mattapoisett	1,2		D. Brown, G. Mock
Water Pipit:				
14	Plymouth(Beach)	1		H&D Carmichael
Cedar Waxwing:				
11 on	7 localities	96 individuals		v.o.
Loggerhead Shrike:				
31	Eastham(First Encounter)	1		C. Goodrich
White-eyed Vireo:				
16-23;24	P.I.; Orleans, N. Eastham	1;1,1		v.o.; W. Petersen#, H. Smith
25	N. Scituate, Manomet	1,1 b.		D. Brown, M. B. O. Staff
Yellow-throated Vireo:				
30	Chatham	1		W. Harrington

<u>Solitary Vireo:</u>			
29	Manomet	1 b.	M.B.O.Staff
<u>Red-eyed Vireo:</u>			
23,25,28	P.I., N.Scituate, Annisquam	6,3,6	BBC(N.King), D.Brown, H.Wiggin
<u>Philadelphia Vireo:</u>			
23-28,23	Orleans, Peabody	2,1	B.Nikula#, M.Kasprzyk
25,27	N.Scituate, Marblehead	1,1	D.Brown, M.Kasprzyk
28.	Chatham, Annisquam	2,2	B.Nikula#, H.Wiggin
31	Monomoy, Manomet, Chatham	1,1 b., 1	BBC(A.Clarke), M.B.O.Staff, R.Forster
<u>Warbling Vireo:</u>			
20&28,31	Chatham, Monomoy	1&1,1	B.Nikula# & H.Smith#, BBC(A.Clarke)
<u>Black-and-white Warbler:</u>			
16,16 on	Groton, Weston	2,1-4	R.O'Hara, L.Robinson
18 on,19	Lancaster, Gloucester(E.P.)	2-4,2	H.Merriman, H.Wiggin
<u>Prothonotary Warbler:</u>			
23&28,28	Chatham, Peabody	1&1(different), 1	B.Nikula#, M.Kasprzyk#
25,30-31	Barnstable(S.N.), P.I.	1,1	D.Brown, S.Garrett#
<u>Worm-eating Warbler:</u>			
23	Chatham	1	Mrs.R.Carleton, fide W.Bailey & B.Nikula
<u>Golden-winged Warbler:</u>			
16;20	Ipswich; Chatham, Sandwich	2;1,1	J.Berry; C.Goodrich, R.Pease
24	N. Eastham	1	H.Smith
<u>Blue-winged Warbler:</u>			
9,18	Lancaster, Marshfield	1,1	H.Merriman, W.Petersen#
19,25,27	Manomet	1 b., 1 b., 2 b.	M.B.O.Staff
28,31	Brookline, Dartmouth	1,6 b.	A.Agush, H.Atkinson
<u>Tennessee Warbler:</u>			
19 on,20 on	Manomet, Weston	6 b., 4	M.B.O.Staff, L.Robinson
29,31	Littleton, Dartmouth	10,6 b.	J.Baird, H.Atkinson
<u>Nashville Warbler:</u>			
thr.,29	Manomet, Littleton	6 b., 5	M.B.O.Staff, J.Baird
<u>Northern Parula:</u>			
19,25	Gloucester, Barnstable	1,2	H.Wiggin, D.Brown
29	Littleton, Lancaster	3,1	J.Baird, H.Merriman
<u>Yellow Warbler:</u>			
7,19	Nauset, Gloucester	15,1	V.Laux, H.Wiggin
<u>Magnolia Warbler:</u>			
19	Gloucester, Lancaster	1,1	H.Wiggin, H.Merriman
<u>Cape May Warbler:</u>			
3,13	Annisquam, Ipswich	5-6,2	H.Wiggin, J.Berry
16,19	P.I., Monomoy	5,200	W.Petersen#, W.Bailey
19 on	Manomet	40 b.	M.B.O.Staff(see summary)
20&28	Chatham	400&300	C.Goodrich & B.Nikula
28,31	P.I., Chatham-Monomoy	20,200+	W.Drummond, W.Petersen#
<u>Black-throated Blue Warbler:</u>			
19 on	Manomet	7 b.	M.B.O.Staff
21,22	Weston, Clinton	3,1-2	L.Robinson, H.Merriman
<u>Yellow-rumped Warbler:</u>			
22,28	Clinton, Chatham	20+,20	H.Merriman, C.Goodrich#
29;31	Manomet; P.I., Monomoy	1 b.; 6,1	M.B.O.Staff; R.Emery#, A.Clarke#
<u>Black-throated Green Warbler:</u>			
16;17	Weston, Groton; Woods Hole	2,1;1	L.Robinson, R.O'Hara; S.Dennison
<u>Cerulean Warbler:</u>			
23	Chatham	1	Mrs.R.Carleton & v.o. (fide B.Nikula)
<u>Blackburnian Warbler:</u>			
16,25&29	P.I., Manomet	1,1 b.&1 b.	W.Petersen#, M.B.O.Staff
29	Littleton, Peabody	1,1	J.Baird, M.Kasprzyk
<u>Yellow-throated Warbler:</u>			
late Aug.	Nantucket	1	E.Andrews
30	Wellfleet	1	R.Cunningham
<u>Chestnut-sided Warbler:</u>			
9,19	Lancaster, Gloucester	1,2	H.Merriman, H.Wiggin
20-21,29	Weston, Littleton	2,1	L.Robinson, J.Baird
<u>Bay-breasted Warbler:</u>			
15 on	Manomet	96 b.	M.B.O.Staff(see summary)
16,20&23	P.I., Chatham	3,100&75	W.Petersen#, B.Nikula#
19,30	Monomoy, Chatham	80,20	W.Bailey, W.Petersen#

Blackpoll Warbler:			
19,21	Gloucester,Manomet	2,1 b.	H.Wiggin,M.B.O.Staff
Pine Warbler:			
16,20	Weston,Brookline	3(1 yg.being fed),1	L.Robinson,A.Agush
Prairie Warbler:			
16,22	P.I.,Clinton	2,5+	W.Petersen#,H.Merriman
30,31	Mattapoissett,Weston	2,2	G.Mock,L.Robinson
Ovenbird:			
9&3,9,31	Lancaster,Mattapoissett	1,2&1	H.Merriman,G.Mock
Northern Waterthrush:			
9	W.Newbury	1	W.Petersen
10	Dartmouth,Vineyard Haven(M.V.)	1,1	B.Sorrie,M.Hancock
19,31	Gloucester,Monomoy	2,4	H.Wiggin,BBC(A.Clarke)
<u>Kentucky Warbler:</u>			
20,31	Chatham,Monomoy	1,1	C.Goodrich,BBC(A.Clarke)
<u>Connecticut Warbler:</u>			
23	Annisquam	1	H.Wiggin
Mourning Warbler:			
19,20-28	Chatham,Manomet	1,4 b.	C.Goodrich,M.B.O.Staff
28&31,29	Monomoy,Littleton	1&1,1	C.Goodrich & R.Forster,J.Baird
Common Yellowthroat:			
19,21	Gloucester,P.I.	8,7	H.Wiggin,M.Kasprzyk
Yellow-breasted Chat:			
24,26	Orleans,Manomet	1,5 b.	W.Petersen#,M.B.O.Staff
28,29	Chatham,P.I.	1,1	B.Nikula,M.Kasprzyk
Hooded Warbler:			
23,28	W.Tisbury(M.V.),Chatham	1,1	M.Hancock,C.Goodrich#
Wilson's Warbler:			
18 on	Manomet	11 b.	M.B.O.Staff
Canada Warbler:			
14 on,21	Manomet,Weston	16 b.,5	M.B.O.Staff,L.Robinson
American Redstart:			
21,23	Weston,Peabody	13,15	L.Robinson,M.Kasprzyk
Bobolink:			
19,31	Gloucester,Monomoy	2,55	H.Wiggin,W.Petersen#
<u>Yellow-headed Blackbird:</u>			
19,20	Dennis,Monomoy	1,2	J.Bryant,J.Harris# & v.o.
Northern Oriole:			
16	Dartmouth,Weston	6,8	P.Regan,L.Robinson
<u>Brewer's Blackbird:</u> (no details rec'd.)			
31	Eastham	1	V.Laux#
Scarlet Tanager:			
23,24	W.Newbury,Orleans	1,1	BBC(N.King),W.Petersen#
Dickcissel:			
28	Annisquam	1	H.Wiggin
Evening Grosbeak:			
23,29	Orleans,Wellfleet	1,1	B.Nikula#,C.Goodrich
Pine Siskin:			
25	Vineyard Haven(M.V.)	1	M.Hancock
American Goldfinch:			
11,31	P.I.,Manomet	40,75	BBC(W.Drummond),B.Sorrie
Red Crossbill:			
16	Sandwich,Dennis,Eastham	1,3,1	R.Pease,H.Passano,J.Hines
20,24	Manomet,Orleans	1,10	B.Sorrie,W.Petersen#
28	Orleans,S.Plymouth	1,4	C.Goodrich,B.Sorrie
<u>Lark Bunting:</u> (convincing details rec'd.)			
28	P.I.(near Old Pines)	1 imm.	W.Drummond
Sharp-tailed Sparrow:			
3&30,16	Newburyport,Monomoy	27+&8,11	M.Kasprzyk & W.Drummond,R.Stymeist
25	Barnstable(S.N.)	<u>186</u>	D.Brown
Seaside Sparrow:			
3-27	Newburyport	1-5(max.Aug.4)	S.Garrett# & v.o.
Dark-eyed Junco:			
20,23-28	Weston,Manomet	1,2 b.	L.Robinson,M.B.O.Staff
28,30	Monomoy,P.I.	1,4	J.Harris#,BBC(W.Drummond)
Chipping Sparrow:			
29	Weston	20+	L.Robinson
Field Sparrow:			
31	Weston	11	L.Robinson

White-throated Sparrow:
16,21 W.Newbury,Manomet

1,1 b. W.Petersen#,M.B.O.Staff

Abbreviations

ad.	adult	BBC	Brookline Bird Club
b.	banded	GMNWR	Great Meadows Nat'l. Wildlife Refuge
f.	female	M.B.O.	Manomet Bird Observatory
imm.	immature	WEWS	Wellfleet Bay Wildlife Sanctuary
m.	male	E.P.	Eastern Point, Gloucester
max.	maximum	M.V.	Martha's Vineyard
thr.	throughout	P.I.	Plum Island
v.o.	various observers	Pru.	Prudential Center, Boston
yg.	young	S.N.	Sandy Neck, Barnstable
#	additional observers		

Corrigendum

April, 1975

Northern Shrike:

26 Bridgewater

1 G.Flaherty

Should Read

Loggerhead Shrike:

26 Bridgewater

1 G.Flaherty

CARVINGS

by

RUBOLINO

Birds carved in basswood by Alex, oil painted by Lucy Rubolino

53 W. Chestnut Street

Brockton, Mass.

Phone: 586-4976

BIRD OBSERVER
254 Waverley St.
Belmont, Mass. 02178

DATED MATERIAL INSIDE

THIRD CLASS MAIL

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED
