

BIRD OBSERVER



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BIRD OBSERVER

• a bimonthly journal •

To enhance understanding, observation,
and enjoyment of birds.

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Pelagic Trip

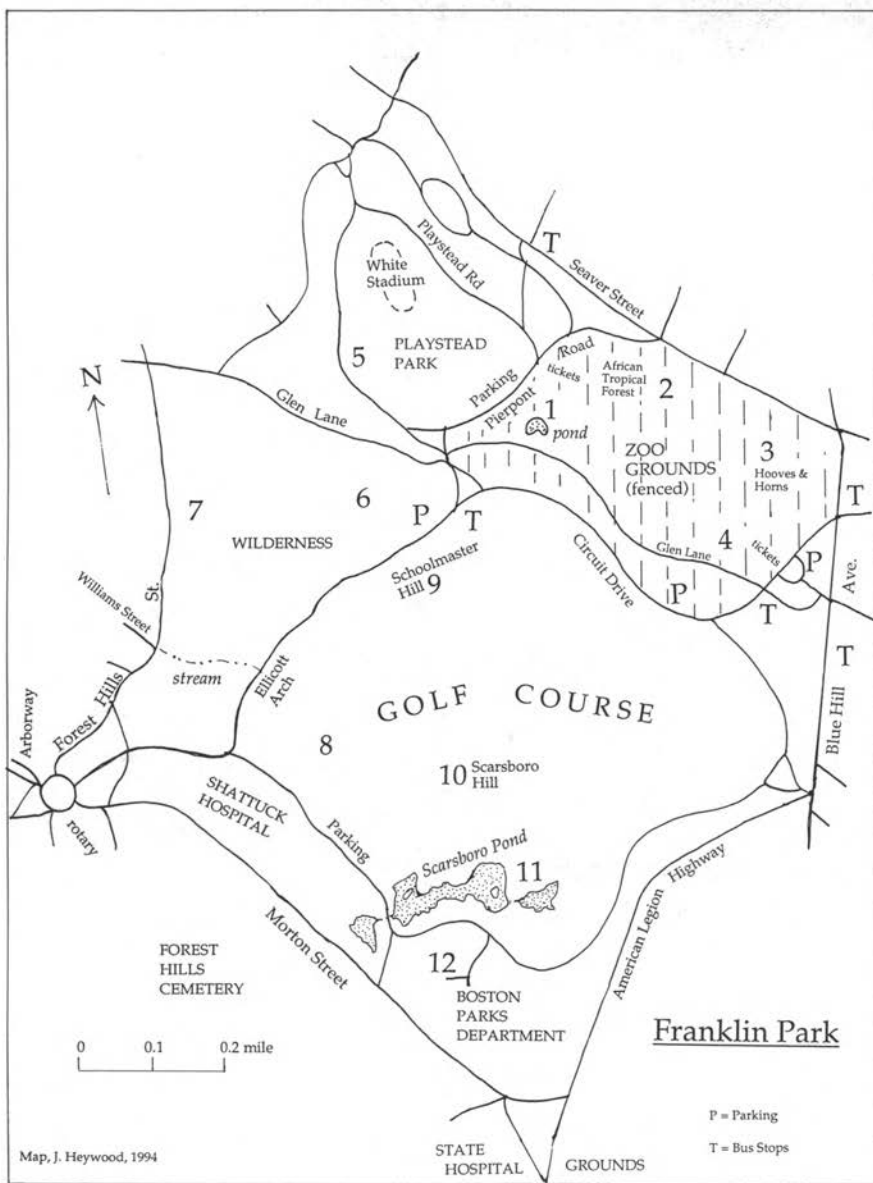


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FRANKLIN PARK: FORGOTTEN GEM OF THE EMERALD NECKLACE

by Thomas Aversa

Franklin Park, located in the Roxbury/Dorchester/Jamaica Plain section of Boston, is unfamiliar territory to many residents of the metropolitan area. Although most people are aware of Franklin Park Zoo, few have ever visited the zoo or the city's largest park, primarily because of the perception of the area as a dangerous place. Actually, the park is relatively crime-free and well patrolled by several different police forces and by the Boston Park Rangers. The park also is heavily used by joggers and walkers. This article may help to dispel some of the concerns about birding in the area and to provide some information for those who are interested in exploring this unique urban region.

Franklin Park has been undergoing a renaissance in recent years, and residents of surrounding neighborhoods have been using the resources within this scenic square mile of mixed-oak woodland with ever-increasing frequency. In addition to a golf course, a first-rate zoo, a "schoolboy" stadium, tennis courts, baseball fields, and miles of walking trails, the park offers excellent opportunities for birding and nature study. The fact that the park borders Forest Hills Cemetery and the Boston State Hospital grounds and is just across Forest Hills from the Arnold Arboretum makes the entire area a virtual wildlife oasis amid the surrounding urban sprawl.

Originally called West Roxbury Park, Franklin Park was designed by Frederick Law Olmsted and was to be an integral link in Boston's "Emerald Necklace." Work commenced in 1886, and the 490-acre park was completed by 1896. Although Olmsted designed the park strictly as scenic open space, bureaucratic pressure mandated recreational additions over the years.

The best birding in the park is during spring and fall migration. Winter can also produce some interesting birds, such as lingering waterfowl and raptors, including Cooper's Hawk, which is regular during the season. Although fall cold fronts often result in impressive passerine flights, this article will focus on spring migration.

Since its inception in 1989, an annual spring migration census conducted between April 10 and June 2 has tallied 134 species. Table 1 shows the results of this census and indicates the rich diversity of species that can be found in the park. The data are based on only one observer's records compiled over nearly 400 hours of observation. Franklin Park attracts an array of migrants similar to that of the immensely more popular Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge. However, it generally offers a more natural ambiance than that of the cemetery. My hope is that this article may attract more birders to the park so that its full birding potential may be realized.

There is a lot of habitat in Franklin Park, and there are many different ways to cover it. Where you begin your birding tour may depend on where you enter the park. If you are driving, the best parking areas include the access road (which leads to Scarsboro Pond) behind the Shattuck Hospital and the zoo parking lot on Pierpont Road. When driving from Forest Hills to Blue Hill Avenue, the access road will be your first right, and the parking lot your first left off Circuit Drive. To reach Franklin Park by public transportation, use the MBTA Orange Line. From the Forest Hills station you can either take the Number 16 bus, which will drop you at the zoo entrance, or walk the half mile up to the west end of the park at the Morton Street rotary. Another option is to get off the Orange Line at the Green Street station and walk east on Green Street, up the hill a quarter-mile to where it enters the park and becomes Glen Lane. Use the accompanying map to help you bird the area of your choosing. The park is crisscrossed by innumerable paths and trails, but it is very difficult to get lost. Remember that you will have to work your way around the golf course, which can get very busy during weekends. The text that follows highlights some of the best birding areas in the park, designated by the numbers 1-12 on the map and in parentheses in the text.

Zoo Grounds

Several of the best birding locales are found on the zoo grounds. The only way to bird this area is by entering Franklin Park Zoo (open daily 9:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.). Besides birding, one may also enjoy the various zoo exhibits, including "A Bird's World" and the "African Tropical Forest." Here you can test your global birding knowledge while enjoying a variety of exotic species. The African Tropical Forest is a one-acre enclosure where free-flying birds are able to exhibit their natural behaviors amid African mammals, including gorillas, warthogs, and bongos. Admission to the zoo is \$5, or one can purchase a Commonwealth Zoological Corporation (CZC) membership card for \$25 (annual fee for an individual). The CZC membership is good for admission to the Franklin Park and Stone zoos. Call 617-442-2002 for details.

Some of the most interesting wild bird species tend to turn up on zoo grounds. A Bird's World and its waterfowl pond (1) have hosted some especially unusual birds including Kentucky Warbler, Lincoln's Sparrow, and a Redhead that spent the latter part of May 1989 in the company of the zoo waterfowl. The ubiquitous oaks and the willows near the pond provide habitat for the resident Northern Orioles and migrating warblers. The African Tropical Forest and Rock Garden with its associated brushy habitat (2) are the most consistently productive areas in the zoo. Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, Lincoln's Sparrow, and a variety of warblers have been regularly found here. More remarkably, a Wild Turkey was seen here in May 1992. The hedge behind the Rock Garden can be jammed with passerines on a day when the right meteorological conditions exist

to produce a good migration. The hemlock-oak woodlot north of the African Tropical Forest consistently harbors a flock of warblers, thrushes, and other passerines, and is particularly good late in the day when these species use the hemlocks for cover. The Hooves and Horns area (3) has also produced interesting birds, such as Yellow-bellied Sapsucker and Eastern Bluebird. Glen Lane (4), the service road between Children's Zoo and A Bird's World, can provide a quiet walk and often some migrant flocks. Gray-cheeked Thrush and Red-headed Woodpecker have been observed here.

Playstead Park and the Wilderness

The open woods west of Playstead Park and White Stadium can also be good for birds (5). Although the census has not turned them up here since 1989, Red-headed Woodpeckers were regular here during the early 1980s. Mourning Warblers and good numbers of Swainson's Thrushes frequent these woods. Large numbers of Herring and Ring-billed gulls feed on the ball field in the early morning.

Moving southwest from Playstead Park, the adventurous birder can follow one of many paths over the Roxbury pudding stone outcroppings, across two paved roads, and into the Wilderness area. This 100-acre tract is the most undeveloped region of the park. Olmsted intended for this area to provide a typical example of a New England woodland. Indeed, there is almost always a pocket of birds here. Although especially exceptional in the fall, spring birding in this area tends to be average. The picnic area (6) and Wilderness ravine (7) are the best spots. Warblers are the principal attraction, with twenty-three species found here during the census period, including Cape May and Mourning warblers. The pudding stone outcroppings are also very attractive to thrushes. Modest numbers of Hermit and Swainson's thrushes and Veery are regularly found here as their numbers peak sequentially through the spring migration.

Ellicottdale

A small stream runs through the Wilderness area and goes underground at the Williams Street entrance to the park. Following it upstream will bring you to the Ellicott Arch. Under the arch, Eastern Phoebes are perennial nesters. Beyond the arch, watch and listen for warblers in the oaks on the right as you cross the ball field to the Ellicottdale Woodlot (8). This small, swampy patch of poison-ivy-infested woods is one of the finest birding areas in the park. A good variety of birds, including Swamp Sparrow, Northern Waterthrush, American Woodcock, and Alder Flycatcher, occurs here with some regularity. A Kentucky Warbler was also found singing here in late May 1991. Because a spring that feeds the area remains open in cold weather, this site can also produce surprises in winter.

Table 1. Spring Bird List, Franklin Park

Common Loon	R	Barn Swallow	C	Mourning Warbler	R
Double-cr'ted Cormorant	C	Blue Jay	A	Common Yellowthroat	C
American Bittern	R	American Crow	A	Wilson's Warbler	F
Snowy Egret	R	Fish Crow	U	Canada Warbler	F
Green-backed Heron	U	Black-capped Chickadee	A	Scarlet Tanager	C
Black-cr'ned Night-Heron	F	Tufted Titmouse	A	Northern Cardinal	C
Canada Goose	C	Red-breasted Nuthatch	R	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	F
Wood Duck	R	White-breasted Nuthatch	C	Indigo Bunting	F
American Black Duck	A	Brown Creeper	U	Dickcissel	R
Mallard	A	House Wren	U	Rufous-sided Towhee	F
Redhead	R	Winter Wren	R	Chipping Sparrow	F
Common Merganser	R	Golden-crowned Kinglet	C	Field Sparrow	R
Turkey Vulture	R	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	C	Savannah Sparrow	F
Sharp-shinned Hawk	R	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	U	Fox Sparrow	R
Broad-winged Hawk	R	Eastern Bluebird	R	Song Sparrow	A
Red-tailed Hawk	C	Veery	F	Lincoln's Sparrow	U
American Kestrel	U	Gray Cheeked Thrush	R	Swamp Sparrow	U
Merlin	R	Swainson's Thrush	C	White-throated Sparrow	A
Ring-necked Pheasant	C	Hermit Thrush	U	White-crowned Sparrow	R
Wild Turkey	R	Wood Thrush	U	Dark-eyed Junco	C
Northern Bobwhite	R	Gray Catbird	A	Bobolink	F
Killdeer	R	Northern Mockingbird	C	Red-winged Blackbird	A
Solitary Sandpiper	R	Brown Thrasher	F	Common Grackle	A
Spotted Sandpiper	F	Cedar Waxwing	C	Brown-headed Cowbird	F
American Woodcock	R	European Starling	A	Orchard Oriole	R
Ring-billed Gull	A	White-eyed Vireo	R	Northern Oriole	A
Herring Gull	A	Solitary Vireo	C	Purple Finch	R
Great Black-backed Gull	U	Warbling Vireo	C	House Finch	F
Rock Dove	A	Philadelphia Vireo	R	American Goldfinch	C
Mourning Dove	F	Red-eyed Vireo	F	House Sparrow	A
Eastern Screech-Owl	R	Blue-winged Warbler	R		
Great Horned Owl	C	Tennessee Warbler	F	List based on 386	
Chimney Swift	C	Nashville Warbler	F	observer hours over five	
Ruby-th'ed Hummingbird	R	Northern Parula	C	years (1989-1993)	
Belted Kingfisher	R	Yellow Warbler	C	occurring between	
Red-h'ed Woodpecker	R	Chestnut-sided Warbler	F	April 10 and June 2.	
Red-bellied Woodpecker	R	Magnolia Warbler	C		
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	R	Cape May Warbler	U	Abundance reflects	
Hairy Woodpecker	F	Black-t'ed Blue Warbler	U	total number of birds	
Downy Woodpecker	C	Yellow-rumped Warbler	A	seen during the period.	
Northern Flicker	A	Black-t'ed Green Warbler	C		
Olive-sided Flycatcher	R	Blackburnian Warbler	F	A = abundant (more than	
Eastern Wood-Pewee	F	Pine Warbler	U	400 individuals)	
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	R	Prairie Warbler	R	C = common	
Alder Flycatcher	R	Palm Warbler	C	(76—399 individuals)	
Willow Flycatcher	R	Bay-breasted Warbler	U	F = fairly common	
Least Flycatcher	U	Blackpoll Warbler	C	(20—75 individuals)	
Eastern Phoebe	C	Black-and-white Warbler	C	U = uncommon	
Great Crested Flycatcher	C	American Redstart	C	(8—19 individuals)	
Eastern Kingbird	C	Ovenbird	F	R = rare	
Tree Swallow	F	Northern Waterthrush	U	(less than 8 individuals)	
N. Rough-w'ged Swallow	F	Kentucky Warbler	R		

Schoolmaster Hill

Northeast across the golf course is Schoolmaster Hill (9), one of the highest points in the park. Centrally located, the hill provides a wonderful view of the surrounding area. Stone ruins, dating back to 1890, add a touch of archeological history. Ralph Waldo Emerson lived on this slope while teaching in Roxbury; hence the moniker. This hill, with its weedy slope, regularly attracts open-country species. Indigo Buntings and Bobolinks are found here annually. More surprising was the discovery of a singing male Dickcissel on June 2, 1993.

Scarsboro Area

South across the golf course is the other high point in the park, Scarsboro Hill (10). Although almost completely surrounded by the golf course, the hill still harbors birds. A walk down the hill to Scarsboro Pond (11) can actually take quite a while if the migrant flight is heavy. This area is also the stronghold of resident Red-tailed Hawks. An ill-fated and particularly unruly female that caused trouble attacking the local citizenry in 1990 and 1992 was removed from this area at the request of the Parks Department. However, only four days after she was gone, her mate was seen in courtship flight with a new female, and by 1993 this pair produced a chick. These fearless hawks typically provide excellent opportunities for up-close viewing. Great Horned Owls also nest in this area and apparently regard humans as a benign element in their environment. The open oak woods with its scattered hemlocks and white pines provide excellent habitat for migratory songbirds, and species such as Gray-cheeked Thrush and Mourning Warbler have been found here on occasion.

Scarsboro Pond is probably the best single area in Franklin Park to go birding if your time is limited. This man-made pond, which is crossed by two bridges, regularly hosts the greatest variety of species. Northern and Orchard orioles, Red-winged Blackbirds, Warbling Vireos, Great Crested Flycatchers, and Eastern Kingbirds all nest here. The Orchard Orioles often appear after the census period and are thus underrepresented on the checklist. Some of the most unusual birds found here have included American Bittern, Spotted and Solitary sandpipers, Red-bellied Woodpecker, and Olive-sided, Yellow-bellied, Least, and Willow flycatchers. Huge flocks of warblers, predominantly Yellow-rumped Warbler, haunt the south side of the pond in early May.

South from the pond across the service road toward the Boston Parks Department facilities is a large white pine grove (12), which abuts Morton Street. Great Horned Owls nested here in 1991, and a second pair of Red-tailed Hawks bred here in 1989. This grove and the young hardwood stands adjacent to it can also be hopping with migrants on favorable days. Most of the common migrant species of eastern Massachusetts have been noted in this area, periodically in good numbers.

This article highlights some of the most productive birding areas in Franklin

Park. Migrants, of course, may be found anywhere, and other parts of the park may certainly be productive. The northeast corner near the relic bear dens and the southeast woodlot along Blue Hill Avenue also provide interesting habitat, but are not the safest parts of the park and should therefore be avoided. I hope this text will encourage readers to investigate this underused "gem." For further information contact the author at 617-325-8692. The Boston Park Rangers (617-635-7383) offer spring bird walks on the first four Sunday mornings in May.

THOMAS AVERSA, a long-time zookeeper and amateur field ornithologist, has been birding Franklin Park intensively for six years. As a specialist in birds and reptiles, he currently works in the African Tropical Forest in the Franklin Park Zoo. Tom attributes his interest in birding to the late Dr. L.M. Bartlett, who he met while a student in wildlife biology at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst. He is a regular contributor to eastern Massachusetts bird sightings reported in *Bird Observer*. Tom would like to thank Wayne Petersen and Steve Arena for reviewing an earlier version of this article.

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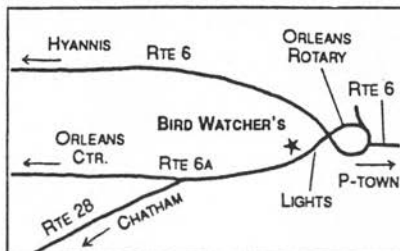
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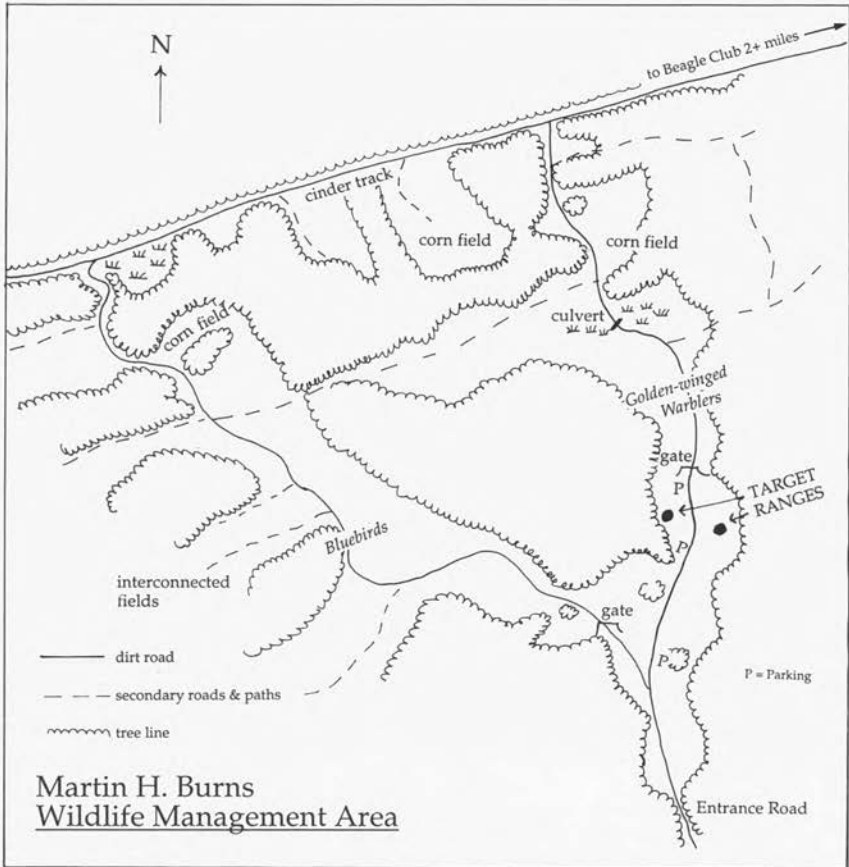
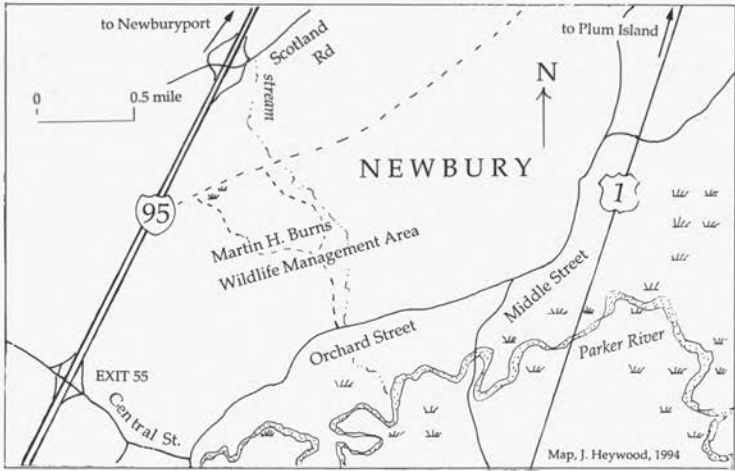
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BIRDING THE MARTIN H. BURNS WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA

by Skip Charette and Douglas E. Chickering

The origins of the Martin H. Burns Wildlife Management Area in Newbury, Massachusetts, as a good place to find birds are somewhat obscure. What is not obscure, however, is that Martin Burns, as it is generally referred to, has become the hottest new birding spot in Essex County. This birding area is particularly interesting because it is a perfect complement to the Parker River National Wildlife Refuge (generally referred to by its major component, Plum Island), which is about seven miles away.

Martin Burns complements Plum Island because there are several birds found there, such as Indigo Bunting, Blue-winged and Golden-winged warblers, and Eastern Bluebird, that are rarely found on Plum Island or are seen only during the flush of migration. For a day's birding, Plum Island, Newburyport Harbor, and Martin Burns fill out a day card quite nicely. Martin Burns has become popular fast, probably because it has been one of the few places where Golden-winged Warbler, which has been present in each of the last four years, can be found. That is by no means the only attraction, as Martin Burns has proved to be a very reliable place to find nesting Indigo Buntings, Scarlet Tanagers, Eastern Bluebirds, Field Sparrows, and Blue-winged and Prairie warblers. All of these birds except for the notoriously inconsistent Golden-winged Warbler and many others can be expected to be seen on any late-spring or early summer day.

Martin Burns comprises about 1700 acres of mixed woodlands and reclaimed farmland. In order to go there from Plum Island, drive over the Plum Island bridge past the Plum Island Airport, and take the left at Rolfe's Lane (about one mile after the bridge). Follow Rolfe's Lane to the lights at the junction of Route 1A (about 0.4 mile), and keep going straight onto Hanover Street. Follow Hanover Street to the junction of Route 1 (about 0.6 mile). Cross Route 1 onto Middle Street, and follow it about 1.5 miles to a fork in the road. Take the right fork, which is Orchard Street, and follow it about 1.5 miles to the entrance to Martin Burns on the right.

Martin Burns is also very convenient to Route 95. From Route 95 northbound, get off at Exit 55 (Central Street), and at the exit take a right; if you came south on Interstate 95, turn left from the exit. Head east down Central Street for 0.7 mile, where Central Street dips and bears to the right. On the left it is joined by Orchard Street. Take this left. From here it is a little over a mile to the Martin Burns entrance on the left. When coming from Plum Island, go slowly and keep a sharp lookout because the entrance is somewhat hidden by the foliage along this narrow, curvy road.

**Most Common Birds in
Martin H. Burns Wildlife Management Area**

Highly likely to be seen or heard
during the right season

Turkey Vulture
Red-tailed Hawk
American Woodcock
Chimney Swift
Downy Woodpecker
Northern Flicker
Eastern Phoebe
Great Crested Flycatcher
Eastern Kingbird
Tree Swallow
Blue Jay
Black-capped Chickadee
Eastern Bluebird
American Robin
Gray Catbird
Northern Mockingbird
Cedar Waxwing
Red-eyed Vireo
Blue-winged Warbler
Northern Parula
Yellow Warbler
Chestnut-sided Warbler
Prairie Warbler
Black-and-white Warbler
American Redstart
Common Yellowthroat
Scarlet Tanager
Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Indigo Bunting
Rufous-sided Towhee
Field Sparrow
Song Sparrow
Red-winged Blackbird
Common Grackle
Brown-headed Cowbird
Northern Oriole
House Finch
American Goldfinch

Likely to be seen or heard in season if
the area is birded persistently

Double-crested Cormorant
Great Blue Heron
Wood Duck
Osprey
Northern Harrier
Sharp-shinned Hawk
Cooper's Hawk
Red-shouldered Hawk
Broad-winged Hawk
Rough-legged Hawk
American Kestrel
Peregrine Falcon
Ruffed Grouse
Black-billed Cuckoo
Great Horned Owl
Common Nighthawk
Whip-poor-will
Ruby-throated Hummingbird
Olive-sided Flycatcher
Eastern Wood-Pewee
Barn Swallow
Tufted Titmouse
White-breasted Nuthatch
Brown Creeper
Golden-crowned Kinglet
Ruby-crowned Kinglet
Hermit Thrush
Wood Thrush
Brown Thrasher
Northern Shrike
Yellow-throated Vireo
Golden-winged Warbler
Tennessee Warbler
Magnolia Warbler
Yellow-rumped Warbler
Black-throated Green Warbler
Palm Warbler
Blackpoll Warbler
Ovenbird
Northern Cardinal
American Tree Sparrow
Lincoln's Sparrow
Swamp Sparrow
White-throated Sparrow
White-crowned Sparrow
Dark-eyed Junco
Rusty Blackbird
Purple Finch

Directly inside the entrance are two buildings, which are used by the area manager. The wildlife officials openly encourage birding. Follow the dirt entrance road through an open iron gate, and continue for about 0.2 mile to where the road forks. On the immediate right is one of the best places to park. A large clearing, which is often a very lively place, especially during migration, is at this fork. During early spring evenings the clearing is a site for the woodcock's spectacular flight display; the species also nests here. Later in the spring Whip-poor-wills call from this same area. It is also a likely spot for Indigo Bunting and Blue-winged Warbler.

The left fork is gated at this junction. The right fork also has permanently closed gates preventing vehicle access, but not before you come to two other, smaller parking spots farther down the right fork that can hold a few more cars. The gates require that the majority of the loop must be birded on foot. This also means your birding will not be interrupted by vehicles.

Martin Burns is so new as a regularly birded place that its various areas and features have not yet acquired names. The right fork of the road is generally referred to as the one that goes past the target ranges or the way to the Golden-winged Warbler. The left fork is generally known as the way to the bluebirds.

Although little used, Martin Burns is a multiuse place. Some people come to run their dogs or just to hike in a beautiful setting. There are also two target ranges that are used virtually every weekend. The first is about one hundred yards up the right fork, and the second is about fifty yards beyond that. No shooting is allowed on Sunday mornings. Oddly enough, the shooting does not seem to affect the birds. Field Sparrows nest around the range at who-knows-what cost to their hearing. One year a Golden-winged Warbler persisted in hanging around the shooting gallery. It is difficult to describe what it is like trying to pick out that delicate buzzy song between claps of high-powered rifle fire.

Both the road that leads (we hope) to the Golden-winged Warblers and the one that leads to the bluebirds eventually join a cinder track that was at one time a railroad bed and now is kept clear to service a small run of power lines. The two forks and the cinder track form a loop that can be birded in an hour or two, or four or five, depending on the activity, the interest, the heat, the insects, and the time available.

This loop, however, represents only a fraction of the birding possibilities in Martin Burns. The cinder track can be followed northeast to where it intersects Highfield Road at a place known locally as the Beagle Club, a distance of over two miles from Martin Burns. A variety of promising habitats, including high-canopy forest, brushy fields, and cattail swamps, are along this track.

Other trails lead off the main loop and cinder track within Martin Burns. On the bluebird side (left fork), several trails lead off from both sides of the road. To the left of this fork are trails opening to a series of brushy interconnected

fields bordered by high-canopy mature forests. When looking for bluebirds, investigating these short paths is often productive. The paths end at the edge of the interconnected fields, and we have never ventured deeply into these fields. They are filled with armpit-high heavy brush, laced with poison ivy, and favored by mosquitos and probably ticks. It will take a rare and intriguing call from an unseen bird on the far line of trees to lure either of us into that underbrush. Several bluebird boxes are along this road; hence it is a reliable place to find bluebirds. These boxes are well tended and are used by both bluebirds and Tree Swallows. One person observed that one of the boxes was used by both species. The Tree Swallows took up residence first and successfully fledged five chicks. When they took flight, the box was quickly claimed by a pair of bluebirds who then raised a brood of their own.

One of the more interesting paths is a former road that cuts across both forks, running roughly parallel to the cinder track (see map). Other paths lead off the cinder track into a rather impressive array of fields, forests, and swamps, few of which have been adequately explored. A good portion of Martin Burns remains to be explored—a birding terra incognita.

For those whose naturalist interests go beyond birds, Martin Burns is a good place to bring field guides to wildflowers and butterflies. The area has little shade, unless you simply go into the forest to sit down. (Sitting still, of course, is a good way to see birds that might otherwise be missed, especially during the nesting season.) On a muggy, cloudless midsummer day, the small amount of shade should be considered.

Martin Burns also is a favorite hunting spot, which is probably its primary function. This becomes obvious to anyone birding the area by the number of spent shotgun shells along the paths. For that reason it is advisable not to bird there during the months of October, November, and December, the hunting season, except on Sundays, when hunting is not allowed.

The accompanying table shows a list of birds seen by the authors within the last four years. They have been grouped roughly by the likelihood of seeing them. Keep in mind that because this is a dry area, some species, such as the waterbirds, will be flyovers. Of course, once Martin Burns is birded more, rarities are sure to show up. Already a Clay-colored Sparrow was seen by reliable birders and in the spring!

SKIP CHARETTE lives in Lawrence, Massachusetts, and has been birding Essex County for about eight years. Skip was the first person to "rediscover" Martin Burns, and there is probably no one who has birded Martin Burns as frequently.

DOUGLAS E. CHICKERING lives in Newbury, Massachusetts, and has been birding Essex County for twelve years. He works for Aerotek, Inc., an engineering support company, as a contractor specializing in engineering design models.

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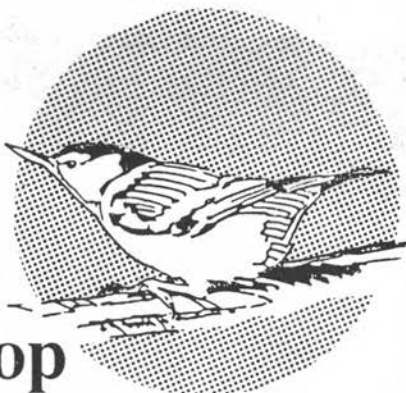
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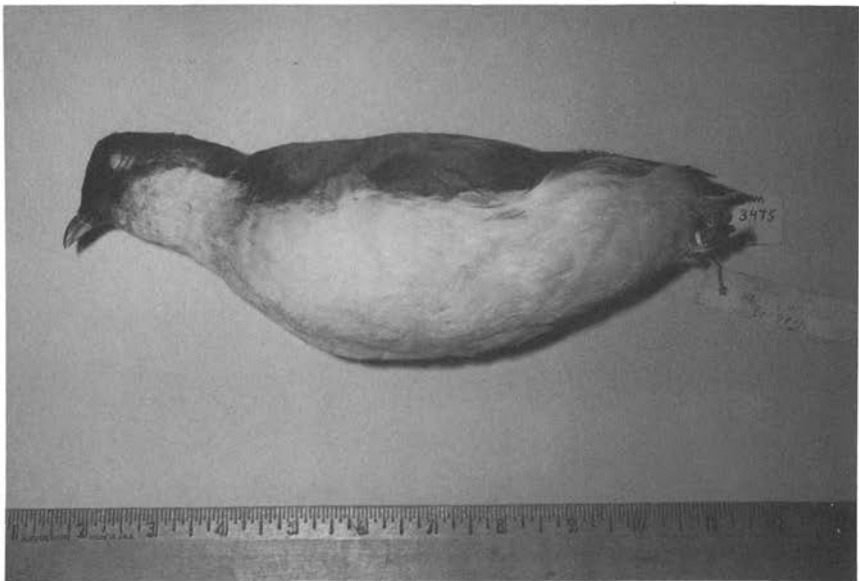
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THE REAL FIRST RECORD OF ANCIENT MURRELET FOR MASSACHUSETTS?

by Franklin C. Haas

On November 8, 1992, Matthew Spence found Pennsylvania's first Ancient Murrelet (*Synthliboramphus antiquus*) at Lake Ontelaunee, Berks County. Unfortunately, I was birding in another part of the state and did not hear about it until that night. The next day I and many other birders futilely searched Lake Ontelaunee for the bird. While standing on the shoreline talking with Matt about the vagrancy of this species, I mentioned that the easternmost record for the United States, according to DeSante and Pyle (1986), was in Ohio. Matt responded that while working in the Reading (Pennsylvania) Public Museum several years ago, he had come across a specimen labeled as a Dovekie (*Alle*) that was actually an Ancient Murrelet. He said that it had been collected in Boston Harbor!

Upon hearing shortly thereafter that an Ancient Murrelet had been reported from Halibut Point, Cape Ann, Massachusetts, I decided to follow up on this story. Because of other commitments, I was unable to visit the museum until July 1993. I found the specimen in question and present the details here.



Ancient Murrelet, Specimen at the Reading Public Museum, Reading, PA
Photo by Franklin C. Haas

Ancient Murrelet Records for Eastern North America

Location	Date	Source
Jefferson County, Wisconsin	October ?, 1882	Robbins (1991)
Toronto, Ontario	November 18, 1901	James et al. (1976)
Lake Hook, Minnesota	November 5, 1905	Green and Janssen (1975)
Fort Erie, Ontario	November 15, 1908	James et al. (1976)
Montreal, Quebec	April 13, 1913	Godfrey (1966)
Columbia County, Wisconsin	December 9, 1941	Robbins (1991)
Cutfoot Sioux Lake, Minnesota	November 22, 1950	Green and Janssen (1975)
Sandusky Bay, Ohio (2 birds)	March 28, 1951	Thomson (1983)
Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana	May 6, 1954	Lowery (1974)
Pelican Lake, Minnesota	November 14, 1961	Green and Janssen (1975)
Rusk County, Wisconsin	November 10, 1964	Robbins (1991)
Ottawa County, Michigan	July 7, 1965	Payne (1983)
Madison, Wisconsin	April 2, 1967	Robbins (1991)
Fort Ripley, Minnesota	February 28, 1969	Green and Janssen (1975)
Lake Kabetogama, Minnesota	October ?, 1970	Green and Janssen (1975)
Barron, Wisconsin	November 12, 1975	Robbins (1991)
Gary, Indiana	November 8, 1976	Mlodinow (1984)
Lake Winnibigoshish, Minnesota	late October 1979	NAS (1980)
Evanston & Wilmette, Illinois	November 16-21, 1982	Mlodinow (1984)
Crystal Lake, Iowa	October 28, 1987	Hansen (1988)
Whitefish Point, Michigan	November 25-26, 1989	NAS (1990)
Lake Ontelaunee, Pennsylvania	November 8, 1992	Wlasniewski (1992)
Rockport, Massachusetts	November 29, 1992	Forster (1993)

The specimen appeared to be an adult in nonbreeding plumage. The bird was basically dark above and white below. The black on the head extended down to just below the eye and to the base of the nape and was noticeably darker than the dark gray back and wings. There were no wingbars or other white markings on the head, back, or wings. The bill was pale yellow with a small dark tip. The feet were yellow with dark webs. The specimen was noticeably larger, in bulk and length, than adjacent Dovekie specimens, even though it was not prepared in a flat-out position (the head was tilted forward, while the Dovekies' heads were prepared parallel to the back).

Although it was the only Ancient Murrelet specimen there, I examined two dozen specimens at the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia. There were at least ten in a plumage similar to the Reading specimen, and although some of them had dark feet, many of them had feet that had yellowed and matched the pattern of the Reading specimen (color changes in the bare parts of prepared specimens are not unusual).

Unfortunately, the documentation attached to the Reading specimen is incomplete. Two tags are on the bird. The first one is a small tag with the number RPM 3475. RPM stands for Reading Public Museum. The other tag is written on both sides. This tag appears to be the original tag attached to the specimen. One side has the following written on it:

~~Alle (Linn.)~~
~~Dovekie~~ Ancient Murrelet
Collected in Boston Harbor, Mass.

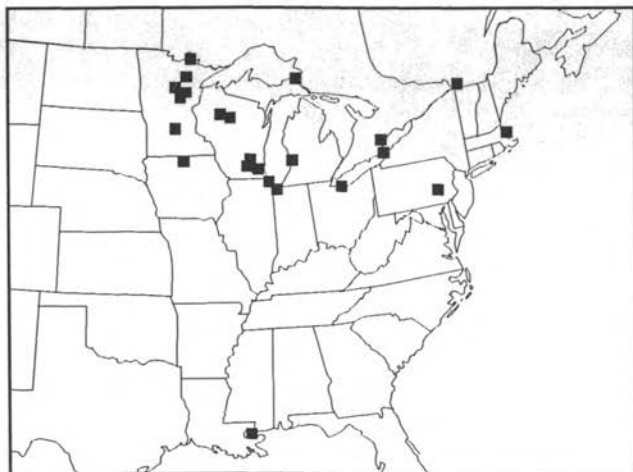
The *Alle* and *Dovekie* are crossed out, and Ancient Murrelet is written in a different handwriting (presumably by Matt Spence). The other side of the tag has the following:

34. Received in ??? from
Frank Webster
27-98-1

The ??? represents a word that I cannot decipher. The 27-98-1 is in a different ink and style and represents the acquisition number of the museum. I am guessing that the tag was on the bird when the museum received it, and the acquisition number was added by museum personnel.

The museum records indicate that this specimen was purchased from a Phillip Laurent on January 15, 1927. There are no other details on the date collected or the whereabouts of the two named individuals.

If anyone in Massachusetts is familiar with either of these names in conjunction with early twentieth century ornithology, both the Massachusetts Avian Records Committee and I would be interested in any information that might shed some light on this specimen.



Ancient Murrelet Records for Eastern North America

Ancient Murrelets are known as extralimital wanderers with at least twenty-three records from the eastern half of North America (not including the subject record). In 1992, for the first time ever, more than one Ancient Murrelet was recorded in different locations in eastern North America (two birds were pulled out of a fishing net in Ohio in 1951). November is the prime month with twelve records, followed by October with four, April with two, and December, February, March, May, and July with one each. The July record was a partially decomposed specimen found on the shore of Lake Michigan (James Granlund, pers. comm.). November appears to be the month most likely to produce future records.

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FRANKLIN C. HAAS publishes and edits *Pennsylvania Birds* with his wife. He is the secretary of the Pennsylvania Ornithological Records Committee. Additional photographs supplied by Mr. Haas were provided to the Massachusetts Avian Records Committee, which is reviewing this early report of an Ancient Murrelet in Massachusetts.

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BOOK REVIEW: *A Naturalist in New Guinea*

by William E. Davis, Jr.

A Naturalist in New Guinea by Bruce M. Beehler; illustrated by John Anderton. University of Texas Press, Austin. 1991. 251 pages, 26 color photographs, 30 line drawings, 7 maps. \$26.95 (cloth).

This is a book about adventures in faraway places, but we can emphasize with Bruce Beehler's reasons for heading into such an exotic world: "What exactly, led me to attempt that initial, year-long stay in New Guinea? Why would I leave my familiar surroundings in the eastern United States to fly across the Pacific in order to become an unpaid, novice staff member of the Wau Ecology Institute? It can only be explained by my passionate interest in birds that developed when I was a schoolboy." Although the book chronicles more than a decade of ornithological research, mostly on the ecology of birds of paradise, he states that the plan and purpose of the book is to introduce the island's natural history and describe what naturalists do. He is a broadly based naturalist/ecologist, and the book presents a balanced natural history perspective with botany, amphibians, insects, and mammals skillfully woven into the ecological fabric. His digressions into the Papuan culture add flavor and interest.

A Naturalist in New Guinea is a personal narrative describing, in roughly chronological order, Beehler's numerous expeditions to wild places in New Guinea. He describes the harsh, unpredictable, and primitive conditions that faced him during much of the research in remote tropical New Guinea forests.

The book has an Introduction and nine chapters, the first three of which deal with Beehler's impressions as he learned his new environment surrounding the Wau Ecology Institute. We read of the betel nut (mildly narcotic) chewing natives in the capital city, Port Moresby, and his initial experiences camping in the rain forest. We learn of his first encounters with the Raggiana Bird of Paradise, which became one of his principal research interests, with its raucous "wau wau wau wau Wau Wau WAUUAGH WAAUAGH!" It was with great excitement that he fixed his binoculars "on the brilliant flashing orange of display plumes—a male Raggiana!" The story of his first attempts at removing fierce and belligerent birds from a mist net will elicit pangs of empathy from anyone who has ever banded birds. The text is interspersed with ecological accounts about the birds he encountered. For example, after a description of his first encounter with a bowerbird bower, the text meanders into an informative digression about the ecology of the various bowerbirds and their decorated bowers, the evolution of bower building, and sexual selection as an evolutionary explanation for their mating system.

Succeeding chapters deal with expeditions to Goodenough Island, where the author searched unsuccessfully for a reported "black bird" that he hoped might



be an undescribed bird of paradise, to the Wau area, where he did his doctoral dissertation work, to the highlands of western Papua, to Irian Jaya (western New Guinea), to lowland forests, and to tropical mountain tundra.

Behler's dissertation research was on the evolution of bird of paradise reproductive behavior and focused on a comparison of four species with wonderful sounding names: Trumpet Manucode, Buff-tailed Sickelbill, and the Magnificent and Raggiana birds of paradise. There is much to interest both the ornithological and lay audiences, including descriptions of complex bird and food-plant relationships. For example, he concludes that the manucode, the only monogamous species of the four studied, specializes in figs of low nutritional value, and is thus monogamous because both parents are required at the nest to feed the offspring. In the highlands he studied a variety of birds of paradise. Tales of these exotic birds are spiced with stories of highland natives, tribal warfare, and fantastic ceremonial *sing sing* gatherings.

The chapter, "Jungle Camps," deals with his adventures in the lowland rain forests. Here he learned the "subtle art of 'sit and wait' natural history," motionless on a log near a fruiting tree. He tried to keep from swatting mosquitos (it scares the birds) as he watched a Thick-billed Ground-Pigeon, Little Kingfisher, Twelve-wired Bird of Paradise, Orange-breasted Fig-Parrots, and other exotic birds with equally exotic names troop by his vantage point. He

also describes in great detail grappling with leeches and contending with tropical ulcers, torrential rain, and mildew—the downside of lowland rain forest camping.

The final chapter relates a torturous trek to the alpine tundra, where Beehler hoped to solve some of the mysteries surrounding the rare and local Macgregor's Bird of Paradise. It is perhaps in his descriptions of camping, huddled beside a campfire watching the stars, that best explains his passion for the wilds and rigors of New Guinea. "My memory of that first night at Lake Omha burns through the mist of passing years. It is for memories of nights like that, in places like that, that I keep returning to New Guinea."

Beehler concludes with a discussion of the complex nature of New Guinea forest ecology and the resulting difficulties facing conservationists who wish to plan for the future. He also argues for educational opportunities for aspiring native New Guinea naturalists, because they are the ones who ultimately will be responsible for determining the fate of their wonderful forests.

A Naturalist in New Guinea is attractive and apparently error-free. Excellent black-and-white drawings are interspersed throughout the text and give some visual sense to such unfamiliar birds as Pale-billed Sicklebills, Marbled Frogmouths, and Carol's Parotia. These drawings are complemented by twenty-six color photographs by the author. The text is informative, clearly written, and paints a vivid picture of wild and beautiful conditions of an important ornithological frontier. I was fortunate to accompany Beehler on a month-long birding trip he led to New Guinea in 1982. I also spent six weeks in 1990 working with him on Raggiana Bird of Paradise research at a rain forest camp in the mountains near Port Moresby. Reading this book brought back many memories. I can attest that the excitement and grandeur of the mountains, birds, and forests of New Guinea have been fully captured.



This book is must reading for anyone who has traveled, or plans to travel, to New Guinea, or who simply enjoys vicarious adventures in natural history.

WILLIAM E. DAVIS, JR., describes his experiences birding in New Guinea in an accompanying article in this issue of *Bird Observer* and created the illustrations shown here.

RAIN FOREST BIRDING

by William E. Davis, Jr.

I have always been impressed with how difficult rain forest birding is. In general, birds are secretive and often quiet. Most rain forest is dark (if it has a closed canopy), or has a dense understory and shrub layer if the canopy is more open. The paths are often narrow, difficult, and muddy (the term rain forest means what it says), and poisonous snakes, although generally shy and retiring, are present, so you have to watch where you step. What generally happens is that you walk around hoping to run into a mixed-species foraging flock, and try to stay with it as long as possible. This is often frustrating because the flocks seem ephemeral, visibility is often poor, birds of the understory vegetation appear only momentarily, often so close that you have trouble finding the birds in your 10-power binoculars, and then vanish before you can focus on them. Occasionally you stumble into something special, like a tinamou, but if you happen to be the second person in line on a narrow trail, you may easily miss it. But because of the high species diversity found in most rain forests, and the beautiful and spectacular bird species that occur therein, the hit-or-miss birding pattern is still rewarding. Isn't there some way of making this difficult birding easier?

In this article I describe my experiences while watching birds at fruiting trees and from an observation blind. From July 24 to August 20, 1990, I worked on a variety of bird projects in a rain forest bush camp in Varirata National Park, in the mountains a few miles from Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea. The research was conducted under the auspices of Dr. Bruce Beehler of the Smithsonian Institution and occasionally involved doing census work at fruiting trees. I also observed a nesting female Raggiana Bird of Paradise (Raggiana males do not help in rearing the young) for twenty-two days from an observation blind that was open on three sides, allowing me to observe birds other than the nesting Raggiana.

Flowering and Fruiting Trees

In rain forests, at any point in time, fruiting trees are usually widely scattered, but birds often tend to concentrate at these patchily distributed resources. Sitting and watching a fruiting tree may reveal many species, and the quality of your observations could be high as well. Frugivorous birds come to eat fruit, nectivorous birds nectar, and flowers and fruit tend to attract insects, so insectivorous species focus on these trees as well. High species diversity is common at a fruiting tree.

The idea of watching fruiting or flowering trees is not new. This practice dates back at least to the early part of this century when William Beebe spent a week studying the bird life of a single fruiting wild cinnamon tree and

commented that, "this thing had not been done before" (Beebe 1919). There is a wonderful picture of Beebe birdwatching from a lawn chair under a huge saman tree in Trinidad (Bridges 1974). More recently Charles Leck (1969) observed sixteen species of birds in sixteen hours of watching at a fruiting tree in Costa Rica, and John Kricher (1989) saw seventeen species at a fruiting tree in Belize. Many studies of birds at fruiting trees have been conducted to determine the evolutionary interactions between the trees (a source of food for the birds) and the birds (many of which act as seed dispersers) (e.g., Howe 1977; Beehler 1983). But science aside, fruiting and flowering trees make for some delightful birdwatching.

I watched two fruiting trees for a total of about nine hours. Table 1 lists the birds recorded and emphasizes how fruiting trees provide food resources for a high diversity of birds. Below are some excerpts from my field journal which I hope will give some sense of the marvelous rain forest birding experiences you can have while watching birds at fruiting trees.

The first of the fruiting trees, which I censused for a total of four hours, was a *Dysoxylum*, in the mahogany family, which has large, encapsulated fruit that can only be eaten by large birds such as the Raggiana Bird of Paradise (Beehler 1983). In addition to the birds entering the fruiting tree several interesting birds came by as I sat quietly watching.

I left at 6:15 A.M. . . . [for] the new fruiting tree. I was down near the stream up past the Raggiana lek [a tree where male Raggianas display to attract females] . . . I started watching at 6:30 but nothing showed up until nearly 8:00 when three male Raggianas suddenly appeared and dashed and thrashed about the crown, plucking the fruit from the yellow, golf-ball size capsular husks. Several female Raggianas also filtered in and out. In the two hours a total of nine Raggianas fed on fruit, but no doves or other birds. I heard the "chuck-chuck" of a Chestnut-backed Jewel-babbler and managed this time to see its blue-grey color. Then a giant Great Cuckoo-Dove flew along the stream and lit on a vine right in front of me. Nearly two feet long, this gigantic dove has a pearl grey head and underparts, and rich brown back and long tail.

This was the only Great Cuckoo-Dove I saw, and only one other time did I have as good a look at the skulking little jewel-babbler.

I was up at 5:30 A.M. and at 6:15 wound my way down to the fruiting tree where I recorded a total of twenty-three birds entering the tree, and got the best look at Raggiana males that I have ever had. Several males came down low in the tree, and I could see their green gorgets glistening in the sun, and even their yellow irises. I watched them call, chase, and feed. It was a magnificent display. I heard the grating double croak of a Magnificent Riflebird, and then found an immature male, brown with a gray belly, striped black.

Then he flew across the creek toward me, and I heard his "creak-creak" again not far to my left.

The male Raggianas were resplendent with their long flowing bright orange nuptial display plumes sparkling in the early morning sunlight.

The second fruiting tree was a strangler fig which produced an abundance of small soft pulpy fruits, upon which fed a wide variety of birds. There must have been an abundance of insects as well because the tree attracted sizable numbers of small insectivorous species. I censused birds coming into the fig for a total of just over five hours, recording eighty-six individuals of fourteen species. I saw the Dwarf Fruit-Dove nowhere else. On one 2:00 to 4:00 P.M. shift, I saw three (two male) Superb Fruit-Doves, with their black belly bands, and a few Raggianas. On another visit:

. . . a number of Boyer's Cuckoo-shrikes came in and chased each other and fed. Several female Superb Fruit-Doves, an Orange-bellied Fruit-Dove, and a half dozen of the lovely little Beautiful Fruit-Doves rounded out the dove contingent. Just at about 4:00 P.M. a Brown Oriole entered the tree. The usual Hooded Pitohui, Black Berrypeckers, and loads of Black-fronted White-eyes flitted about. If you want to see the forest birds, go to a fruiting tree and wait!

Family	Species	Individuals
Columbidae	Superb Fruit-Dove	5
	Beautiful Fruit-Dove	5
	Orange-bellied Fruit-Dove	2
	Dwarf Fruit-Dove	2
Campephagidae	Boyer's Cuckoo-shrike	13
	Black-Cuckoo-shrike	2
Pachycephalidae	Hooded Pitohui	3
Dicaeidae	Black Berrypecker	8
Zosteropidae	Black-fronted White-eye	16
Meliphagidae	Mimic Honeyeater	2
	Helmeted Friarbird	3
Oriolidae	Brown Oriole	6
Paradisaeidae	Magnificent Riflebird	2
	Raggiana Bird of Paradise	46

Table 1. Families, Species, and Numbers of Individual Birds Seen During Censuses at Two Fruiting Trees.

Let the Birds Come to You

Sometimes, remaining stationary and letting the birds come to you is a worthwhile strategy for birding under difficult rain forest conditions. Obviously, you cannot always let the birds come to you. In order to find the maximum number of species you need to visit as many different habitats as possible, and by moving around you will encounter more of the sedentary or territorial species that cannot or will not come to you. But I suggest that sometimes it may pay to see fewer species but to see them well. In other words, one of the advantages of being stationary is that you may see the birds you encounter better than if you are moving around. The quality of your observations may be higher, and there may be times when you are willing to trade quantity for quality.

I spent several hours a day birdwatching on the way to and from the observation blind, where I was studying a nesting Raggiana Bird of Paradise. In nearly five weeks I did about as much birdwatching while walking the forest trails as I did incidentally while observing the nest. I saw a total of seventy-one bird species at Varirata National Park, and I saw forty of those species (fifty-six percent) from the blind at my Raggiana study site. Of the thirteen life birds I saw at Varirata, six were seen from the blind. What is much more important to me is that I had, almost without exception, the longest and best views of the forty species while I was at the blind. The quality of observation was vastly superior. It is neither new, nor surprising, that sitting in a blind can produce marvelous views of birds (Arthur A. Allen got his full frame photographs that way early this century). You usually do not even need a blind, because sitting quietly on a log or hidden in a clump of vegetation will often produce similar results. But in my experience, most people do not consider actually doing this when birding in a rain forest.

Below are a few excerpts from my field journal observations made at my Raggiana blind. The nest was about seventy-five feet from the blind, and both were located on about the same level of a gentle slope. The crest of a ridge was about 150 feet above the nest, and the study plot that included the nest and blind was roughly 100 yards square.

There were several pairs of Hooded Pitohuis that were almost constantly present, and notes like: "Hooded Pitohui eating red berries within six feet of blind," or "Whit-whit of Hooded Pitohui almost constant," were scattered throughout my journal.

About noon a large flock of Rainbow Lorikeets lit in the casuarina [native Australian pine-like tree] above my blind and chattered merrily away while dropping casuarina cones and twigs all around my blind. From time to time the cricket-like call of the Yellow-billed Kingfisher is heard, reminding me of the harsh, grating calls of baby Glossy Ibis as they beg for food. . . There were lots of birds around the nest today. Several mixed foraging flocks had Frilled

Monarchs, all flashy with blue skin around their eyes and puffy black-and-white plumage. An equally flashy Spot-winged Monarch showed up, displaying white in his tail . . . A male Black Berry-pecker, white shoulder puffs conspicuous, landed three feet from the Raggiana nest, but the Raggiana did not even turn her head. Grey Whistlers wandered through, and a Red-cheeked Parrot lit in the big tree . . . Papuan King Parrots flashed by along the ridge . . . several Raggianas [called] not 100 feet from the nest in the big trees along the ridge. I counted six female-type (could be young males) flying along the ridge and working their way down behind the Raggiana nest. A black Butcherbird, an imposing crow-like omnivore, worked its way along the ridge, well away from my Raggiana.

It is clear from the choice of adjectives how "flashy" some of the birds are, and that I was worried about the safety of the female Raggiana, which I considered to be "my" bird. When mixed flocks of birds passed by the nesting tree, it was always interesting to watch the female Raggiana's response, as well as watching the flocks themselves. Usually she remained still, cryptically tucked away in the dense foliage.

I also had long eye-level views of both the Superb and Beautiful fruit-doves, birds of which I normally had only had fleeting glances at great distance. I watched a Dwarf Honeyeater, a life bird, spiral up the trunk of a sapling like a nuthatch. The behavior of the bird was consistent and diagnostic for the species. One of the nicest things about having the birds come to me was the fact that I could often watch their behavior at leisure.

"I heard an 'unk, unk' grunting noise and thought that a pig was nearby. Then a Black-billed Brush-turkey walked out of the bracken-like ferns [*Gleichenia*] about fifteen to eighteen feet from me, grunting away." I had only once before glimpsed one of these turkey-sized birds. This one was less than twenty feet away from me for at least a minute, walking slowly along pecking at small objects on the ground like some gigantic chicken, before it disappeared into the bush.

A female Superb Fruit-Dove posed for me on a low branch, and a Spot-winged Monarch perched fifteen feet from the blind to do its daily "bathing," shaking and preening and fluffing. A Zoe Imperial Pigeon filled the blind with its deep "whooo-who-who-who," and obligingly stayed perched twelve feet above the blind when I came out to find it. . . I heard a great "grack-grack" and saw the Palm Cockatoo fly up and perch on top of a dead stub. I taped a call or two along with the chorus of Helmeted Friarbirds that were jabbering away. The Palm Cockatoo had actually perched in three different places in the Raggiana nest plot . . .

The Palm Cockatoo had been seen or heard nearly daily for about a month and was the first record of this species in Varirata National Park. It was a wary

bird, and outside of the study site I got only occasional glimpses of it. This species, with its bright red face contrasting with its black plumage and sporting a huge bill and crest, may be the most bizarre and magnificent of all the cockatoos.

I got up to stretch and look around for little birds when I stopped in my tracks. There, about sixty feet from me and about the same distance from the Raggiana nest, sat one of the biggest hawks I had ever seen. It looked twice the size of a goshawk with its long tail, overall more than two feet long. It was a Doria's Hawk, with a finely barred tail and a dark mask. When it flew directly toward my Raggiana nest I rushed into the blind and looked through the scope. My Raggiana sat tight on the nest. Apparently the hawk went over the nest tree. A half hour later I again stretched, looking upslope this time, when the hawk flew in from the direction of the Raggiana tree and lit twenty-five feet away and stared down at me! Then it flew down the ridge to the back of the plot. I hope it kept on going. If my Raggiana had left the nest at any point, my project would have terminated in a Doria's Hawk meal.

The Doria's Hawk, with its long tail, is the largest "bird hawk" in the world, and this individual was clearly a large female. This was the second record for this species in Varirata National Park. This rare and cryptic canopy dweller was certainly the most exciting of the many fascinating birds that came to me in the rain forest.

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FIELD NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE _____

Common Loon Encounter: Big Squam Lake, New Hampshire

Summering at Big Squam Lake in New Hampshire gives my family and me a great insight into the lives of the Common Loon (*Gavia immer*). A loon pair nests every year in the environs of Rattlesnake and Lily coves, sheltered by Hoag Island, and in 1993 a single chick appeared from their nest on July 24.

But July 28 was a bad day for our loon pair and a worse day for the chick, which was missing by midday. The two adults with their chick were in Lily Cove near Small Island (located about 100 yards from our dock) on the morning of the twenty-eighth. At about 9:30 A.M. eight loons appeared in Rattlesnake Cove. This aroused the protective instincts of one parent adult in Lily Cove, and the bird swam out to investigate. The other adult retreated with the chick to the northern and marsh edge of Lily Cove and reappeared without the chick to observe the proceedings. The eight loons disappeared around a peninsula in the coves, and the two adults rejoined one another behind Small Island. The chick was with them. I returned to our house.

At about 10:45 A.M., I heard a disturbance in Lily Cove. One adult stood up, flapped its wings, and yodeled twice. Then both birds dove continually for several minutes, appearing to search the water between Small Island and the marsh edge. Did something get the chick this time? Possibly. At 11:15 A.M. two swimmers placed themselves between the parent loons, and one of the birds swam right up to one swimmer and yodeled and thrashed its wings on the water in an apparent attempt to draw the swimmer away from the area and its mate.

The two separate yodeling moments seemed to have attracted one of the eight loons in Rattlesnake Cove back to the edge of Lily Cove. One bird of the pair then attacked the intruder. The two birds stood up in the water with their beaks open, striving to catch onto the other's head or neck and drag it under the water. They wing-thrashed each other continually from that standing position; there was no vocal calling. After ten to twelve minutes of this struggling within an area of thirty to fifty square yards, the invader simply gave up. Three times, in the course of about two minutes, the intruder emitted a call, which sounded like a short, high-pitched, "yee-e-ee-eek," a call which I certainly had never heard before from any loon. I interpreted the call as a vocal sign of defeat. The birds swam rapidly across the surface of the lake, with the defender in pursuit, both using their wings as feathered paddles. The protecting bird would catch up to the intruder and grasp it with its beak, and they both would fight for a moment, as previously described, and then the top-of-the-water pursuit would be renewed. The invader dove and changed directions, but the pursuing bird continued to pursue and try to submerge the invader. This went on for about eight to ten minutes until the birds disappeared from view.

The protecting bird returned in about twenty minutes and rejoined its mate.

They swam back to Hoag Island and stayed near the island about one-half mile from where they had once been with their chick. It appeared that they had realized the loss of their chick. The marsh of Lily Cove holds large—very large—snapping turtles and the coves' waters hold large smallmouth bass and chain pickerel; one of these may have taken the chick.

Eric Cutler, Dedham, Massachusetts

A Brambling in Groveland

Shortly after 12:30 P.M. on November 8, 1993, I received a call from my good friend and birding companion, Lois Cooper.

"Doug," she said, "come over quick. I have a Brambling in my backyard." You can imagine my reaction.

Lois had been looking out into her backyard around noon when she saw a strange bird sitting in the grass leisurely pecking at the ground feed, which she had spread out earlier in the day. Lois is an experienced local birder and was struck by the fact that she could not immediately identify the bird.

Shortly after spotting the bird, her son, a casual birder, arrived. Together they poured over the field guides until they found the bird in the *National Geographic* guide. It was a Brambling. She immediately realized that this sighting was an event, and to confirm her identification she called me. She knew that I had seen Bramblings last February during my trip to England.

When I arrived, the bird was hidden from our view by a low juniper bush in the middle of her backyard. I only had to wait about ten minutes before the bird made its way out to where I could see it. It was feeding on the ground by a small leafless tree at a distance of about forty feet. It was a sunny day, and the view of the bird was perfect. One look told me that it was definitely a Brambling. The field marks were indisputable and definitive: a grayish brown head, orange and white belly, orange scapulars, black wings, sharply forked tail, and especially the white rump and lower back. The Brambling was most cooperative as it stayed in view for most of the time between 1:00 and 3:30. It flew occasionally into the forest that lined the back of Lois' yard and usually stayed in the forest for only a few minutes. One time it left for a period of about twenty minutes.

While in the yard, it spent its time perched in a small leafless tree or feeding on the ground feed at the base of the tree. Although the Brambling was not obviously with any other birds, it seemed to come and go with the chickadees and Tufted Titmouse that were the regular visitors to Lois' feeders.

Almost immediately Lois and I attempted to send the word out, but because it was Monday afternoon our telephone calls were mostly answered by recorded messages, and we could contact only three people, none of whom saw the bird. The next day, the bird was no longer present, and it never returned.

Douglas E. Chickering, Newbury, Massachusetts

BIRD SIGHTINGS

NOV./DEC. 1993

SUMMARY



by Richard A. Forster, Marjorie W. Rines, and Robert H. Stymeist

November was sunny, with normal temperatures and precipitation. The average temperature of 45.6 degrees was just 0.1 degree above normal, but the high mark of 78 degrees on the 15th broke the record of 71 degrees for this date. The low temperature of 18 degrees on the 25th made it the coldest Thanksgiving since 1925. The first freeze of the season came on the 13th. Rain totaled 2.86 inches, 1.36 inches less than normal, and only a dusting of snow fell during the month. December was gloomy and wet, with precipitation of some sort on 20 days. The temperature averaged 34.2 degrees, 0.6 degree above normal. The high temperature was 56 degrees on the 21st, and the low was 7 degrees on the 27th and 29th. Precipitation totaled 6.6 inches, 2.59 inches above normal. Most of the month's total of 11.6 inches of snow fell in one storm—9.9 inches on the 29th-30th.

M.W.R.

LOONS THROUGH OWLS

Surprisingly, Common and Red-throated loons were reported in nearly equal numbers, perhaps because of the lack of substantial northeast storms that normally result in far more Red-throated Loons than Common Loons. A single report of **Arctic/Pacific Loon** at Provincetown may be the same individual that has been present in recent winters. Horned Grebe numbers were healthy, with most birds reported from the Buzzards Bay area. A **Western Grebe** report from Westport was a welcome addition. Gannet numbers were relatively low, due to a lack of storms of sufficient intensity to drive them to coastal vantages. Two **American White Pelicans** spent a brief period in Centerville before they resumed their wanderings. Most significant among the heron group were late lingering individuals of several species not normally encountered in late fall or early winter—Great and Cattle egrets, Little Blue Heron, and Green Heron.

The Cape Cod Lake and Pond Waterfowl Survey conducted on the first weekend in December by the Cape Cod Bird Club provides an accurate account of birds present there in early winter. Only a single report of Greater White-fronted Goose is somewhat surprising. Small numbers of Snow Geese were widely reported, including birds at somewhat unusual locations. Reports of Northern Shoveler at locations other than their South Monomoy stronghold were encouraging. The reports of Eurasian Wigeon probably represented only four individuals, all at known wintering locations. Reports of Redhead and King Eider were very scarce, while Harlequin Ducks were seen in average numbers. Hooded Mergansers were exceedingly well reported.

Raptors presented no surprises. Unusual numbers of Osprey lingered into November, and some persevered into December. Reports of accipiters continued strong, reflecting early winter abundance. The few reports of Rough-legged Hawk were indicative that a flight clearly was not in the offing. A Golden Eagle in Marshfield delighted fortunate observers.

Although reports of marsh birds were sparse, the variety of species was good with two **Yellow Rails**, a Clapper Rail, and four Common Moorhens. It is typical to have laggard shorebirds present in November and rarely into December because of their prolonged migration schedules. Flocks of American Golden-Plovers and White-rumped Sandpipers were noted in early November, and a few stragglers were observed later in the month. A Willet in mid-November and two Hudsonian Godwits in early December were both later than expected. A scattering of Red Phalaropes in December was the result of several coastal storms.

The same December storms that produced phalaropes also brought a surprising number of Pomarine Jaegers, many in fine adult plumage. The jaeger sightings were unexpected because jaegers in general had been poorly reported earlier in the fall. All reports of Little Gull were in November and at unusual locations. The Ring-billed Gull numbers from an evening roost at Wachusett Reservoir reached peak abundance in the third week of November before gradually declining until a dramatic departure after the severe cold weather immediately after Christmas. There were the usual early winter reports of Iceland and Glaucous gulls, and Lesser Black-backed Gull reports were concentrated on Cape Cod and the islands. The excellent fall flight of

Forster's Terns continued into early November with a few Common Terns mixed in. Alcids were fairly well reported albeit in small numbers. Dovekies and Razorbills were consistently seen during the December storms. An **Atlantic Puffin** and a good count of Black Guillemots were seen in November at Rockport.

Except for sightings at Logan Airport in East Boston, Snowy Owls were sparsely reported. Long-eared, Short-eared, and Northern Saw-whet owls were all scarce. It appears that raptors may be in short supply this winter. R.A.F.

WOODPECKERS THROUGH FINCHES

Many rarities, primarily of western origin, were reported in this November/December period. Foremost among the rarities were an **Ash-throated Flycatcher** (ninth state record) in Arlington on November 7-13, a **Townsend's Solitaire** (fifth record) at World's End in Hingham from November 13 through the end of December, a **Townsend's Warbler** (fourth record) in Barnstable on December 27, and a **Chestnut-collared Longspur** (fifth record) in Salisbury on December 31. A well-studied Brambling of unknown origin was present in Groveland on November 8. Not as rare but still noteworthy were two **Western Tanagers**. Following last fall's spate of Painted Buntings, this season hosted three **Painted Buntings**. One of these was a male that amazingly returned to the same feeder where it was present last winter.

Rarities aside, there was a fine assortment of late lingerers, or reverse migrants, that appeared well past expected dates. Three vireo species and sixteen warbler species are reported on these pages. Any vireo observed in November is a good find, and standout warbler species included Black-throated Green, Yellow, and Hooded warblers. Other birds that were notably late were Blue-gray Gnatcatcher and Indigo Bunting. Among the more usual laggards, Ruby-crowned Kinglet and Gray Catbird were well reported. Both Eastern Bluebird and Cedar Waxwing also were well reported.

Winter birding prospects became clearer as the season progressed. Red-breasted Nuthatches were very common, especially in Worcester County. A handful of Northern Shrikes were seen in November, but almost none thereafter. Two reports of **Bohemian Waxwings** were tantalizing, and Boreal Chickadees were present at their only reliable location in West Boylston. The winter finch distribution was typically varied. Both species of crossbills and Pine Grosbeaks were essentially limited to northern Worcester County. Common Redpolls staged a major movement in early November and were well reported through December with almost none of the sightings from feeders. Conversely, Pine Siskin was scarcer, except in Worcester County, and many of these reports were at feeders. The October movement of Evening Grosbeaks petered out, and by the end of the period Evening Grosbeaks were reliable only in Worcester County. Purple Finches were reliable nowhere. R.A.F.

Date	Location	Number	Observers	Date	Location	Number	Observers
Red-throated Loon				Horned Grebe			
11/6	Wachusett Res.	1	M. Lynch#	11/30	Lakeville	26	J. Botelho
11/14	Boston H.	57	TASL (M. Hall)	11/14	Boston H.	349	TASL (M. Hall)
11/14	Rockport (H.P.)	15	M. Lynch#	11/29	Wareham	568	M. Sylvia
11/14	Nantucket	150	R. Abrams	12/3	Barnstable	100	R. Forster
11/14	Salisbury/P.I.	70	J. Brown#	12/4	Wachusett Res.	14	M. Lynch#
11/21	Westport	15	M. Boucher	12/11	P.I.	26	BBC (W. Drummond)
11/27	Wellfleet	36	R. Stymeist#	12/18	Fairhaven	98	J. Botelho
12/3	Barnstable	85	R. Forster	Red-necked Grebe			
Arctic/Pacific Loon (details submitted)				11/14	Boston H.	14	TASL (M. Hall)
12/4-11P'town	1	G. d'Entremont# + v. o.		11/27	Dennis	12	B. Nikula
Common Loon				11/27	Cape Ann	7	M. Lynch#
11/11	Lakeville	4	J. Botelho	12/1-31	Nantucket	12 max	J. Papale#
11/6	Wachusett Res.	9	M. Lynch#	12/3	Fairhaven	2	J. Botelho
11/6	Barnstable (S.N.)	17	H. Ferguson	12/10	Hull	50	R. Forster
11/14	Boston H.	10	TASL (M. Hall)	Western Grebe (details submitted)			
11/14	Rockport (H.P.)	29	M. Lynch#	11/14	Westport	1	M. Boucher#
11/14	Nantucket	200	R. Abrams	Northern Gannet			
12/3	Barnstable	45	R. Forster	11/4	P.I.	40	K. Disney
12/3	P.I.	29	W. Drew#	11/6	Nantucket	200+	D. Harper#
12/4	Wachusett Res.	8	M. Lynch#	11/28	Rockport (A.P.)	200	J. Berry
Pied-billed Grebe				12/6	Eastham (F.E.)	800	B. Nikula#
thr	Lakeville	13 max	J. Botelho	12/12	Dennis	100+	J. Botelho
11/6	GMNWR	3	E. Taylor	American White Pelican			
11/7	Chatham	3	J. Hoye#	11/5-9	Cent'ville-Y'mouth	2	D. Brooks + v. o.
11/12	Brighton	4	C. Hepburn	11/16	S. Dart., Chilmark	2	v. o.
11/13	Arlington	10	L. Taylor	Great Cormorant			
12/1-31	Nantucket	8 max	M. Wilson#	11/13	Salisbury	12	J. Berry
12/4	Cape Cod	80	CCBC	11/22	Lawrence	9	S. Charette
12/19	Boston (F.Pk)	1	T. Aversa	11/26	Lakeville	10	J. Botelho
12/19	Arlington	3	L. Taylor				

Double-crested Cormorant			
11/1	Lakeville	19	J. Botelho
11/6	Wachusett Res.	6	M. Lynch#
11/14	Boston H.	211	TASL (M. Hall)
12/1	Nantucket	55	J. Papale
American Bittern			
11/6	P.I.	1	P. + F. Vale
11/6	Eastham (F.H.)	3	T. Aversa#
11/14	Nantucket	1	E. Ray
12/26	Newburyport	1	R. Heil
Great Blue Heron			
11/3	P.I.	9	W. Drew#
11/4	Nantucket	17	M. Starr
11/9	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	9	LCES (J. Hill)
11/14	Boston H.	30	TASL (M. Hall)
11/20	Wakefield	4	P. + F. Vale
12/17	Newburyport	5	R. Heil
Great Egret			
12/24	Fall River	1	S. Davis
Little Blue Heron			
11/5-7	Eastham	1	J. Sones#
Cattle Egret			
11/4	Eastham (F.H.)	1	F. Caruso
Green Heron			
11/12	Brighton	1 ad	C. Hepburn
Black-crowned Night-Heron			
11/5	Salisbury	1	D. Chickering
11/11	Cambridge (F.P.)	1	R. Stymeist
11/20	Nantucket	1	J. Papale
11/24	Boston	8	T. Aversa
12/3	Falmouth	1	T. Aversa
12/18	Hyannis	2	J. Papale
12/28	Boston	3	T. Aversa
Whooper Swan (probable escapes)			
11/14	Ipswich, Essex	3, 2	BBC (I. Giriunas)
Mute Swan			
thr	Arlington	5	L. Taylor#
11/20	Ipswich	8	J. Berry
11/21	P.I.	5	J. Berry
11/28	Gloucester	6	G. d'Entremont#
12/4-5	Cape Cod	247	CCBC
Greater White-fronted Goose			
12/1	Hamilton	1	B. Drew
Snow Goose			
11/1-17	P.I.	36 max	W. Drew#
thr	Reports of 1-4 ind. from 16 locations		
"Blue" Goose			
11/6-20	P.I.	2	v. o.
11/13-14	N. Monomoy	1 ad	B. Nikula
Brant			
11/14	Boston H.	1476	TASL (M. Hall)
11/26	Fairhaven	12	J. Botelho
11/29	Nantucket	75	E. Andrews
12/5	Eastham (F.E.)	600+	J. Hoye#
Canada Goose			
11/14	S. Dartmouth	500	M. Boucher
11/15	Lakeville	470	J. Botelho
12/5-6	Cape Cod	757	CCBC
12/12	Westport	691	M. Boucher
12/17	P.I.	745	W. Drew#
Wood Duck			
thr	Reports of 1 or 2 ind. from 7 locations		
Green-winged Teal			
11/3	P.I.	457	W. Drew#
11/11	Norfolk	550	B. Cassie
11/11	S. Monomoy	170	B. Nikula#
11/13	Arlington Res.	53	L. Taylor
12/4-5	Cape Cod	37	CCBC
12/11	W. Barnstable	18	P. Trimble
12/15	P.I.	15	W. Drew#
12/30	Roslindale	2	T. Aversa
American Black Duck			
thr	P.I.	1613 max	W. Drew#
11/14	Boston H.	1397	TASL (M. Hall)
12/4-5	Cape Cod	685	CCBC
12/5	Westport	763	M. Boucher
Mallard			
12/4-5	Cape Cod	1256	CCBC
Northern Pintail			
11/11	S. Monomoy	80	B. Nikula#
11/13	Quabbin (G40)	2	M. Lynch#
11/23	S. Monomoy	4	B. Nikula#
12/1-31	Nantucket	4	fide M. Litchfield
12/3	Yarmouthport	33	R. Forster
12/5	Westport	86	M. Boucher
12/8	P.I.	15	W. Drew#
12/17	Lakeville	2	J. Botelho
Blue-winged Teal			
11/17	P.I.	1	W. Drew#
12/8	Nantucket	1	J. Papale#
Northern Shoveler			
11/6	GMNWR	3	E. Taylor
11/6	P.I.	4	R. Forster#
11/7-12/1	Arlington Res.	2-4	L. Taylor#
11/11	Ipswich	4 f	BBC (J. Berry)
11/11	Norfolk	1 m	B. Cassie
11/23	S. Monomoy	50	B. Nikula#
12/11	W. Barnstable	1	P. Trimble
Gadwall			
11/1-12/3	P.I.	37 max	W. Drew#
11/11	Ipswich	9	BBC (J. Berry)
11/11	S. Monomoy	45	B. Nikula#
11/13	Arlington Res.	7	L. Taylor
11/28	Gloucester	42	G. d'Entremont#
12/4-5	Cape Cod	150	CCBC
12/5	Westport	11	M. Boucher
12/9	Gloucester	12	N. Nash
12/15	Wellesley	4	R. Forster
Eurasian Wigeon			
thr	Plymouth	1	v. o.
11/6	Centerville	1 m	V. Laux#
11/26	Nantucket	1 m	K. O'Brien
11/28	E. Harwich	1 m	G. Martin
12/4-5	Chatham	1 m	CCBC
12/24-31	Centerville	1 m	P. Trimble
12/31	Nantucket	1 m	S. Perkins
American Wigeon			
11/1-26	P.I.	34 max	W. Drew#
11/11	Ipswich	22	BBC (J. Berry)
11/11	S. Monomoy	35	B. Nikula#
11/11	Norfolk	90	B. Cassie
11/19	Nantucket	15	J. Papale
12/4-5	Cape Cod	61	CCBC
12/11	Arlington	52	L. Taylor
12/20	Plymouth	120	R. Forster
Canvasback			
11/30	Lakeville	255	J. Botelho
11/11	S. Monomoy	25	B. Nikula#
11/23	S. Monomoy	1	B. Nikula#
11/28	Nantucket	10	E. Ray
12/4-5	Cape Cod	238	CCBC
12/25	Cambridge (F.P.)	28	D. Flood
12/31	Cambridge (F.P.)	2	D. Flood
Redhead			
12/4-5	Falmouth	4	CCBC
12/12	Nantucket	4	E. Ray
Ring-necked Duck			
11/1	Southboro	300	E. Taylor
11/2	Marlboro	80	R. Graefe
11/6	Newton	25	G. d'Entremont#
11/6	Holden	18	M. Lynch#
11/10	Brookline	26	C. Hepburn#

Ring-necked Duck (cont.)				12/17	Lakeville	29	J. Botelho
11/11	S. Monomoy	60	B. Nikula#	12/18	Fairhaven	255	J. Botelho
11/14	W. Newbury	60	E. Taylor	12/29	P.I.	87	W. Drew#
11/19	Marlboro	10	R. Graefe	Barrow's Goldeneye			
11/23	S. Monomoy	30	B. Nikula#	11/28	Gloucester	1 f	G. d'Entremont#
12/4-5	Cape Cod	295	CCBC	12/18	Fairhaven	1 m	J. Botelho
12/8	Nantucket	68	J. Papale	12/16	Wellfleet H.	1	S. Highley
12/11	Arlington Res.	55	L. Taylor	12/24	Osterville	1 m	P. Trimble
12/26	Nantucket	6	E. Ray	12/31	Nantucket	4	M. Rines#
Greater Scaup				Bufflehead			
11/30	Lakeville	300	J. Botelho	11/4	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	61	LCES (J. Hill)
11/14	Boston H.	127	TASL (M. Hall)	11/9	Nantucket	60	D. Harper
11/20	Nantucket	80	M. Litchfield#	11/14	Boston H.	2114	TASL (M. Hall)
11/28	Rockport	10	J. Berry	11/30	Lakeville	60	J. Botelho
12/4-5	Cape Cod	170	CCBC	12/1	Nantucket	150	J. Papale
12/17	Quincy	350	T. Aversa#	12/4-5	Cape Cod	1772	CCBC
12/20	Fairhaven	1000+	J. Botelho	12/12	Westport	112	M. Boucher
Lesser Scaup				12/18	Fairhaven	70	J. Botelho
11/5	Groveland	3	D. Chickering	Hooded Merganser			
11/7	W. Newbury	5	D. Chickering	11/1-30	Waltham	65 max	R. Forster
11/15	Lakeville	270	J. Botelho	11/3	P.I.	27	W. Drew#
12/4-5	Cape Cod	161	CCBC	11/7	Arlington	26	L. Taylor
scaup species				11/10	Braintree	75	S. Carey
12/4-5	Cape Cod	1782	CCBC	11/13	Quabbin (G40)	29	M. Lynch#
Common Eider				11/14	Wakefield	27	BBC (D. Williams)
11/14	Boston H.	264	TASL (M. Hall)	11/23	S. Monomoy	30	B. Nikula#
11/28	Rockport	500	G. d'Entremont	11/30	Lakeville	94	J. Botelho
11/28	Manomet	500+	J. Botelho	12/4	Worcester	37	M. Lynch#
12/5	Dennis	400	J. Hoye#	12/4-5	Cape Cod	444	CCBC
12/14	Nantucket	1950	J. Papale	12/8	W. Newbury	37	R. Heil
King Eider				Common Merganser			
11/24-12/11	Truro	1 ad m	F. Pratt + v. o.	11/20	Wakefield	200	P. + F. Vale
11/27	Hull	1 m	E. Nielsen	11/25	Plymouth	65+	S. Arena
Harlequin Duck				11/27	Southboro	20	E. Taylor
11/7	N. Truro	1 m	G. Martin	11/30	Wayland	26	R. Forster
11/25	Rockport	5	R. Forster	11/30	Lakeville	365	J. Botelho
12/2	Westport	2 m	M. Boucher	12/4	Worcester	100	M. Lynch#
12/4	Nantucket	7+	L. Van Dyne	12/4	Wakefield	100	P. + F. Vale
12/10	N. Scituate	4	R. Forster	12/4-5	Cape Cod	88	CCBC
12/20	Plymouth	1 m	R. Forster	12/8	W. Newbury	58	R. Heil
12/28	Yarmouth	1	P. Trimble	12/31	Cambridge (F.P.)	57	D. Flood
12/31	Rockport (A.P.)	14+	T. Walker#	Red-breasted Merganser			
Oldsquaw				11/4	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	100	LCES (J. Hill)
11/6	Wachusett Res.	2	M. Lynch#	11/6	N. Monomoy	2000	B. Nikula
11/10	Nantucket	50,000+	E. Andrews#	11/12	P.I.	102	W. Drew#
11/12	P.I.	66	W. Drew#	11/14	Boston H.	2496	TASL (M. Hall)
11/14	Rockport (H.P.)	68	M. Lynch#	11/21	Nantucket	1000	M. Litchfield#
11/27	Fairhaven	110+	J. Botelho	11/29	Truro	287	M. Lynch#
12/19	Nantucket	2000	J. Papale	12/4	Nahant	100	J. Berry#
Black Scoter				12/4-5	Cape Cod	190	CCBC
11/9	Dennis	1000	K. Hamilton	Ruddy Duck			
11/12	P.I.	20	D. Chickering	11/5	Lincoln	39	M. Rines
11/27	Cape Ann	25	BBC (S. Bolton)	11/6	W. Newbury	168	R. Stymeist#
12/10	E. Orleans	110	T. Aversa	11/6	Southboro	71	M. Lynch#
12/14	Nantucket	60	J. Papale	11/7	Arlington Res.	22	L. Taylor
Surf Scoter				11/11	S. Monomoy	15	B. Nikula#
11/9	Dennis	12,000	K. Hamilton	11/19	Marlboro	21	R. Graefe
11/14	Rockport (H.P.)	15	M. Lynch#	11/23	Framingham	46	K. Hamilton
11/14	Boston H.	443	TASL (M. Hall)	11/29	Brighton	103	C. Hepburn
11/28	Nantucket	200	M. Litchfield#	12/4-5	Harwich	7	CCBC
12/21	Acton	1	L. Nachtrab#	12/8	W. Newbury	40	R. Heil
White-winged Scoter				12/11	Southboro	15	M. Lynch
11/17	P.I.	524	W. Drew#	12/11	Arlington Res.	4	L. Taylor
11/9	Dennis	7000	K. Hamilton	Turkey Vulture			
11/14	Boston H.	392	TASL (M. Hall)	11/2	Medfield	1	T. Aversa
11/27	Cape Ann	201	M. Lynch#	11/13	Westport	6	T. Aversa#
11/28	Nantucket Sd.	500	J. Shetterly	11/13	Sutton	1	R. Stymeist#
Common Goldeneye				11/14	Milton	2	J. Hepburn#
11/14	Boston H.	478	TASL (M. Hall)	Osprey			
12/1	Nantucket	200	J. Papale	11/1-12/10	Wayland	2-4	R. Forster#
12/4	Wachusett Res.	32	M. Lynch#	11/14	Wakefield	2	BBC (D. Williams)
12/4-5	Cape Cod	322	CCBC	11/18	Groveland	1	S. Charette

Osprey (cont.)				12/2	Rosindale	12	T. Aversa
11/22	Lynnfield	1	H. Fandall	Ruffed Grouse			
11/24	Fall River	1	S. Davis	11/6	Sandwich	1	P. Trimble
12/4	Barnstable	1	T. Aversa#	11/14	W. Boylston	1	M. Lynch#
11/1-15	Reports of ind. from 12 locations			11/21	Boxboro	3	C. Paine
Bald Eagle				12/7	Mt.A.	1	J. Heywood#
11/6	Marshfield	1 imm	v.o.	12/17	E. Boxford	2	J. Brown#
11/6	Provincetown	1 imm	T. Aversa#	12/30	N. Middleboro	6	K. Holmes
11/7	Chatham	1	J. Hoye#	Wild Turkey			
11/11	Salisbury	1 2W	C. Ralph	11/4	Lexington	5	B. Kreen
11/29	Quincy	1 ad	C. Ralph	11/13	Quabbin (G40)	2	M. Lynch#
12/4	Nantucket	1 imm	E. Ray	11/13	Boxboro	5	B. Graham
12/7	S. Carver	1 imm	K. Anderson	12/25	Saugus	2	P. + F. Vale
12/12	S. Quabbin	1 ad	M. Lynch#	12/27	Achushnet	3	M. LaBossiere
12/12	Newburyport	1 imm	J. Hoye#	Northern Bobwhite			
12/24	E. Harwich	2 ad	R. Comeau	11/12	Medfield	9	T. Aversa
12/28	S. Yarmouth	1 imm	T. Noonan#	11/16	Hingham	12	T. Aversa
12/28	Lakeville	2 ad, 4 imm	N. Yates	11/26	Provincetown	5	S. Arena
Northern Harrier				12/3	Falmouth	6	T. Aversa
thr	Cumb. Farms	1-3	v. o.	12/4	Nantucket	12	L. Van Dyne
11/11	Ipswich	1	BBC (J. Berry)	12/27	W. Roxbury	14	T. Aversa
11/14	Boston H.	1	TASL (M. Hall)	Yellow Rail			
11/19	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	2	LCES (J. Hill)	11/2	DWWS	1	D. Ludlow
11/29	Truro	2	M. Lynch#	12/16	W. Barnstable	1	G. Martin
12/4	P.I./Salisbury	6	BBC (S. Moore)	Clapper Rail			
12/11	Cotuit	1	T. Aversa	11/6	Centerville	1	B. Nikula#
12/31	Hyannis	1	G. d'Entremont	Virginia Rail			
Sharp-shinned Hawk				11/8	Nantucket	2	J. Papale
12/19	Nantucket	2	E. Ray	12/12	Westport	1	M. Boucher
12/12	Hardwick	2	M. Lynch#	Sora			
11/1-12/31	Reports of ind. from 23 locations			11/6	Centerville	3	P. Trimble#
Cooper's Hawk				11/8	DWWS	1	D. Ludlow
11/2	W. Roxbury	2	T. Aversa	Common Moorhen			
thr	Report of ind. from 10 locations			11/1	W. Harwich	1	C. Brothers#
Northern Goshawk				11/6	Nantucket	1	D. Harper#
12/3	P.I.	1	W. Drew#	12/1	Chatham	2	J. Sones
12/6	Framingham	1 imm	K. Hamilton	American Coot			
12/17	W. Roxbury	1	N. Komar	11/7-19	Norton	12 max	G. d'Entremont
12/22	N. Andover	1 ad	L. Wagner	11/14	Lakeville	15	J. Botelho#
12/24	Stoughton	1 imm	S. Arena	11/14	Plymouth	150	J. Hoye#
Red-shouldered Hawk				11/18	Groveland	11	S. Charette
11/10	Lakeville	1 ad	J. Botelho	12/1-31	Waltham	30 max	R. Forster
11/13	Dartmouth	1 ad	T. Aversa#	12/8	W. Newbury	12	R. Heil
11/22	Sherborn	1	E. Taylor	12/11	Southboro	12	M. Lynch#
12/27	W. Roxbury	1 imm	T. Aversa	12/11	Arlington	80	L. Taylor
Red-tailed Hawk				12/15	Wellesley	31	R. Forster
11/14	Ipswich/Essex	9	BBC (I. Giriunas)	Black-bellied Plover			
11/17	Boston (F.Pk)	5	T. Aversa	11/3	P.I.	113	W. Drew#
Rough-legged Hawk				11/3	Nantucket	26	E. Andrews
11/5	Nantucket	1 lt	J. Papale	11/6	N. Monomoy	350	B. Nikula
11/17, 26	P.I.	1	W. Drew#	11/9	Dennis	165	K. Hamilton
11/20	Newbury	1 lt	R. Forster#	11/14	Ipswich/Essex	56	BBC (I. Giriunas)
11/27	Athol	1 lt	T. Aversa#	11/14	Boston H.	66	TASL (M. Hall)
12/31	Ipswich	1 lt	J. Berry	11/23	N. Scituate	10	T. Aversa
12/31	Nantucket	1 dk	G. d'Entremont#	11/26	P.I.	2	D. Chickering
Golden Eagle				11/27	N. Monomoy	4	B. Nikula
11/6	DWWS	1 imm	fide D. Ludlow	12/4	Eastham (F.E.)	12	J. Hoye#
American Kestrel				12/4	Westport	1	D. Zimmerlin
11/14	Boston H.	2	TASL (M. Hall)	American Golden-Plover			
12/12	Salisbury/P.I.	5	J. Hoye#	11/2	Boston (Logan)	39	N. Smith
12/19	Lawrence	2	S. Charette	11/14	Ipswich/Essex	1	BBC (I. Giriunas)
thr	Reports of ind. from 13 locations			11/14	P.I.	3	J. Brown#
Merlin				Semipalmated Plover			
thr	Reports of ind. from 14 locations			11/1	Plymouth	4	E. Neumuth
Peregrine Falcon				11/6	Barnstable (S.N.)	2	H. Ferguson
thr	Nantucket	1	v. o.	11/12	P.I.	1	W. Drew#
11/3-14	P.I.	1	v. o.	11/13	Dartmouth	1	S. Arena#
11/13	Chatham	1	B. Nikula#	11/14	Hingham	1	TASL (M. Hall)
11/14	Squantum	1 ad	G. d'Entremont	12/12-19	Eastham (F.E.)	1	J. Sones#
11/23	S. Monomoy	1 imm	B. Nikula#	Killdeer			
12/1-31	Saugus	1 ad	J. Berry	11/14	Ipswich/Essex	6	BBC (I. Giriunas)
Ring-necked Pheasant				11/15	Lakeville	5	J. Botelho

Killdeer (cont.)								
11/27	Concord	2	R. Forster	11/28	Lynn	25	R. Forster	
12/1	Arlington Res.	2	L. Taylor	11/30	Manchester	10	A. Creighton	
12/16	Eastham (F.E.)	1	T. Aversa	12/12	Dennis	2	J. Botelho	
12/20	Plymouth	1	R. Forster	12/18	Fairhaven	3	J. Botelho	
12/28	Fairhaven	1	D. Zimberlin	12/31	Nantucket	40	S. Perkins	
American Oystercatcher				Dunlin				
11/6	N. Monomoy	20	B. Nikula#	11/1	Plymouth	850	E. Neumuth	
11/13	N. Monomoy	5	B. Nikula#	11/3	P.I.	2855	W. Drew#	
11/23	Chatham	2	B. Nikula#	11/6	N. Monomoy	900	B. Nikula	
12/25	Fairhaven	1	D. Zimberlin	11/14	Boston H.	33	TASL (M. Hall)	
Greater Yellowlegs				11/19	S. Dart.	179	LCES (J. Hill)	
11/3	P.I.	45	W. Drew#	11/21	Rowley	65	J. Berry	
11/4	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	25	LCES (J. Hill)	11/26	Eastham (F.E.)	75	S. Arena	
11/7	Lexington	8	R. Forster#	11/27	N. Monomoy	400	B. Nikula	
11/9	Dennis	15	K. Hamilton	12/2	Dennis	800	R. Forster	
11/14	Boston H.	22	TASL (M. Hall)	12/8	P.I.	150	W. Drew#	
11/14	Gloucester	6	M. Lynch#	dowitcher species				
11/21	Rowley	1	J. Berry	11/9	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	2	LCES (J. Hill)	
11/28	E. Boston	1	R. Forster	Common Snipe				
12/1-19	Chatham	2	D. Scott#	11/9	P.I.	2	T. Aversa	
12/4	Hyannis	10	T. Aversa#	12/11	Essex/Hamilton	4	H. Wiggins#	
12/11	P.I.	2	BBC (W. Drummond)	11/1-12/11	Reports of ind. from 5 locations			
Lesser Yellowlegs				American Woodcock				
11/4	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	1	LCES (J. Hill)	11/9	Nantucket	2	J. Papale#	
11/7	WBWS	1	J. Sones	11/13	Canton	2	R. Forster	
Willet				11/14	Ipswich	1	J. Berry	
11/14	Truro	1	G. Martin	Red Phalarope				
Hudsonian Godwit				12/16	Eastham (F.E.)	16	W. Bailey	
11/11	Salisbury	4	C. Paine	12/22	Eastham (F.E.)	3	K. Jones	
11/9	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	1	LCES (J. Hill)	Pomarine Jaeger				
12/4	P.I.	2	S. Moore	11/25	Eastham (F.E.)	1	B. Nikula#	
Marbled Godwit				12/4	Provincetown	1	G. d'Entremont#	
11/6	N. Monomoy	6	B. Nikula#	12/6	Eastham (F.E.)	48	B. Nikula#	
11/14	N. Monomoy	1	B. Nikula#	12/12	Eastham (F.E.)	21	R. Forster#	
Ruddy Turnstone				12/13	Eastham (F.E.)	7	A. King#	
11/9	Dennis	3	K. Hamilton	12/17	Eastham (F.E.)	2	R. Forster	
11/14	Boston H.	9	TASL (M. Hall)	12/22	Eastham (F.E.)	1	K. Jones	
12/18	Fairhaven	27	J. Botelho	jaeger species				
12/19	Nantucket	15	E. Ray	11/25	Eastham (F.E.)	5	B. Nikula#	
Red Knot				12/14	Eastham (F.E.)	1	B. Nikula#	
11/1	Plymouth	4	E. Neumuth	12/17	Eastham (F.E.)	1-2	B. Nikula#	
11/5	Revere	1	T. Aversa	12/11	Dennis	4	P. Trimble	
11/6	Eastham	180	J. Center#	Laughing Gull				
11/6	N. Monomoy	40	B. Nikula	11/7	Nantucket	121	J. Papale	
11/27	N. Monomoy	5	B. Nikula	11/10	Dennis	6	K. Hamilton	
11/29	Nantucket	1	E. Andrews	11/14	Boston H.	4	TASL (M. Hall)	
12/3	Dennis	7	R. Forster#	11/14	Westport	1	M. Boucher	
12/17	Eastham	4	R. Forster	11/17	Fairhaven	2	J. Botelho	
Sanderling				12/31	Nantucket	2	J. Papale	
11/1	Plymouth	325	E. Neumuth	Little Gull				
11/6	N. Monomoy	1100	B. Nikula	11/13	Salisbury	1 1W	J. Berry#	
11/6	Nantucket	200+	D. Harper	11/14	Nantucket	1 ad	R. Abrams	
11/5	Revere	300	T. Aversa	11/22	S. Dartmouth	1 ad	J. Hoye#	
11/9	Dennis	600	K. Hamilton	11/27	Chatham	1 imm	B. Nikula	
11/27	N. Monomoy	700	B. Nikula	Common Black-headed Gull				
12/31	Nantucket	150	G. d'Entremont#	11/6	Centerville	1 ad	J. Center#	
Semipalmated Sandpiper				11/8	N. Chatham	1 imm	J. Sones	
11/5	Lynn	1	T. Aversa	12/14	Nantucket	1	J. Papale	
11/11	S. Monomoy	1	B. Nikula#	12/26	Newburyport	1 ad	R. Heil	
11/17	P.I.	1	W. Drew#	11/28	E. Boston	4 ad	R. Forster	
White-rumped Sandpiper				12/1-31	Winthrop	8 max	v. o.	
11/3	P.I.	39	W. Drew#	Bonaparte's Gull				
11/11	S. Monomoy	1	B. Nikula	11/18	Lynn	1000	J. Quigley	
11/14	N. Monomoy	1	B. Nikula	11/21	Nantucket	407	M. Litchfield#	
11/17	P.I.	2	W. Drew#	11/21	Newbypt/P.I.	90	J. Berry	
Pectoral Sandpiper				11/27	Fairhaven	48	J. Botelho	
11/6	P.I.	2	P. + F. Vale	11/28	Lakeville	8	J. Botelho	
Purple Sandpiper				12/4	Lynn	400	J. Berry#	
11/11	Salisbury	20+	C. Paine	12/7	Sandwich	40	J. Botelho	
11/14	Winthrop	300	TASL (M. Hall)	12/10	Hull	400 ad	R. Forster	
11/23	S. Monomoy	1	J. Sones#	12/14	Nantucket	271	J. Papale	

Ring-billed Gull			
11/16	Wachusett Res.	2332	B. Blodgett
11/23	Wachusett Res.	3322	B. Blodgett
12/16	Wachusett Res.	2193	B. Blodgett
12/30	Wachusett Res.	801	B. Blodgett
Iceland Gull			
11/14	Nantucket	3	R. Abrams
11/18	Lynn	1	J. Quigley
11/27	Cape Ann	1	BBC (S. Bolton)
11/27	Provincetown	1 imm	J. Young
12/2	Westport	1	M. Boucher
12/16	Barnstable (S.N.)	1	A. Strauss
Lesser Black-backed Gull			
11/1	Nantucket	1 ad	J. Papale
11/13	N. Monomoy	1 ad	B. Nikula#
11/14	Nantucket	1	R. Abrams
11/20	Ipswich	1 2W	J. Berry
11/28	P'town (R.P.)	1 ad	J. Young
12/1-31	Dennis	1 ad	v. o.
12/13	Brewster	1 ad	S. Highley
Glaucous Gull			
12/11	Quincy	1	N. Swirka
12/16	Barnstable (S.N.)	1 1W	A. Strauss
12/26	Bridgewater	1	W. Petersen
12/31	Nantucket	4	G. d'Entremont#
Black-legged Kittiwake			
11/28	Rockport (A.P.)	55 ad	J. Berry
12/6	Eastham (F.E.)	1100	B. Nikula#
12/12	Eastham (F.E.)	300	R. Forster
12/12	Dennis	70	J. Botelho
12/22	Eastham (F.E.)	800	K. Jones
Common Tern			
11/1	Sandwich	1	J. Botelho
11/6	Newburyport	1	R. Forster#
11/21	Wellfleet	2	J. Sones#
Forster's Tern			
11/1, 10	Dennis	28, 12	K. Hamilton
11/6	Newburyport	5	R. Forster#
11/7	Wellfleet	15	J. Sones#
11/7	Barnstable	7	R. Stymeist#
11/28	Hyannis	1	J. Shetterly
Dovekie			
11/28	Rockport (A.P.)	23	G. d'Entremont#
12/4	P.I.	4	H. Wigginn#
12/12	Eastham (F.E.)	8	R. Forster
12/16	Eastham (F.E.)	11	W. Bailey
11/1-12/17	Reports of	1 or 2 ind.	from 7 loc
large alcid species			
11/25	Eastham (F.E.)	20+	B. Nikula#
11/29	P'town (R.P.)	60+	M. Lynch#
12/13	Eastham (F.E.)	100	B. Nikula#
Thick-billed Murre			
11/24-29	P'town H.	1 or 2	v. o.
Razorbill			
11/21	Wellfleet H.	30+	J. Sones#
11/26-12/20	Fairhaven	1-3	J. Botelho
11/29	P'town (R.P.)	81	M. Lynch#
12/4	Truro/P'town	50	G. d'Entremont#
12/9	Sandwich	26	J. Botelho
12/14	Eastham (F.E.)	100	R. Forster
12/17	Eastham (F.E.)	400	R. Forster
thr	Reports of	1-20 ind.	from 8 locations
Black Guillemot			
11/14	Rockport (H.P.)	10	M. Lynch#
11/29	P'town (R.P.)	3	M. Lynch#
12/9	Gloucester	3	N. Nash
12/13	Eastham (F.E.)	1	J. Sones#
Atlantic Puffin			
11/14	Rockport (H.P.)	1 imm	M. Lynch#
12/4	Truro	1	G. d'Entremont#
Monk Parakeet			
11/3	Lincoln	1	D. Diggins
Barn Owl			
11/4, 27	Nantucket (2 loc.)	1, 1	v. o.
Eastern Screech-Owl			
11/4	Ipswich	3	L. Taylor
12/28	E. Middleboro	7	K. Holmes
thr	Reports of ind.	from 4 locations	
Great Horned Owl			
thr	Reports of	1 or 2 ind.	from 10 locations
Snowy Owl			
11/4	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	1	LCES (J. Hill)
11/5	Norwood	1	N. Smith
11/12-12/31	P.I.	1 or 2	v. o.
11/13	Salisbury	1	T. Carolyn
11/27-28	Nantucket	2	J. Papale
12/1-31	Boston (Logan)	6 max	N. Smith#
12/1-6	Natick	1	E. Landre
12/4	Provincetown	1	D. Brown#
Barred Owl			
11/13	Quabbin (G40)	2	M. Lynch#
12/9	S. Carver	1	K. Anderson
12/24	N. Middleboro	1	K. Holmes
Long-eared Owl			
11/2	Newburyport	1	T. Ongara
11/5	Nantucket	2	fide E. Ray
12/10	Ipswich	1	I. Giriunas
Short-eared Owl			
11/7	Nantucket	3	C. Fisher
11/27	Tuckernuck	7	J. Johnson
12/17	Ipswich	1	R. Heil
Northern Saw-whet Owl			
11/16	Quabbin (G40)	1	C. Paine#
12/4	P.I.	1	BBC (S. Moore)
12/28	Middleboro	1	K. Holmes
Belted Kingfisher			
12/4	Centerville	3	J. Hoye#
12/4	Wakefield	2	P. + F. Vale
12/18	Hyannis	2	J. Papale
Red-headed Woodpecker			
11/2	Nantucket	1 imm	J. Manley#
11/7-12/31	Millville	1 or 2	R. Stymeist#
12/28	Marston Mills	1 ad	R. Jenkins#
Red-bellied Woodpecker			
11/13	Millville	2	R. Stymeist#
thr	Reports of ind.	from 15 locations	
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker			
11/7	Nantucket	1 imm	K. Gibbs
11/11	Ipswich	1	D. Case
12/31	Nantucket	2	fide J. Papale
Hairy Woodpecker			
11/1-30	Boxford	2	J. Brown#
11/3	Wenham	pr	N. Nash
Pileated Woodpecker			
11/7	Boxford	1	J. Brown#
11/13	Boxboro	1	C. Paine
Eastern Phoebe			
11/14	Hingham	1	TASL (M. Hall)
Ash-throated Flycatcher			
11/7-13	Arlington	1	L. Taylor + v. o.
Western Kingbird			
11/9-12/2	WBWS	2 max	C. Brothers#
12/19	S. Boston	1	D. Brown
Horned Lark			
11/14	Salisbury/P.I.	80	K. Disney#
11/14	Ipswich/Essex	110	BBC (I. Giriunas)
11/14	Boston H.	218	TASL (M. Hall)
11/26	Cumb. Farms	75	S. Arena
11/26	Eastham (F.E.)	65	S. Arena
11/29	Truro	46	M. Lynch#
12/7	Framingham	7	R. Forster
Tree Swallow			
12/2	Westport	1	M. Boucher
11/4	Nantucket	600	J. Papale

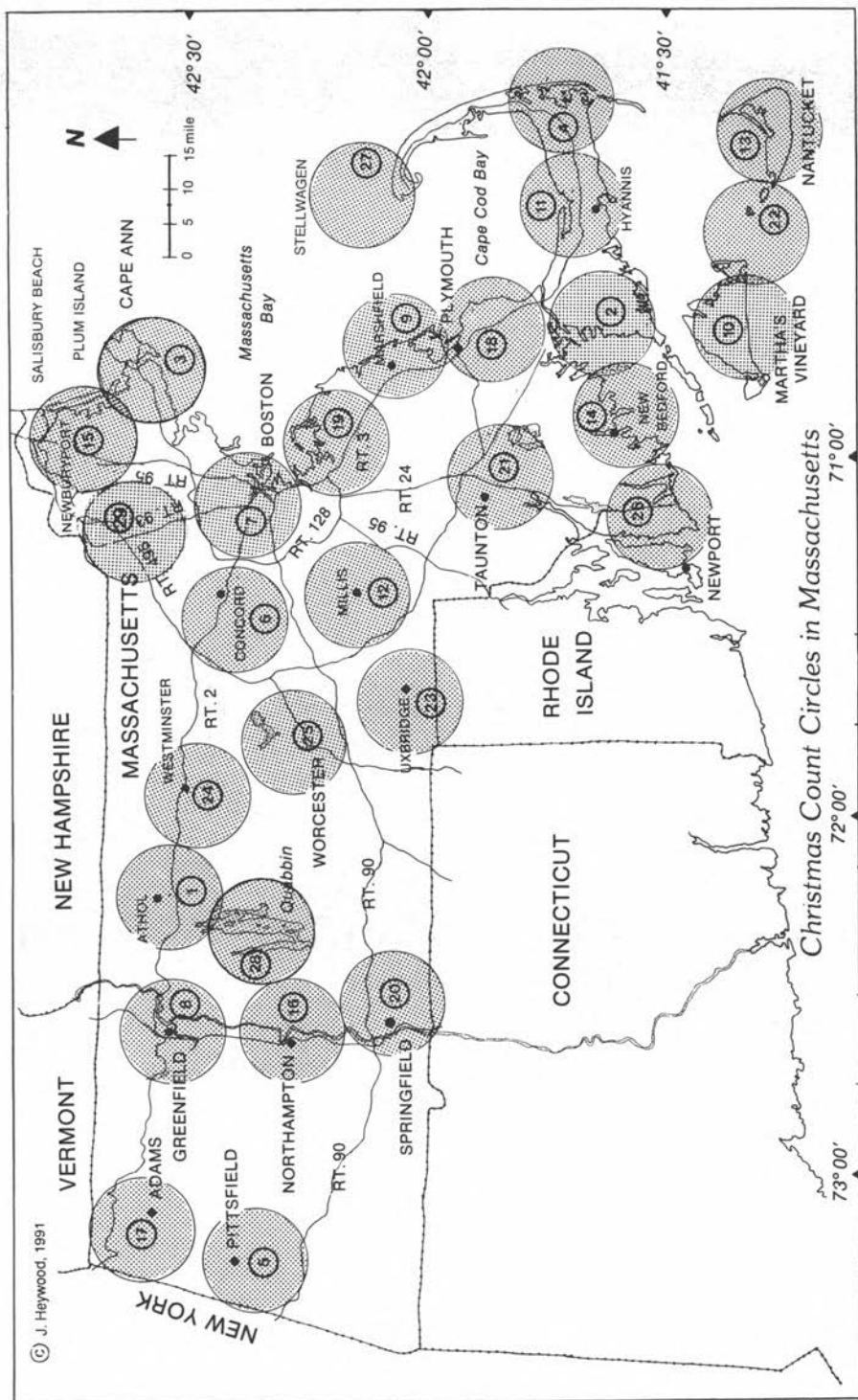
Tree Swallow (cont.)				
12/28 Nantucket	3		W. Cochran	
Barn Swallow				
11/11 Nantucket	2		R. Abrams	
American Crow				
thr Lawrence	4000 max		S. Charette	
11/7 Framingham	400		E. Taylor	
12/26 Worcester	350		F. Bouchard	
12/27 Framingham	4500		E. Taylor	
Fish Crow				
11/15 Boston (Hyde Pk)	1		W. Petersen	
12/1-31 Watertown	1 or 2		R. Stymeist	
12/9 Brookline	1		H. Wiggin	
12/14 Boston (F.Pk)	1		T. Aversa	
12/15 Mt.A.	1		M. Rines	
12/26 Worcester	1		F. Bouchard	
12/27 Framingham	20+		E. Taylor	
Common Raven				
11/13 Quabbin (G40)	1		M. Lynch#	
12/1 Royalston	2		K. Hamilton	
Black-capped Chickadee				
11/13 Quabbin (G40)	90		M. Lynch#	
Boreal Chickadee				
11/13-12/31 W. Boylston	1-3		v. o.	
Red-breasted Nuthatch				
11/7 Millville	8		M. Rines#	
11/13 Quabbin (G40)	140+		M. Lynch#	
11/13 Sutton	9		R. Stymeist#	
11/14 Milton	7		G. d'Entremont	
11/29 Royalston	18		K. Hamilton	
11/30 Athol	27		K. Hamilton	
12/7 Newburyport	31		R. Heil	
12/10 Nantucket	30		J. Papale	
12/24 W. Boylston	20		J. Hoye#	
White-breasted Nuthatch				
12/19 Nantucket	6		E. Ray	
Brown Creeper				
11/13 Quabbin (G40)	8		M. Lynch#	
11/2-20	Reports of ind. from 6 locations			
Carolina Wren				
thr Sherborn	2 or 3		E. Taylor	
11/8 Nantucket	5		J. Papale	
11/14 Lexington	3		L. Taylor	
11/23 N. Scituate	4		T. Aversa	
11/27 Quabbin (G40)	2		W. Petersen#	
12/3 Falmouth	33		T. Aversa	
12/4 Southboro	1		M. Lynch#	
12/7 W. Newbury	3		R. Heil	
House Wren				
12/6 Woods Hole	1		P. Trimble	
12/20 Dorchester	1		T. Aversa	
12/31 Nantucket	1		M. Rines#	
Winter Wren				
11/8 Nantucket	3		J. Papale	
12/6 Woods Hole	3		P. Trimble	
thr	Reports of ind. from 10 locations			
Marsh Wren				
11/6 Centerville	1		P. Trimble	
12/25 Ipswich	1		J. Berry	
Golden-crowned Kinglet				
11/13 Quabbin (G40)	15+		M. Lynch#	
11/14 W. Boylston	10+		M. Lynch#	
12/2 Wellfleet	12		R. Forster#	
12/10 Nantucket	15		J. Papale	
Ruby-crowned Kinglet				
11/6 Provincetown	8		T. Aversa#	
12/3 Falmouth	4		T. Aversa	
12/10 WBWS	7		T. Aversa	
12/11 Cotuit	3		T. Aversa	
thr	Reports of ind. from 11 locations			
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher				
11/5 MNWS	1		T. Aversa	
Eastern Bluebird				
11/7 Blackstone	14		R. Stymeist#	
11/11 Norfolk	10		B. Cassie	
11/14 Lakeville	20		J. Botelho#	
11/14 Middleboro	15		W. Petersen	
12/4 W. Barnstable	17		C. Bergfors	
12/18 Sherborn	10		E. Taylor	
thr	Reports of 1-8 ind. from 13 locations			
Townsend's Solitaire				
11/13-12/31 Hingham	1 ph		D. Cooper + v. o.	
Hermit Thrush				
11/4 Roslindale	2		T. Aversa	
11/5 MNWS	3		T. Aversa	
11/6 Newbypt area	2		BBC (E. Tarry)	
11/7 Millville	2		R. Stymeist#	
11/13 Quabbin (G40)	2		M. Lynch#	
thr	Reports of ind. from 10 locations			
American Robin				
11/1-30 Newton	200+		D. Case	
12/1-31 Cambridge	600+		R. Stymeist	
12/19 Woburn	250		L. Taylor#	
Gray Catbird				
11/13 S. Dartmouth	6		T. Aversa#	
12/3 Falmouth	3		T. Aversa	
12/31 Nantucket	7		M. Rines#	
thr	Reports of ind. from 6 locations			
Brown Thrasher				
12/25 Fairhaven	1		D. Zimmerlin	
American Pipit				
11/4 P.I.	15		K. Disney	
11/5 Concord (N.A.C.)	35		M. Rines	
11/11 Fairhaven	4		D. Zimmerlin	
11/14 S. Dartmouth	30		M. Boucher#	
11/6-27 Sandwich	1-4		P. Trimble	
11/21 P.I.	2		BBC (J. Nove)	
12/9 Fairhaven	8		J. Botelho	
Bohemian Waxwing				
11/19 Hingham	1		R. Stymeist#	
11/21 Wellfleet	4		S. Clifton#	
Cedar Waxwing				
11/21 Hingham	90+		M. Lynch#	
11/25 N. Wellfleet	50		A. Hirschkop#	
11/27 Athol	300		W. Petersen#	
12/3 Yarmouthport	80		R. Forster	
12/8 W. Newbury	36		R. Heil	
12/12 Lexington	200		L. Taylor	
12/12 Worcester	49		M. Lynch#	
12/12 Eastham	40		R. Forster	
12/19 Woburn	75		L. Taylor	
12/24 Framingham	50		J. Hoye#	
Northern Shrike				
11/2-30 Cumb. Farms	1 ad		J. Botelho	
11/3 Wayland	1		L. Nachtrab#	
11/13 Quabbin (G40)	1 ad		M. Lynch#	
11/18 Eastham (F.H.)	1		K. Hamilton	
12/7 Framingham	1		R. Forster	
European Starling				
11/14 Methuen	10,000+		E. Taylor	
White-eyed Vireo				
11/8 E. Orleans	1		J. Sones	
11/27 Nantucket	1		H. Faria	
Solitary Vireo				
12/11 Cotuit	1		T. Aversa	
Red-eyed Vireo				
11/24 Boston	1		T. Aversa	
Orange-crowned Warbler				
11/6 Nantucket	1		D. Harper	
11/11 Sandwich	2		P. Trimble	
11/21 P.I.	1		BBC (J. Nove)	
12/7 Newburyport	1		R. Heil	
12/19 Hamilton	1		J. Brown	

Nashville Warbler				11/9	Nantucket	240+	E. Andrews#
11/12-12/19	Boston	1	T. Aversa	11/21	P.I.	14	BBC (J. Nove)
Yellow Warbler				11/25	W. Roxbury	115	T. Aversa
11/27	Nantucket	1	H. Faria	11/27	Cumb. Farms	22	J. Botelho
Black-throated Blue Warbler				Chipping Sparrow			
11/1-12	Chatham	1	R. Hall	11/5	Stoneham	1 ad	T. Aversa
12/11	Cambridge	1 m	B. Stevens	11/6	Truro	3	T. Aversa#
Yellow-rumped Warbler				11/7	Nantucket	5	N. Brooks
11/13	Ipswich	10	D. Case	12/6-30	Brewster	1	P. Trull
11/21	P.I.	6	BBC (J. Nove)	Clay-colored Sparrow			
11/26	Provincetown	20	S. Arena	11/6	Sandwich	1	P. Trimble
12/10	WBWS	20	T. Aversa	12/28	Barnstable	1	R. Forster#
Townsend's Warbler				Field Sparrow			
12/28	Barnstable	1	R. Forster#	11/6	Truro	6	T. Aversa#
Black-throated Green Warbler				11/25	W. Roxbury	5	T. Aversa
11/6	Nantucket	1 m	D. Harper	11/1-12/4	Reports of 1 or 2 ind. from 6 loc.		
11/8	Nantucket	1 f	J. Papale	Vesper Sparrow			
Pine Warbler				11/1-30	Sandwich	1-3	P. Trimble
11/20	Nantucket	2	N. Brooks	Lark Sparrow			
12/6-31	Brewster	2-5	P. Trull	11/7	Falmouth	1	N. Ludlow + v. o.
12/10	WBWS	3	T. Aversa	11/20	Wrentham	1	R. Danca
12/11	Cotuit	8	T. Aversa	11/21	Bridgewater	1	K. Weinheimer
12/13	Lexington	2	S. Wood	Savannah Sparrow			
Prairie Warbler				12/27	W. Roxbury	3	T. Aversa
11/16	Woburn	1	J. Farr	12/31	Ipswich	7	J. Berry
12/3	Woods Hole	1	T. Aversa	"Ipswich" Savannah Sparrow			
Palm Warbler				11/2	Nantucket	1	E. Andrews#
11/1-30	Sandwich	12-16	P. Trimble	11/4	Salisbury	1	K. Disney
11/3	P.I.	3	D. Chickering	11/6	P.I.	2	J. Young#
12/10	WBWS	9	T. Aversa	11/13	S. Dartmouth	4	S. Arena#
12/11	Cotuit	8	T. Aversa	11/14	N. Monomoy	1	B. Nikula
11/1-27	Reports of 1 or 2 ind. from 8 locations.			Grasshopper Sparrow			
Blackpoll Warbler				11/1-30	Sandwich	1 or 2	P. Trimble
11/1	Boston (F.Pk)	1	T. Aversa	Sharp-tailed Sparrow			
Ovenbird				11/6	Eastham (F.H.)	1	T. Aversa#
12/24-31	Ipswich	1	J. Berry	11/9	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	2	LCES (J. Hill)
Common Yellowthroat				12/13	W. Barnstable	1	P. Trimble
11/6	Nantucket	1	D. Harper	Seaside Sparrow			
11/8	Boston (F.Pk)	1	T. Aversa	11/6	Eastham (F.H.)	8	T. Aversa#
11/23	N. Scituate	1	T. Aversa	12/24	Hyannisport	1	P. Trimble
12/2	Westport	1	M. Boucher	Fox Sparrow			
12/4	Woods Hole	1	P. Trimble	11/6	Newton	3	D. Case
12/17	Hingham	1	T. Aversa#	11/6	Southboro	2	M. Lynch#
Hooded Warbler				11/11	Belmont	4	L. Taylor
11/5	Nahant	1 m	L. Pivacek#	11/14	Milton	8	G. d'Entremont
Wilson's Warbler				11/25	W. Roxbury	2	T. Aversa
12/4	Woods Hole	1	P. Trimble	12/3	Mt.A.	1	M. Rines
Yellow-breasted Chat				12/4	Worcester	1	M. Lynch#
11/6	P.I.	1	J. Young	11/1-14	Reports of ind. from 9 locations		
11/20	Woburn	1	BBC (J. Kennedy)	Lincoln's Sparrow			
12/3	Falmouth	2	T. Aversa	11/2	New Bedford	1	D. Zimmerlin
Western Tanager				11/4	Ipswich	1	L. Taylor
11/19-12/7	WBWS	1	J. Sones# + v. o.	11/16	Hingham	1	T. Aversa
12/29	Manomet	1	J. Atwood	11/19	Arlington Res.	1	T. Aversa
Indigo Bunting				Swamp Sparrow			
11/21-24	WBWS	1	R. Prescott# + v. o.	11/14	Halifax	10	J. Botelho#
Painted Bunting				12/3	Falmouth	21	T. Aversa
11/1-12/31	Brewster	1 m	A. Furman#	12/11	Cotuit	10	T. Aversa
12/19	Eastham	1 f	C. Neill#	White-crowned Sparrow			
12/28	Barnstable	1 f	R. Forster#	11/1-30	Sandwich	1-3	P. Trimble
Dickcissel				11/6	Eastham (F.H.)	1 imm	T. Aversa#
11/7-11	Nantucket	1 f	B. Vigneau	12/26	Bridgewater	3	W. Petersen#
11/8-9	Chatham	1	R. Hall	12/31	Nantucket	3	M. Rines#
Rufous-sided Towhee				Dark-eyed Junco			
11/7	Bellingham	2	M. Rines#	11/13	Quabbin (G40)	70	M. Lynch#
11/7	Millville	4	R. Stymeist#	12/2	Boston	85	T. Aversa
11/13	S. Dartmouth	10	T. Aversa#	12/13	S. Carver	30	K. Anderson
11/13	Northbridge	5	R. Stymeist#	Lapland Longspur			
thr	Reports of ind. from 6 locations			11/6	N. Monomoy	75	B. Nikula#
American Tree Sparrow				11/13	P.I.	25+	BBC (J. Center)
11/1-30	Newton	20 max	D. Case	11/13	W. Yarmouth	5	K. Hamilton
11/4	Salisbury	25	K. Disney	11/14	Boston H.	2	TASL (M. Hall)

Lapland Longspur (cont.)				11/6	Salisbury	55	R. Forster#
11/20	Newbury	8	R. Forster	11/30	Athol	55	K. Hamilton
12/11	Salisbury	6	BBC (W. Drummond)	12/7	Newbypt/W. Newby	305	R. Heil
Chestnut-collared Longspur				12/12	Worc. Airport	60	M. Lynch#
12/31	Salisbury	1	G. Purcell	12/17	Ipswich	60	R. Heil
Snow Bunting				12/17	P.I.	210	R. Heil
11/2	Boston (Logan)	800	N. Smith	12/19	Ipswich	200	J. Berry
11/3	P.I.	610	W. Drew#	12/31	W. Bridgewater	100	J. Hoye#
11/6	N. Monomoy	200+	B. Nikula#	thr	Reports of 1-20 ind. from 21 loc.		
11/6	Nantucket	23	D. Harper	thr	Reports of 20-50 ind. from 10 loc.		
11/6	Barnstable (S.N.)	100	H. Ferguson	Pine Siskin			
11/11	S. Monomoy	200+	B. Nikula#	11/1	Wellesley	5	R. Forster
11/13	Cumb. Farms	60	S. Arena#	11/3	Framingham	3	K. Hamilton
11/13	Westport	30	T. Aversa#	11/6	Medford	60	P. Roberts
11/14	Ipswich/Essex	150	BBC (I. Giriunas)	11/7	Brookline	2	H. Wiggin#
Red-winged Blackbird				11/11	Mt.A.	6	M. Rines
11/6	Sudbury	2000	E. Taylor	11/11	Ipswich	1	BBC (J. Berry)
12/6	N. Dartmouth	6	M. Boucher	11/13	IRWS	3	P. + F. Vale
12/11	Nantucket	15	E. Andrews	11/14	N. Dartmouth	1	M. Boucher
Eastern Meadowlark				12/2	WBWS	5	R. Forster
11/11	Fairhaven	1	D. Zimmerlin	12/2	Athol	200	R. King
11/14	Hingham	2	M. Rines	12/24	W. Boylston	12	J. Hoye#
12/9	Nantucket	5	J. Papale	12/31	Nantucket	1	E. Andrews
12/14	S. Dartmouth	15	LCES (J. Hill)	American Goldfinch			
Rusty Blackbird				11/27	Concord (N.A.C.)	85	R. Forster
11/2	Medfield	5	T. Aversa	European Goldfinch (probable escape)			
11/6	Provincetown	4	T. Aversa#	11/11	Ipswich	1	BBC (J. Berry)
11/14	Dunstable	75+	M. Wilson	Evening Grosbeak			
11/14	Wakefield	2	BBC (D. Williams)	11/3	Framingham	22	K. Hamilton
12/11	Beverly	3	I. Giriunas	11/6	Holden	7	M. Lynch#
12/12	Wayland	65	B. Howell	11/11	Ipswich	6	BBC (J. Berry)
12/27	N. Dartmouth	1	M. Boucher	11/21	Wayland	38	K. Hamilton
12/31	Wayland	1	A. Hirschkop	11/27	Quabbin area	45	W. Petersen#
Common Grackle				12/2	Acushnet	20	M. LaBossiere
11/6	Sudbury	500	E. Taylor	12/4	Sudbury	2	R. Forster
11/7	Framingham	300	E. Taylor	12/7	Amesbury	15+	R. Heil
12/2	S. Dartmouth	9	M. Boucher	12/12	Hardwick	9	M. Lynch#
12/7	Boston	5	T. Aversa	12/15	N. Middleboro	7	K. Holmes
Brown-headed Cowbird				12/18	Brewster	11	M. Eddy
11/13	Quincy	25	G. d'Entremont#	12/31	Nantucket	3	J. Stroup#
12/12	P.I.	6	J. Hoye#				
Northern Oriole							
11/1	Wellesley	1	R. Weinig				
11/14	Hingham	1	A. Hirschkop#				
12/2	WBWS	1	R. Forster				
12/6-29	Needham	1	E. Kyle				
12/18-30	Chatham	1	R. Hall				
12/31	Nantucket	1	J. Papale				
Brambling (details submitted)							
11/8	Groveland	1	L. Cooper #				
Pine Grosbeak							
11/11, 21	Hingham	1	K. Godfrey + v. o.				
11/27	Athol	10	W. Petersen#				
12/4	MNWS	4	J. Smith				
12/12	Athol	170	B. Fregeau				
Purple Finch							
11/4	N. Dartmouth	2	M. Boucher				
11/13	IRWS	3	P. + F. Vale				
11/14	Hingham	1	G. d'Entremont#				
12/8	Lawrence	1	S. Charette				
12/27	W. Roxbury	5	T. Aversa				
Red Crossbill							
11/13	Quabbin (G40)	12	M. Lynch#				
11/29	Royalston	3	K. Hamilton				
11/30	Athol	1	K. Hamilton				
White-winged Crossbill							
11/13	Quabbin (G40)	5	M. Lynch#				
11/14	W. Boylston	10	S. Shapiro				
12/4	MNWS	2	J. Smith				
12/13	Middleboro	20	D. Briggs				
12/24	W. Boylston	12	J. Hoye#				
Common Redpoll							

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ad	adult	H.	Harbor
alt	alternate	I.	Island
b	banded	L.	Ledge
br	breeding	M.V.	Martha's Vineyard
dk	dark (phase)	Mt.A.	Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge
f	female	N.A.C.	Nine Acre Corner, Concord
fl	fledged	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.B.	South Beach, Chatham
migr	migrating	S. Dart.	South Dartmouth
n	nesting	S.F.	State Forest
ph	photographed	S.N.	Sandy Neck, Barnstable
pl	plumage	S.P.	State Park
pr	pair	Stellw.	Stellwagen Bank
S	summer (1S = first summer)	Worc.	Worcester
thr	throughout	BBC	Brookline Bird Club
v.o.	various observers	BMB	Broad Meadow Brook, Worcester
W	winter (2W = second winter)	CBC	Christmas Bird Count
w/	with	CCBC	Cape Cod Bird Club
yg	young	DFWS	Drumlin Farm Wildlife Sanctuary
#	additional observers	DWWS	Daniel Webster Wildlife Sanctuary
A.A.	Arnold Arboretum	EMHW	Eastern Massachusetts Hawk Watch
A.P.	Andrews Point, Rockport	GMNWR	Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge
A.Pd	Allens Pond, S. Dartmouth	HRWMA	High Ridge Wildlife Management Area, Gardner-Westminster
Arl.	Arlington	IRWS	Ipswich River Wildlife Sanctuary
B.	Beach	LCES	Lloyd Center for Environmental Studies
B.I.	Belle Isle, E. Boston	MARC	Massachusetts Avian Records Committee
B.R.	Bass Rocks, Gloucester	MAS	Massachusetts Audubon Society
Buzz.	Buzzards Bay	MBO	Manomet Bird Observatory
Cambr.	Cambridge	MBWMA	Martin Burns Wildlife Management Area, Rowley
C.B.	Crane Beach, Ipswich	MDFW	MA Division of Fisheries and Wildlife
Corp. B.	Corporation Beach, Dennis	MNWS	Marblehead Neck Wildlife Sanctuary
C.P.	Crooked Pond, Boxford	MSSF	Myles Standish State Forest
Cumb. Farms	Cumberland Farms, Middleboro-Halifax	NBC	Needham Bird Club
E.P.	Eastern Point, Gloucester	NEHW	New England Hawk Watch
F.E.	First Encounter Beach, Eastham	ONWR	Oxbow 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	TASL	Take A Second Look Harbor Census
F.Pk	Franklin Park, Boston	USFWS	US Fish and Wildlife Service
G40	Gate 40, Quabbin	WBWS	Wellfleet Bay Wildlife Sanctuary
G45	Gate 45, Quabbin	WMWS	Wachusett Meadow Wildlife Sanctuary



CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT, 12/18/93-1/2/94

Compiled by Marjorie W. Rines and Robert H. Stymeist

The Ninety-fourth annual Christmas Bird Count (CBC), sponsored by the National Audubon Society, was held from December 18, 1993, to January 2, 1994. Eastern Massachusetts and a portion of Rhode Island contain twenty-four count areas (see map). Results from all but one count area, Tuckernuck, for which the count was not held due to weather, are summarized in the following pages. A total of 186 species plus three subspecies, "Ipswich" Sparrow, "Oregon" Junco, and "Bullock's" Oriole, was recorded. The two Whooper Swans that were present for some time in Essex County were found on the Cape Ann count but were not included. Five additional species were found during the CBC period but not recorded on any count day—a Turkey Vulture on Martha's Vineyard, a Laughing Gull on Nantucket, Tree Swallows on both the Vineyard and Nantucket, a Bohemian Waxwing on Nantucket, and an Ovenbird from Newburyport. The Newport, RI-Westport, MA count led the area counts with 124 species, followed by Greater Boston with 122 species.

An array of rarities was found: Arctic/Pacific Loon, Tundra Swan, Golden Eagle, Townsend's Solitaire, White-eyed Vireo, Townsend's Warbler, Painted Bunting, and Hoary Redpoll. A Broad-winged Hawk was reported on the Marshfield count. This species is one of just seventeen species that require clear and precise documentation for any location in North America.

The big news this year was the return of the winter finches on the counts. Common Redpolls, for example, were seen on all but two counts, and their numbers were impressive. A total of 3,623 individuals were tallied, 942 from Quabbin. Red-breasted Nuthatches also staged an invasion. They were recorded on every count and totaled 4,042 individuals, with Quabbin again leading the pack with 1,886.

In the following table, birds identified only by species type, such as "scaup species," are not shown. One exception is for the Quincy count, where no murre could be positively identified.

We wish to thank all of the compilers who contributed their time to prepare the results for this summary. They are as follows: **Gene Ballard**, Andover; **Dave Small**, Athol; **Richard Harlow**, Buzzards Bay; **John Nove**, Cape Ann; **Blair Nikula**, Cape Cod; **Richard Walton**, Concord; **Robert Stymeist**, Greater Boston; **Warren Harrington**, Marshfield; **Robert Culbert**, Martha's Vineyard; **Peter Trimble**, Mid-Cape Cod; **Elissa Landre**, Millis; **Edith Andrews**, Nantucket; **Ken Machado**, New Bedford; **Jim Berry**, Newburyport; **Trevor Lloyd-Evans**, Plymouth; **Scott Surner**, Quabbin; **Bob Abrams**, Quincy; **Simon Perkins**, Stellwagen; **Steve Arena**, Taunton-Middleboro; **Richard Hildreth**, Uxbridge, MA/RI; **John Williams**, Westminster; **Fran McMenemy**, Worcester; **Dave Emerson**, Newport County, RI/Westport, MA.

Map on facing page: Each Christmas Count Circle was located by the latitude and longitude (in degrees and minutes) of its center. Athol (1), Buzzards Bay (2), Cape Ann (3), Cape Cod (4), Central Berkshire (5), Concord (6), Greater Boston (7), Greenfield (8), Marshfield (9), Martha's Vineyard (10), Mid Cape Cod (11), Millis (12), Nantucket (13), New Bedford (14), Newburyport (15), Northampton (16), Northern Berkshire (17), Plymouth (18), Quincy (19), Springfield (20), Taunton-Middleboro (21), Tuckernuck Island (22), Uxbridge, MA/RI (23), Westminster (24), Worcester (25), Newport County, RI/Westport, MA (26), Stellwagen Bank (27), Quabbin (28), and Andover (29).

94th CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT, 12/18/93-1/2/94

species	And.	Athol	B. B. C. Ann	C. Cod	Conc.	Gr. Bos.	Marsh.	M. V.	Mid-C.	Millis	
Red-throated Loon	0	0	4	6	16	0	6	7	250	4	0
Arctic/Pacific Loon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common Loon	1	0	38	83	63	0	7	14	380	37	0
Pied-billed Grebe	0	0	11	0	19	1	5	0	3	24	0
Horned Grebe	0	0	145	27	51	0	56	1	102	38	0
Red-necked Grebe	0	0	5	17	3	0	17	2	93	5	0
Northern Gannet	0	0	0	9	313	0	0	5	1	0	0
Great Cormorant	7	0	39	75	59	0	29	10	180	19	0
Double-cr. Cormorant	5	0	13	4	3	0	22	2	1	3	0
American Bittern	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Great Blue Heron	4	0	57	6	84	11	24	13	60	59	5
Black-cr. Night-Heron	0	0	2	1	1	0	4	0	4	0	0
Tundra Swan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mute Swan	0	0	4	16	11	1	7	10	37	68	0
Snow Goose	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Brant	0	0	38	1	1472	0	1642	57	8	163	0
Canada Goose	825	172	753	2406	847	1854	1912	374	1000	787	2379
Wood Duck	0	0	0	2	0	1	9	2	0	2	4
Green-winged Teal	0	0	0	1	1	12	8	0	4	24	16
American Black Duck	19	32	1291	509	2812	293	1757	1594	1420	1884	110
Mallard	579	19	541	525	202	1294	2783	403	550	987	769
Northern Pintail	0	0	2	0	1	2	1	1	8	10	0
Blue-winged Teal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Shoveler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0
Gadwall	0	0	0	48	0	0	16	0	24	99	0
Eurasian Wigeon	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
American Wigeon	0	0	0	4	51	0	71	0	7	63	2
Canvasback	0	0	71	0	27	0	81	0	1	244	0
Redhead	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Ring-necked Duck	0	0	2	0	19	2	60	2	1	32	44
Greater Scaup	0	0	69	6	25	0	143	0	450	3	0
Lesser Scaup	0	0	213	0	10	0	9	0	8	3	1
Common Eider	0	0	1291	227	1818	0	3632	3303	1900	2985	0
Harlequin Duck	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	54	1	0
Oldsquaw	0	0	541	46	107	0	0	18	2700	53	0
Black Scoter	0	0	2	22	58	0	0	0	161	319	0
Surf Scoter	0	0	102	13	46	0	1	0	212	144	0
White-winged Scoter	0	0	1356	254	480	0	83	83	900	1268	0
Common Goldeneye	26	0	630	185	421	14	928	119	1470	791	5
Barrow's Goldeneye	0	0	1	4	1	0	2	1	3	1	0
Bufflehead	0	2	1804	410	1518	0	636	255	1140	1568	12
Hooded Merganser	0	6	237	5	28	23	195	0	44	141	34
Common Merganser	25	16	47	3	401	14	89	0	13	394	1
Red-br. Merganser	0	0	1557	344	982	2	555	148	1070	764	0
Ruddy Duck	0	0	0	0	4	2	39	0	14	0	3
Bald Eagle	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Northern Harrier	0	0	5	0	11	1	1	11	13	12	1
Sharp-shinned Hawk	3	2	4	1	4	8	6	7	7	8	2
Cooper's Hawk	2	2	2	0	5	3	1	3	1	3	1
Northern Goshawk	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Red-shouldered Hawk	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0

94th CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT, 12/18/93-1/2/94

species	Nant.	N.B.	Nbpt.	Ply.	Quab.	Quin.	Stell.	Tau/Mb.	Uxbr.	Wstm.	Worc.	Nwp.RI*
RTLO	122	1	3	2	0	11	2	0	0	0	0	31 / 4
APLO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 / 1
COLO	261	19	32	33	5	15	22	2	0	0	5	72 / 15
PBGR	2	1	0	11	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	0 / 0
HOGR	90	100	27	35	2	58	1	1	0	0	4	140 / 13
RNGR	15	0	3	7	0	20	15	0	0	0	0	16 / 0
NOGA	27	0	29	0	0	0	278	0	0	0	0	3 / 0
GRCO	27	88	13	109	0	85	1	2	0	0	0	580 / 49
DCCO	7	2	2	5	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	5 / 5
AMBI	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 / 0
GBHE	34	11	3	3	0	36	2	6	2	0	5	15 / 20
BCNH	8	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 / 0
TUSW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14 / 0
MUSW	33	95	8	101	0	30	0	15	0	0	3	324 / 65
SNGO	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1 / 0
BRAN	102	99	0	110	0	431	1	0	0	0	0	70 / 30
CAGO	1123	1194	2325	630	64	1897	45	1487	196	54	1041	3496 / 612
WODU	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0 / 0
GWTE	15	0	5	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	30 / 0
ABDU	742	831	2031	888	349	952	103	167	187	51	370	1183 / 426
MALL	1016	291	881	509	504	771	0	578	148	213	1256	759 / 39
NOPI	6	0	13	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	12 / 0
BWTE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1 / 0
NOSH	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15 / 0
GADW	1	0	17	69	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	38 / 0
EUWI	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 / 0
AMWI	8	2	0	119	0	1	0	15	0	0	4	14 / 16
CANV	4	0	0	0	0	11	0	56	0	0	0	80 / 59
REDH	2	0	1	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0 / 0
RNDU	10	0	0	87	0	44	0	5	0	0	0	4 / 0
GRSC	614	1200	0	700	3	463	3	0	0	0	0	1816 / 0
LESC	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	33 / 14
COEI	3888	52	89	8371	0	3170	453	0	0	0	0	1452 / 406
HADU	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85 / 2
OLDS	16112	53	38	245	0	102	40	0	0	0	0	1 / 0
BLSC	355	121	30	325	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	263 / 6
SUSC	133	72	3	849	0	213	8	0	0	0	0	58 / 19
WWSC	887	187	379	3223	0	593	3	0	0	0	0	55 / 52
COGO	3814	513	235	237	19	688	4	60	0	0	66	713 / 114
BAGO	9	4	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2 / 0
BUFF	1095	586	235	112	3	746	27	60	0	0	0	374 / 177
HOME	39	0	1	12	16	28	1	17	4	0	46	75 / 4
COME	9	0	101	25	228	17	7	34	83	1	60	119 / 2
RBME	1101	716	189	256	0	779	226	2	0	0	0	797 / 503
RUDU	0	0	3	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	5	293 / 0
BAEA	0	0	2	0	22	0	0	1	0	0	0	0 / 0
NOHA	36	3	9	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	4 / 1
SSHA	15	2	4	2	12	9	2	3	8	5	5	8 / 0
COHA	3	0	2	2	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	0 / 0
NOGO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 / 0
RSHA	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0 / 0

* Figures shown in Newport County, RI/Westport, MA CBC column are broken down by state: RI / MA.

94th CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT, 12/18/93-1/2/94

species	And.	Athol	B. B.	C. Ann	C. Cod	Conc.	Gr. Bos.	Marsh.	M. V.	Mid-C.	Millis
Broad-winged Hawk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Red-tailed Hawk	36	9	7	10	11	114	40	29	30	14	8
Rough-legged Hawk	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Golden Eagle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Kestrel	0	0	2	2	2	2	4	0	2	0	2
Merlin	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	1	1	0
Peregrine Falcon	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Ring-necked Pheasant	0	1	1	2	0	24	21	0	10	0	8
Ruffed Grouse	1	5	0	1	0	9	0	2	0	0	23
Wild Turkey	1	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Northern Bobwhite	0	0	41	0	18	0	0	0	28	14	0
Virginia Rail	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	4	4	7	0
Sora	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
American Coot	0	0	2	0	2	23	83	0	1	8	31
Black-bellied Plover	0	0	2	0	13	0	1	0	20	4	0
Semipalmated Plover	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Killdeer	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	3	0	0
Greater Yellowlegs	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	4	0
Ruddy Turnstone	0	0	40	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Red Knot	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sanderling	0	0	10	1	145	0	352	5	500	288	0
Purple Sandpiper	0	0	0	20	0	0	32	0	0	0	0
Dunlin	0	0	0	0	288	0	210	239	50	342	0
Common Snipe	0	0	5	0	5	0	2	2	2	5	0
American Woodcock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
Red Phalarope	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Little Gull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Common Bla.-hea. Gull	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
Bonaparte's Gull	0	0	88	64	43	0	413	539	72	102	0
Ring-billed Gull	529	1	327	90	417	89	2961	895	100	507	511
Herring Gull	612	130	2097	3212	2375	1045	6093	3034	2600	2021	1187
Iceland Gull	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Lesser Bla.-bac. Gull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Glaucous Gull	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Great Bla.-bac. Gull	29	31	427	1068	665	152	886	641	440	426	54
Black-legged Kittiwake	0	0	4	4	5	0	0	10	0	0	0
Thick-billed Murre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
murre species	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Razorbill	0	0	1	3	5	0	0	1	14	0	0
Black Guillemot	0	0	0	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rock Dove	2150	751	181	739	23	793	3673	267	146	276	243
Mourning Dove	234	573	351	247	438	1589	307	211	440	167	499
Barn Owl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Eastern Screech-Owl	0	1	2	8	0	24	25	20	8	26	5
Great Horned Owl	4	3	5	8	8	15	3	5	0	9	7
Snowy Owl	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	1	1	0	0
Barred Owl	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2
Long-eared Owl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Short-eared Owl	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Northern Saw-whet Owl	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Belted Kingfisher	2	1	25	8	18	5	9	7	26	32	7

94th CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT, 12/18/93-1/2/94

species	Nant.	N.B.	Nbpt.	Ply. Quab.	Quin.	Stell.	Tau/Mb.	Uxbr.	Wstm.	Worc.	Nwp.RI*	
BWHA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 / 0	
RTHA	42	3	42	7	23	23	2	21	17	11	31	13 / 5
RLHA	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0 / 0
GOEA	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 / 0
AMKE	3	2	5	2	0	3	0	2	2	0	1	10 / 1
MERL	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0 / 0
PEFA	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 / 0
RNPH	51	0	9	0	0	4	0	0	4	3	0	0 / 0
RUGR	0	0	3	2	17	5	0	4	17	3	8	1 / 1
WITU	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	4	23	0 / 0
NOBO	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0 / 0
VIRA	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 / 0
SORA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 / 0
AMCO	4	0	12	155	0	42	0	5	0	0	0	150 / 15
BBPL	13	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 / 0
SEPL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 / 0
KILL	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0 / 0
GRYE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 / 0
RUTU	54	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9 / 0
REKN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 / 0
SAND	431	0	61	38	0	21	61	0	0	0	0	256 / 20
PUSA	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	133 / 33
DUNL	0	161	0	126	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	444 / 11
COSN	9	0	6	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	7 / 0
AMWO	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 / 0
REPH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIGU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CBHG	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1 / 0
BOGU	627	157	108	9	0	4648	10	0	0	0	0	85 / 123
RBGU	44	1024	376	659	45	2054	14	188	93	4	976	568 / 634
HEGU	7806	1317	3377	2727	173	7745	475	752	379	231	867	1699 / 394
ICGU	50	0	10	0	0	2	14	0	0	0	0	1 / 0
LBBG	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 / 0
GLGU	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0 / 0
GBBG	2181	801	374	509	23	874	242	515	62	305	223	213 / 30
BLKI	22	0	8	1	0	1	62	0	0	0	0	0 / 0
TBMU	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0 / 0
mu.sp.	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0 / 0
RAZO	17	0	1	0	0	0	235	0	0	0	0	11 / 0
BLGU	0	0	1	1	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0 / 0
RODO	239	758	398	181	136	863	100	169	983	327	475	478 / 41
MODO	659	243	381	189	428	72	2	115	541	166	373	347 / 132
BROW	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 / 0
EASO	0	0	11	2	1	11	0	0	22	0	5	9 / 0
GHOW	0	3	14	2	17	5	1	0	16	0	1	4 / 0
SNOW	2	1	2	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0 / 0
BAOW	0	1	0	0	21	1	0	0	1	0	2	0 / 0
LEOW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0 / 0
SEOW	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 / 0
NSWO	12	0	0	1	38	0	0	0	1	0	0	0 / 0
BEKI	4	4	5	7	2	5	1	2	6	1	5	9 / 4

* Figures shown in Newport County, RI/Westport, MA CBC column are broken down by state: RI / MA.

94th CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT, 12/18/93-1/2/94

species	And.	Athol	B. B.	C. Ann	C. Cod	Conc.	Gr. Bos.	Marsh.	M. V.	Mid-C.	Millis
Red-hea. Woodpecker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Red-bel. Woodpecker	1	0	3	1	1	4	3	0	22	0	0
Yellow-bel. Sapsucker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Downy Woodpecker	66	108	93	60	59	377	138	51	46	79	135
Hairy Woodpecker	18	45	13	10	12	111	10	7	11	13	21
Northern Flicker	7	3	53	22	80	20	66	16	120	48	23
Pileated Woodpecker	0	7	0	2	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Phoebe	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Western Kingbird	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Horned Lark	16	0	61	59	47	72	29	15	2	20	0
Blue Jay	245	1828	600	371	284	1800	614	282	414	254	918
American Crow	3220	478	779	663	316	1778	1857	641	780	414	859
Fish Crow	1	0	2	1	0	8	8	0	0	0	2
Common Raven	0	13	0	0	0	00	0	0	0	0	0
Black-cap. Chickadee	483	2028	1467	940	1165	3011	1039	642	630	876	1521
Boreal Chickadee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tufted Titmouse	120	187	234	203	75	1095	243	171	1	110	494
Red-br. Nuthatch	46	743	33	47	10	195	40	7	22	18	182
White-br. Nuthatch	80	149	97	91	38	510	124	45	60	50	250
Brown Creeper	14	37	8	7	1	47	12	5	9	2	35
Carolina Wren	2	0	298	9	136	56	30	16	136	105	43
House Wren	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Winter Wren	0	0	13	0	5	4	3	1	5	7	2
Marsh Wren	0	0	0	0	6	0	4	0	0	5	0
Golden-cr. Kinglet	9	9	159	23	68	44	15	22	36	52	33
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	0	1	31	0	13	0	1	0	6	6	1
Eastern Bluebird	0	0	6	0	0	44	0	0	22	3	25
Townsend's Solitaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hermit Thrush	0	0	18	1	13	2	1	1	13	17	0
American Robin	12	3	299	470	91	293	1750	188	440	364	133
Gray Catbird	0	0	15	0	9	4	5	0	43	13	0
Northern Mockingbird	46	13	168	68	80	273	203	34	73	87	90
Brown Thrasher	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
American Pipit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cedar Waxwing	3	863	175	46	19	186	157	194	21	44	45
Northern Shrike	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
European Starling	1821	1734	1513	3900	576	2334	152149	1826	1140	882	2710
White-eyed Vireo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orange-cro. Warbler	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nashville Warbler	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Yellow-rumped Warbler	0	0	122	16	366	1	25	46	460	124	0
Townsend's Warbler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Pine Warbler	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Palm Warbler	0	0	14	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
Common Yellowthroat	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0
Wilson's Warbler	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow-breasted Chat	0	0	2	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0
Western Tanager	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Cardinal	59	74	438	172	270	528	251	117	108	261	167
Painted Bunting	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Rufous-sided Towhee	0	0	14	0	4	1	0	3	6	3	0

94th CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT, 12/18/93-1/2/94

species	Nant.	N.B.	Nbpt.	Ply.	Quab.	Quin.	Stell.	Tau/Mb.	Uxbr.	Wstm.	Worc.	Nwp.RI*
RHWO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0 / 0
RBWO	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	3 / 1
YBSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0 / 0
DOWO	15	32	121	28	125	61	3	25	165	59	118	32 / 9
HAWO	0	2	9	9	43	4	0	3	27	9	19	1 / 1
NOFL	161	28	17	39	4	33	10	26	55	0	5	96 / 9
PIWO	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0 / 0
EAPH	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0 / 0
WEKI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 / 0
HOLA	19	0	594	21	0	0	20	150	30	0	1	68 / 23
BLJA	263	160	561	319	1140	334	10	243	1433	345	737	198 / 90
AMCR	729	509	1191	191	246	815	23	456	697	218	666	406 / 47
FICR	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0 / 0
CORA	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	2	1	0 / 0
BCCH	316	116	1725	551	2516	479	48	373	1769	899	1239	271 / 129
BOCH	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0 / 0
TUTI	0	80	337	75	233	108	3	159	668	79	278	55 / 18
RBNU	49	2	54	42	1886	55	1	24	355	60	165	2 / 4
WBNU	7	24	145	23	234	45	1	23	306	63	222	22 / 9
BRCR	1	0	16	1	78	2	0	3	29	8	31	2 / 1
CAWR	27	40	4	66	2	21	0	21	66	0	11	124 / 46
HOWR	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 / 0
WIWR	4	2	0	5	1	2	0	0	2	0	2	4 / 1
MAWR	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 / 1
GCKI	24	6	40	40	178	6	2	11	50	1	17	39 / 7
RCKI	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	2	6 / 1
EABL	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	8	17	1	9	5 / 2
TOSO	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0 / 0
HETH	1	0	1	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3 / 3
AMRO	425	117	90	172	0	1189	56	14	11	2	11	246 / 33
GRCA	19	2	0	7	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	37 / 4
NOMO	92	55	84	76	0	122	2	72	86	8	56	171 / 27
BRTH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 / 0
AMPI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 / 12
CEWA	34	257	78	331	140	324	6	53	46	10	145	180 / 21
NOSH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0 / 0
STAR	2194	1183	6940	1381	783	60000	47	2511	2875	613	2167	18978 / 294
WEVI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 / 0
OCWA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 / 0
NAWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 / 0
YRWA	1700	25	6	687	0	54	62	23	4	0	0	114 / 26
TOWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 / 0
PIWA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0 / 1
PAWA	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 / 0
COYE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 / 2
WIWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 / 0
YBCH	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1 / 0
WETA	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 / 0
NOCA	142	99	148	159	75	62	5	92	218	37	98	219 / 37
PABU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 / 0
RSTO	10	4	2	1	2	1	0	2	20	0	0	16 / 2

* Figures shown in Newport County, RI/Westport, MA CBC column are broken down by state: RI / MA.

94th CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT, 12/18/93-1/2/94

species	And.	Athol	B. B.	C. Ann	C. Cod	Conc.	Gr. Bos.	Marsh.	M. V.	Mid-C.	Millis
Amer. Tree Sparrow	112	144	99	138	21	581	324	59	17	73	293
Chipping Sparrow	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1
Clay-colored Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Field Sparrow	0	0	49	0	9	19	6	11	15	8	7
Vesper Sparrow	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Savannah Sparrow	0	0	49	1	30	2	7	4	63	41	3
"Ipswich" Sparrow	0	0	0	4	3	0	2	2	1	1	0
Grasshopper Sparrow	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sharp-tailed Sparrow	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	2	0
Seaside Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fox Sparrow	1	0	3	0	0	7	2	1	1	0	0
Song Sparrow	16	9	476	80	367	193	318	80	220	320	60
Swamp Sparrow	0	0	26	2	33	11	18	7	50	32	6
White-thr. Sparrow	8	22	314	65	127	209	258	78	97	104	66
White-cr. Sparrow	0	0	5	1	0	1	5	0	0	0	0
Dark-eyed Junco	134	653	314	123	6	890	697	128	73	74	720
"Oregon" Junco	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Lapland Longspur	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
Snow Bunting	0	0	96	15	211	0	361	95	0	97	0
Red-winged Blackbird	0	1	0	0	3	97	47	51	2	17	229
Eastern Meadowlark	0	0	2	0	8	0	1	32	37	3	0
Rusty Blackbird	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	2	1
Common Grackle	0	0	2	0	2	66	11	1	1	10	1
Brown-headed Cowbird	0	1	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	1	0
Northern Oriole	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
"Bullock's Oriole"	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pine Grosbeak	0	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purple Finch	12	6	0	1	0	32	6	9	2	0	17
House Finch	194	792	946	235	916	1390	592	284	210	814	396
Red Crossbill	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White-winged Crossbill	0	0	0	0	0	22	20	0	0	0	0
Common Redpoll	38	159	47	200	260	144	350	3	4	47	25
Hoary Redpoll	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pine Siskin	13	351	1	0	2	33	4	0	0	2	69
American Goldfinch	163	462	546	247	535	1053	493	125	106	452	436
Evening Grosbeak	0	462	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
House Sparrow	952	773	745	938	782	1660	1443	346	190	851	636
number of species	55	59	114	92	115	84	122	88	117	117	77
total birds	13009	14246	25819	20022	23560	26711	193744	17978	24534	24167	16656

And. = Andover CBC December 18, 1993
 Athol = Athol CBC December 18, 1993
 B. B. = Buzzards Bay CBC December 18, 1993
 C. Ann = Cape Ann CBC December 19, 1993
 C. Cod = Cape Cod CBC December 19, 1993
 Conc. = Concord CBC January 2, 1994
 Gr. Bos. = Greater Boston CBC December 19, 1993
 Marsh. = Marshfield CBC December 26, 1993
 M. V. = Martha's Vineyard CBC January 2, 1994
 Mid-C. = Mid-Cape Cod CBC December 28, 1993
 Millis = Millis CBC December 19, 1993

94th CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT, 12/18/93-1/2/94

species	Nant.	N.B.	Nbpt.	Ply.	Quab.	Quin.	Stell.	Tau/Mb.	Uxbr.	Wstm.	Worc.	Nwp.RI*
ATSP	19	66	377	108	315	163	5	52	382	75	164	107 / 13
CHSP	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3 / 0
CCSP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 / 0
FISP	1	6	1	14	1	9	0	33	32	0	8	23 / 10
VESP	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0 / 0
SASP	23	8	1	4	0	4	2	0	3	0	0	19 / 7
"IPS"SP	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 / 2
GRSP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 / 0
STSP	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 / 2
SESP	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 / 0
FOSP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0 / 0
SOSP	685	59	54	181	39	78	1	38	161	1	39	326 / 50
SWSP	23	3	2	32	1	9	0	1	7	0	4	65 / 1
WTSP	42	68	60	131	51	81	2	50	158	10	65	299 / 43
WCSP	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	20 / 0
DEJU	4	90	308	144	885	207	0	360	1072	319	526	188 / 16
"ORE" JU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 / 0
LALO	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 / 0
SNBU	71	17	2	7	0	57	150	41	2	0	0	6 / 58
RWBL	202	0	14	12	2	12	0	21	8	0	0	20 / 0
EAME	46	0	2	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	21 / 1
RUBL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0 / 0
COGR	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0 / 0
BHCO	0	58	0	1	63	0	0	17	7	2	21	0 / 25
NOOR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 / 0
"BU" OR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 / 0
PIGR	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	88	0	0 / 0
PUFI	2	0	2	0	1	2	0	1	5	7	1	5 / 0
HOFI	290	159	410	197	230	477	2	212	627	321	672	693 / 211
RECR	0	0	0	0	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 / 0
WWCR	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	9	12	0 / 0
CORE	129	0	46	1	942	197	9	0	489	28	388	17 / 100
HORE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 / 1
PISI	0	0	0	0	56	1	0	0	55	43	22	1 / 0
AMGO	124	62	396	90	167	143	4	80	345	52	253	98 / 16
EVGR	2	0	0	1	145	0	0	9	28	172	28	0 / 0
HOSP	390	431	1042	493	593	711	30	210	1471	297	773	415 / 119
# of species	117	78	104	101	71	101	65	79	73	48	74	124
total birds	52401	14757	26848	27372	13723	93477	3023	9753	16653	5224	14852	46786

* Figures shown in Newport County, RI/Westport, MA CBC column are broken down by state: RI / MA.

Nant. = Nantucket CBC January 1, 1994
 N. B. = New Bedford CBC December 18, 1993
 Nbpt. = Newburyport CBC December 26, 1993
 Ply. = Plymouth CBC December 29, 1993
 Quab. = Quabbin CBC January 1, 1994
 Quin. = Quincy CBC December 18, 1993
 Stell. = Stellwagen CBC December 18, 1993
 Tau-Mb. = Taunton-Middleboro CBC December 26, 1993
 Uxbr. = Uxbridge, MA/RI CBC January 2, 1994
 Wstm. = Westminster CBC December 26, 1993
 Worc. = Worcester CBC December 18, 1993
 Nwp. RI = Newport County, RI/Westport, MA CBC December 18, 1993

ABOUT THE COVER: TURKEY VULTURE

The Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*) has become a familiar sight in Massachusetts, particularly around the Blue Hills (in the background of the cover) in Milton, where several nests have been found and where they have been breeding regularly since the early 1980s. Their genus name is from the Greek *kathartes*, meaning purifier or cleaner, which refers to their scavenging "role" in our environment. The common name derives from their red, featherless head, which superficially resembles the head of a Wild Turkey. Their generic and common names are functionally related, because the absence of head feathers is presumably a "tidiness" adaptation related to their feeding habits (imagine how messy head feathers would get when a bird plunged its head into a dead cow). The sexes are similar, but young birds lack the red head. They are large birds, weighing five to six pounds, with a wingspread of about six feet. They are easily distinguished in flight from Black Vultures by the latter's shorter tail and protruding head and neck, white in their primary feathers, and particularly the habit of Black Vultures to make bursts of flapping followed by short glides. The Turkey Vulture soars with wings set on the dihedral, a shallow V, and frequently teeters in flight. The primary feathers are spread out in flight, acting like individual wings and increasing flight efficiency.

The Turkey Vulture is a member of the "New World vultures," and have recently been placed in the subfamily, Cathartinae, together with the subfamily, Ciconiinae, which includes the storks. The storks are the birds to which recent DNA hybridization evidence suggests Turkey Vultures are most closely related!

The Turkey Vulture has an extensive range, from southern Canada to the tip of South America. They are found from coast to coast in the United States in a wide variety of open habitats. Their abundance has fluctuated historically, with regional decreases following depletion of food resources—for example, in Montana after the reduction of the bison herds in the 1880s. Audubon found their northern limit to be New Jersey, and a general northward expansion apparently began in the 1920s. In Massachusetts the first breeding record dates to 1954. The Turkey Vulture has since become a regular, if rare, breeder. Most northern birds migrate to the southern United States or to Central America. A few vultures winter over, with the largest winter count in Massachusetts (twenty birds) at a roost in South Dartmouth in 1991. They arrive in April and leave in September and October, with high counts of around fifty birds from the Mount Wachusett and Quabbin areas.

Except when nesting, Turkey Vultures roost communally; occasionally roosts have more than one hundred birds. In early morning they can sometimes be seen perched with wings spread, absorbing heat from the sun, and drying their feathers. There is some evidence that communal roosts are an adaptation to improve their ability to forage for unpredictable and widespread food, the roost acting as an "information center."

The vultures nest in a wide variety of settings, such as precipitous cliffs, caves, hollow stumps, logs, thickets, and even in man-made structures such as an old barn and an abandoned pig-sty. The typically two white eggs, marked with brown, are usually laid directly on the ground or whatever site the birds have settled on. Courtship involves "follow-flights" with occasional dives or swoops, and a variety of displays, including spread wings, tail dragging, rocking side-to-side, inflating the crop and neck air sacks, and making groaning or yapping noises. Individual displays are sometimes preceded by a group "dance," in which many birds hop about with spread wings.

Both sexes incubate for five to six weeks, and the eggs may hatch simultaneously or up to three days apart. They fledge in eight to ten weeks or more, and little is known of their post-fledging behavior. Both parents feed the young digested carrion. Terres described the feeding: ". . . the young insert their bills into the mouth of the parent and drink the soupy food much as a fowl drinks water." Reported food items range from grasshoppers, tadpoles, fish, snakes, turtles, and small birds to large mammals, including domestic horses and cows. Road kills have become a favored source of food. Controversy about whether vultures find prey by vision or smell dates back at least to Audubon. The evidence currently suggests that they use both.

The Turkey Vulture has benefited from its association with man in parts of its range but not in others. Deforestation may open the environment for vultures and make carrion easier to find. Certainly the automobile has provided a fast-food-restaurant equivalent for vultures. However, the downside has been the extensive use of agricultural pesticides and the prevalence of industrial wastes, including heavy metals and PCBs. In Texas, Florida, and California Turkey Vulture eggs showed evidence of eggshell thinning, linked to DDT, which has been associated with reproductive failure in other species. In Massachusetts the Turkey Vulture is currently increasing and becoming an ever more common sight, dark forms teetering above the tree tops or tiny spots against the clouds.

W.E. Davis, Jr.

MEET OUR COVER ARTIST

Barry Van Dusen was the 1992 Audubon Alliance Artist of the Year and illustrator for *Birds of Massachusetts*. He recently returned from participating as an artist in a program developed by the Netherlands-based "Artists for Nature Foundation" and designed to raise funds to protect critical conservation sites throughout the world. Barry and other artists and concerned individuals met at the Extremadura area in southwest Spain, an important wintering grounds for many birds. Illustrations and papers prepared during and after the site visit will be published and sold by the foundation, with proceeds used for conservation efforts for the Extremadura area. Barry can be reached at 13 Radford Road, Princeton, Massachusetts 01541.

M. Steele

The thin, fine-pointed bill, short tail, and chubby body at once suggest that this month's mystery photograph is a wren. Although the posture and overall shape of the bird in the photograph are slightly reminiscent of one of the small sparrows in the genus *Ammodramus*, its bill shape and lack of a flat-headed appearance immediately remove any of the sparrows as possibilities.

Returning to the wrens, the obvious eye stripe indicates that the bird must be one of only three wren species so marked that regularly occur in Massachusetts. The Carolina Wren can be eliminated because the pictured bird clearly has white back stripes, and its eye stripe is not wide nor does it extend far enough back on the rear of the bird's head. Only two stripe-backed and white-browed wrens remain for us to consider—Marsh Wren and Sedge Wren.

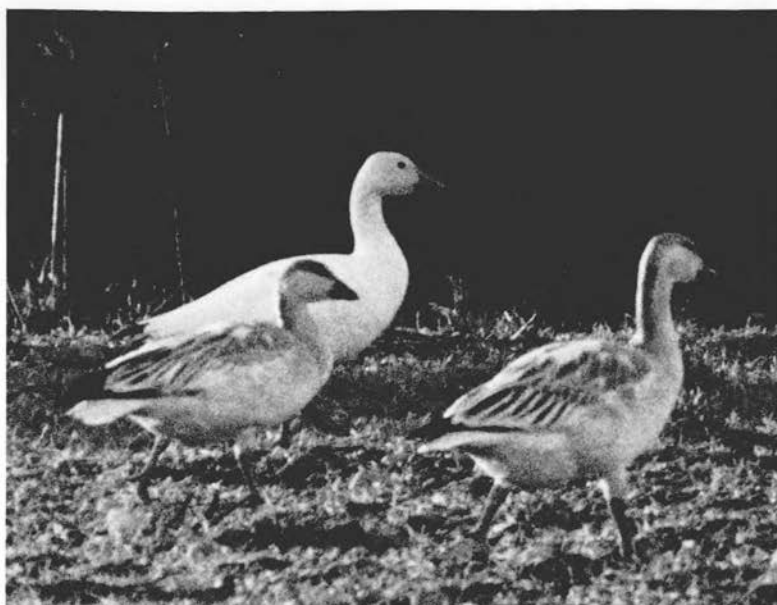
Marsh Wrens tend to look very dark, especially on the upperparts, where the blackish center of their back makes their bold white back stripes particularly conspicuous. They also have dark, unstreaked crowns that contrast dramatically against their broad white eye stripes. As their former name of "Long-billed Marsh Wren" would suggest, their bill is relatively long and slender compared with that of the Sedge Wren. Sedge Wrens also have a streaked crown and generally less contrast between their back and its white stripes. In addition, their eye stripe is more narrow and less well defined than in the Marsh Wren.

A careful look at the features described indicates that the mystery bird is a Sedge Wren (*Cistothorus platensis*), which is the rarest of the regularly occurring wren species in Massachusetts. Most often located by their staccato, chattering song in a moist, grassy meadow during the summer, Sedge Wrens also occur as rare spring and fall migrants. The pictured Sedge Wren was photographed in Worcester County by Robert Bradbury.



AT A GLANCE

Photo by Michael La Bossiere



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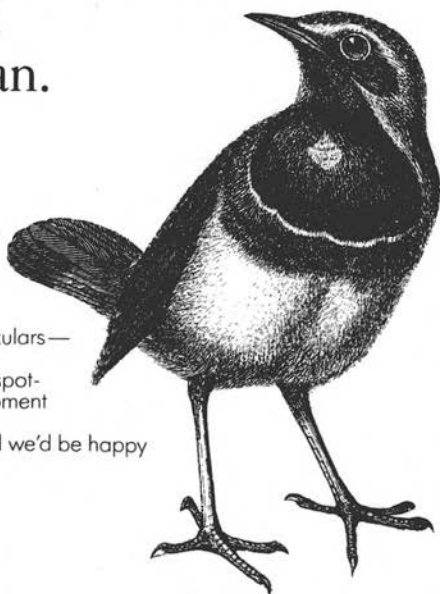
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