

BIRD OBSERVER



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BIRD OBSERVER

• a bimonthly journal •

To enhance understanding, observation,
and enjoyment of birds.

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Manuscripts should be typed double-spaced on one side only of 8.5-by-11-inch paper. Manuscripts longer than 15 typed pages (about 4500 words) may be shortened when edited. Use the current A.O.U. Check-List for bird names and sequence. Type tables on separate pages. Black-and-white photographs and graphics are best. Include author's or artist's name, address, and telephone number and information from which a brief biography can be prepared. Indicate whether an IBM-compatible 5.25-inch diskette containing the article in ASCII or Microsoft Word can be supplied. Scientific and technical articles are peer reviewed. Views expressed in *BIRD OBSERVER* are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect an official position of Bird Observer of Eastern Massachusetts, Inc.

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Cover Illustration: *Red-bellied Woodpecker, Northern Flicker, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Lewis' Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker*, circa 1822, 1836-1837, by John James Audubon. Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Collection of the New-York Historical Society. The show "John James Audubon: The Watercolors for *The Birds of America*," will be at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, February 9 - April 10, 1994.

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

Volunteers are needed to assist us in a study of the breeding birds of Weston, with a focus on Ovenbirds. Volunteers are needed to census breeding birds, monitor forest stands for Ovenbird arrival and pairing dates, search for and monitor Ovenbird nests, and record their distribution and territory use patterns. Dates of assistance are from late April to early July 1994, but the length of service for any one volunteer is very flexible. Some payment may be available, pending funding. If interested, please contact David Morimoto, Department of Biology, Regis College, 235 Wellesley Street, Weston, MA 02193 (617-893-1820, ext. 2341, or 617-361-1621).

BIRDING THE NEW HAMPSHIRE SEACOAST

by Steve Mirick

To many people, the eighteen miles of shoreline north of Salisbury, Massachusetts, represent a summer of recreation. With eight state beaches, many town beaches, and plenty of picnic areas, the New Hampshire coast can be filled with people during the summer. The coastline also has a lot to offer for birders. It is relatively short, has a good diversity of coastal habitat, and offers the opportunity for discovery. The entire coast can be covered in a day trip without too much difficulty, depending on how much time is spent in each area. The best times to visit are from August through May. The early summer months tend to be less productive, and several parks and beaches charge admission. The following is a description of some of the more popular areas to check along the seacoast.

Hampton Harbor

One of my favorite areas to bird along the New Hampshire seacoast is Hampton Harbor, located less than two miles from the Massachusetts border and also known as Seabrook Harbor. On a nice summer day in August, the beaches of Hampton, less than a mile away, are hot and packed with people. The mudflats of Hampton Harbor are cool and filled with shorebirds. In New Hampshire, this estuary is second only to Great Bay in size, and is to New Hampshire avifauna what Newburyport Harbor is to northeastern Massachusetts. Twice a day, the outgoing tides leave a feast for the thousands of shorebirds filling up for a long migration. By mid-July Willets are numerous, and Whimbrels can be common on the high mussel beds on the west side of the channel. By August the flats are covered with Semipalmated Plovers and Semipalmated Sandpipers. Look also for Hudsonian Godwits, White-rumped Sandpipers, and Roseate and Forster's terns with the many Common Terns. In September Black-bellied Plovers are abundant, and American Golden Plovers and Red Knots can sometimes be found. By October and November the wintering Sanderlings and Dunlins have arrived in good numbers. Some of the more unusual reports in the last ten years include Harlequin Duck, American Oystercatcher, Wilson's Plover, Marbled Godwit, Little and Common Black-headed gulls, Sandwich, Arctic, Caspian, and Black terns, Black Skimmer, Parasitic Jaeger, Leach's Storm-Petrel, and Razorbill (in May).

The mudflats are most productive in the fall, although May can be good also, and many species of ducks and gulls can show up in the winter. I usually bird the harbor by foot, wearing old sneakers or boots, following the receding tide. However, I do not recommend that others walk the mudflats, which are filled with deep mussel beds that are hazardous and should be avoided. Many

people have fallen in the mud, and more than one boot or sneaker has been lost out there! In addition, a channel of water from the incoming tide fills in before the central mudflats are covered, which would force you to wade out of the harbor.

To reach Hampton Harbor, go 1.2 miles north of the New Hampshire/Massachusetts border on Route 1A to a parking lot on the left side of the road just south of the Hampton Harbor bridge. The flats can be easily scoped from the parking lot or from the Yankee Fisherman's Cooperative just north of the parking lot. Birders are welcome at the Cooperative, but parking is more limited. For a better view toward the northern sections of the harbor up the Hampton River, stop on the north side of the bridge at the parking lot by the Hampton Harbor State Marina.

Hampton Beach State Park

Directly opposite the Hampton Harbor State Marina on the north side of the bridge is the entrance to Hampton Beach State Park. Hampton Beach State Park is the Revere Beach of New Hampshire. In the summer the park is a zoo. Recreational vehicles and beachgoers fill the park and drive away most of the birds. During the fall and winter, however, the park can be excellent for roosting shorebirds, gulls at high tide, or Horned Larks, Snow Buntings, and Lapland Longspurs. Most winters a Snowy Owl can be found somewhere in the vicinity of the park, often roosting on the bath house or the utility building. The mouth of the river can be good for many sea duck species. Purple Sandpipers may be found on the stone breakwaters. Past the breakwaters, look for Northern Gannets or Black-legged Kittiwakes in season. A Royal Tern was seen here following Hurricane Bob. "Ipswich" Savannah Sparrows can be found in the spartina grasses of the dunes in late fall. Historically the park has been a good place to find Buff-breasted Sandpipers, but public use has probably prevented them from using the short-grass areas of the park. A fee is required from mid-June to Labor Day, and weekends to Columbus Day. Fortunately, the best birding here is in the off-season.

Seabrook, Hampton, and Hampton Falls Salt Marshes

When the tide rolls back in at Hampton Harbor, be sure to check the adjacent salt marshes in Seabrook, Hampton, and Hampton Falls. The shorebirds will roost in several pools that are easily scoped from the car. The first area to check is the Route 286 pools south of the harbor. From the parking lot on the south side of the Hampton Harbor bridge, go south on Route 1A to the lights at the intersection of Route 286 (about 1.2 miles). Turn right, and shortly after crossing the Blackwater River (about 0.5 mile), you will see the pools. Pull off to the side of the road, and check the pools from your car. The traffic here can be bad, so be careful. Although rather small, these pools can attract several

different species of shorebirds, and can be good for finding Least and Forster's terns.

Continue west on Route 286 for about 2.3 miles to the intersection of Route 1. Turn north onto Route 1, and go for about 1.5 miles to a Dunkin Donuts. Turn right onto Railroad Avenue, and drive for about 1.4 miles until the road dead-ends at Beckman's Landing overlooking the salt marsh. The wooded "island" in the salt marsh is not productive for shorebirds but can be good for land birds during migration and owls during the winter. Great Horned Owl is the common owl found here, although Long-eared, Short-eared, and Northern Saw-whet owls have been found in the past. Look over the marshes for Northern Harrier and Red-tailed and Rough-legged hawks.

Head back to Route 1, and continue north for about 2.1 miles until you reach Depot Road on the right at a traffic light. Follow Depot Road east until it ends at the Hampton Falls salt marshes (about 0.8 mile). The pools here are good for roosting shorebirds at high tide. Semipalmated Sandpipers and plovers can be abundant, and Wilson's Phalarope, Stilt Sandpiper, and Western Sandpiper can occasionally be found. Snowy Egrets and Glossy Ibis forage in the pools, and Green Herons probably nest in the surrounding trees and shrubs. The two records of Little Egret for the state came from these salt marshes.

Return to Route 1, and turn north (right). Follow Route 1 north for about 1.7 miles, and bear right on Route 51. Follow Route 51 for about 0.5 mile, and turn right at the first set of lights onto Landing Road. Follow this short road until it curves around and dead-ends near a large pool. This salt pan is good for shorebirds at high tide and is one of the best for dowitchers. Long-billed Dowitchers have been found here among the Shortbills. Continue east on Route 51 to get back onto Route 1A (about 1.5 miles).

A gravel parking area on Route 51 between a church and the water tower just before the intersection of Routes 51 and 1A can be a good vantage point for scanning the Hampton salt marshes with a spotting scope. However, to access this parking area, you must be going west on Route 51 from Route 1A (about 0.2 mile). Common Terns, Willets, and Sharp-tailed Sparrows nest in the marshes. A small colony of Seaside Sparrows also nests here, but the nesting area is virtually inaccessible. Most of the herons, including Black-crowned Night-Heron, can be found here. The small row of trees between the church and the parking lot can be surprisingly good for catching spring and fall migrant land birds, and many species of passerines have been seen here.

Route 1A North to Rye Harbor

Route 1A follows the entire New Hampshire coastline up through Rye and offers many different coastal vantage points. During hot weekend afternoons in July and August, the two miles north of the Hampton Harbor bridge are not advised, and alternate routes should be sought. Traveling north along Route 1A

through Hampton Beach in summer can be very slow.

Driving north from Hampton Beach on Route 1A, you will pass Great Boar's Head and reach the 1.2 mile-long North Beach (about 0.8 mile from Route 51). "The Wall" at North Beach is famous for its surfers at any time of the year, but it can also be good for birds. In winter check the southern part of the beach toward Great Boar's Head for Red-throated Loon, Horned Grebe, and possibly Harlequin Duck. Check the northern part of the beach, near the intersection with Route 27 (formerly Route 101C), for shorebirds at high tide during fall and sea ducks during winter. Abundant parking is available along the entire length of the beach. A brief trip west on Route 27 for about one-quarter mile will reveal a short, narrow dirt road leading south through phragmites toward Meadow Pond. Walk down the road to the edge of the pond, and scan for dabbling ducks in spring and fall.

Continuing north on Route 1A, stop at the North Hampton State Beach (about 1.3 miles from Route 27). In the winter this area is good for scoters, goldeneyes, and Red-necked Grebe, and the rocks at the north end of the beach are good for Glaucous and Iceland gulls. In the fall the washed-up vegetation at the north end of the beach attracts shorebirds, and Western, Buff-breasted, and Baird's sandpipers have been found here. Just to the north is an overlook onto the magnificent cliffs of Little Boar's Head. Although you cannot park here, a wide shoulder allows for a quick check offshore.

The next stop is Eel Pond and Jenness Beach (about 2.1 miles from Little Boar's Head). After Labor Day you may park along the stone breakwater and climb up on top. Otherwise, you must park at the Jenness Beach parking lot and walk back. Looking east toward the ocean, you will see Jenness Beach, which can be good for shorebirds and gulls. Buff-breasted and Baird's sandpipers and Franklin's and Common Black-headed gulls have been seen here. Turning around from the ocean, you have an excellent view of Eel Pond. This freshwater pond is the best place along the coast for dabbling ducks. Both species of teals, Northern Pintail, American Wigeon, Pied-billed Grebe, and American Coot should be found here in season. If the water level is low, shorebirds can be common on the exposed mud. Check for Black-crowned Night-Heron, Glossy Ibis, and Great and Snowy egrets feeding along the edges. Marsh Wrens nest among the cattails, and Least Bittern probably nested here in the past, although there are no records in at least five years.

Rye Harbor North to Odiorne Point

The Rye Harbor area, approximately 1.5 miles from Jenness Beach, should not be missed. The relatively small harbor can sometimes be an excellent place to get close views of Common Eider, Oldsquaw, and Common Loon. Thick-billed Murre has also been seen here among the boats. At low tide, the mudflats can also be good for gulls in the winter and shorebirds in the fall. Some

of the more unusual sightings include Marbled Godwit and Lesser Black-backed, Franklin's, and Common Black-headed gulls.

It is easiest to check the mudflats and the western part of the harbor directly from the side of the road along Route 1A. You can also drive down Harbor Road (about 1.5 miles from Jenness Beach) just south of the harbor, or into Rye Harbor State Park (0.6 mile from Harbor Road) to get better views. The point adjacent to the harbor is Ragged Neck (or Rye Harbor State Park). A fee is required here during the summer (mid-May to Labor Day). The short grassy areas here are excellent for Horned Larks, Snow Buntings, and occasionally Lapland Longspurs in season. In winter Snowy Owls and sometimes Short-eared Owls can be seen hunting over the marshes west of the point. Looking out to sea, you may see Black-legged Kittiwakes and alcids. Surf Scoters are commonly seen north of the point along with Common and Red-throated loons, Common Goldeneyes, and an occasional Barrow's Goldeneye. The stone jetty can be good for Purple Sandpipers, and the south edge of Foss Beach just north of the point can be excellent for shorebirds in the washed-up vegetation.

Continue north another 0.9 mile from Ragged Neck to the next major pull-off at Rye North Beach. In the fall during high tide, shorebirds can be abundant. If you climb up onto the rock wall, you can watch shorebirds feeding below you at very close range along the wrack-line or among the rocks. This is one of the better places to find Ruddy Turnstone, and Baird's Sandpiper has been seen here. In winter look offshore for Common Eider, Common Goldeneye, and Surf and White-winged scoters.

About 1.4 miles north of Rye North Beach is the parking lot for Wallis Sands State Beach. Continue just north of here, and pull off the road at the bluff overlooking the ocean. The rocks just offshore are called Seal Rocks. In winter large numbers of harbor seals will pull out onto the rocks at low tide. This is also one of the best places for Purple Sandpiper. All of the common sea ducks can be seen from here, and Barrow's Goldeneye and Harlequin Duck have also been found in the past. Another prominent pull-off about half a mile north of here is Pulpit Rocks. This area has birds similar to Seal Rocks, although Red-necked Grebes seem to be better here. For the winters from 1987 to 1991, a Western Grebe showed up at this location.

Odiorne Point State Park

Odiorne Point State Park on Route 1A and about three miles from Rye North Beach offers the most diverse birding and the best land birding along the seacoast. The park comprises 137 acres of a variety of habitats. The central point of the park is the newly constructed Seacoast Science Center, which offers educational programs and is open year-round. Take the time to check out the marine tanks and historical displays in the center. Ample parking and restrooms are available. The park charges admission daily from mid-June to Labor Day,

and weekends year-round.

The park has miles of trails and can take a full day to bird. Land birding here is best during spring or fall migration. Some of the unusual birds that have been found here include Northern Wheatear, White-eyed Vireo, Connecticut and Kentucky warblers, and Eastern Screech Owl. Orchard Oriole and Willow Flycatcher have nested here. Be sure to check the freshwater marsh at the north end of the park. Virginia Rails can be found here, and Common Moorhens and Least Bittern have been recorded.

The tall bunker at the north end of the park near Frost Point is an excellent vantage point for hawk migration. In September and October watch for migrating accipiters, falcons, Ospreys, and harriers as they move south along the coast. On September 24, 1993, 487 hawks of twelve species were counted migrating past the point. On a good day, you can often get good views of the hawks as they fly by at eye level. Strong northwest winds after a cold front are the best conditions for a good flight.

For those who would like to save money and only bird the south end of the park, there is a pull-off just south of the park on Route 1A. Park here, and walk north along the rock beach into the park. Check the thick bushes along the beach and around the south end of the park near the restrooms. Yellow-breasted Chat has been seen here, and in November 1993 a Townsend's Warbler was reported here. In the winter look off the coast for Northern Gannets, all sea ducks, and occasional Black Guillemots or other alcids. The small cove just north of the science center can be good for Bonaparte's Gulls feeding in the surf. Returning to the pull-off, check the tidal pools across the street where shorebirds are common during spring and fall at low tide and dabbling ducks at high tide. Sharp-tailed Sparrows can be found in the grasses around the pools.

Portsmouth Harbor and New Castle

As you pass north of Odiorne, Route 1A turns inland and heads toward Portsmouth. At about 2.4 miles after Odiorne Point State Park, turn north (right) and east onto Route 1B, which passes the Wentworth-by-the-Sea mansion and goes onto New Castle Island. Turn right onto Wild Rose Lane (about 1.9 miles after the intersection of Routes 1A and 1B), and drive to the end to Fort Stark. The fort is only open Memorial Day to Labor Day, but it offers excellent coastal views.

Return to Route 1B, and continue north to Great Island Common on the right (approximately 0.1 mile). This picnic area offers good birding with an excellent view over the mouth of the Piscataqua River. Most of the winter ducks can be found here. Be sure to check the islands offshore for Snowy Owls. A fee is charged during the summer.

Continue north and west on Route 1B off New Castle Island and into Portsmouth. Turn right onto Marcy Street (about 2.7 miles from Great Island

Common) toward the waterfront area and "Strawberry Bank," and after 0.1 mile, take a right onto an unnamed street near Prescott Park to Pierce Island and the Portsmouth Fish Pier. Park in one of the two parking lots near the pier, and either walk out onto the pier or walk out on Four Tree Island, which is covered with picnic tables opposite the pier. In winter check the mudflats at low tide near the island for Iceland, Glaucous, and Bonaparte's gulls. Harbor seals can often be seen around the pier, and Snowy Owls sometimes roost on the top of the shelters on the island. If no gulls are seen here, continue east along the road on Pierce Island, pull over in the several areas available, and scan the Piscataqua River, which has historically been one of the better areas for gulls in New Hampshire. Ivory Gull has been recorded here twice in the last ten years. The gulls often follow the fishing boats back up the river to the pier.

Pelagic Birding

While the Audubon Society of New Hampshire occasionally offers pelagic bird trips, the best way to see pelagic species is to participate in whalewatch trips offered by local fishing boats. These trips typically travel east of the Isles of Shoals toward fishing areas known as "Old Scantum" and "Jeffrey's Ledge." Birds to be found here are irregular, but Wilson's Storm-Petrel, Greater Shearwater, and Northern Gannet can often be found during the summer and fall. Less common are Cory's and Manx shearwaters, Northern Fulmar, Red and Red-necked phalaropes, and Parasitic and Pomarine jaegers. During the fall of 1993, an unidentified albatross was seen on a boat trip out of Rye. Whales commonly encountered include humpback, minke, fin, and an occasional northern right whale. Atlantic white-sided dolphins can also be seen. Two whalewatch boats to try are the Oceanic, which leaves from Portsmouth harbor (603-431-5500), and the Atlantic Queen, which departs from Rye harbor (603-964-5220).

In 1993 the Isles of Shoals Christmas Bird Count was reinstated as a pelagic count off the Maine and New Hampshire coast. This count has historically been excellent for alcids including Dovekie and Atlantic Puffin. If weather permits, the boat lands on Star Island for a winter census of land birds as well. More information can be obtained through the Audubon Society of New Hampshire at 603-224-9909.

Star Island and the Isles of Shoals

The Isles of Shoals are an archipelago, which splits the Maine and New Hampshire border and lies approximately five miles off the coast. Star Island is the third largest of the group, lies within New Hampshire boundaries, and is the easiest to access. From mid-June until Labor Day, the Isles of Shoals Steamship Company (603-431-5500) offers scenic tours of the islands, and cruises to Star Island, where a limited number of people may be dropped off for a three-hour

stay. There are many trails around the island that offer excellent places for migrant birds to stop. During the off-season, the Audubon Society of New Hampshire (603-224-9909) leads spring and fall day trips to the island.

During the summer, Glossy Ibis, Snowy Egret, Black-crowned Night-Heron, Great Egret, and occasionally Little Blue or Tricolored heron can be seen flying to or from the large breeding colony on nearby Appledore Island. In 1984 a White Ibis joined the Glossys for a brief visit. The large colony of about 5000 pairs of Herring and Great Black-backed gulls on the islands will make you wary of stepping off the main trails, and searching in and around the rocky edges of the island should turn up Common Eiders at any time of the year. Spring and fall migration are the best times to bird for land birds, but anything can show up here at any season. Most of the eastern warbler species have been found on the islands, and other rare finds include Least Bittern (in a pear tree!), Burrowing Owl, Long-eared Owl, Chuck-will's-widow, Clay-colored and Lark sparrows, American Oystercatcher, Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, Common Murre, and nonwinter sightings of Atlantic Puffin.

While circling the islands on the boat on the way back in, search the areas around Smuttynose Island for Black Guillemot, which nests among the rocks of that island. When passing by the large breeding colonies of Double-crested Cormorants on Square Rock and Duck Island, look for Great Cormorants at any season. In 1993 a Cory's Shearwater was found with a group of Greater Shearwaters on the way back from Star Island.

The places listed only touch on some of the more popular birding areas. The coast has many other areas of interest for birders. The Audubon Society of New Hampshire updates bird sightings every Friday on a recorded rare bird alert. The phone number is 603-224-9900 (weekends and after 5:00 PM weekdays).

Seasonal Tips for Birding the Seacoast

Spring (April and May). Scope the mudflats at Hampton Harbor in mid-to-late May only. Stop everywhere along the coast on Route 1A. Check the gravel parking lot on Route 51 for migrating land birds, and walk the trails at Odiorne Point in late May. Check the salt marshes and Meadow and Eel ponds for waterfowl.

Summer (June and July). Do not go near Hampton Beach unless it is before 8:00 AM or raining! Visit the nesting birds on the Isles of Shoals. Go on a whalewatch. Skip the Portsmouth area and Odiorne Point. Get to Eel Pond at sunrise, listen for Marsh Wrens, hope for Least Bittern, and look east over the ocean for Wilson's Storm-Petrels.

Fall (August through November). Scope the mudflats at Hampton Harbor. Scope them again on another day. Skip the Portsmouth area. Go on another whalewatch or a trip to Star Island. Sit on the rocks at Rye North Beach, eat your lunch, and watch the shorebirds feeding below you. Spend a good day

hawkwatching at Odiorne Point in late September or early October. Look in Hampton Beach State Park during late October and November for Lapland Longspurs with the Horned Larks and Snow Buntings.

Winter (December through March). Scope Hampton Harbor for gulls. Stop everywhere along the coast on Route 1A. Skip Depot and Landing roads. Walk around the island at Beckman's Landing. Check Portsmouth Harbor for gulls. Find the Snowy Owl at Hampton Beach State Park. Stare into the northeast winds of a winter storm from Pulpit Rocks, and pray for a Dovekie.

STEVE MIRICK is president of the Seacoast chapter of the Audubon Society of New Hampshire, the fall seasonal editor for New Hampshire Bird Records, and the North Atlantic regional editor for the Hawk Migration Association of North America. He lives in Durham, New Hampshire, where he boasts a yard list of 177 species. Steve has been birding since he was an undergraduate at the University of New Hampshire in 1981, where he took ornithology with Dr. Arthur Borrer. He has birded in Central America and many of the hot spots in the United States, but spends most of his time birding in New Hampshire where he still most enjoys the birds and solitude of the mudflats at Hampton Harbor.

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NORTHEAST HAWK WATCH HAWK MIGRATION CONFERENCE

The NorthEast Hawk Watch (NEHW, formerly known as the New England Hawk Watch) will conduct its fifth conference on hawk migration on March 19, 1994, at the Quality Hotel in Northampton, Massachusetts. A detailed brochure on the conference, which includes a registration form, and additional information are available from Paul M. Roberts, 254 Arlington Street, Medford, MA 02155 (or call 617-483-4263 after 8:00 PM).

Spring Workshops

Avisours or Dinobirds? The Evolutionary Link between Birds and Dinosaurs

Not many animals seem as different from one another than a Black-capped Chickadee and a *Tyrannosaurus rex*. Is it possible that both of these creatures share a common ancestor which was, in fact, a dinosaur? Many evolutionary biologists believe that birds share so many similarities with dinosaurs that birds *are* modern dinosaurs, a group that escaped extinction when *T. rex* and its large contemporaries were not so fortunate. Is a spring walk through Mount Auburn really the present day equivalent to a stroll through Jurassic Park? This program will, through the use of slides, models, and specimens, explore the evolution of birds and dinosaurs. There will be an optional field trip to the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology to examine modern birds, bird skeletons, and dinosaur fossils. Leader: John Kricher.

Seminars: Fridays, April 15 and 22, 1994 (7:30-9:30 P.M.).

Optional Field Trip: Saturday, April 23, 1994 (afternoon).

Cost: \$35

Spring Warblers — A Birding Workshop

Over thirty species of wood-warblers regularly occur in Massachusetts in spring. Bound for breeding areas in New England and eastern Canada, the migration of these "butterflies of the bird world" can be among the most exciting events of the avian year. Because of their great diversity, warblers offer a wonderful opportunity to examine topics in speciation, migration, foraging ecology, and bird song. Many of these topics also provide useful tools when trying to identify unfamiliar warbler species. A field trip to Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge and selected spots in Essex County will help to enrich impressions gained during the indoor session. Leader: Wayne R. Petersen.

Seminar: Friday, April 29, 1994 (7:30-9:30 P.M.).

Field Trip: Saturday, May 5, 6:00 A.M.(all day).

Cost: \$35.

Wetlands in Early Summer — Birds, Bugs, and Other Beasts

Massachusetts freshwater wetlands are represented by a variety of habitats including cattail swamps, sedge meadows, red maple and white cedar swamps, and quaking bogs. Each of these ecosystems has distinctive floral and faunal components which in early summer are often particularly easy to observe. The characteristics of several dominant wetland communities in southeastern Massachusetts will be described and an emphasis will be placed on helping the group learn to recognize the characteristic birds and other critters of each ecosystem. The field trip will visit several representative South Shore wetlands where a variety of the birds and other organisms described in the lecture should be observed. Leader: Wayne R. Petersen

Seminar: Friday, June 24, 1994 (7:30-9:30 P.M.).

Field Trip: Sunday, June 26, 6:00 AM (all day).

Cost: \$35.

These workshops are cosponsored by *Bird Observer* and the Needham Bird Club. Seminar sessions will be held in Needham, MA, from 7:30-9:30 P.M. Directions to the seminars will be sent to registrants. Details about the field trips will be announced at the seminars preceding them. If you have questions, please call 617-666-8934 (evenings). Preregistration is required.

To register, send your name, address, and phone numbers with your check (payable to *Bird Observer*) to Bird Observer Workshops, c/o H. D'Entremont, 45 Montrose Street, Somerville, MA 02143.

HOTLINES AND BIRDING TALK BY COMPUTER

by Jane Lufkin Davis

What splits and lumps are most likely to appear in the next AOU Checklist? Where can I find an active Sage Grouse lek? And what kind of woodpecker is that in the car commercial?

Birders have been asking (and answering) questions like these by computer mail through the National Birding Hotline Cooperative (NBHC). (A recent participant speculated, for example, that the mysterious woodpecker is the Common Goldenback, *Dinopium javanese*.) In addition to providing discussion forums, NBHC is a convenient source of hotline reports. Tired of listening to busy signals and frantically scribbling directions? NBHC will send you hotline reports from your region automatically for you to print out at your leisure. NBHC began as a newsfeed for Rare Bird Alert (RBA) information, and its founders hope it might someday include every RBA in North America.

NBHC was formed to share birding information electronically among North American birders, although participants now write regularly from other countries ranging from Finland to New Zealand. Technically, NBHC is a group of mail lists run from a computer in Arizona, ARIZVM1. These lists are mirrored, which means that mail sent to each list is reflected back to all subscribers. The result resembles a computerized conference call: numerous readers can respond to a single message. At last count, there were 325 participants.

The NBHC lists that post regional hotline report transcripts are BIRDEAST, BIRDCNTR, and BIRDWEST. NBHC lists that provide discussion forums are BIRDBAND (to discuss banding) and BIRDCHAT (to discuss wild birds and birding). BIRDCHAT, the most popular list, is devoted to general birding topics. Recent discussions have included experiences with certain brands of tripods, pros and cons of having binoculars adjusted for close focus, evaluations of bird videos and books, environmental legislation, fossil bird discoveries, and lists of birds seen at various locations. Most postings relate to trip planning. Chatters, as they call themselves, want to know what species to expect in a particular area at a certain time of year, or the best place to bird if you have limited time in a strange city. You can also get details on where to find a particular target species for your trip list or how to make local contacts.

There are two ways to take advantage of this technology: accessing the NBHC lists through online mail and logging on to a public access bulletin board. If you can send and receive electronic mail at work or school from people outside your facility, your system is probably linked to Internet or BITNET, the networks that enable you to access the NBHC.

To subscribe to a list, you should first decide which list you want to

subscribe to. In these examples, BIRDnnnn refers to any of the lists. Simply substitute the suffix of the list you want for the nnnn (e.g., substitute EAST for nnnn). You can then send a mail message to the address:

LISTSERV@ARIZVM1.BITNET

(or for Internet LISTSERV@ARIZVM1.CCIT.ARIZONA.EDU)

with the following as the first line of the message text: SUBSCRIBE BIRDnnnn
first name last name

You must use your full name, not just your user name or last name. Likewise, do not terminate the text with any punctuation. For example, if I wanted to subscribe to BIRDCHAT, I would send this message:

SUBSCRIBE BIRDCHAT Jane L. Davis

A few hours after you subscribe, you will get mail from the list server software acknowledging your subscription and giving you basic information about how to subscribe and how to change your distribution options. You will soon start getting messages. If you have joined a hotline list, these will be hotline reports. For example, BIRDEAST subscribers receive reports from Maine Audubon, Voice of New Jersey Audubon, New Brunswick RBA, Cayuga Lake Basin (New York) Birdline, Audubon Society of New Hampshire, Carolina RBA, Philadelphia, Voice of the Naturalist (the District of Columbia area), Cape May, the Connecticut RBA, and the Massachusetts Voice of Audubon. Only transcribers are allowed to send mail to the hotline lists.

If you have joined one of the discussion forums, you will get messages from other subscribers. Most of the lists send only a few messages each week. The exception is BIRDCHAT, which may send over a dozen a day. If you are a personal computer user, these messages could fill up your mailbox quickly. To avoid this problem, some users prefer to subscribe for the brief periods that they are logged on. Others send commands to the list server to limit the number of messages they receive.

The command SET BIRDCHAT INDEX means that, rather than sending each message as it is posted, the list server sends you a daily list of the subject lines of all the messages posted that day. You can retrieve the messages you want to read when you have time, following instructions appended to the list. The command SET BIRDCHAT DIGEST sends you all the messages of the day concatenated into a single message. A typical weeknight BIRDCHAT DIGEST mail message contains thirty BIRDCHAT messages, totaling about 800 lines. Weekend traffic is much lighter, averaging two to eight messages.

After you have read messages from a discussion forum for a while, you will feel ready to join in. To post a message, send it to

BIRDnnnn@ARIZVM1.BITNET.

Remember to substitute the suffix of your choice for the nnnn, as in previous examples.

Give your message a subject line that summarizes the topic: this makes it

easier for future readers to find it. Every message to the BIRDnnnn lists is archived, and the list introductory mail points you to instructions for searching these archives. It is considered good etiquette to include a line within the mail message itself that gives your name and electronic mail address. (Some institutions have mail utilities that strip the mail headers off messages, so repeating header information within the message helps people who may want to reply directly to you.) An added benefit of these lists is the friendships you can form through exchanging private mail with other participants.

To stop receiving mail from any list, send a mail message like the following to

LISTSERV@ARIZVM1.BITNET
(or for Internet LISTSERV@ARIZVM1.CCIT.ARIZONA.EDU)
SIGNOFF BIRDnnnn

Do not append your name to this message, or it will not work. Before sending the message, double-check that you have addressed it to LISTSERV and not BIRDCHAT. All messages about joining and searching the lists go to LISTSERV. The most common mistake of new users is sending their SIGNOFF message to everyone who receives the list, rather than to the system that manages it.

It does not cost anything to subscribe to NBHC. Home computer users, however, need to subscribe to a network service to access the Internet or BITNET. These services usually charge a monthly fee plus a charge per hour of connect time. Most services have a special discount or a number of free hours for the first month of a subscription.

Several services are available for Massachusetts users. CompuServe (800-848-8990) offers two plans. The first plan has a monthly membership fee of \$8.95, sixty free electronic mail messages per month, and unlimited connect time in their thirty basic services (not including NBHC), plus \$8 per hour connect time for other services. The alternative pricing plan costs \$250 per month plus \$12 per hour connect time.

The World Information Utility from Software Tool and Die (617-739-0202) also offers two plans. The first plan costs \$5 per month plus \$2 per hour connect time. An alternative plan costs \$20 per 20 hours connect time, if you pay the \$20 up front.

MV Communications (603-429-2223) offers three plans. Casual access is \$7 per month and includes one hour connect time per month. Normal mail and news access is \$20 per month and includes three hours connect time per month. Finally, bulk access (used on top of one of the above) is \$20 for each additional thirty hours of connect time per month.

EZ-E-Mail from Shecora Associates, Inc. (603-672-0736) offers four rates: \$7 per month, \$19 per quarter, \$35 semiannually, or \$60 per year.

The phone numbers above are for voice, not modem, access. For the most

current prices, check with the company.

Sprint Communications (800-877-7746) offers a service called PC Pursuit that reduces phone costs for dialing into some network services. You can also purchase packages like TAPCIS (registered trademark) from Support Group Inc. (800-872-4768), which reduces your CompuServe connect time by letting you do your reading and editing off line.

The procedure for accessing the Internet or BITNET from your home computer depends on which electronic mail service you subscribe to. For example, if you have a CompuServe account, type "go mail" at the ! prompt, and select menu item 2 to compose a message. After you exit from the message, you will be prompted for address information. On the "Send to (Name or User ID):" line, type the following: INTERNET: listserv@arizvm1.ccit.arizona.edu

If you do not have access to BITNET, Internet, or a service like CompuServe, you can log into a public access bulletin board for read-only access to NBHC lists. The Osprey's Nest, in Colesville, Maryland, is accessible using PC Pursuit. It offers all the regional hotline lists, plus weekly summaries of the BIRDCHAT discussion. In order to get BIRDCHAT information from The Osprey's Nest, you must have a communications program that supports some form of the XMODEM transfer protocol. The BIRDCHAT messages are collected and compressed in files that you cannot read unless you download (copy them to your home computer) and unpack them.

You can dial into The Osprey's Nest with your modem at 301-989-9036. Set your telecommunications software for eight data bits, one stop bit, and no parity before you dial.

You may also want to capture your bulletin board session in a text file, if your telecommunications software allows this. Before dialing in, create an empty directory on your system where you can store files that you download.

The first time you connect to The Osprey's Nest, the system asks you a series of questions: your name, whether you want to enable ANSI color, and your password. Make up a memorable password of four to fifteen characters; you will be using the same one for all future access. After you enter the password, you may register for longer access to the system. New users are granted forty-five minutes per day, but if you complete the registration form and the system operators validate it, you will be allowed ninety minutes. The registration form comprises your name, address, phone, and type of computer; it is not released to anyone.

The BIRDCHAT messages are stored each week in a file called CHATnnn.ZIP. (The nnn stands for a sequence of numbers.) As previously mentioned, you cannot view files with the ZIP suffix on your terminal screen for reading while you are logged into the bulletin board. You must download a ZIP file in order to expand it into its member files, which you can then read or print.

After logging in, the first menu you see in The Osprey's Nest is the

Messages Menu. For information about downloading and expanding ZIP files, type B for Bulletins at the Messages Menu. To read the downloading information, type FT (for File Transfer). To learn about ZIP files, type ZP. Type Control-Z to return to the Messages Menu. To get to the section where the files are stored, type F for Files. Then type C for Catalog to scan the list of archived files.

For more information about The Osprey's Nest, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Norm Saunders, 1261 Cavendish Drive, Colesville, Maryland 20905.

If you are only interested in the hotline lists, the least expensive option is using the FidoNet echomail system. The Southern Arizona Birding BBS (FidoNet node 1:300/16) will feed the hotline reports to your local area FidoNet node for only the long distance charges incurred, probably less than \$7 a month. You can distribute this amount among all the birders who access the local system, reducing the cost even more. There are over 300 FidoNet nodes in Massachusetts, scattered throughout cities and towns all over the state.

For more information about FidoNet, bulletin boards, or NBHC, send a stamped self-addressed envelope to NBHC, care of Chuck Williamson, 7309 East Princeton Drive, Tucson, Arizona 85710 (fax 602-721-8719), or send electronic mail to Chuck at cwilliamson@pimacc.pima.edu. One of the founders of the NBHC, Chuck gateways messages from the list server at the University of Arizona through a PC-based bulletin board system in his study at home.

In the spare time that he doesn't devote to NBHC, Chuck has been developing software that will allow the automated exchange, indexing, and database storage of field notes. He dreams that, in a not-too-distant future, a home computer system could receive hotline reports, scan species reported against a life list database, and print out directions for lucky birders. Perhaps it could even trigger the alarm clock and start the coffee maker at the same time.

JANE LUFKIN DAVIS is a technical writer specializing in database systems at Digital Equipment Corporation. She discovered the Internet in 1984, while working for a Cambridge compiler developer. That same year, she spent her vacation assisting Jim Karr on an Earthwatch banding project in Panama. BIRDCHAT supports her interests in both birding and computers. Jane enjoys sharing birds and bird lore as much as seeing new birds. She currently serves on the Board of Directors for the Brookline Bird Club and volunteers for the Friends of Stone Zoo. She lives in Stoneham with her husband, Scott, and a housebound cat named Lucy. Her cyberspace address is davis@weorg.enet.dec.com.

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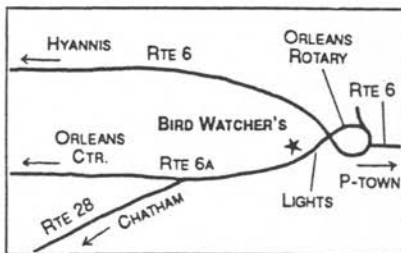
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BOOK REVIEWS: *Peterson Field Guide to the Birds of Britain and Europe* and *Birds of Europe with North Africa and the Middle East*

by Mark Lynch

Peterson Field Guide to the Birds of Britain and Europe, Fifth Edition by Roger Tory Peterson, Guy Mountfort, and P.A.D. Hollom; 1993; Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company; 480 pages; cloth \$24.95, paper \$19.95.

Birds of Europe with North Africa and the Middle East by Lars Jonsson; 1993; Princeton: Princeton University Press; 559 pages; \$45.00.

Of all field guides published for areas other than North America, those from Europe are of particular interest to American birders. A considerable degree of overlap exists between the species of our two geographical areas, especially among the non-Passeriformes, and it is useful to have additional identification information on species found in both areas. Furthermore, rare vagrants from Europe, such as the stints, Spotted Redshank, or Common Ringed Plover, are inadequately dealt with in North American guides. Finally, Europe has always seemed to me to be on the cutting edge of birding, and I am therefore curious about what is going on across the Atlantic.

How do European guides stack up to American ones? Can our field guides be improved? 1993 saw the release of two European field guides, neither one completely new, but both substantially changed from previous incarnations. I have had the pleasure of using older versions of both in the field several times during the last few years.

A Field Guide to the Birds of Britain and Europe by Peterson, Mountfort, and Hollom (hereinafter, the "Peterson guide") was a pretty poor publication going into the 1990s. It looked much like the Peterson guide for eastern North America from the 1950s. The plates were in the central section of the book, not opposite the text. Species illustrations were small and crowded together on the plates, and coloration was faded and undetailed. This was a guidebook begging for a complete overhaul.

The 1993 edition has been revised and is a case of good news and bad news. First the good news. Nineteen new plates have been added, thereby reducing the species crowding. Examples of the improvements can be seen on the plates for loons and grebes, rails, and the nightjars. Many illustrations have been repainted with an increase in detail and richness of color on plates such as those for the "grey" geese and the owls. Illustrations for ducks have less of the schematic, decoy look of the old Peterson style. Some of the improved plates from recent editions of the North American Peterson guides have been used in the new European guide. Examples are the plates for the scoters, eiders, and alcids. The text has been completely rewritten by D.I.M. Wallace, editor of the field character section of *Birds of the Western Palearctic* (Oxford University Press,

multiple volumes). The revised text is absolutely first rate. Descriptive pages have been increased from 226 pages to 261 pages.

The bad news is that too many of the sins of the past edition have gone uncorrected, and a few new ones have been committed. Field guides sink or swim on the quality of their illustrations. European field guides can be judged by looking at the plates of gulls, shorebirds, larks, pipits, and the Old World warblers. These groups of birds pose particular identification challenges both in the field and for the artist. The differences among the species are sometimes very subtle, and the artist must pay attention to "jizz" as well as plumage to create a picture that really helps with difficult species identification. How does the new European Peterson guide fare in these areas?

Unfortunately, the plates are still grouped together in the middle of the book rather than opposite the text, and the map section is at the end of the book. The overpopulated warbler plates have been reprinted with minimal changes. Most of the species are shown in the same monotonous field-guide stances, and their method of presentation does not help in field identification. The shorebird plates have been substantially expanded, but some are still no more than poor to fair in quality. Particularly unsatisfying are the plates of the stints and the peeps. Many illustrations have the diagrammatic look of painting done from a preserved specimen. The gull plates are still crowded, and a mere three plates cover all the regular and vagrant species in all their plumages. Furthermore, two of Europe's most interesting gulls, Audouin's and Slender-billed, are reduced to single postage stamp representations in breeding plumage. I suspect the reasoning behind much of this is to reduce the size of the book. But at what cost to the birder in the field?

One new element found in this edition has me completely baffled. In older versions of the Peterson guide many of the plates had a white background, which did not help the faded-looking bird illustrations. In an effort to correct this, new background colors have been added to many of the plates. Although some plates have been improved, others now have backgrounds in a riotous variety of annoying turquoises, aquamarines, deep blues, and lavenders. The effect is bizarrely distracting. Hopefully, this will be corrected in later editions.

The shortcomings of the Peterson guide are all the more dramatic when the book is directly compared with Lars Jonsson's much awaited *Birds of Europe with North Africa and the Middle East*. Lars Jonsson is a Swedish painter whose artistic passion is birds:

Birds are the mirror which give perspective to my inner being. They have long provided me with the strongest urge to paint (*Birds in Art*, 1990 exhibition catalogue organized by the Leigh Yawkey Woodson Art Museum, page 22).

Jonsson's book is the final outcome of a project started in Sweden in the

1970s. He had previously written and illustrated four volumes on the birds of Europe called *Fagler I Naturen*, later printed in England by Penguin in 1978 and 1979 under the titles *Birds of Sea and Coast*, *Birds of Mountain Regions*, and *Birds of Lake, River, Marsh, and Field*. These marvelously illustrated volumes were not widely available in North America and have become something of a collector's item. A fifth volume, *Birds of the Mediterranean and the Alps*, published in 1992, completed the series and was widely available on this side of the Atlantic. All five books have now been combined (with some additional material) into a single volume.

At 559 pages Jonsson's book is a hefty, but not unprecedented in size, field guide. (Do we really still expect field guides to fit into the back pocket of our jeans?) The text is excellent, but the depictions of the birds make it hard to concentrate on the writing. Open the book, and one is looking at living birds. Birds seem about to hop, walk, swim, or fly off every page. Yes, there are the traditional field-guide poses of the birds, but the book contains numerous pictures of the birds behaving in a natural way. A Grey Wagtail catches an insect streamside; a turnstone lives up to its name; a flock of Snow Finches wheel across an alpine pass; and juvenile crossbills drink from a pool. Birds are shown in unfamiliar as well as the familiar positions of most field guides. There are several head-on views of ducks, and many of the Passeriformes are shown in flight. Many plates show bits of habitat, and some have fully realized backgrounds. We are not used to seeing such rich artwork in a field guide. But the overall effect gives us a deeper understanding of the bird shown, not as it might appear on a museum shelf, but as it looks in the field. Jonsson has fundamentally changed our expectations for the quality of art that we can find in a field guide.

In addition to the superb depiction of individual birds, there is little crowding of species on a page. For example, two full pages of text and four full pages of artwork are devoted to the skuas (jaegers) alone. The difficult European warblers get thirty-five pages of text and art. Jonsson is most familiar to American birders as the coauthor (with Richard R. Veit) and illustrator of the seminal identification paper, "Field identification of the smaller sandpipers within the genus *Calidris* (*American Birds*, Summer 1987). Therefore it is not surprising that his field guide devotes eight pages to the stints. The rest of the shorebirds are painted as skillfully.

The section on gulls is likewise excellent, and Jonsson shows juvenile and adult plumages. His skill in doing so makes the book a worthwhile purchase for American birders who do not intend to go to Europe. Sometimes Jonsson may seem to indulge in an extravagant (for a field guide) use of space such as a two-page spread (with text) for a scene of Ruffs lekking, or two pages for several studies of the Gyrfalcon. Personally I relish this kind of artwork for the sense of the living bird it conveys.

Jonsson's birds are the work of an artist who spends a lot of time in the field. His consistent goal is to capture the appearance of birds active and wild, and he reflects on his efforts to do so in the foreword to *Birds of Europe* (page 4):

In the foreword to the first volume I wrote of the difficulty of gaining a "definitive" knowledge of the appearance of the common species such as House and Tree Sparrows, despite almost daily studies. I can verify with some thankfulness, that this impression has only been reinforced with the years. Each new contact with a species often provides some small detail or a deeper insight.

We could use this observation as a metaphor for guiding our own field experiences. I once had an all too brief conversation with Lars Jonsson. He called me at home just as I was about to leave for Australia, and I will always regret that I did not have more time to spend with him. I found it interesting that he did not want to talk about birds, but about the Winslow Homer watercolors in the Worcester Museum where I teach. This got me thinking about the difference between an illustrator and an artist, and whether an artist can also turn out a good field guide. The answer is Jonsson's *Birds of Europe*.

MARK LYNCH is an avid field birder and a member of the Massachusetts Avian Records Committee. He is a teacher and docent at the Worcester Art Museum and the host of *Inquiry*, a talk show of the arts and sciences on radio station WICN.



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*For registration and further information, contact: Andrea Jones,
Center for Biological Conservation, Massachusetts Audubon Society,
South Great Road, Lincoln, MA 01773 at 617-259-9500, ext. 7401.*

FIELD NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE _____

MAINE-RELEASED PEREGRINE FALCON RECOVERED IN CONNECTICUT

On September 16, 1991, barge personnel at the Electric Boat Shipyard in Groton, Connecticut, recovered a juvenile male Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), which had been superficially injured in a collision with the barge. The falcon had a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service band, number 816-93588, on its left leg. Banding records indicated that the bird had been released at Borestone Mountain, Elliottsville Plantation, Maine, on July 25, 1991, and was last observed at the release site on September 5. After successful treatment by a local rehabilitator, the falcon was released at Griswold Point, Old Lyme, Connecticut, on September 20, 1991.

This recovery is the eighth recovery of a Maine-released Peregrine Falcon, but the only one for which all details are known. Another Peregrine, released in 1989, collided with a commercial airliner at Kennedy International Airport, New York, in the fall of 1989. The details of this recovery are sketchy. Other Maine-released Peregrines have been recovered in South Carolina (October), Venezuela (October), Boston (September), Sullivan, Maine (September), and Bangor, Maine (October). Another Maine-released Peregrine Falcon, a subadult in its second or third spring, was recovered in Atlantic City, New Jersey (C. Todd, Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, personal communication). The recovery reported here is notable because the bird was captured and its band reported, supplying more details on its recovery. We now have some indication that juvenile Peregrines released in Maine are migrating toward Long Island Sound after dispersing from the release site.

Peregrine Falcons are regularly observed at Fishers Island, New York, eleven kilometers south of Electric Boat Shipyard (Slack, R.S., and C.B. Slack, 1981, Fall Migration of Peregrine Falcons Along the Rhode Island Coast, *Journal of Field Ornithology* 52:60-61; Ferguson, A.L., and H.L. Ferguson, 1922, The Fall Migration of Hawks as Observed at Fishers Island, New York, *Auk* 39:488-496). It is interesting that the above noted recovery in Groton was in the vicinity of Fishers Island.

Knowledge of the migratory pathways of birds is important for designing monitoring schemes for species. Such pathways are often traditional and may be vulnerable to human activities. We should continue to accumulate data on migratory movements of released Peregrine Falcons.

We wish to thank Charles Todd for unpublished information on Peregrine recoveries and, along with George Matula, for helpful suggestions on improving this note. Our background research is a contribution of Maine's Nongame Checkoff, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Maine Department of

Roger D. Applegate, Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife,
Bangor, Maine, and Julie Victoria, Connecticut Wildlife Division, North
Franklin, Connecticut

AMERICAN ROBIN ALLOPARENTING AT A HOUSE SPARROW NEST

Alloparenting and cooperative breeding behavior has been described by Brown (*Helping and Communal Breeding in Birds*, 1987, Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press), who with Skutch (*Helpers at Bird Nests: A World Wide Survey of Cooperative Breeding and Related Behavior*, 1987, Iowa City, Iowa: University of Iowa Press) reviewed and identified all known references of this behavior in birds. Neither authority documented alloparenting behavior between the American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*) and House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*). This note describes alloparenting behavior, where an American Robin provided food for nestling House Sparrows at a nest in Beacon Falls, New Haven County, Connecticut.

Both species nested in a Japanese maple planted as an ornamental and about five meters in height. The American Robin nest was at a height of about four meters, in the upper canopy of the tree. The House Sparrow nest, about two meters from the ground and four meters from the American Robin nest, was in a nest box attached to the main trunk. The nest box opening faced toward the American Robin nest.

Alloparenting occurred after the failure of the American Robin nest on June 8, 1990. The American Robin pair abandoned their nest site and did not attempt re-nesting. On June 9, at 6:00 PM, an American Robin was in the tree near the House Sparrow's nest box. House Sparrow nestlings, calling for food, were visible at the entrance. The American Robin responded to the begging calls by flying to the nest and feeding the young. As the American Robin fed the nestlings, an adult House Sparrow carrying food to the young watched from a branch perch about 0.6 meter from its nest. When the American Robin departed, the House Sparrow attended the nest. The American Robin and House Sparrow alternated in attending the nest for two additional rotations, until the birds were disturbed by human activity at approximately 6:06 PM, following which we did not see any further alloparenting behavior.

Arnold Devine and Dwight G. Smith, New Haven, Connecticut

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A DECADE OF SNOWY OWLS AT LOGAN AIRPORT

by Norman Smith

Each fall, as the cold Arctic winds, snow, and ice begin to secure their grip on the far northern landscape, a number of Snowy Owls begin their journey south. It is hard to imagine that a place like Logan Airport in East Boston, Massachusetts, with all its activity, megadecibel sounds, and constant jet fumes, provides one of the best locations in the state to encounter these magnificent raptors. The Snowy Owls usually arrive in early November (earliest date: October 24), and depart in late April (latest date: July 7).

Since 1981 I have spent countless days and nights in every imaginable weather condition observing and banding Snowy Owls and other raptors that inhabit the airfield at Logan Airport. My two assistants, thirteen-year-old daughter Danielle and ten-year-old son Joshua, have also put in a tremendous amount of time on this project. Over the years, we have observed, trapped, banded, and color-marked owls and have collected over 5000 Snowy Owl pellets.

The number of owls that comes through each winter has varied over the years, from a low of about five in the winter of 1980-1981 to a high of about forty-nine in 1986-1987. Because we do not go to the airport every day, some owls probably pass through that we never see, which would make our totals somewhat low. On January 11, 1987, we had a record high count of twenty-three different Snowy Owls on the airfield at one time. Perhaps they are attracted to Logan because of the 1800 acres of short-mowed rolling grassland habitat that looks very much like their home in the tundra and because of the Norway rats and other numerous prey items available.

Snowy Owls are the largest owl that regularly winters in Massachusetts. Males and females can usually be distinguished by the differences in their plumage. The females are typically larger and have more dark barring than the males, and the immature birds are the darkest of all. I have also seen at least one dark adult male and several very light plumage adult females, indicating that one cannot always sex them correctly without taking weight, wing, and tail measurements. No two Snowy Owls look the same in plumage, size, and shape, and no two owls have the same personality. All Snowy Owls have ear tufts but rarely hold them erect. They like to roost on the ground during the day but always remain aware of their surroundings. As the sun begins to set, they become very active and, like most other nocturnal owls, do most of their hunting at night. They will also hunt during the day, particularly if an easy meal presents itself. On the Arctic tundra where Snowy Owls breed, there are times of the year when the sun never sets, making hunting by daylight essential.

When hunting, Snowy Owls like to sit on an elevated perch or use a

hovering method similar to American Kestrels or Rough-legged Hawks. They are surprisingly quick for such big birds, hunting much like a large falcon pursues and captures its prey while in flight. We have watched them outmaneuver and capture Snow Buntings and overtake Black Ducks in flight. Norway rats are by far the most common prey item taken. Other prey have included voles, muskrats, skunks, insects, fish, small birds, waterfowl, a Clapper Rail, an Upland Sandpiper, an American Oystercatcher, American Kestrels, a Northern Harrier, Short-eared Owls, and a Barn Owl, and we have even photographed them feeding on another Snowy Owl and a Great Blue Heron.

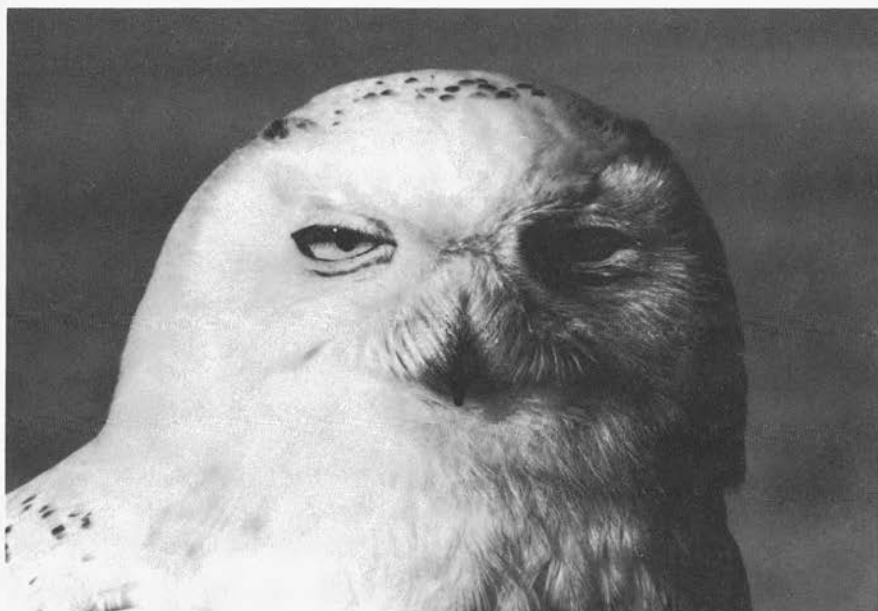
These birds have incredible vision, far better than I could have imagined. Late one afternoon while the sun was disappearing into darkness, my daughter and I were about to leave Logan when we noticed through our binoculars a Snowy Owl perched in a tree across the harbor in Winthrop. My daughter tried to convince me to capture the bird and band it. I was the one who had read many books and papers on owl vision: I knew that owl eyes lack the ability to magnify objects at a distance, and it therefore would be a waste of time. As she continued to tell me I was missing an easy opportunity to catch that Snowy, I set the bow net with a starling as a lure to show her how wrong she was. By this time, it was very dark, and I could barely make out the speck in the tree with my 10 x 50 binoculars. In less than thirty seconds the owl was sitting in the middle of the trap, causing me to lose my credibility with my assistant, and, to this day, I still have not heard the end of it.

Last winter, Danielle, Joshua, and I watched an adult male Snowy Owl hunting after a snowstorm had deposited eight inches of new snow on the airfield. The owl was perched one hundred feet from us on the top of a small bush and kept staring at the undisturbed snow in front of our vehicle. After several minutes, he left the perch, flew toward us, plunged into the snow just five feet in front of our parked vehicle, and came up with a vole. All three of us could not believe how the owl knew the vole was under the snow cover. He must have heard it moving, despite all the noise of jets taking off and landing. How well can Snowy Owls hear? No one knows.

One way we gather information on the owls is to live trap them using a bow net. Extreme care is used to make sure that capturing the owls will in no way harm or injure them. The birds are banded with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service bands, weighed, and wing and tail measurements taken. External parasites are collected, and the overall condition of the birds checked as well. In years when we observe many owls, most of them are immature birds and appear to be in good health. This observation leads me to believe that there was a good food supply on the breeding grounds, which in turn resulted in good numbers of young and an abundance of Snowy Owls here. In years when few Snowy Owls are observed, a higher percentage tend to be adults that are often underweight, which perhaps means that food was scarce on the breeding grounds and few

A Gallery of Snowy Owls _____





young were produced, thereby resulting in fewer owls wintering here.

Over the past twelve years, we have banded 186 Snowy Owls at Logan, most of them immature birds. Five of the banded owls returned to the airport the following winter, and one returned six years later. Two birds banded at Plum Island also showed up at Logan one year after they were banded. Other recoveries have included a Snowy Owl live trapped one year later in Collinewood, Ontario, by another bander, one captured at the Toronto Airport the following year, and one shot in Chisasibi, Quebec, a year after it was banded.

In an effort to track individual birds, we started color marking the back of the owls' heads in 1988. We originally marked the owls on the chest, but it seemed that the birds rarely faced us, and we could never see the marks. Danielle came up with the idea of marking them on the back of the head. Her reasoning was that no matter which way the owl sits, eventually it would turn its head in every direction to look for intruders and reveal its mark. Also, the color would not be visible when photographing the bird from most angles. A temporary dye, which lasts approximately six months, is painted on the back of the owl's head. Each bird is uniquely marked with either a single color or a combination of colors (one over the other or side by side). By marking the owls, we can tell how long they stay at Logan and, sometimes, track their movements elsewhere. Besides Massachusetts, we have received reports of color-marked birds from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Long Island, New York, and Delaware. If you should see a color-marked Snowy Owl, note its location, date, colors, and duration the bird is present, and contact either Simon Perkins or Wayne Petersen at the Massachusetts Audubon Society headquarters (617-259-9500).

Most of the owls that come to Logan generally stay for a short period of time and then disappear, often returning later in the season. A few have stayed at Logan for the entire winter. One of the most interesting owls was a bird we caught at the airport on November 9, 1991, and color marked green. It was seen near Bath, Maine, on December 19, 1991, and later photographed during their Christmas Bird Count. On January 24, 1992, the bird was back at Logan. It was then sighted on Martha's Vineyard on February 2, 1992, and in Rhode Island at the Ningret Wildlife Refuge on February 25. The lighthouse keeper at Boston Light reported it sleeping on a rock next to the lighthouse on March 16, 1992. The bird was back at Logan on March 23, and was seen on a regular basis until it departed on May 20, 1992.

In the future I would like to secure funding to place radio satellite transmitters on several wintering Snowy Owls. Transmitters would track these birds year round and determine where they spend the summer, what their migration routes are, and whether they choose the same destination each year. Such a study would illustrate how nomadic these owls really are.

I have been fortunate over the past decade to have the unique opportunity to observe these beautiful creatures both at Logan Airport and Barrow, Alaska, where I was privileged to travel with Denver Holt, director of the Owl Research Institute, Missoula, Montana, to assist in capturing and banding Snowy Owls on their breeding grounds in the summer of 1992. The participation of my two young "assistants" in this project has given me a new appreciation for how energetic and resourceful young minds can be. I realize now, more than ever, how important it is to provide education about our environment, especially to our children so that they can learn to appreciate, protect, and preserve it for us as well as for future generations.

NORMAN SMITH is a self-taught naturalist who has worked for the Massachusetts Audubon Society (MAS) for twenty years. He is the director of the Blue Hills Trailside Museum and Chickatawbut Hill Education Center, which is operated by MAS for the Metropolitan District Commission. He has assisted Nature Science Network with two video tapes produced for the National Audubon Society, "Hawks Up Close" and "Owls Up Close." During the past twenty-five years, he has rehabilitated injured raptors and successfully reintroduced over 600 orphaned hawks and owls of various species into foster nests. Norman continues to pursue raptor research projects, trapping and banding migrating and nesting hawks and owls in the Blue Hills Reservation, and monitoring the Snowy Owl population at Logan Airport.

SPRING HAWK WATCH

The Eastern Massachusetts Hawk Watch (EMHW) encourages everyone to hawk watch this spring. Prime spring migration time is from mid-March to mid-May, with the largest numbers of hawks seen from mid-April through early May. We seek hawk reports from anyone seeing numbers of hawks at any time, or who has hawk watched for an hour or more and sees few, if any, hawks. We are also organizing coordinated coverage for the weekends of April 16-17, 23-24, and April 30-May 1. If you are able to hawk watch for part of a day or longer on one of these dates, please contact Paul Roberts (see below). We also seek observers able to commit in advance to hawk watching on Plum Island in Newburyport, Wachusett Mountain in Princeton, or Mount Watatic in Ashburnham at any time during the last two weeks of April and the first week of May.

To receive more information on the spring hawk watch, including a Spring 1993 EMHW Migration Report and directions to a number of convenient hawk watch sites, or to obtain report forms, call Paul Roberts at 617-483-4263 (after 8:00 PM) or write him at 254 Arlington Street, Medford, MA 02155.



BIRD SIGHTINGS SEPTEMBER 1993 SUMMARY

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

September was a wet and cloudy month in eastern Massachusetts but the temperature averaged normal. The highest reading was 93 degrees on the 3rd. It reached 91 degrees on the 15th, the 20th day this year to reach 90 degrees or more, well over the 13-day average. The low reading in Boston was 43 degrees on both September 20 and 30, although some western suburbs had frost on the morning of September 20. Rainfall totaled 4.64 inches, 1.58 inches more than normal. Measurable amounts fell on 13 days, 4 more than average. Thunderstorms were recorded on three days. Winds were out of the northwest, traditionally the best for migrating birds, on September 19-21 and 24; however a very good migration occurred on the 10th and 11th with a westerly wind, and on the night of September 17 with winds from the northeast, a very low cloud ceiling, and fog.

R. H. S.

GREBES TO WOODPECKERS

An **Eared Grebe** located in Duxbury on the 18th still retained a substantial amount of its breeding plumage. Most records for this grebe are either late fall migrants, wintering birds, or spring migrants, but their appearance in early fall is not unprecedented. Reports of pelagic seabirds were more numerous compared with the summer months, due largely to reports from a trip to southern Georges Bank and the continental shelf. High points of this trip were the excellent numbers of Greater Shearwaters and five **Audubon's Shearwaters** which are regular in late summer in the southern limits of our area. Closer to the coast, appreciable numbers of Cory's Shearwaters were reported. This species is irregular in our area, but when they do occur, they are most prevalent in September and October. Excellent numbers of Greater Shearwaters were reported from Stellwagen Bank at midmonth.

Hérons were unremarkable with numbers typically tapering off toward the end of the month. Inland egret sightings continued from August, and Tricolored Herons appeared in Falmouth and South Dartmouth, not locations where they are routinely found. Apparently the **Little Egret** on Nantucket continued to midmonth.

The most notable event among the waterfowl was a major movement of Snow Geese on a broad front from Mt. Watic to the coast on the last day of the month. Ducks appeared in the expected numbers, locations, and times.

Highlights among the raptor group included a Mississippi Kite in Marshfield on the 25th. This sighting, the latest recorded date in Massachusetts, is only the fourth fall report for the species. Seventeen Peregrine Falcons at Gay Head on the 30th is one of the highest single day counts for the species. A dark, or melanistic, immature Broad-winged Hawk at Mt. Watic was very intriguing. There are at least two other reports of melanistic Broadwings in the state, and both were adults. The total of more than 50 Merlins indicates a very strong showing for this feisty falcon. The major Broadwing movement was on the somewhat late date of the 19th. An impressive count of ten Bald Eagles was recorded at Wachusett Mountain on the 19th. Good numbers of Sharp-shinned Hawks and American Kestrels were observed at Bolton Flats.

The few marsh bird reports were interesting. Reports of four Clapper Rails, always a scarce species, were notable, but two sightings of King Rail are very unusual because the species is seldom recorded on fall migration. The most notable shorebird report was an American Avocet in East Boston. Plover numbers were respectable. Twenty-one Upland Sandpipers at Cumberland Farms was a very good count, and a group of Marbled Godwits appeared with the more familiar Hudsonian Godwits at Monomoy throughout the month. Western Sandpipers were reported in small numbers but were widespread. An excellent count of White-rumped Sandpipers was recorded at Plum Island early in the month. Both Baird's and Buff-breasted sandpipers were below average, but a count of four Buff-breasted Sandpipers on Nantucket was unusual for this late date. As usual Plum Island hosted the majority of Long-billed Dowitchers and Stilt Sandpipers.

Jaegers were again very poorly reported except for the south Georges Bank area where, in addition to

numerous Pomarine Jaegers, two juvenile **Long-tailed Jaegers** were seen. There were only single reports of Common Black-headed and Little gulls, while Bonaparte's Gull put in a good showing. Reports of Little Gulls have declined in recent years. A **Sabine's Gull** appeared in midmonth on Stellwagen Bank, where they occur annually. Tern reports were very interesting. Caspian Terns had a noticeable movement on the 18th. Reports of four **Sandwich Terns** were a surprise because this rare visitor usually appears in midsummer or after tropical storms. The Ipswich report represents one of the few records for north of Boston, and the individual found dead in Eastham was banded, but no details are available yet. One of the best ever flights of Forster's Tern was in progress most of the month, and a very good flight of Black Tern occurred at midmonth.

The only good movement of Common Nighthawk occurred on the 5th, and this species was unusually widely reported through the end of the month. Likewise Chimney Swifts were numerous and uncharacteristically widespread in the last week of the month. A Yellow-bellied Sapsucker movement occurred on the 25th.

R. A. F.

FLYCATCHERS THROUGH EVENING GROSBEAKS

The fall migration of Olive-sided Flycatchers is usually concentrated in late August and early September. This year four individuals were reported in September. Good numbers of Eastern Phoebe were noted with especially high counts at Norfolk and Quabbin. Western Kingbirds were only reported from our offshore islands. Rough-winged Swallow reports included several unusually late birds that may have been "blown back" on southerly winds. Red-breasted Nuthatches were widespread, and unusually high numbers were reported from Quabbin.

A spectacular invasion of **Northern Wheatears** occurred on the East Coast. Three were reported in eastern Massachusetts, and a fourth at Northampton Airport in Western Massachusetts. Wheatears were also reported throughout the eastern Maritimes, south to New Jersey, and west to Whitefish Point, Michigan. This influx did not exceed the fall flight of 1976, when seven different birds were seen in Massachusetts. Wheatears typically appear for a day and then disappear, but the Plum Island Airport bird arrived conveniently on a Saturday and stayed until Thursday, affording hundreds of birders a chance to add the bird to their life and state lists.

On the rainy night of Friday, September 17, hundreds of thrushes and other migrants were heard flying overhead in Lincoln and Wellesley. The next day was one of the better days for numbers of individuals. A trip to Stellwagen Bank on the 17th also suggested bird movement, with reports of Merlin, Peregrine Falcon, Cedar Waxwing, Common Yellowthroat, Yellow-breasted Chat, Vesper Sparrow, and 3 Northern Orioles.

Reports of all the vireo species were received. Philadelphia Vireos were reported in fairly good numbers from a wide area. A total of 34 species of warblers were sighted during the month; among regularly occurring warblers, only Cerulean Warbler was not reported during September. Particularly noteworthy were 3 Golden-winged, 2 Orange-crowned, 3 **Yellow-throated**, 2 **Prothonotary**, 2 **Kentucky**, and 3 Hooded warblers. Nine Connecticut Warblers were reported, compared to just 3 last September, and observers reported 10 Yellow-breasted Chats compared to 2 last year.

Among western seedeaters, observers reported sightings of 4 Blue Grosbeaks, 7 Dickcissels, 3 Clay-colored and 2 Lark sparrows, and one very cooperative **Le Conte's Sparrow**. In addition, 2 **Yellow-headed Blackbirds** were reported. It was a good flight for Lincoln's and White-crowned sparrows, with reports from many locations.

There was a glimmer of hope for a winter finch year with reports of Red Crossbill from 2 locations, a small flock of Pine Siskins from West Peabody, and individual Evening Grosbeaks in Eastham and Wellesley.

R. H. S.

Date	Location	Number	Observers	Date	Location	Number	Observers
Common Loon				26-30	Stellwagen Bank	10+	M. Weinrich
18	P.I.	17	D. F. Oliver#	26	Nantucket	44	E. Andrews#
26	Wachusett Res.	8	R. Bradbury	Greater Shearwater			
Pied-billed Grebe				2-19	Stellwagen	545 max	9/17 P. Trull
11	Newbypt/P.I.	7	BBC (S. Moore)	12	S. Georges Bank	1500	W. Petersen#
19	Chatham	7	B. Nikula#	19	Nantucket	50+	J. Osborn#
25	S. Monomoy	8	S. Perkins#	Sooty Shearwater			
thr	Reports of 1 or 2 ind. from 9 locations			12	S. Georges Bank	12	W. Petersen#
Eared Grebe				16	Dennis	1	K. Hamilton
18	Duxbury	1	R. Fox#	Audubon's Shearwater			
Cory's Shearwater				12	Continental Shelf	5	W. Petersen#
12	S. Georges Bank	75	W. Petersen#	Manx Shearwater			
19	Nantucket	50+	S. Arena	12	Cox's Ledge	1	W. Petersen#
19	Stellwagen	22	P. Trull	19	Stellwagen	1	P. Trull

Wilson's Storm-Petrel				
12	S. Georges Bank	60	W. Petersen#	
Leach's Storm-Petrel				
17	Stellwagen	1	P. Trull	
Northern Gannet				
6	Stellwagen	3	P. Trull	
16	Cape Cod Bay	7	J. Botelho	
20	Wellfleet	11	R. Stymeist#	
Great Cormorant				
2	Nantucket	6	S. Perkins#	
6	Westport	1	D. Brown#	
16	P.I.	2	S. Perkins#	
24	Fairhaven	3	J. Botelho	
Double-crested Cormorant				
9	Ipswich (C.B.)	600+	D. Rimmer	
18	Eastham	170	M. Lynch#	
18	P.I.	225	D. F. Oliver#	
26	Wachusett Res.	70	R. Bradbury	
30	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	153	LCES (J. Hill)	
American Bittern				
5	Lexington	1	M. Rines#	
12	MNWS	1	S. Charette	
16	Chatham	1	H. Wiggin#	
17	Eastham (F.E.)	1	H. Wiggin#	
21	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	1	LCES (J. Hill)	
23	P.I.	1	W. Drew#	
25	S. Monomoy	1	R. Stymeist#	
Great Blue Heron				
thr	GMNWR	34 max	v. o.	
thr	P.I.	27 max	v. o.	
18	Eastham (F.H.)	30	M. Lynch#	
Great Egret				
2, 30	P.I.	44, 14	W. Drew#	
5	GMNWR	7	S. Perkins	
11	Eastham	19	BBC (R. Stymeist)	
18	Swansea	14	R. Turner	
19	Lexington	13	R. Forster	
30	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	32	LCES (J. Hill)	
Little Egret (no details)				
18	Nantucket	1	J. Osborn#	
Snowy Egret				
8	GMNWR	3	J. Center	
9	Saugus/Revere	50	J. Berry	
11	WBWS	75	BBC (R. Stymeist)	
11	P.I.	575	R. Heil	
19	Lexington	3	R. Forster	
30	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	54	LCES (J. Hill)	
Little Blue Heron				
5	Wareham	1	K. Anderson	
11	P.I.	5	J. Botelho	
14	Essex	1 ad	N. Nash	
18	Eastham	1	M. Lynch#	
19	Truro	1 imm	J. Center#	
19	S. Dartmouth	1	M. Boucher	
Tricolored Heron				
thr	P.I.	4 max	v. o.	
1-5	Falmouth	1	R. Farrell	
6	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	1	G. d'Entremont#	
12	S. Monomoy	1	S. Perkins#	
Cattle Egret				
4	Essex	4	R. Forster#	
Green Heron				
3	Arlington Res.	3	M. Rines	
8	GMNWR	7	J. Center	
11	WBWS	7	BBC (R. Stymeist)	
18	Eastham	3	M. Lynch#	
25	Salisbury	1	R. Forster#	
Black-crowned Night-Heron				
6	GMNWR	15	E. Taylor	
12	S. Monomoy	37	S. Perkins#	
19	Eastham	16	J. Botelho	
25	Barnstable	20	G. d'Entremont#	
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron				
1-11	Holden	1 imm	K. Mills + v. o.	
3-18	P.I.	2 max	v. o.	
6	Chatham	1 imm	B. Nikula#	
25	S. Monomoy	1 imm	R. Stymeist#	
Glossy Ibis				
16	P.I.	2	S. Perkins#	
18	Squantum	2	G. d'Entremont#	
20	S. Monomoy	2	B. Nikula#	
Whooper Swan (probable escapes)				
4	Essex	2	R. Forster#	
Mute Swan				
4	Westport	101	F. Bouchard	
Snow Goose				
30	E. Middleboro	30	K. Anderson	
30	Ipswich (C.B.)	200+	D. Rimmer	
30	Mt. Watatic	665	EMHW	
Bar-headed Goose (probable escape)				
8	P.I.	1 ad	R. Heil	
Brant				
2	Duxbury	2	K. Anderson#	
11	WBWS	1	R. Stymeist#	
30	Westport	5	J. Botelho	
Wood Duck				
2	P.I.	17	W. Drew#	
6	Wakefield	45	P. + F. Vale	
28	GMNWR	30	J. Center	
Green-winged Teal				
thr	P.I.	200 max	v. o.	
18	Randolph	35	G. d'Entremont#	
20	S. Monomoy	150	B. Nikula#	
24	Lynn	30	R. Heil	
25	Wakefield	60	R. Forster#	
26	Arlington Res.	28	L. Taylor	
American Black Duck				
2, 30	P.I.	28, 365	W. Drew#	
30	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	107	LCES (J. Hill)	
Northern Pintail				
12	S. Monomoy	30	S. Perkins#	
12	Wakefield	2	G. d'Entremont#	
14	GMNWR	4	E. Taylor	
20	P.I.	28	R. Forster	
Blue-winged Teal				
10	P.I.	27	W. Drew#	
11	Eastham	35	BBC (R. Stymeist)	
20	S. Monomoy	75	B. Nikula#	
25	Wakefield	10	R. Forster	
28	GMNWR	10	J. Center	
Northern Shoveler				
8	Newburyport	3	R. Heil	
25	S. Monomoy	48	R. Stymeist#	
Gadwall				
20	S. Monomoy	25	B. Nikula#	
26	Barnstable	2	BBC (T. Prince)	
American Wigeon				
thr	Arlington Res.	22 max	L. Taylor	
thr	P.I.	80 max	W. Drew#	
25	S. Monomoy	40	S. Perkins#	
Ring-necked Duck				
4, 30	W. Newbury	1, 75	v. o.	
9	Lynn	1	R. Heil	
17	Southboro	12	E. Taylor	
Greater Scaup				
25	S. Monomoy	8	M. Rines#	
Lesser Scaup				
18	Lakeville	12	M. Kasprzyk	
25	S. Monomoy	3	S. Perkins#	
Common Eider				
5	Scituate	10	G. d'Entremont	
16	Monomoy	10	H. Wiggin#	
Black Scoter				
17	Provincetown	1	H. Wiggin#	

Surf Scoter									
18	Rockport (A.P.)	7		S. Perkins#	11	Framingham	215		K. Hamilton
25	S. Monomoy	20		S. Perkins#	12	Mt. Watatic	1 imm dk		D. Lange#
26	Wachusett Res.	4 f		R. Bradbury	19	Mt. Wachusett	3383		EMHW
White-winged Scoter					19	Mt. Watatic	2195		EMHW
12	S. Monomoy	12		S. Perkins#	19	6 sites	2909		EMHW
16	Ipswich (C.B.)	15+		D. Rimmer	24	Wakefield	17		P. + F. Vale
19	Nahant	100		R. Forster	American Kestrel				
Hooded Merganser					4	Cumb. Farms	35		T. Aversa
5	Quabbin (G45)	1		M. Lynch#	6	Falmouth	11		P. Trimble
16	P.I.	1		S. Perkins#	11	Wellesley	4 migr		R. Forster
Ruddy Duck					11	Wellfleet	4		BBC (R. Stymeist)
4	Westport	1 m		F. Bouchard	19	Bolton	159		EMHW
20	S. Monomoy	1		B. Nikula#	19	7 sites	48		EMHW
25	W. Newbury	15		H. Wiggin#	21	Worc. (BMB)	5		M. Lynch#
Turkey Vulture					Merlin				
5	Quabbin (G45)	14		M. Lynch#	4-30	P.I.	19 total		v. o.
11	Orleans	1		B. Nikula#	5	Quabbin (G45)	2		M. Lynch#
19	Mt. Watatic	19		EMHW	9	S. Peabody	4		R. Heil
19	7 sites	25		EMHW	16	Wellesley	2		R. Forster
23	Plainville	3		K. Anderson	17	Stellwagen	1		P. Trull
25	Sandwich	2		P. Trimble	19	Nantucket	4		S. Arena#
25	P.I.	1		R. Forster#	20	S. Monomoy	2		B. Nikula#
30	Westport	3		J. Botelho	21	N. Scituate	2		T. Aversa
Osprey					24	N. Andover	2		S. Charette
11	Newburyport	5		BBC (S. Moore)	5-26	Reports of ind. from 23 locations			
11	Lawrence	7		S. Charette	Peregrine Falcon				
18	Randolph	4		G. d'Entremont#	12	S. Georges Bank	1		W. Petersen#
18	Squantum	4		G. d'Entremont#	17	Stellwagen	1		P. Trull
18	Bolton	39		EMHW	19	Nantucket	2		S. Arena#
19	7 sites	77		EMHW	25	P.I.	2		W. Petersen#
11-30	Reports of 1 or 2 ind. from 8 locations				25	Monomoy	4+		S. Perkins#
Mississippi Kite					30	Gay Head (M.V.)	17		V. Laux
25	DWWS	1 sub ad		D. + N. Ludlow	3-30	Reports of ind. from 8 locations			
Bald Eagle					Ruffed Grouse				
19	Mt. Wachusett	10		EMHW	8	E. Middleboro	1		K. Anderson#
28	Wayland	1 imm		K. Hamilton	21	Worc. (BMB)	1		M. Lynch#
Northern Harrier					25	E. Boxford	1		J. Brown#
11	GMNWR	1		S. Arena#	Wild Turkey				
16	Cumb. Farms	3 imm		K. Anderson	11	ONWR	12		S. Arena#
16	P.I.	7		S. Perkins#	25	Framingham	1		K. Hamilton
19	8 sites	25		EMHW	Northern Bobwhite				
20	S. Monomoy	4+		B. Nikula#	5	DWWS	1		G. d'Entremont#
28	W. Roxbury	1		T. Aversa	8	Cumb. Farms	3		K. Anderson#
Sharp-shinned Hawk					Clapper Rail				
5	Quabbin (G45)	6		M. Lynch#	6	Westport	1		D. Brown#
11	Lawrence	6		S. Charette	18	Eastham	2		M. Lynch#
11	Wellesley	7 migr		R. Forster	25	Newburyport	1		K. Hamilton#
11, 19	Wellfleet	13, 9		BBC (R. Stymeist)	King Rail				
19	Bolton	95		EMHW	12	Norfolk	1		B. Cassie#
19	7 sites	118		EMHW	18	Duxbury	1		R. Fox#
24	Peabody/Lynn	26		R. Heil	Virginia Rail				
24	N. Andover	9		S. Charette	5	DWWS	1		G. d'Entremont#
thr	Reports of 1-3 ind. from 12 locations				Sora				
Cooper's Hawk					6, 14	GMNWR	1, 1		E. Taylor
19	8 sites	12		EMHW	18	Squantum	1 imm		G. d'Entremont#
thr	Reports of 1-3 ind. from 14 locations				Common Moorhen				
Northern Goshawk					4-8	GMNWR	1 imm		S. Perkins#
8	E. Middleboro	1 ad		J. Brissette	8-19	Wakefield	1 or 2		v. o.
9	Halifax	1 imm		K. Anderson	American Coot				
19	Mt. Wachusett	2		EMHW	25	S. Monomy	1		R. Stymeist#
Red-shouldered Hawk					30	W. Newbury	1		N. Nash
thr	E. Middleboro	2		K. Anderson	Black-bellied Plover				
2, 25	E. Boxford	1		J. Brown#	thr	Ipswich (C.B.)	173 max 9/29		D. Rimmer
5	Quabbin (G45)	2		M. Lynch#	2	Duxbury B.	933		M. Kasprzyk#
11, 19	Wellfleet	1, 1		BBC (R. Stymeist)	4	Cumb. Farms	54		K. Anderson#
20	Arlington	1		M. Rines	18	Squantum	130		G. d'Entremont#
20	Cumb. Farms	1		M. Boucher	18	Chatham (S.B.)	2000		B. Nikula#
28	W. Roxbury	1		T. Aversa	25	Monomoy	1800		R. Stymeist#
Broad-winged Hawk					American Golden-Plover				
11	Lawrence	157		S. Charette	thr	N. Monomy	1-3		B. Nikula#
11	Wellesley	51		R. Forster	2	P.I.	1		W. Drew#
					12, 20	S. Monomoy	3, 3		B. Nikula#

American Golden-Plover (cont.)									
19	Lynn B.	1		R. Forster					
19	Nantucket	15		J. Osborn#					
21	Concord (N.A.C.)	1		R. Forster					
25	Stowe	1		C. Cooke					
25	Newbypt area	43		BBC (C. Paine)					
29	Ipswich (C.B.)	4		D. Rimmer					
Semipalmated Plover									
thr	Ipswich (C.B.)	612 max	9/2	D. Rimmer					
2	Duxbury B.	402		M. Kasprzyk#					
5, 18	Chatham (S.B.)	650, 350		B. Nikula#					
5	N. Scituate	240		S. Perkins#					
17	P.I.	372		W. Drew#					
Piping Plover									
1	Ipswich (C.B.)	4		D. Rimmer					
18	Chatham (S.B.)	10		B. Nikula#					
Killdeer									
4	Marshfield	38		D. Clapp					
13	Newburyport	50		J. Berry					
25	Salisbury	31		R. Forster#					
26	Concord (N.A.C.)	40		S. Perkins#					
American Oystercatcher									
thr	N. Monomoy	60		B. Nikula#					
6	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	6		G. d'Entremont#					
17	Nantucket	9		J. Osborn#					
24	New Bedford	1		J. Botelho					
30	Westport	2		J. Botelho					
American Avocet									
17	E. Boston	1		T. Aversa					
Greater Yellowlegs									
8	Arlington Res.	9		M. Rines					
11	GMNWR	10		G. d'Entremont#					
11	Squantum	100		G. d'Entremont#					
18	Eastham	120+		M. Lynch#					
Lesser Yellowlegs									
4	Cumb. Farms	7		S. Arena#					
8	GMNWR	6		J. Center					
18	Squantum	8		G. d'Entremont#					
25	Provincetown	5		G. d'Entremont#					
Solitary Sandpiper									
4	Cumb. Farms	4		K. Anderson#					
17	MNWS	2		T. Aversa					
30	Easton	3		S. Arena					
Willet									
thr	N. Monomoy	20 max		B. Nikula#					
2	Duxbury B.	1		K. Anderson#					
8	Newburyport	8		R. Heil					
Spotted Sandpiper									
6	Sandwich	6		P. Trimble					
18	Squantum	1		G. d'Entremont#					
19	Randolph	1		G. d'Entremont#					
25	Provincetown	1		G. d'Entremont#					
25	Barnstable	1		G. d'Entremont#					
Upland Sandpiper									
4	Cumb. Farms	21		T. Aversa					
6	Falmouth	3		P. Trimble					
7	Katama (M.V.)	2		V. Laux					
Whimbrel									
4	Cumb. Farms	1		K. Anderson#					
6	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	7		G. d'Entremont#					
9	S. Peabody	1		R. Heil					
11	W. Falmouth	1		P. Trimble					
17	Eastham (F.E.)	4		H. Wiggin#					
19	N. Monomoy	4		T. Aversa#					
25	P.I.	4		J. Berry					
26	Barnstable	1		G. d'Entremont#					
26	Sandwich	1		G. d'Entremont#					
Hudsonian Godwit									
4	Revere	6		L. Pivacek					
5, 18	Chatham (S.B.)	20, 5		B. Nikula#					
6	Newburyport	17		S. Perkins#					
11	Eastham	3		S. Perkins					
20	S. Monomoy	1		B. Nikula#					
Marbled Godwit									
thr	N. Monomoy	7		B. Nikula#					
11	Marshfield	1		D. Laney					
19	Duxbury B.	1		D. Ludlow#					
Ruddy Turnstone									
2	Duxbury B.	30		M. Kasprzyk#					
18	Eastham	10		M. Lynch#					
Red Knot									
2	Duxbury B.	91		M. Kasprzyk#					
5, 18	Chatham (S.B.)	175		B. Nikula#					
6	Scituate	115		D. Clapp					
8	Newburyport	121		R. Heil					
16	Dennis	48		R. Forster#					
18	Eastham	40		M. Lynch#					
Sanderling									
thr	Ipswich (C.B.)	1052 max		D. Rimmer					
2	Duxbury B.	298		M. Kasprzyk#					
6	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	300		G. d'Entremont#					
16	Chatham	500		H. Wiggin#					
17	P.I.	465		W. Drew#					
18	Chatham (S.B.)	2500		B. Nikula#					
18	Arlington Res.	1		M. Rines					
25	Monomoy	3000+		S. Perkins#					
Semipalmated Sandpiper									
thr	Ipswich (C.B.)	580 max	9/3	D. Rimmer					
3	Cumb. Farms	40		K. Anderson#					
5	Chatham (S.B.)	200		B. Nikula#					
17	P.I.	877		W. Drew#					
19	Lynn B.	200		R. Forster					
25	Monomoy	70		S. Perkins#					
Western Sandpiper									
1-14	Ipswich (C.B.)	1		D. Rimmer					
3	Lynn B.	2		T. Aversa#					
4	P.I.	4		S. Perkins					
5	N. Scituate	5		S. Perkins#					
19	DWWS	2		G. d'Entremont#					
19	Lynn B.	2		R. Forster					
Least Sandpiper									
1	Cumb. Farms	20		K. Anderson					
18	Eastham	10		M. Lynch#					
25	Monomoy	25		S. Perkins#					
25	Provincetown	3		G. d'Entremont#					
White-rumped Sandpiper									
2, 23	P.I.	304, 3		W. Drew#					
2	Duxbury B.	1		K. Anderson#					
5	Chatham (S.B.)	20		B. Nikula#					
19	Lynn B.	5		R. Forster					
25	N. Monomoy	2		S. Perkins#					
Baird's Sandpiper									
4	P.I.	3		S. Perkins#					
4	Revere	1		L. Pivacek					
6	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	1		G. d'Entremont#					
11	P.I.	1		BBC (S. Moore)					
20	S. Monomoy	1		J. Sones#					
Pectoral Sandpiper									
11	Concord (N.A.C.)	3		T. Aversa#					
12	S. Monomoy	45		B. Nikula#					
25	Squantum	5		T. Aversa					
Dunlin									
2	Duxbury B.	1		K. Anderson#					
12	P.I.	1		G. d'Entremont#					
5	Chatham (S.B.)	1		B. Nikula#					
18	Chatham (S.B.)	100		B. Nikula#					
25	WBWS	5		G. d'Entremont#					
25	Newburyport	5		J. Berry#					
Stilt Sandpiper									
11	WBWS	3		B. Nikula#					
11	Randolph	1		G. d'Entremont					
20	S. Monomoy	2		B. Nikula#					
20	Ipswich	4		R. Forster					
25	P.I.	22		W. Petersen#					

Buff-breasted Sandpiper								
4-16	P.I.	1 or 2		v. o.	16	Ipswich (C.B.)	150+	D. Rimmer
12, 20	S. Monomoy	1		B. Nikula#	18	Chatham (S.B.)	3000	B. Nikula#
18	Nantucket	4		J. Osborn#	18	Eastham	350	M. Lynch#
Short-billed Dowitcher					Forster's Tern			
2	Duxbury B.	13		M. Kasprzyk#	thr	N. Monomoy	60 max	B. Nikula#
11, 18	Squantum	30, 8		G. d'Entremont#	2	Nantucket	25	S. Perkins#
12	P.I.	5		G. d'Entremont#	6	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	30	D. Brown#
Long-billed Dowitcher					12, 20	S. Monomoy	80, 2	B. Nikula#
thr	P.I.	87 max	9/11	R. Heil	18	Eastham	15	M. Lynch#
26	Barnstable (S.N.)	1		H. Ferguson	18	Newbyp/P.I.	68	S. Perkins#
30					30	Westport	12	J. Botelho
Common Snipe					Least Tern			
25	Sandwich	1		P. Trimble	1-10	Ipswich (C.B.)	3-5	D. Rimmer
26	Concord (N.A.C.)	8		R. Forster#	6	Nantucket	75	J. Shetterly
American Woodcock					11	Eastham	6	S. Perkins#
28	Wayland	1		K. Hamilton	12	S. Monomoy	3	S. Perkins#
Wilson's Phalarope					12	P.I.	1	M. Rines#
8	P.I.	1 juv		R. Heil	Black Tern			
Red-necked Phalarope					3	Wellesley	1	R. Forster#
17	Stellwagen	4		P. Trull	5	Falmouth	7	R. Farrell
Pomarine Jaeger					6	Nantucket	5	J. Shetterly
10	Martha's Vineyard	2		V. Laux	7-10	Ipswich (C.B.)	1-6	D. Rimmer
17	Stellwagen	4		P. Trull	8	P.I.	6	R. Heil
12	S. Georges Bank	34		W. Petersen#	9	Stellwagen	3	P. Trull
21	Nantucket	1		S. Arena#	12, 20	S. Monomoy	50	S. Perkins#
Parasitic Jaeger					12	Dennis	14	R. Forster#
6	Chatham (S.B.)	2		B. Nikula#	17	Chatham (F.E.)	4	H. Wiggin#
Long-tailed Jaeger					Black Skimmer			
12	S. Georges Bank	2 juv		W. Petersen#	12	Chatham (S.B.)	5	S. Perkins#
jaeger species					Black-billed Cuckoo			
21	Nantucket	2		S. Arena#	12, 18	S. Chatham	3	P. Trimble
Laughing Gull					29	Yarmouth	1	P. Trimble
4	Revere	800		L. Pivacek	Yellow-billed Cuckoo			
16	Ipswich (C.B.)	80		D. Rimmer	4	Westport	1	F. Bouchard
19	S. Dartmouth	75		M. Boucher	24	S. Peabody	1	R. Heil
Little Gull					Barn Owl			
10	Ipswich (C.B.)	1		D. Rimmer	24	Sandwich	1 ad	G. d'Entremont#
Common Black-headed Gull					Eastern Screech-Owl			
11	Newburyport	1		M. Lynch#	4-6	8 towns	8	R. Stymeist#
Bonaparte's Gull					11, 20	Wellfleet	6 total	R. Stymeist#
2	Newburyport	800		R. Heil	Great Horned Owl			
16	Ipswich (C.B.)	80		D. Rimmer	13	Ipswich	2	J. Berry#
19	Lynn	1100		S. Perkins#	25	S. Monomoy	1	S. Perkins#
Lesser Black-backed Gull					29	E. Middleboro	pr	K. Anderson
4	P.I.	1		H. Wiggin#	Barred Owl			
7, 19	N. Monomoy	1, 2		B. Nikula#	thr	Sherborn	6	E. Taylor
12	S. Georges Bank	1 3S		W. Petersen#	5	Boxford (C.P.)	1	J. Berry
Great Black-backed Gull					18	E. Middleboro	1	K. Anderson#
22	Ipswich (C.B.)	340+		D. Rimmer	Short-eared Owl			
Sabine's Gull					19	Nantucket	2	J. Osborn#
17	Stellwagen	1 juv		P. Trull	Northern Saw-whet Owl			
Caspian Tern					17	Orleans	1	H. Wiggin
4	P.I.	1		R. Forster#	21	P.I.	1	W. Drew#
18	Squantum	1		P. O'Neill#	Common Nighthawk			
18	Randolph	3 imm	G. d'Entremont#		5, 6	Worcester	300+, 120+	M. Lynch#
18	P.I.	1		D. F. Oliver#	5	Wellesley	255	R. Forster
Royal Tern					27	Newton	4	M. Murphy#
4	P.I.	1 juv		R. Walton	30	Boston	7	F. Bouchard
7	Katama (M.V.)	1		V. Laux	30	Sandwich	2	P. Trimble
Sandwich Tern					30	Wellesley	1	R. Forster
7	Katama (M.V.)	2		V. Laux	23-25	Reports of 1 or 2 ind.	from 5 locations	
9	Ipswich (C.B.)	1		D. Rimmer	Chimney Swift			
11	Eastham	1 dead		S. Perkins#	1-20	Lawrence	100-150	S. Charette
Roseate Tern					12	Norfolk	140	B. Cassie
2	Nantucket	250		S. Perkins#	25	P.I.	30+	W. Petersen#
8	Newburyport	10		R. Heil	26	Concord (N.A.C.)	30	S. Perkins#
12	Dennis	100+		R. Forster#	28	Newton	10	T. Aversa
18	Chatham (S.B.)	300		B. Nikula#	28	W. Roxbury	12	T. Aversa
Common Tern					28	Wayland	55	S. Arena
6	Stellwagen	1000		P. Trull	29	N. Andover	3	S. Charette
6	Nantucket	1000		J. Shetterly	30	Watertown	8	R. Stymeist
8	Newbyp/P.I.	325+		R. Heil	30	Wellesley	2	R. Forster

Ruby-throated Hummingbird				25	S. Monomoy	5000	G. Ferguson#
1-4	E. Boxford	4 or 5	J. Brown#	thr	Reports of 1000-2500 ind.		from 6 locations
3	MNWS	2	T. Aversa	Northern Rough-winged Swallow			
9	Medford	1	M. Rines	5, 9	Wellesley	13, 1	R. Forster
16	Chatham (S.B.)	1	H. Coolidge	12, 19	W. Peabody	16, 4	R. Heil
24	Wayland	1	K. Hamilton	Bank Swallow			
Belted Kingfisher				4	P.I.	1	G. d'Entremont#
17	P.I.	7	S. Charette	25	S. Monomoy	4	S. Perkins#
17	Wellfleet	4	H. Coolidge	Cliff Swallow			
25	S. Monomoy	4	S. Perkins#	7	Ipswich (C.B.)	1	D. Rimmer
Red-headed Woodpecker				11	Wellesley	1	R. Forster
1-15	Sherborn	2 ad	E. Taylor	11	GMNWR	1	G. d'Entremont#
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker				11, 19	Wellfleet 2, 1	BBC	(R. Stymeist)
25	P'town/Truro	2	G. d'Entremont#	25	S. Monomoy	1	S. Perkins#
25	Chatham	1	P. Bailey#	Barn Swallow			
25	P.I.	1	BBC (C. Paine)	17	P.I.	100	S. Charette
25	GMNWR	1	BBC (S. Hepburn)	25	S. Monomoy	30+	S. Perkins#
28	Worc. (BMB)	1	M. Lynch#	Fish Crow			
Northern Flicker				5	DWWS	2+	G. d'Entremont
9	Worc. (BMB)	32	M. Lynch#	Common Raven			
12	E. Middleboro	19	K. Anderson	12	Mt. Watatic	7	L. Taylor#
16	Wellesley	23	R. Forster	Black-capped Chickadee			
20	Salisbury/P.I.	30	R. Forster	11	Wellfleet 180	BBC	(R. Stymeist)
Pileated Woodpecker				Red-breasted Nuthatch			
5	Boxford (C.P.)	1	J. Berry	6	Quabbin (G40)	70	M. Lynch#
12	Mt. Watatic	1	L. Taylor#	6	Sherborn	11	M. Rines#
19	Bolton	3	M. Lynch#	thr	Reports of 2-8 ind.		from 10 locations
Olive-sided Flycatcher				White-breasted Nuthatch			
5	Quabbin (G45)	2	M. Lynch#	4	Ipswich	8	J. Berry
11	Wellfleet	1	BBC (R. Stymeist)	5	Boxford	8	J. Berry
17	P.I.	1	D. Chickering	25	P.I.	1	W. Petersen#
Eastern Wood-Pewee				Brown Creeper			
12	Boston (F.Pk)	5	T. Aversa	3	E. Middleboro	1	K. Anderson
18	Mt.A.	2	M. Rines	20	P.I.	1	R. Forster
21	Worc. (BMB)	3	M. Lynch#	Carolina Wren			
24	ONWR	1	T. Aversa	11	Wellfleet	12	BBC (R. Stymeist)
25	Salisbury	1	R. Forster	21	N. Scituate	6	T. Aversa
28	P.I.	1	D. Chickering	28	Worc. (BMB)	3	M. Lynch#
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher				House Wren			
17	MNWS	2	T. Aversa	6	Quabbin (G40)	6	M. Lynch#
18	Squantum	1	G. d'Entremont#	9	S. Peabody	13	R. Heil
"Traill's" Flycatcher				28	W. Roxbury	5	T. Aversa#
18	Squantum	1	G. d'Entremont#	Winter Wren			
Least Flycatcher				6	Andover	1	S. Charette
19	Nahant	1	R. Forster	22	Groveland	1	D. Chickering
<i>Empidonax</i> species				29	Yarmouth	1	P. Trimble
21	Worc. (BMB)	2	M. Lynch#	Marsh Wren			
Eastern Phoebe				12	S. Georges Bank	1	W. Petersen#
6	Norfolk	50	B. Cassie	18	P.I.	4	D. Chickering
6	Quabbin (G40)	23	M. Lynch#	24	Worc. (BMB)	1	M. Lynch#
20	Salisbury/P.I.	12	R. Forster	28	Newton	1	T. Aversa
25	Malden	11	P. + F. Vale	Golden-crowned Kinglet			
Great Crested Flycatcher				20	P.I.	1	R. Forster
9	Worc. (BMB)	3	M. Lynch#	21	N. Scituate	1	T. Aversa
11	Wellfleet	2	BBC (R. Stymeist)	Ruby-crowned Kinglet			
12	S. Monomoy	1	B. Nikula#	12	N. Scituate	1	S. Arena#
16	Squantum	1	G. d'Entremont	12	Yarmouthport	1	R. Forster#
18	Mt.A.	1	M. Rines	17	Nahant	1	T. Aversa
19	Chatham	2	T. Aversa#	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher			
Western Kingbird				19	Chatham	3	B. Nikula#
12-13	Nantucket	1	E. Andrews	20	Cambridge (F.P.)	1	M. Rines
28	Gay Head (M.V.)	1	V. Laux	25	Princetown	2	G. d'Entremont#
Eastern Kingbird				Northern Wheatear			
11	Wellfleet	5	BBC (R. Stymeist)	11-16	Newburyport	1	M. Mauer + v. o.
20	P.I.	3	R. Forster	11	Chilmark (M.V.)	1	A. Keith#
Horned Lark				25	S. Monomoy	1	R. Stymeist#
17	Lynn B.	1	T. Aversa	Eastern Bluebird			
Purple Martin				thr	Sherborn	45	E. Taylor
7	Ipswich (C.B.)	2	D. Rimmer	thr	E. Boxford	6 or 7	J. Brown#
12	P.I.	7	G. d'Entremont#	6	Ipswich	6	BBC (J. Berry)
Tree Swallow				9	S. Peabody	7	R. Heil
1	P.I.	10,000	D. Chickering	13	Worc. (BMB)	13	M. Lynch#

Eastern Bluebird (cont.)				Red-eyed Vireo			
19	Wellfleet	4	BBC (R. Stymeist)	11	Wellfleet	6	BBC (R. Stymeist)
28	Lincoln	22	S. Perkins#	11	ONWR	4	S. Arena#
Veery				14	Worc. (BMB)	6	M. Lynch#
9	S. Peabody	4	R. Heil	12	S. Chatham	6	P. Trimble
17	Lincoln	3	S. Perkins	18	P.I.	5	BBC (J. Center)
18	S. Chatham	1	P. Trimble	18	Mt.A.	10	M. Rines
21	N. Scituate	1	T. Aversa	Blue-winged Warbler			
26	Peabody	1	P. Trimble	12	MNWS	1	S. Charette
Gray-cheeked Thrush				12	S. Chatham	1	P. Trimble
18, 25	Uxbridge	1 b, 1 b	S. Wheelock#	20	Truro	1	R. Stymeist#
17	Nahant	1	T. Aversa	Golden-winged Warbler			
17	Lincoln	3	S. Perkins	12	S. Chatham	1	P. Trimble#
Swainson's Thrush				12	E. Middleboro	1 m	K. Anderson
17	Mt.A.	8	R. Stymeist#	20	MBO	1 m	MBO staff
17	Lincoln	500+	S. Perkins	"Brewster's" Warbler			
19	S. Chatham	1	P. Trimble	11	Salem	1	I. Lynch
20	Arlington	1	M. Rines	Tennessee Warbler			
23	Boston (F.Pk)	1	T. Aversa	9-27	Reports of ind. from 8 locations		
Hermit Thrush				Orange-crowned Warbler			
6	Townsend	6	L. Taylor#	6	ONWR	1	R. Bradbury
30	P.I.	1	N. Nash	21	Worc. (BMB)	1	M. Lynch#
Wood Thrush				24	ONWR	1	T. Aversa
18	Squantum	1	G. d'Entremont#	Nashville Warbler			
19	Lincoln	1	S. Perkins	17	Nahant	3	T. Aversa
21	N. Scituate	1	T. Aversa	18	S. Chatham	2	P. Trimble
21	Worc. (BMB)	1	M. Lynch#	21	N. Scituate	3	T. Aversa
American Robin				25	Newton	3	M. Lynch#
19	Bolton	105	M. Lynch#	28	W. Roxbury	2	T. Aversa
28	Worc. (BMB)	67	M. Lynch#	28	Worc. (BMB)	3	M. Lynch#
Gray Catbird				Northern Parula			
7	Worc. (BMB)	36	M. Lynch#	12	Boston (F.Pk)	9	T. Aversa
11	Wellfleet	52	BBC (R. Stymeist)	18	ONWR	6	R. Bradbury
Brown Thrasher				18	Mt.A.	12	M. Rines
22	P.I.	3	D. Chickering	19	Waltham	10	L. Taylor
26	Peabody	1	P. Trimble	25	S. Monomoy	15	S. Perkins#
27	Medford	2	M. Rines	Yellow Warbler			
American Pipit				18	S. Chatham	4	P. Trimble
18	Newbury	105	R. Forster#	18	Sandwich	4	P. Trimble
21	Concord (N.A.C.)	36	R. Forster	19	Truro	4	BBC (R. Stymeist)
21	Ipswich (C.B.)	13	D. Rimmer	25	Salisbury	1	R. Forster
Cedar Waxwing				Chestnut-sided Warbler			
11	Wellfleet	41	BBC (R. Stymeist)	11, 19	Wellfleet	6, 1	BBC (R. Stymeist)
17	Stellwagen	1	P. Trull	19	Truro	1	BBC (R. Stymeist)
18	Mt.A.	46	R. Stymeist#	Magnolia Warbler			
19	P.I.	65	D. Chickering	11	ONWR	4	T. Aversa#
Loggerhead Shrike				12	Belmont	3	L. Taylor
2-5	DWWS	1	N. Ludlow + v. o.	12	Mt. Watatic	3	L. Taylor
White-eyed Vireo				18	Medford	4	M. Rines
1-19	DWWS	1 or 2	v. o.	23	Boston (F.Pk)	11	T. Aversa
20	Chatham	1	R. Stymeist	24	S. Peabody	7	R. Heil
Solitary Vireo				Cape May Warbler			
6	Quabbin (G40)	7	M. Lynch#	12	Stellwagen	1	P. Trull
11-28	Reports of ind. from 7 locations			14	P.I.	5	T. Aversa
Yellow-throated Vireo				20	MNWS	2	N. Nash
5	Quabbin (G45)	2	M. Lynch#	25	S. Monomoy	3	R. Stymeist#
11	ONWS	2	T. Aversa#	28	Worc. (BMB)	1	M. Lynch#
12	Chatham	1	B. Nikula#	Black-throated Blue Warbler			
18	P.I.	1	D. Chickering	12	Mt. Watatic	5	L. Taylor#
20	Chatham	1	B. Cassie#	17	MNWS	6	T. Aversa
Warbling Vireo				17	Medford	3	M. Rines
5	Wellesley	5	R. Forster	25	Truro	3	G. d'Entremont#
6	Wakefield	3	P. + F. Vale	25	P.I.	1	S. Charette
11	ONWR	4	S. Arena#	28	Worc. (BMB)	1	M. Lynch#
19	Cambridge (F.P.)	1	R. Stymeist	Yellow-rumped Warbler			
19	Bolton	1	M. Lynch#	12	P.I.	1	P. + F. Vale
20	Salisbury	1	R. Forster	18	Squantum	1	G. d'Entremont#
20	Boston (F.Pk)	1	T. Aversa	20	Salisbury	1	R. Forster
21	Worc. (BMB)	1	M. Lynch#	20	Wellfleet	3	R. Stymeist#
Philadelphia Vireo				30	P.I.	45	N. Nash
20	Chatham	4	B. Cassie	Black-throated Green Warbler			
6-24	Reports of 1 or 2 ind. from 13 locations			12	Belmont	3	L. Taylor

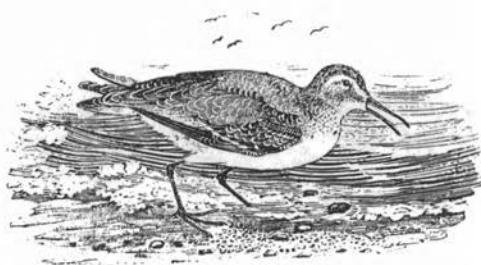
Black-throated Green Warbler (cont.)	19	Wellfleet	4	BBC (R. Stymeist)		
12 Mt. Watatic	12	D. Lange#	21	N. Scituate	4	T. Aversa
14 Worc. (BMB)	14	M. Lynch#	29	Yarmouth	1	P. Trimble
19 S. Chatham	3	P. Trimble	Kentucky Warbler			
20 Cambridge (F.P.)	3	M. Rines	20	MBO	2	MBO Staff
25 Provincetown	3	G. d'Entremont#	Connecticut Warbler			
Blackburnian Warbler			2	Chatham	1	W. Bailey
11 ONWR	1	T. Aversa	8	Arlington Res.	1	M. Rines
12 MNWS	1	S. Charette	9, 20, 28	Worc. (BMB)	1	M. Lynch#
12 Mt. Watatic	2	L. Taylor#	18	Mt.A.	1	R. Stymeist#
18 P.I.	1	D. F. Oliver	19	DWWS	1	G. d'Entremont#
20 Chatham	1	K. Hamilton	20	Truro	1	R. Stymeist#
21 Worc. (BMB)	1	M. Lynch#	20	Chatham	1	R. Stymeist#
Yellow-throated Warbler			24	ONWR	1	T. Aversa
4 DWWS	1	R. Stymeist#	25	Uxbridge	1 b	S. Wheelock#
9 S. Peabody	1	R. Heil	Mourning Warbler			
18 P.I.	1	D. F. Oliver	9	MNWS	1	R. Forster#
Pine Warbler			21	N. Scituate	1 or 2	T. Aversa
2 Andover	4	S. Charette	25	Truro	1 imm	G. d'Entremont#
6 Quabbin (G40)	42	M. Lynch#	Common Yellowthroat			
13 Harwich	20+	K. Hamilton#	9	Worc. (BMB)	31	M. Lynch#
25 Wellfleet	35	D. Brown#	11	Wellfleet	10	BBC (R. Stymeist)
25 Salisbury	1	K. Hamilton	12	W. Newbury	21	R. Stymeist#
Prairie Warbler			17	Stellwagen	1	P. Trull
6, 29 Sandwich	10, 2	P. Trimble	18	Medford	10	M. Rines
11 Wellfleet	6	BBC (R. Stymeist)	Hooded Warbler			
12 S. Chatham	6	P. Trimble	21	N. Scituate	1 f	T. Aversa
Palm Warbler			21	Brookline	1	R. Hamburger
9 Worc. (BMB)	1	M. Lynch#	25	Nantucket	1 b	E. Andrews#
18-30 Sandwich	12 max	P. Trimble	Wilson's Warbler			
19 Bolton	10	M. Lynch#	9	Boston (F.Pk)	3	T. Aversa
19 Nahant	1	R. Forster	17	MNWS	5	T. Aversa
19 DWWS	1	G. d'Entremont#	18	S. Chatham	2	P. Trimble
20 Medford	1	M. Rines	18	Nantucket	2	J. Osborn#
Bay-breasted Warbler			21	N. Scituate	9	T. Aversa
12 Mt. Watatic	2	D. Lange#	25	S. Monomoy	1	M. Rines#
12 S. Chatham	1	P. Trimble	Canada Warbler			
17 MNWS	2	T. Aversa	17	MNWS	1	T. Aversa
24 Worc. (BMB)	1	M. Lynch#	18	S. Chatham	1	P. Trimble
24 ONWR	1	T. Aversa	Yellow-breasted Chat			
25 E. Boxford	1	J. Brown#	4	Gay Head (M.V.)	1	V. Laux
Blackpoll Warbler			5-18	S. Chatham	1	J. Trimble + v. o.
4 P.I.	2	R. Forster#	9	S. Peabody	1	R. Heil
9 S. Peabody	15	R. Heil	11	Westwood	1	S. Sweet
14 Worc. (BMB)	45	M. Lynch#	13-14	Worc. (BMB)	1	B. Kamp#
25 Newton	30+	M. Lynch#	17	Stellwagen	1	P. Trull
Black-and-white Warbler			17	Nahant	1	T. Aversa
9 S. Peabody	11	R. Heil	18	P.I.	1	D. Chickering
18 Medford	13	M. Rines	21	N. Scituate	1	T. Aversa
21 Worc. (BMB)	7	M. Lynch#	25	Truro	1	G. d'Entremont#
23 Boston (F.Pk)	12	T. Aversa	Scarlet Tanager			
American Redstart			17	Sherborn	2	E. Taylor
9 Medford	7	M. Rines	20	Cambridge (F.P.)	2	M. Rines
9, 29 Worc. (BMB)	11, 1	M. Lynch#	25	Newton	2	M. Lynch#
11 Wellfleet	8	BBC (R. Stymeist)	27	Medford	2	M. Rines
16 Milton	4	G. d'Entremont	Rose-breasted Grosbeak			
18 Mt.A.	8	M. Rines	12	S. Chatham	3	P. Trimble
19 S. Chatham	10	P. Trimble	17	Truro	1	H. Wiggin#
Prothonotary Warbler			21	Worc. (BMB)	2	M. Lynch#
4 P.I.	1 m	R. Forster	Blue Grosbeak			
18-21 Nantucket	1 b	E. Andrews#	11	M.V.	1 m	A. Keith#
Worm-eating Warbler			12	N. Scituate	1	S. Arena#
4 DWWS	1	R. Stymeist	21	Nantucket	1	S. Arena#
10 Chatham	1	W. Bailey	29	Sandwich	1	P. Trimble
17 W. Newbury	1	R. Heil	Indigo Bunting			
22 M.V.	1	S. Rich	18	Lexington	5	L. Taylor
Ovenbird			20	Medford	2	M. Rines
24 ONWR	1	T. Aversa	26	Concord (N.A.C.)	3	R. Veit#
29 S. Chatham	1	P. Trimble	30	Sandwich	4+	P. Trimble
Northern Waterthrush			Dickcissel			
11 ONWR	5	S. Arena#	4	Gay Head (M.V.)	2	V. Laux
19 S. Chatham	3	P. Trimble	11	S. Peabody	1	R. Heil

Dickcissel (cont.)							
17-20 Truro	1	H. Wiggin + v. o.					
18-30 Sandwich	2	P. Trimble					
20 Chatham	1	B. Cassie#					
Rufous-sided Towhee							
9 Worc. (BMB)	21	M. Lynch#					
11 Wellfleet	25	BBC (R. Stymeist)					
Chipping Sparrow							
11 Wellfleet	20	BBC (R. Stymeist)					
15 Sherborn	50	E. Taylor					
18 E. Middleboro	20	K. Anderson					
24 Concord (N.A.C.)	50	R. Forster#					
24 Weston	52	M. Rines#					
25 Sandwich	21	P. Trimble					
Clay-colored Sparrow							
17 Truro	2	H. Wiggin#					
25 Scituate	1	R. Abrams					
Field Sparrow							
9 Worc. (BMB)	22	M. Lynch#					
9 S. Peabody	20	R. Heil					
17 Truro	10	H. Wiggin#					
29 Sandwich	10	P. Trimble					
Vesper Sparrow							
17 Stellwagen	1	P. Trull					
17 Truro	1	H. Wiggin#					
18 E. Middleboro	1	K. Anderson					
29 Sandwich	3	P. Trimble					
Lark Sparrow							
3 P.I.	1 imm	T. Aversa#					
19 Nantucket	1	J. Osborn#					
Savannah Sparrow							
18 Newbury	115	R. Forster#					
19 Bolton	45	M. Lynch#					
25 Sandwich	60	P. Trimble					
25 Squantum	55	T. Aversa					
Le Conte's Sparrow							
24-28 Newton	1 juv.	R. Forster + v. o.					
Sharp-tailed Sparrow							
11 Squantum	10	G. d'Entremont#					
30 S. Dart. (A.Pd)	5	LCES (J. Hill)					
Seaside Sparrow							
18 Eastham	1	M. Lynch#					
20 P.I.	4	R. Forster					
30 S. Dart. (A.Pd)	1	LCES (J. Hill)					
Song Sparrow							
9 Worc. (BMB)	33	M. Lynch#					
19 Bolton	38	M. Lynch#					
25 Sandwich	80	P. Trimble					
Lincoln's Sparrow							
8 Wellesley	1	R. Forster					
12 S. Georges Bank	1	W. Petersen#					
20 Chatham	3	R. Stymeist#					
21 SRV	6	R. Forster					
24 S. Peabody	5	R. Heil					
28 Newton	6	T. Aversa					
12-30 Reports of 1 or 2	ind. from 16 locations						
Swamp Sparrow							
19 Bolton	26	M. Lynch#					
White-throated Sparrow							
19 Chatham	2	T. Aversa#					
20 Salisbury/P.I.	10	R. Forster					
21 N. Scituate	45	T. Aversa					
White-crowned Sparrow							
19-30 Reports of 1 or 2	ind. from 11 locations						
Dark-eyed Junco							
12 Mt. Watatic	6	L. Taylor#					
14 Milton	2	R. Abrams					
20 P.I.	10	R. Forster					
22 Salisbury	3	D. Chickering					
24 ONWR	3	T. Aversa					
25 S. Monomoy	3	R. Stymeist#					
Lapland Longspur							
26 Essex	2	J. Brown#					
Bobolink							
5 Chatham	50	B. Nikula#					
6 DWWS	25	D. Clapp					
6 Westport	40	G. d'Entremont#					
11 Concord	140+	S. Arena#					
17 Provincetown	30	H. Wiggin#					
18 Sandwich	100	P. Trimble					
Red-winged Blackbird							
6 Rowley	2500	S. Perkins					
6 Wakefield	300	P. + F. Vale					
19 Bolton	205	M. Lynch#					
Eastern Meadowlark							
9 Cumb. Farms	15	K. Anderson					
Yellow-headed Blackbird							
20 W. Bridgewater	1 m	C. Krakowski					
20 P.I.	1 imm	R. Forster					
Rusty Blackbird							
18 P.I.	2	R. Forster#					
18 Nantucket	1	J. Osborn#					
Common Grackle							
6 Worcester	510	M. Lynch#					
11 Wakefield	200	P. + F. Vale					
12 W. Newbury	650	R. Stymeist#					
Brown-headed Cowbird							
18 Newbury	250	S. Perkins#					
26 Bridgewater	1000	K. Anderson					
Orchard Oriole							
5 DWWS	1	G. d'Entremont					
Northern Oriole							
17 Stellwagen	3	P. Trull					
17 S. Chatham	4	P. Trimble					
18 Mt.A.	22	R. Stymeist#					
25 S. Monomoy	10	S. Perkins#					
25 Truro	3	G. d'Entremont#					
Purple Finch							
4 Ipswich	6-8	J. Berry					
5 Chatham	4	B. Nikula#					
12 Belmont	3	L. Taylor					
18 Lexington	3	L. Taylor					
29 Wellesley	3	R. Forster					
Red Crossbill							
4 Fall River	1	G. Mock					
6 Quabbin (G40)	1	M. Lynch#					
Pine Siskin							
25 W. Peabody	7	R. Heil					
Evening Grosbeak							
25 Eastham (F.H.)	1	G. d'Entremont					
27 Wellesley	1	R. Forster					

BIRD SIGHTINGS

OCTOBER 1993

SUMMARY



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

The temperature in Boston averaged 52.3 degrees, 2.5 degrees below normal and the coolest October since 1988. Quick changes in weather were characteristic of the month. The high temperature was 77 degrees on the 8th, and low for the month was 34 degrees on October 11 and 14. Rain totaled 3.61 inches, a little more than normal. There was a thunderstorm on the 21st, and heavy fog was noted on four days, twice the average for October.

R. H. S.

LOONS THROUGH WOODPECKERS

In October deviations from predictable sightings of waterbirds generally occur when rain puts unexpected or unusual numbers of birds down on inland waters or when storms and accompanying winds buffet the coast. This October storms were exceptional for a limited number of species. On October 13 one storm brought 400 Cory's Shearwaters to First Encounter Beach in Eastham plus a few individuals of several other species. During a storm on October 27, one group of observers were present at Sandy Neck, Barnstable, from 7:00 AM to 11:45 AM, and a second group arrived at 12:45 AM and remained until 2:30 PM. Their cumulative results were 214 Leach's Storm-Petrels and 376 Red-throated Loons. There was a fairly continuous movement in both the morning and afternoon. The number of Red-throated Loons was not unexpected for the date, but the count of Leach's Storm-Petrels represents the second largest total for Leach's recorded during the fall. Several other pelagic species were observed during this storm but none in noteworthy numbers. Pied-billed Grebes were well reported, possibly indicating that the species is making a modest recovery. Reports for Red-necked Grebes were fairly typical, but notice that all reports during the first half of the month were from inland locations. Aside from storm-driven birds, there was encouraging news among tubenoses. On the morning of October 4 an **albatross** was observed from the prominent bluff at Gay Head, Martha's Vineyard. On the morning of October 7 another albatross or possibly two albatrosses were seen at the same location. At this time, the specific identity of any of the birds is undetermined, but critical examination of videotapes of at least one of these birds may result in a tentative identification. Both Cory's and Greater shearwaters put in a good appearance, albeit briefly, at Stellwagen Bank on the 10th and 11th. Typically good numbers of gannets were reported.

Among the Great Blue Heron reports was a flock of 23 birds coming in off the ocean at Dennis and two migrating flocks totaling 82 birds at Plum Island. Egret numbers were strong early in the month but dwindled rapidly thereafter. Two Cattle Egrets were in West Newbury and Newburyport, unusual locations.

The most interesting waterfowl reports were at least three and possibly four **Greater White-fronted Geese**, shovelers at several nontraditional locations, two Redheads (a first local record) at Quabbin Reservoir, an early, or possibly overlooked summering, **King Eider** at Provincetown, and a scattering of Harlequin Ducks. Ruddy Duck reports were somewhat reduced from recent years.

Ospreys seemed to linger later in larger numbers compared with recent years. Good numbers of Northern Goshawk were reported, possibly the precursor of a good winter showing. A scattering of Rough-legged Hawk reports gave no indication that a good winter season was in the offing. Peregrine Falcons were again well reported and included 10 birds at Gay Head and seven birds seen in a six-minute period in Eastham.

Among marsh birds, a Clapper Rail and three Common Moorhens provided evidence that these two declining species can be considered still part of the state's avifauna. An immature **Purple Gallinule** was found injured along the side of a road in Abington. It was taken to the New England Wildlife Center, where it was treated and subsequently released. No Sandhill Cranes were reported.

Interesting shorebird reports included a flock of 18 Hudsonian Godwits at Lynn Beach that paused only briefly before being spooked by a passing Peregrine. Marbled Godwits lingered at Monomoy until the end of the month. Other somewhat unseasonal reports were a Baird's Sandpiper at South Monomoy and three Stilt Sandpipers at Plum Island. There was a very good movement of Pectoral Sandpipers early in the month at

North Monomoy. The only phalaropes reported were after the October 27 storm.

Once again, very few jaegers were reported. Excellent numbers of Laughing Gulls were recorded at Martha's Vineyard, and a good concentration of Bonaparte's Gulls continued at Lynn Beach. Reports of Lesser Black-backed Gull were typical for the month, and very few kittiwakes were noted. A Royal Tern at Plum Island and one at Nantucket were very late for the locations. The highlight of alcid reports was an Atlantic Puffin on Stellwagen Bank. The remainder of the reports were from coastal locations. An early Snowy Owl at Plum Island was the only Snowy reported. Scattered reports of Chimney Swift and Common Nighthawk early in the month were a holdover of their widespread appearance in late September. Only one Red-headed Woodpecker was reported, further evidence that this scarce species is almost a memory. A good movement of Yellow-bellied Sapsucker occurred in the 8th and 9th.

R. A. F.

FLYCATCHERS THROUGH GROSBEAKS

Eastern Phoebes continued to be reported in good numbers throughout eastern Massachusetts all month, and three Western Kingbirds were noted. The highlight, however, was a Scissor-tailed Flycatcher present at Fort Hill in Eastham for at least six days. A Purple Martin was well described in North Truro on the extremely late date of October 30. There was an incredible invasion of Red-breasted Nuthatches during the month, many more than could be included here. Note, however, the numbers from Quabbin Reservoir! Eastern Bluebirds were well reported with seven locations reporting 25 or more individuals. A late Wood Thrush was released from the grasp of a cat in Worcester on October 14. Twenty-four species of warblers were reported during the month, two less than last year. Highlights included 13 Orange-crowned and a Hooded warbler, and 3 Yellow-breasted Chats.

Uncommon but regular fall visitors included at least 16 Blue Grosbeaks, 5 Dickcissels, and 5 Clay-colored and 2 Lark sparrows. An immature **Le Conte's Sparrow** was described from Daniel Webster Sanctuary in Marshfield. A very late Orchard Oriole was photographed in Truro on October 25. Finally, it looks like a winter finch year! White-winged Crossbills were noted from two locations. Common Redpolls, mostly singles, were seen in 8 locations, and there were many reports of Pine Siskins and Evening Grosbeaks.

R. H. S.

Date	Location	Number	Observers	Date	Location	Number	Observers
Red-throated Loon				19	Waltham	1	R. Forster#
6	Barnstable (S.N.)	2	R. Forster	27	Barnstable (S.N.)	4	R. Forster#
9	Clinton	1	R. Bradbury	29	Nahant	2	R. Forster#
9	W. Newbury	1	H. Wiggin#	29	N. Scituate	2	T. Aversa
14	Braintree	1	R. Abrams	30	Plymouth	2	W. Petersen#
21	Dennis	40	R. Forster#	31	Rockport (A.P.)	4	C. Leahy
24	P.I.	23	D. Chickering	albatross species			
27	Barnstable (S.N.)	376	R. Forster#	4, 7	Gay Head (M.V.)	1, 2	T. Barksdale
31	Manomet	200	G. d'Entremont	large tubenose species			
Common Loon				27	Dennis	12+	B. Nikula#
1	Wellesley	5	R. Forster	Northern Fulmar			
11	Gay Head (M.V.)	14	R. Stymeist#	27	Barnstable	1	S. Perkins#
17	Quabbin (G37)	6	D. Lange#	large shearwater species			
27	Barnstable (S.N.)	26	M. Sylvia	22	Eastham (F.E.)	12	B. Nikula
30	Wachusett Res.	17	M. Lynch#	Cory's Shearwater			
31	Cape Ann	50	J. Berry	2	P'town (R.P.)	2+	M. Lynch#
Pied-billed Grebe				3, 9	Stellwagen	275, 42	P. Trull
2	W. Newbury	17	J. Berry	10, 11	Stellwagen	575, 685	P. Trull
6	GMNWR	5	J. Center	9	N. Truro	20	W. Petersen
11	S. Monomoy	5	H. Ferguson	13	Eastham (F.E.)	400+	K. Hamilton
16	Wakefield	5	P. + F. Vale	16	Provincetown	40	S. Highley#
16	Braintree	8	S. Perkins#	22	Eastham (F.E.)	3	B. Nikula
17	Lakeville	30	W. Petersen	28	P'town (R.P.)	1	M. Sylvia
30	Plymouth	11	G. d'Entremont#	31	Eastham	1	W. Petersen#
31	Arlington	6	L. Taylor	Greater Shearwater			
Horned Grebe				9	Stellwagen	30	P. Trull
2	P.I.	1	BBC (G. Wood)	10, 11	Stellwagen	650, 455	P. Trull
15	Lynn B.	6	C. Leahy	9	N. Truro	6	W. Petersen
16, 30	Wachusett Res.	4, 11	M. Lynch#	13	Eastham (F.E.)	2	K. Hamilton
17, 30	Lakeville	4, 15	W. Petersen	27	Eastham (F.E.)	3	W. Petersen#
20	Quincy/Hingham	30	BBC (J. Kennedy)	28	P'town (R.P.)	1	M. Sylvia
26	Cambridge (F.P.)	1	T. Aversa	Sooty Shearwater			
29	Nahant	7	R. Forster#	13	Eastham (F.E.)	2	K. Hamilton
Red-necked Grebe				Manx Shearwater			
3	Wachusett Res.	1	M. Lynch#	13	Eastham (F.E.)	2	K. Hamilton
13	Lakeville	1	M. Sylvia	18	Provincetown	3	D. Moore#

Manx Shearwater (cont.)				7	Clinton	84	R. Bradbury
27 Barnstable	1 or 2	R. Forster#		10-11	Mt. Wataatic	125	EMHW
Leach's Storm-Petrel				16	Dorchester	12	R. Donovan
13 Eastham (F.E.)	4	K. Hamilton#		20	Fairhaven	175	M. Boucher#
27 Barnstable (S.N.)	214	R. Forster#		thr	Reports of 1-9 ind. from 10 locations		
27 Rockport (A.P.)	1	H. Wiggin#		Brant			
28 Eastham (F.E.)	2	R. Forster		10	Dennis	85	K. Hamilton
Northern Gannet				20	Quincy	142	BBC (J. Kennedy)
13 Eastham (F.E.)	2500+	K. Hamilton		23	Newburyport	43	J. Berry
23 P.I.	150	R. Abrams		24	Duxbury B.	500	S. Shapiro
27 Barnstable (S.N.)	800+	R. Walton#		27	Worcester	1	R. Bradbury
28 P'town (R.P.)	1000+	M. Sylvia		31	Eastham (F.E.)	400	J. Hoye#
28 Eastham (F.E.)	900	B. Nikula#		Canada Goose			
31 Rockport	600+	J. Berry		11	Wachusett Res.	650	R. Bradbury
Great Cormorant				16	W. Newbury	1210	BBC (S. Bolton)
thr Lakeville	7 max	J. Botelho		17	Middleboro	500	W. Petersen
11 Chilmark (M.V.)	6	R. Stymeist#		23	GMNWR	1000	G. d'Entremont#
14 Westport	5	J. Botelho		Wood Duck			
17 Sherborn	2	J. Hoye#		thr	GMNWR	150 max	v. o.
24 GMNWR	3 imm	BBC (D. Lange)		16	Wellesley	25	R. Forster
Double-crested Cormorant				17	Quabbin (G37)	40	L. Taylor#
2 P.I.	2500	S. Perkins#		17	Wayland	175	BBC (D. F. Oliver)
9 Orleans	400	J. Botelho		30	DWWS	25	G. d'Entremont#
10 Chatham	1025	D. Lange#		Green-winged Teal			
10 Ipswich	1150	J. Berry#		thr	P.I.	434 max	W. Drew#
23 Revere	350	M. Rines#		thr	Arl. Res.	38 max	L. Taylor
American Bittern				11	S. Monomoy	150	H. Ferguson
14 P.I.	3	R. Stymeist#		American Black Duck			
15 Boxboro	1	C. Paine		thr	P.I.	805 max	W. Drew#
17 Bolton	1	E. Salmela		16	S. Monomoy	200	B. Nikula
17 GMNWR	1	S. Carroll#		23	Lynn	311	R. Stymeist#
19 Eastham (F.H.)	4	T. Aversa		28	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	296	LCES (J. Hill)
Great Blue Heron				Northern Pintail			
1 GMNWR	14	S. Perkins		thr	P.I.	29 max	W. Drew#
16 Eastham (F.H.)	23	J. Botelho#		9	Ipswich	12	J. Berry
20 Dennis	23	R. Forster#		16	S. Monomoy	70	B. Nikula
22 P.I.	82	T. Young		23	GMNWR	10	S. Arena#
Great Egret				24	Quabbin (G40)	3	M. Lynch#
1-23 P.I.	17 max	v. o.		Blue-winged Teal			
3 Nantucket	15	BBC (D. Davis)		16	S. Monomoy	4	B. Nikula
5 Clinton	1	R. Bradbury		17	GMNWR	2	M. Lynch#
7 Worcester	1	R. Bradbury		Northern Shoveler			
10 Lexington	2	W. Petersen		8	Edgartown (M.V.)	4	V. Laux#
10 Ipswich	10	J. Berry#		15	Marston Mills	1 f	G. Martin
Snowy Egret				22	P.I.	1	W. Drew#
2, 23 P.I.	200, 1	G. Wood#, J. Berry		24	S. Monomoy	90	H. Ferguson#
3 Marshfield	4	G. d'Entremont#		24	Newburyport	4	J. Botelho
7 S. Dart. (A.Pd)	9	LCES (J. Hill)		24	GMNWR	1 f	BBC (D. Lange)
8 Lakeville	1	J. Botelho		Gadwall			
9 Ipswich	5	J. Berry		11	Ipswich	30	J. Berry
10 Scituate	12	G. d'Entremont#		16	S. Monomoy	30	B. Nikula
10 Cohasset	3	G. d'Entremont#		16	Plymouth	14	W. Petersen#
Cattle Egret				26	Wenham	10	N. Nash
16 W. Newbury	1	BBC (S. Bolton)		thr	P.I.	55 max	W. Drew#
24 Newburyport	1	R. Forster#		Eurasian Wigeon			
Green Heron				11	S. Monomoy	1	H. Ferguson
17 Medfield	1	J. Hoye#		23	Plymouth	1	W. Petersen#
30 Winthrop	1	J. Young		American Wigeon			
1-9	Reports of individuals from 7 locations			thr	Arlington Res.	70 max	L. Taylor
Black-crowned Night-Heron				3	Waltham	25	R. Forster
14 P.I.	3	R. Stymeist		16	Newbypt area	150	BBC (S. Bolton)
17 Plymouth	2 imm	K. Anderson		16	S. Monomoy	60	B. Nikula
18 Cambridge (F.P.)	1 imm	R. Stymeist#		30	Ipswich	80	J. Berry
Whooper Swan (probable escapes)				Canvasback			
15 Essex	2	W. Drew#		17, 30	Lakeville	3, 15	W. Petersen
30 Ipswich	3 ad	J. Berry		24	S. Monomoy	4	H. Ferguson#
Greater White-fronted Goose				25	Cambridge (F.P.)	98	J. Barton
10 Wachusett Res.	2	F. McMenemy#		Redhead			
23 Westford	1 imm	S. Selesky		24	Quabbin (G40)	2 m	M. Lynch#
30 Acton	1	M. Resch		Ring-necked Duck			
Snow Goose				thr	W. Newbury	155 max	v. o.
thr P.I.	105 max	v. o.		14	Braintree	110	R. Abrams

Ring-necked Duck (cont.)							
23	Lakeville	1300	W. Petersen	15	Lynn B.	20	C. Leahy
24	S. Monomoy	200	H. Ferguson#	20	Quincy	40	BBC (J. Kennedy)
25	Cambridge (F.P.)	176	J. Barton	26	P.I.	70	W. Drew#
Greater Scaup				28	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	66	LCES (J. Hill)
8-31	Lakeville	330 max	J. Botelho	Ruddy Duck			
11	S. Monomoy	35	H. Ferguson	2, 23	Arlington Res.	1, 24	L. Taylor
14	Braintree	50	R. Abrams	2, 24	W. Newbury	6, 112	J. Berry
30	Plymouth	200	W. Petersen	16	Braintree	31	S. Perkins#
Lesser Scaup				23	Framingham	23	K. Hamilton
2	Nantucket	5	BBC (D. Davis)	24	S. Monomoy	28	H. Ferguson#
9	W. Newbury	9	H. Wiggin#	25	Cambridge (F.P.)	69	J. Barton
11	S. Monomoy	10	H. Ferguson	30	Southboro	110	M. Lynch#
14	Braintree	2	R. Abrams	Turkey Vulture			
23	Lakeville	300	W. Petersen#	1	Westport	32	J. Botelho
Common Eider				2-3	Mt. Watatic	9	EMHW
13	Eastham (F.E.)	2000	K. Hamilton	10-11	Mt. Watatic	8	EMHW
31	Rockport	140	J. Berry	14	Dedham	7	K. Hamilton
King Eider				14	Fairhaven	8	M. Boucher
2	Provincetown	1 imm m	S. Carroll#	thr	Reports of 1 or 2 ind. from 7 locations		
Harlequin Duck				Osprey			
21	Sandwich	1 m	M. LaBossiere	2-3	Mt. Watatic	10	EMHW
23	P.I.	1 f	R. Abrams	10-11	Mt. Watatic	12	EMHW
23	Manomet	1 imm m	W. Petersen#	19-31	Wayland	4	K. Hamilton
24	Scituate	1	S. Shapiro	23	Sudbury River	6	J. Hoye#
Oldsquaw				thr	Reports of 1 or 2 ind. from 13 locations		
14	Fairhaven	2	J. Botelho	Bald Eagle			
15	Lynn B.	8	C. Leahy	2-3	Mt. Watatic	1	EMHW
20	Dennis	100	R. Forster	3	Quabbin (G33)	2 ad	BBC (M. Lynch)
31	Rockport	140	J. Berry	10-11	Mt. Watatic	3	EMHW
Black Scoter				13	Lakeville	3 ad + 1 imm	M. Sylvia
14	Westport	2	J. Botelho	Northern Harrier			
22	P.I.	10	W. Drew#	2	Nantucket	6	BBC (D. Davis)
31	Rockport	8	J. Berry	2-3	Mt. Watatic	3	EMHW
Surf Scoter				10-11	Mt. Watatic	3	EMHW
5	Wachusett Res.	7	R. Bradbury	11, 24	S. Monomoy	6	H. Ferguson
15	Lynn B.	20	C. Leahy	22	P.I.	4	W. Drew#
22	P.I.	30	W. Drew#	24	Bolton	3	E. Salmela
27	Barnstable (S.N.)	1000	R. Forster#	24	Middleboro	3	W. Petersen#
31	Rockport	120	J. Berry	Sharp-shinned Hawk			
White-winged Scoter				2-3	Mt. Watatic	13	EMHW
5	Wachusett Res.	9	R. Bradbury	7	Gay Head (M.V.)	28	T. Barksdale
11	S. Monomoy	400	H. Ferguson	10	Middleboro	8	BBC (S. Arena)
15	Lynn B.	1600	C. Leahy	10-11	Mt. Watatic	49	EMHW
18	Barnstable	1000+	J. Botelho	11	Gay Head (M.V.)	72	R. Stymeist#
30	Duxbury B.	5000+	W. Petersen#	24	Mt. Watatic	14	EMHW
Common Goldeneye				thr	Reports of 2-6 ind. from 14 locations		
19	Waltham	3	R. Forster	Cooper's Hawk			
30	Lakeville	25	W. Petersen#	7	Gay Head (M.V.)	17	T. Barksdale
Bufflehead				10-11	Mt. Watatic	2	EMHW
15-31	Lakeville	42 max	J. Botelho	11	Gay Head (M.V.)	4	R. Stymeist#
20	S. Boston	30	R. Donovan	16	Sandwich	2	P. Trimble
24	S. Monomoy	50	H. Ferguson	23	Peabody	2	S. Perkins
29	Nahant	40	R. Forster#	thr	Reports of ind. from 25 locations		
30	Wachusett Res.	38	M. Lynch#	Northern Goshawk			
Hooded Merganser				1	Harwich	1	file S. Perkins
17	Quabbin (G37)	10	L. Taylor	1	E. Middleboro	1 ad	J. Brissette
13-31	Lakeville	22 max	J. Botelho	7	Gay Head (M.V.)	2	T. Barksdale
14	Braintree	14	R. Abrams	9	Wayland	1	BBC (D. Oliver)
19, 29	Waltham	15, 43	R. Forster#	10-11	Mt. Watatic	2	EMHW
20	Westford	10	S. Selesky	23	Peabody	1 imm	S. Arena
27	Worcester	14	R. Botelho	23	Framingham	1 imm	R. Forster#
29	Lynn	13	M. Rines#	28	P'town (R.P.)	1	M. Sylvia
Common Merganser				30	E. Middleboro	1 imm	J. Brissette
3	Wachusett Res.	2	M. Lynch#	Red-shouldered Hawk			
17	Quabbin (G37)	11	D. Lange#	2-3	Mt. Watatic	4	EMHW
23, 30	Lakeville	6, 18	W. Petersen#	3	Wachusett Res.	1	M. Lynch#
24	W. Newbury	3	R. Forster	5	E. Middleboro	2	K. Anderson
31	Lincoln	8	R. Stymeist#	8	Raynham	1	G. d'Entremont
Red-breasted Merganser				10	Lakeville	1	BBC (S. Arena)
11	Wachusett Res.	1 f	R. Bradbury	10-11	Mt. Watatic	14	EMHW
11	S. Monomoy	250	H. Ferguson	24	Quabbin (G40)	1	S. Carroll#
				24	Mt. Watatic	10	EMHW

Broad-winged Hawk	30	Chatham (S.B.)	900	B. Nikula
2-3 Mt. Watatic	10	EMHW		
11 Wakefield	1	P. + F. Vale		
Red-tailed Hawk				
10-11 Mt. Watatic	14	EMHW		
23 Belmont	5	L. Taylor		
24 Mt. Watatic	32	EMHW		
Rough-legged Hawk				
5 P.I.	1	W. Drew#		
11 Nantucket	1 lt	J. Papale		
23 Sandwich	2	P. Trimble		
Golden Eagle				
10-11 Mt. Watatic	2	EMHW		
24 Quabbin (G40)	1 ad	M. Lynch#		
American Kestrel				
2-3 Mt. Watatic	5	EMHW		
10-11 Mt. Watatic	13	EMHW		
Merlin				
1-2 Nantucket	3	BBC (D. Davis)		
2 P.I.	3	C. Leahy#		
thr Reports of ind. from 14 locations				
Peregrine Falcon				
2 P.I.	3	C. Leahy#		
4 Gay Head (M.V.)	10	T. Barksdale		
9 Eastham (F.H.)	7	J. Barton		
16 S. Monomoy	6	B. Nikula		
22 Chatham	3	W. Bailey		
26 Nantucket	2	E. Andrews#		
thr Reports of ind. from 14 locations				
Ruffed Grouse				
6 E. Middleboro	1	K. Anderson		
10 Ipswich	2	J. Berry		
Wild Turkey				
10 Chilmark	6	R. Stymeist#		
12 Lexington	1	L. Palavin		
17 Quabbin (G37)	6	L. Taylor#		
27 N. Andover	1	L. Wagner		
Northern Bobwhite				
16 Scituate	20	S. Perkins#		
21 Essex	8	T. Young		
24 Halifax	6	W. Petersen		
Clapper Rail				
1 WBWS	1	fide S. Perkins		
Virginia Rail				
9 P.I.	1	BBC (W. Drummond)		
11 M.V.	2	R. Stymeist#		
16 Duxbury B.	1 dead	W. Petersen#		
17 GMNWR	1	M. Lynch#		
31 Truro	1	J. Young		
Sora				
17 GMNWR	2	M. Lynch#		
19 Eastham (F.H.)	2	T. Aversa		
Purple Gallinule				
29 Abington	1	fide G. Mertz		
Common Moorhen				
17 GMNWR	1 imm	M. Lynch#		
22 Nantucket	1 imm	E. Andrews		
27-31 Cambridge (F.P.)	1 ad	J. Barton + v. o.		
American Coot				
22-31 Lakeville	18 max	J. Botelho		
24 GMNWR	20	BBC (D. Lange)		
26 Danvers	24	J. Brown#		
25 Andover	13	J. Hogan		
29 Waltham	18	R. Forster#		
30 Southboro	26	S. Carroll#		
30 Plymouth	160	G. d'Entremont#		
31 Arlington	41	L. Taylor		
Black-bellied Plover				
2 Nauset	75	S. Carroll#		
16 Plymouth B.	478	K. Anderson#		
23 Newbypt/P.I.	200	J. Berry		
30 Ipswich	180	J. Berry		
American Golden-Plover				
thr Newburyport	13 max	v. o.		
3 Ipswich	3	J. Berry		
7 Clinton	3	R. Bradbury		
14 Braintree	1	R. Abrams		
16 Middleboro	1	S. Perkins#		
16 Concord	4	J. Hoye#		
16 S. Monomoy	1	B. Nikula		
30 N. Monomoy	1	B. Nikula		
Semipalmated Plover				
2 Arlington Res.	1	L. Taylor		
16 P.I.	28	J. Brown#		
19 Monomoy	120	B. Nikula		
29 N. Scituate	3	T. Aversa		
Killdeer				
thr Arlington Res.	34 max	L. Taylor		
2 W. Newbury	25	J. Berry		
8 Danvers	33	J. Brown#		
16 Concord	50	J. Hoye#		
American Oystercatcher				
3 Nantucket	17	BBC (D. Davis)		
8 M.V.	10	V. Laux#		
30 Monomoy	24	B. Nikula		
Greater Yellowlegs				
2 P.I.	80	S. Perkins#		
10 Lexington	45	W. Petersen		
16 P.I./Newbypt	100	J. Brown#		
18 Rochester	12	M. LaBossiere		
23 E. Boston	96	R. Stymeist#		
23 P.I.	31	H. Wiggin#		
Lesser Yellowlegs				
2 P.I.	25	S. Perkins#		
23 Newburyport	3	R. Abrams		
20 Quincy	5	BBC (J. Kennedy)		
Solitary Sandpiper				
6-11 N. Truro	3	v. o.		
Willet				
11 S. Monomoy	4	H. Ferguson		
Spotted Sandpiper				
2 Newburyport	2	BBC (G. Wood)		
5 Danvers	1	J. Brown#		
Whimbrel				
5, 22 N. Monomoy	5, 1	B. Nikula		
10 Chilmark (M.V.)	1	V. Laux#		
Hudsonian Godwit				
thr Newbypt area	14 max	v. o.		
15 Lynn B.	18	C. Leahy		
17-18 N. Brookfield	1	R. Meservey		
30 E. Boston	1	J. Young		
31 Eastham (F.E.)	1	E. Nielsen		
Marbled Godwit				
22, 30 Monomoy	7, 6	B. Nikula		
Ruddy Turnstone				
3 Nantucket	52	BBC (D. Davis)		
26 Fairhaven	8	J. Botelho		
30 Winthrop	85	J. Young		
Red Knot				
2 P.I.	7	S. Perkins#		
16 Plymouth B.	16	K. Anderson#		
22 N. Monomoy	180	B. Nikula		
Sanderling				
3 Boylston	3	R. Bradbury		
10 Lakeville	1	BBC (S. Arena)		
10 Revere	400	J. Center		
15 Lynn B.	750	C. Leahy		
19 Monomoy	3000	B. Nikula		
24 Duxbury B.	300	S. Shapiro		
Semipalmated Sandpiper				
2 P.I.	60	S. Perkins#		
10 Revere	50	J. Center		
15 Lynn B.	25	C. Leahy		

Semipalmated Sandpiper (cont.)			
16	S. Monomoy	40	B. Nikula
20	Quincy	5	BBC (J. Kennedy)
24	S. Monomoy	2	H. Ferguson#
29	Lynn B.	4	R. Forster#
Western Sandpiper			
19	Monomoy	10	B. Nikula
White-rumped Sandpiper			
thr	N. Monomoy	3 max	B. Nikula
16	S. Monomoy	3	B. Nikula
15	Braintree	1	R. Abrams
24	Newburyport	4	R. Forster#
29	Lynn B.	2	R. Forster#
30	Winthrop	10	J. Young
Baird's Sandpiper			
16	S. Monomoy	1	B. Nikula
Pectoral Sandpiper			
5, 22	N. Monomoy	150, 15	B. Nikula
7, 19	Lexington	12, 2	R. Forster
9	Arlington Res.	16	L. Taylor
11	P.I.	27	W. Petersen#
14	Braintree	6	R. Abrams
16	S. Monomoy	20	B. Nikula
18	Rochester	30	M. LaBossiere
31	GMNWR	2	R. Stymeist#
Purple Sandpiper			
2	Salisbury	15	H. Wiggin#
29	Lynn B.	1	M. Rines#
31	P.I.	1	B. Malcolm
31	Manomet	1	G. d'Entremont
Dunlin			
thr	N. Monomoy	1600	B. Nikula
10	Lakeville	5	BBC (S. Arena)
10	Lexington	3	W. Petersen
14	Braintree	35	R. Abrams
16	Eastham (F.E.)	450	J. Botelho#
22	Wachusett Res.	22	R. Bradbury
23	Newburyport	3000	R. Abrams
24	Duxbury B.	400	S. Shapiro
Stilt Sandpiper			
23	P.I.	3	R. Abrams
Short-billed Dowitcher			
2	P.I.	3	K. Anderson#
8	Edgartown	1	V. Laux#
Long-billed Dowitcher			
11	P.I.	42	J. Center
23	E. Boston	1	R. Stymeist#
Common Snipe			
8-15	Arlington Res.	3	M. Rines
8	Lakeville	2	J. Botelho
9	N. Truro	3	W. Petersen
9	Concord (N.A.C.)	5	J. Center
17	Bolton	2	E. Salmela
18	Provincetown	12	R. Hall#
24	Salisbury	2	R. Forster
American Woodcock			
3	Nantucket	2	BBC (D. Davis)
10	Middleboro	1	BBC (S. Arena)
24	Peabody	1	R. Forster
24	Topsfield	1	R. Forster
Red-necked Phalarope			
27	Barnstable (S.N.)	2	v. o.
Red Phalarope			
27	Barnstable (S.N.)	4	H. Ferguson
jaeger species			
27	Eastham (F.E.)	2	S. Perkins
27	Dennis	1	B. Nikula
Pomarine Jaeger			
3	Nantucket	1	BBC (D. Davis)
27	Barnstable (S.N.)	1 lt	R. Forster#
Parasitic Jaeger			
3	Nantucket	2	BBC (D. Davis)
Laughing Gull			
8	Gay Head (M.V.)	3000+	R. Forster#
10	Chatham	100	L. Taylor#
14	Westport	30	J. Botelho
25	Nantucket	60	E. Andrews#
30	Winthrop	20	J. Young
Common Black-headed Gull			
24	P.I.	1	B. McHugh
30	E. Boston/Winthrop	3	J. Young
Bonaparte's Gull			
2	P.I.	250	S. Perkins#
15	Lynn B.	1100	C. Leahy
24	Duxbury B.	25	S. Shapiro
27	Barnstable (S.N.)	24	R. Forster#
Lesser Black-backed Gull			
3	Nantucket	1	BBC (D. Davis)
5-28	Dennis	1 ad	R. Forster#
7	Lynn	1 ad	J. Quigley
30	N. Monomoy	1 ad	B. Nikula
31	Brewster	2	G. Martin
Black-legged Kittiwake			
10	Stellwagen	2	P. Trull
13	Eastham (F.E.)	17	K. Hamilton
27	Eastham (F.E.)	22	S. Perkins
27	Barnstable (S.N.)	14	W. Petersen#
28	Eastham (F.E.)	7	R. Forster
31	Eastham	20	W. Petersen
31	Rockport (A.P.)	5	C. Leahy
Caspian Tern			
2	Salisbury	2	H. Wiggin#
Royal Tern			
8	P.I.	1	C. Leahy
29	Nantucket	1	E. Andrews#
Common Tern			
2	P.I.	6	S. Perkins#
9, 31	Truro	250, 75	W. Petersen#
31	Rockport	1 juv	J. Berry
Forster's Tern			
thr	Newbypt area	55 max	10/11 v. o.
27	Yarmouthport	40	K. Hamilton#
31	Eastham (F.E.)	46	E. Nielsen
31	P'town (R.P.)	15	E. Nielsen
Least Tern			
2	Nantucket	2	BBC (D. Davis)
Black Skimmer			
8	Edgartown	1 juv	R. Forster#
Dovekie			
27	Rockport (A.P.)	3	H. Wiggin#
Thick-billed Murre			
31	P'town (R.P.)	1	E. Nielsen
Razorbill			
31	Manomet	3	G. d'Entremont
Black Guillemot			
27	Rockport (A.P.)	3	H. Wiggin#
Atlantic Puffin			
11	Stellwagen	1	P. Trull
Mourning Dove			
19	Sudbury	600	K. Hamilton
Monk Parakeet			
29	Concord (N.A.C.)	1	M. Rines#
Black-billed Cuckoo			
7	Medford	1	M. Rines
16	P.I.	1	BBC (S. Bolton)
Yellow-billed Cuckoo			
11	Eastham	1	M. Sylvia
23-24	Truro	1	G. Martin + v. o.
Eastern Screech-Owl			
thr	Mt.A.	1 or 2	J. Heywood#
30	E. Lexington	7	R. Stymeist#
Great Horned Owl			
11	E. Middleboro	4	K. Anderson
16	S. Monomoy	1	B. Nikula

Snowy Owl							
24	P.I.	1	PRNWR staff				
Barred Owl							
7	Everett	1	fide L. Cocca				
23	Sudbury	1	K. Hamilton				
Long-eared Owl							
6	Hingham	1	K. Godfrey				
Short-eared Owl							
23	Middleboro	2	W. Petersen#				
Common Nighthawk							
3	Sandwich	2	P. Trimble				
7	Worcester	1	M. Lynch#				
8	N. Scituate	1	W. Petersen#				
30	Wrentham	1	S. Nall				
Chimney Swift							
1	GMNWR	7	S. Perkins				
2	Randolph	9	G. d'Entremont				
2	Newton	5	G. d'Entremont				
7	Lincoln	3	W. Petersen				
7	Concord (N.A.C.)	2	R. Forster				
Red-headed Woodpecker							
8	Hingham	1	K. Godfrey				
Red-bellied Woodpecker							
13	Chelmsford	1 m	J. Center				
20	Boston (F.Pk)	1 f	T. Aversa				
23	Nantucket	1	E. Andrews				
30	Acushnet	1	M. LaBossiere				
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker							
8-9	M.V.	6	R. Forster#				
9	P.I.	3	B. Cassie				
thr	Reports of ind. from 13 locations						
Pileated Woodpecker							
3	Sherborn	1	E. Taylor				
23	Boxboro	1	C. Paine#				
26	Lincoln	1	R. Zarring				
Eastern Wood-Pewee							
1	Nantucket	2	BBC (D. Davis)				
11	Chilmark (M.V.)	1	V. Laux#				
Eastern Phoebe							
2, 23	Belmont	5, 2	L. Taylor				
3	Holden	22	S. Carroll#				
3	Waltham	9	R. Stymeist#				
10	Ipswich	7	J. Berry				
18	Wayland	5	S. Arena				
10-23	Reports of 1-4 ind. from 11 locations						
Western Kingbird							
8	Lincoln	1	P. Cook				
23	Chatham	1	R. Clem				
24	Truro	1	G. d'Entremont#				
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher							
24-29	Eastham (F.H.)	1	N. Israel + v. o.				
Horned Lark							
3	Holden	10+	M. Lynch#				
20	Concord (N.A.C.)	40	C. Paine				
29	P.I.	23	D. Chickering				
29	Salisbury	22	D. Chickering				
Purple Martin							
30	N. Truro	1	P. Trimble#				
Tree Swallow							
2	Truro, P'town	500, 400	M. Lynch#				
2	Nantucket	3025	BBC (D. Davis)				
9	Eastham	500	W. Petersen#				
11	S. Monomoy	3000	H. Ferguson				
16	Middleboro	300	S. Perkins#				
24	Halifax	300	W. Petersen#				
Cliff Swallow							
6-14	Truro	1	v. o.				
Barn Swallow							
3	Sandwich	4	P. Trimble				
6	Truro	1	R. Forster				
16	P.I.	1	J. Brown#				
16	Middleboro	1	S. Perkins#				
Blue Jay							
11	Gay Head	170 migr	R. Stymeist#				
American Crow							
9	Beverly	450	J. Brown#				
24	Mt. Watatic	168	T. McCullough				
Fish Crow							
24	Scituate	12	W. Petersen#				
Common Raven							
9	Barre	3	M. Lynch#				
24	Westford	1	R. Walton				
24	Quabbin (G40)	4	S. Carroll#				
24	Mt. Watatic	9	T. McCullough				
Red-breasted Nuthatch							
2	Stow	14	BBC (C. Cook)				
3	Quabbin (G33)	77	BBC (M. Lynch)				
17	Wayland	13	BBC (D. Oliver)				
17	Quabbin (G37)	150	L. Taylor#				
23	W. Boylston	20	S. Moore				
24	Quabbin (G40)	155	M. Lynch#				
Brown Creeper							
9	P.I.	18	BBC (W. Drummond)				
24	Quabbin (G40)	9	S. Carroll#				
Carolina Wren							
9	Malden	3	P. + F. Vale				
10	M.V.	26	R. Stymeist#				
14	Worc. (BMB)	3	M. Lynch#				
House Wren							
2	Burlington	2	M. Rines#				
10	Ipswich	2	J. Berry				
10	Gay Head (M.V.)	4	R. Stymeist#				
16	Sandwich	1	P. Trimble				
25	New Bedford	1	D. Zimberlin				
Winter Wren							
11	Waltham	2	L. Taylor				
17	Quabbin (G37)	2	D. Lange#				
19	Princeton town	4	T. Aversa				
21	Boston (F.Pk)	3	T. Aversa				
23	MNWS	2 or 3	S. Arena				
thr	Reports of ind. from 15 locations						
Marsh Wren							
14	P.I.	1	R. Stymeist#				
16	Dorchester	9	R. Donovan				
17	GMNWR	2	J. Botelho				
19	Eastham (F.H.)	3	T. Aversa				
Golden-crowned Kinglet							
2	P.I.	21	R. Forster				
11	Marshfield	12	S. Arena				
11	Ipswich (C.B.)	6	C. Cook				
11	S. Monomoy	5	H. Ferguson				
23	Wellfleet	25	E. Salmela				
23	Nahant	8	S. Arena				
23	MNWS	12	S. Arena				
Ruby-crowned Kinglet							
2	Salisbury/P.I.	11	R. Forster#				
11	Ipswich (C.B.)	21	C. Cook				
14	Worc. (BMB)	20	M. Lynch#				
21	Boston (F.Pk)	28	T. Aversa				
23	MNWS	12	S. Arena				
23	Saugus, Lynn	12, 15	R. Stymeist#				
24	Waltham	12	R. Stymeist#				
30	Acton	6	R. Stymeist#				
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher							
8	N. Scituate	2	W. Petersen#				
Eastern Bluebird							
thr	Sherborn	45	E. Taylor				
16	Hamilton	30	C. Cook				
18	Westford	30	S. Wigell				
22	Grafton	40	B. Volkle				
23	GMNWR	26	S. Perkins				
24	Princeton	25	S. Moore				
28	Plymouth	25	S. Arena				
thr	Reports of 2-24 ind. from 21 locations						

Gray-checked "Bicknell's" Thrush				2-10	P.I.	1+	H. Wiggin# + v. o.
2 Uxbridge	3 b	S. Wheelock#		11	Marshfield	1	S. Arena
Gray-checked Thrush				14	Manomet	2 b	MBO Staff
2 P.I.	1	BBC (S. Bolton)		19	Truro	1	T. Aversa
2 Billerica	1	R. Stymeist#		22	Chatham	1	W. Bailey
10 Cohasset	1	G. d'Entremont		23	Gloucester	1	M. Lynch#
Swainson's Thrush				24	Cambridge (F.P.)	5	R. Stymeist#
2 Uxbridge	1 b	S. Wheelock#		30	N. Truro	1	P. Trimble
10 Gay Head	1	R. Stymeist#		Nashville Warbler			
24 ONWR	1	J. Center		20-28	Chatham	3 max	R. Hall
Hermit Thrush				23	Holliston	1	M. Martinek
3 Barre	19	S. Carroll#		23	Belmont	1	S. Perkins
21 Boston (F.Pk)	12	T. Aversa		23	MNWS	1	S. Arena#
23 Nahant	12	S. Arena#		28	Boston (F.Pk)	1	T. Aversa
23 Lynn	26	R. Stymeist#		1-21	Reports of 1 or 2 ind. from 7 locations		
thr	Reports of 5-9 ind. from 10 locations			Northern Parula			
Wood Thrush				3	P.I.	1	D. Chickering
14 Worcester	1	M. Lynch#		11	Chatham	1	D. Chickering
American Robin				23	Provincetown	1	E. Salmela
12 N. Dartmouth	200	M. Boucher		Yellow Warbler			
16 Chatham	150	B. Nikula		2	Nantucket	2	BBC (D. Davis)
21 Essex	650	T. Young		10	P.I.	1	T. Gagnon
23 Revere	100	M. Rines#		Magnolia Warbler			
23 Salem	500	R. Stymeist#		15	Arlington Res.	1	M. Rines
24 Quabbin (G40)	142	M. Lynch#		17	Cambridge (F.P.)	1	R. Stymeist
25 Holliston	100	M. Martinek		20	P.I.	1	D. Chickering
Gray Catbird				23	Nahant	1	T. Aversa#
1 Westport	12	J. Botelho		Cape May Warbler			
6 Worc. (BMB)	6	M. Lynch#		2	Walpole	1	J. Young
10 Gay Head (M.V.)	28	R. Stymeist#		Black-throated Blue Warbler			
1-15	Reports of 1-3 ind. from 11 locations			11	Chatham	1	D. Chickering
Brown Thrasher				11	N. Truro	1	J. Young
9 Malden	1	P. + F. Vale		19	Provincetown	1 m	T. Aversa
American Pipit				21	Boston (F.Pk)	1	T. Aversa
thr	Concord (N.A.C.)	75 max	R. Forster	22	Chatham	1 m	R. Hall
2 Nantucket	40	BBC (D. Davis)		30	Chatham	1 f	R. Hall
3 Sterling	30+	R. Bradbury		Yellow-rumped Warbler			
10 Middleboro	30	BBC (S. Arena)		8	Arlington Res.	50	M. Rines
13 Wachusett Res.	50+	M. Lynch#		10	Ipswich	50	J. Berry
16 Hamilton	30	C. Cook		10	Middleboro	50	BBC (S. Arena)
18 Sudbury	65	K. Hamilton		11	Ipswich (C.B.)	83	C. Cook
24 W. Newbury	50	R. Forster		11	Westport	150+	M. Boucher
1-24	Reports of 2-28 ind. from 12 locations			11	Gay Head (M.V.)	75	R. Stymeist#
Cedar Waxwing				14	P.I.	115	R. Stymeist#
2 Truro	30	S. Carroll#		20	Dennis	100	K. Hamilton#
30 Wellesley	55	R. Forster		Black-throated Green Warbler			
Northern Shrike				19	Provincetown	1	T. Aversa
28 P'town (R.P.)	1 ad	M. Sylvia		23	MNWS	1	S. Arena#
30 Plymouth	1 imm	G. d'Entremont#		24	Salisbury	1	B. McHugh
White-eyed Vireo				31	Eastham (F.H.)	1	P. O'Neill
9 Dorchester	1	R. Donovan		Blackburnian Warbler			
15 Manomet	1 b	MBO Staff		9	P.I.	1	B. Cassie
Solitary Vireo				Pine Warbler			
9 P.I.	2	B. Cassie#		16	Mattapoisett	24	F. Smith
14 Worc. (BMB)	4	M. Lynch#		Prairie Warbler			
17 Quabbin (G37)	1	D. Lange#		10	Chilmark (M.V.)	1	R. Stymeist#
19 Provincetown	2	T. Aversa		11	Gay Head (M.V.)	4	R. Stymeist#
22 Boston	1	T. Aversa		Palm Warbler			
23 MNWS	2 or 3	S. Arena		9	P.I.	18	BBC (W. Drummond)
1-11	Reports of individuals from 7 locations			10-11	Gay Head	21	R. Stymeist#
Philadelphia Vireo				10	Middleboro	12	BBC (S. Arena)
9 P.I.	1	B. Cassie#		14	Worc. (BMB)	23	M. Lynch#
Red-eyed Vireo				16	Sandwich	85+	P. Trimble
2 Newton	1	G. d'Entremont#		19	Truro	30	T. Aversa
11 Gay Head (M.V.)	1	M. Rines#		22	Medford	30	M. Rines
30 Medford	1	M. Rines		Blackpoll Warbler			
Blue-winged Warbler				3	Waltham	24	R. Stymeist#
2 Burlington	1	R. Stymeist		4	Worc. (BMB)	14	M. Lynch#
Tennessee Warbler				14	Fairhaven	3	J. Botelho
9 P.I.	3	BBC (W. Drummond)		14	Braintree	1	R. Abrams
20-22	Chatham	1	R. Hall	21	Boston (F.Pk)	1	T. Aversa
Orange-crowned Warbler				26	Newton	1	T. Aversa

Black-and-white Warbler									
5	Wayland	1		R. Forster	16	Sandwich	32		P. Trimble
9	P.I.	1	BBC (W. Drummond)		22	Newton	14		T. Aversa
25	Easton	1		S. Arena	Clay-colored Sparrow				
American Redstart					2, 18	Truro	1 or 2		v. o.
2	Salisbury	1		R. Forster	8, 20	P.I.	1		v. o.
6	Truro	1		R. Forster#	16	Sandwich	1		P. Trimble
8	Arlington Res.	1		M. Rines	23	Eastham (F.H.)	1		E. Salmela
12	Fairhaven	1		J. Botelho	Field Sparrow				
16	P.I.	1	BBC (S. Bolton)		4, 14	Worc. (BMB)	17, 10		M. Lynch#
Northern Waterthrush					11, 23	N. Truro	20, 10		v. o.
11	P.I.	1		W. Petersen#	16	Sandwich	45		P. Trimble
25	N. Truro	1		J. Sones	23	P.I.	6		R. Abrams
Common Yellowthroat					23	Nantucket	5		E. Andrews
2	Salisbury	5		R. Forster	Vesper Sparrow				
6, 14	Worc. (BMB)	7, 2		M. Lynch#	5-31	Sandwich	3		P. Trimble
8	Framingham	3		K. Hamilton	9-31	Truro	1 or 2		v. o.
16	Sandwich	6		P. Trimble	9	Belmont	1		L. Taylor
19	Eastham (F.E.)	3		T. Aversa	10	Wellfleet	3+		L. Taylor#
thr	Reports of ind. from 11 locations				15	Cumb. Farms	1		J. Botelho
Hooded Warbler					18	Concord (N.A.C.)	1		R. Walton#
31	Boston (Long I.)	1 f		R. Donovan	21	N. Dartmouth	1		M. Boucher
Wilson's Warbler					23	Malden	1		P. + F. Vale
22	New Bedford	1		D. Zimberlin	30	P.I.	2		P. + F. Vale
23	MNWS	1 m		S. Arena#	Lark Sparrow				
23	Sandwich	1		J. Trimble#	9-11	Gay Head	1 imm		R. Forster + v. o.
Canada Warbler					24-28	Truro	1		G. Martin + v. o.
16	Medford	1		M. Rines	Savannah Sparrow				
Yellow-breasted Chat					8	Framingham	105		K. Hamilton
7	Holliston	1		M. Martinek	8	Arlington Res.	60		M. Rines
8	Gay Head	1		R. Forster	9	Sandwich	95+		P. Trimble
11	Edgartown	1		M. Rines#	10	Bolton	40		M. Lynch#
Rose-breasted Grosbeak					23	P.I.	200		R. Abrams
11	Wakefield	1		P. + F. Vale	"Ipswich" Savannah Sparrow				
19	Truro	1		T. Aversa	11	Westport	1		M. Boucher
Blue Grosbeak					28	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	1		LCES (J. Hill)
1-9, 23	Truro	3, 1		v. o.	Grasshopper Sparrow				
2	Nantucket	2		BBC (D. Davis)	5	Beverly	1		K. Disney
5	Lexington	1		C. Floyd	6-10	Truro	1		R. Forster + v. o.
7-23	Sandwich	1		P. Trimble	8	Framingham	1		K. Hamilton
7	Harwich	1		K. Hamilton	9-31	Sandwich	5 max		P. Trimble
8-11	P.I.	1		L. Lovell + v. o.	17	S. Wellfleet	1		D. Moore#
10	Edgartown	3		C. Floyd#	22	Newton	1 juv		T. Aversa
11	S. Dartmouth	1		M. Boucher	Le Conte's Sparrow				
23	Middleboro	1		W. Petersen#	30	DWWS	1 imm		G. d'Entremont#
Indigo Bunting					Sharp-tailed Sparrow				
7	Harwich	3		K. Hamilton	9	Newburyport	10		BBC (W. Drummond)
8	Arlington Res.	3		M. Rines	14	P.I.	52		R. Stymeist#
9	N. Truro	6		W. Petersen	16	Duxbury B.	35		W. Petersen#
10	Edgartown	3		M. Rines#	17-23	GMNWR	1		M. Lynch# + v. o.
16	Sandwich	3		P. Trimble	19	Eastham (F.H.)	8		T. Aversa
16	P.I.	1		J. Brown#	Seaside Sparrow				
24	Truro	1		G. d'Entremont#	14	P.I.	3		R. Stymeist#
Dickcissel					16	Eastham (F.H.)	6		J. Botelho#
1-16	Sandwich	2		P. Trimble	Fox Sparrow				
6	Truro	1		R. Forster	17	GMNWR	1		M. Lynch#
10	Bolton	1		M. Lynch#	20	Salisbury	1		D. Chickering
22	Wellesley	1		R. Forster	22	Princeton	1		B. Van Dusen
Rufous-sided Towhee					22	Newton	1		T. Aversa
6, 14	Worc. (BMB)	22, 2		M. Lynch#	23	Lynn	2		R. Stymeist#
6	Yarmouthport	6		K. Hamilton	23	Malden	1		P. + F. Vale
16	Medford	1		M. Rines	24	W. Boylston	2		R. Stymeist#
18	Westford	2		S. Wigell	30	Worcester	1		R. Bradbury
22	Medfield	1 m		T. Aversa	31	Bolton	3		R. Bradbury
30	DWWS	3		G. d'Entremont	Song Sparrow				
American Tree Sparrow					5	SRV	100		R. Forster
31	Bolton	40		R. Bradbury	8	Framingham	48		K. Hamilton
23-24	Reports of 1-3 ind. from 10 locations				10	Bolton	139		M. Lynch#
Chipping Sparrow					16	Sandwich	80		P. Trimble
8	Arlington Res.	30		M. Rines	17	GMNNWR	70		S. Carroll#
10	Wellfleet	65		L. Taylor#	Lincoln's Sparrow				
10	Edgartown	280		R. Stymeist#	thr	Truro	4 max		v. o.
					5	SRV	9		R. Forster

Lincoln's Sparrow (cont.)			
6, 14	Worc. (BMB)	4, 3	M. Lynch#
8	Framingham	10	K. Hamilton
10	Bolton	6	M. Lynch#
10	M.V.	4	M. Rines#
23	Sandwich	6	P. Trimble
26	Newton	1	T. Aversa
30	E. Boston	1	J. Young
1-20	Reports of 1-3 ind. from 10 locations		
Swamp Sparrow			
thr	Cumb. Farms	15 max	J. Botelho
5	SRV	27	R. Forster
8	Framingham	20	K. Hamilton
10	Bolton	107	M. Lynch#
16	Wayland	15	A. Hirschkop#
17	GMNWR	110	S. Carroll#
23	Sandwich	20	P. Trimble
23	Saugus	18	M. Rines#
White-throated Sparrow			
9	Belmont	75	L. Taylor
10	Worc. (BMB)	80	M. Lynch#
20	P.I.	100+	D. Chickering
24	Quabbin (G40)	110	S. Carroll#
White-crowned Sparrow			
1-19	Truro	30 max	D. Moore# + v. o.
1-23	P.I.	24 max	J. Brown# + v. o.
10	Middleboro	15	BBC (S. Arena)
16	Wayland	15	A. Hirschkop#
17	Bolton	60	E. Salmela
23	Sandwich	25	P. Trimble
23	Lexington	15	C. Floyd
thr	Reports of 1-14 ind. from 27 locations		
Dark-eyed Junco			
20	P.I.	200+	D. Chickering
Lapland Longspur			
16	Concord (N.A.C.)	2	R. Forster#
17	Framingham	1	K. Hamilton
22	P.I.	19	W. Drew#
23	GMNWR	2	G. d'Entremont#
22-30	N. Monomoy	60 max	B. Nikula
23	Rockport (H.P.)	5	M. Lynch#
24	Duxbury B.	6	S. Shapiro
Snow Bunting			
24, 30	N. Monomoy	15, 35	B. Nikula
24	S. Monomoy	60	H. Ferguson#
24	Duxbury B.	50	S. Shapiro
30	Newbypt area	148	BBC (C. Paine)
20-31	Reports of 2-30 ind. from 13 locations		
Bobolink			
5, 16	Sandwich	10, 1	P. Trimble
10	Edgartown	1	C. Floyd#
23	GMNWR	1	S. Arena#
Red-winged Blackbird			
10	Bolton	700+	M. Lynch#
18	Wayland	1000	S. Arena
17	Ipswich	375	BBC (J. Nove)
30	Holden	500	M. Lynch#
Eastern Meadowlark			
9	Clinton	12	R. Bradbury
11	Truro	3	D. Chickering
15	Cumb. Farms	11	J. Botelho
28	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	15	LCES (J. Hill)
30	DWWS	12	G. d'Entremont#
Rusty Blackbird			
2	Stow	21	BBC (C. Cook)
8	Framingham	21	K. Hamilton
9	Carlisle	73	BBC (D. Oliver)
10	Boxford	64	J. Brown#
16	Wakefield	30	P. + F. Vale
18	Provincetown	21	R. Hall#
1-18	Reports of 1-12 ind. from 10 locations		
Common Grackle			
18	Wayland	6000	S. Arena
24	W. Newbury	7000	J. Berry
25	Groveland	2000+	D. Chickering
26	Methuen	"millions"	J. Hogan
31	Lincoln	4000	R. Stymeist#
Brown-headed Cowbird			
9	W. Newbury	200BBC	(W. Drummond)
10	Middleboro	1600	BBC (S. Arena)
21	Sudbury	600	K. Hamilton
23	Woburn	100	D. Case
Orchard Oriole			
25	Truro	1 ph	J. Sones#
Northern Oriole			
23	Peabody	1	S. Perkins
23	Gloucester	1	M. Lynch#
24	Truro	1	G. d'Entremont
26	Newton	1	T. Aversa
26	Wellesley	1	R. Forster
1-17	Reports of individuals from 5 locations		
Purple Finch			
6	Worc. (BMB)	5	M. Lynch#
10	Ipswich	4	J. Berry
16	Pepperell	4	L. High
17	ONWR	14	E. Salmela
20	Boxboro	12	C. Paine#
22	Newton	5	T. Aversa
24	Quabbin (G40)	6	M. Lynch#
25	Holliston	4	M. Martinek
White-winged Crossbill			
23	W. Boylston	6-8	S. Moore
24	Quabbin (G40)	7	S. Carroll#
Common Redpoll			
19-31	N. Truro	30 max	v. o.
19	Provincetown	2	T. Aversa
20	Dennis	1	K. Hamilton
23	Rockport (H.P.)	4	M. Lynch#
24	Salisbury	1	R. Forster
29	S. Peabody	1	R. Forster#
30	Winthrop	1	J. Young
30	Chatham	1	B. Nikula
Pine Siskin			
11	Athol	17	B. Fregeau
20	Boxboro	35	C. Paine#
29	S. Peabody	14	R. Forster#
31	Framingham	18	K. Hamilton
8-31	Reports of 1-10 ind. from 12 locations		
American Goldfinch			
30	Wellesley	55	R. Forster
Evening Grosbeak			
14	Princeton	100	B. Van Dusen
18	Cambridge (F.P.)	80	R. Stymeist
23	W. Boylston	53	S. Moore
thr	Reports of 1-50 ind. from 36 locations		

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

ABOUT THE COVER: AUDUBON'S GATLING OF WOODPECKERS



The collective noun, or noun of assemblage, for woodpeckers is "gatling," presumably derived from the similarity in sound between a woodpecker's drumming on a hollow tree and the rattle of a Gatling gun of Civil War fame. In this cover, John James Audubon presents a wide scatter of woodpecker species. Of the five species shown, three are western, one eastern, and one found continent-wide. The pair in the upper left-hand corner of the plate are Hairy Woodpeckers (*Picoides villosus*), found across North America from Alaska to the Maritime Provinces of Canada and south to Central

America. The upper right-hand pair are Red-bellied Woodpeckers (*Melanerpes carolinus*), distributed over most of the eastern United States north to the Great Lakes. These woodpeckers have recently expanded their breeding range into Massachusetts. The central pair, with open bills almost touching, are Red-shafted Flickers, now considered a western race of the Northern Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*). The pair below them, clinging to the vertical trunk, are Lewis' Woodpeckers (*Melanerpes lewis*), a western, local, and unfortunately declining species. The bottom pair, facing in opposite directions, are Red-breasted Sapsuckers (*Sphyrapicus ruber*), a bird of the west coast from Alaska to Mexico.

Audubon was born in 1785 in what is now Haiti, but was taken by his father, a French naval officer, to France at age six, and sent to the United States twelve years later. Always an outdoorsman with an interest in birds, he tired of unsuccessful business ventures and in 1820 began his monumental work painting life-size the birds of the United States and territories. The project took him to Europe for subscribers to his rather expensive project, and for suitable engravers to produce the prints from his watercolor paintings. By 1827 Audubon had settled on Robert Havell, Jr., of London as an engraver, and his ambitious project progressed rapidly. Audubon traveled extensively in North America, painting from freshly shot bird models and making extensive observations and notes on the natural history of living birds. He also received specimens and observational notes from travelers to areas that he could not reach.

Ultimately he produced 433 paintings, mostly watercolors, from which 435 copper plates were etched. They depict 489 of what Audubon considered bird species (by today's nomenclature, more than 450 species because some of his species were reduced to subspecies, a few birds were actually females, young birds, or hybrids, and several ephemeral or apocryphal birds remain unidentified

to this day). The "double elephant folio" (reflecting the gigantic size of the prints) was issued in parts between 1827 and 1838, and five volumes of text were published between 1831 and 1839. With one exception the first 352 plates illustrated a single species, but after that Audubon sometimes increased the number of species per plate, apparently to speed up completion of the work. The cover picture, plate 416, was one of two plates with five species illustrated, and there were two plates with six species each.

The plates were made by Havell by an etching process in which a copper plate was coated with an acid-resistant waxy substance, and a drawing made from the watercolor was cut through the wax with a metal tool, exposing the copper surface. The plate was then dipped in acid, which etched the copper wherever it was exposed. The etched lines were inked, and paper pressed on the plate producing the black-and-white print of the subject. The prints were then hand colored, using the original watercolor as a model (see Susanne M. Low, *An Index and Guide to Audubon's Birds of America*, 1988, New York: Abbeville Press, for more details of this complicated process and other aspects of Audubon's work).

Havell did not always follow the composition of the watercolor when etching a plate. He sometimes put birds onto different plates and often changed backgrounds. In the cover print, for example, he replaced the large branch coming in from the right with a new branch from the main trunk, and moved the female Hairy and Red-bellied woodpeckers up so that they were more directly facing their mates.

Between 1840 and 1844 an octavo edition was published, and the plates, now rearranged so that there was one species per plate, were integrated with text. The species accounts consisted of extensive measurements and plumage descriptions, together with life history material, often including a bird's range, migratory behavior, habitat, clutch size, number of broods, and food and foraging habits, drawn when possible from his own observations.

Of the five woodpecker species pictured on the cover, Audubon was personally familiar with only two. Audubon wrote in the octavo edition of one bird's habitat: "Lively, noisy, and careless of man, the Hairy Woodpecker is found at all seasons in orchards, among the trees of our cities, along the border of plantations, on the fences, or on the trees left in the field, as well as in the deepest forest." He wrote of the Red-bellied Woodpecker's behavior: "It is a lively and active bird, fond of rolling its tappings against the decayed top-branches of trees, often launching forth after passing insects, and feeding during winter on all such berries as it can procure." The Lewis' Woodpecker had been first described by Audubon's predecessor, Alexander Wilson, in 1811 from specimens brought back from the Lewis and Clark western expedition. Audubon acknowledged Wilson's contribution in his own species account. With no personal experience with the living bird, he quoted letters from Thomas Nuttall

and John Kirk Townsend on the habits of the Lewis' Woodpecker. For the Red-breasted Sapsucker (which he called the Red-breasted Woodpecker), he relied on notes from Townsend, and for the Red-shafted Flicker (his Red-shafted Woodpecker) notes from Nuttall.

Audubon's art is stunning in its dynamic and artistic qualities, and he made contributions to the burgeoning science of ornithology. But perhaps his greatest contribution was the interest in birds and conservation that his great artwork and writings engendered, and as the inspiration for the many societies that bear his name.

W. E. Davis, Jr.

AUDUBON EXHIBITION: FEBRUARY 9-APRIL 10, 1994

An extraordinary collection of ninety rarely seen watercolor paintings by Audubon will be the focus of *John James Audubon: The Watercolors for The Birds of America* at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston from February 9 through April 10, 1994. Organized by The New-York Historical Society, the exhibition will also include a dozen engravings made by Robert Havell, Jr., after the originals. The watercolors are drawn from the Society's 431 surviving original watercolors for *The Birds of America* which have been a part of their collection since 1863. According to the Society's spokesperson, "The works have been allowed limited exposure due to the inherent fragility of the watercolor medium. In preparation for the exhibition, the watercolors have received their first comprehensive conservation treatment. Following the exhibition's tour, these ninety works will not be displayed again for several years and then only in limited numbers to visitors to the Society."

The exhibition includes a variety of birds both familiar and strange. Birds included in the exhibition are the Atlantic Puffin, Mallard, Bobolink, Summer Tanager, Pileated Woodpecker, and Great Gray Owl. The exhibition will be accompanied by a major fully illustrated catalogue.

Three lectures will also be conducted at the Museum of Fine Arts in conjunction with the exhibition. On March 2, Theodore E. Stebbins, Jr., John Moore Cabot Curator of American Paintings at the museum, will talk on "Archetypes of the Wilderness: John James Audubon and *The Birds of America*." On March 9, Stephen Jay Gould, Alexander Agassiz Professor of Zoology at Harvard University, will talk on "Art, Science, and Iconography." Finally on March 16, Roger Tory Peterson will talk on "The Evolution of Wildlife Art Since Audubon." All lectures are at 7:30 P.M. Admission is \$9.00 for each lecture or \$21 for the series (nonmembers), or \$7.50 each lecture or \$18 for the series (members). For further information, contact The Museum of Fine Arts, Public Programs, 465 Huntington Avenue, Boston, MA 02115.

This month's identification problem focuses on a species whose erect posture, broad-based and relatively flat bill, prominent rictal bristles, and big-headed appearance all suggest that the bird is a flycatcher. The pictured flycatcher clearly has no eye ring, although it does have at least one pronounced wing bar and conspicuously pale-edged tertials. More importantly, the throat and upper breast appear to be dusky in rather marked contrast to the sides, flanks, and belly. An additional clue, but only a clue, is that the bird appears to be at a nest hole, as evidenced by the presence of a small insect, or possibly a fecal sac, in its bill.

The size of the bird's bill and its lack of an eye ring eliminate all the *Empidonax* flycatchers from consideration. In addition, the short primary extension on top of the relatively long tail removes the Eastern Wood-Pewee as a candidate. Western Kingbird might seem like a good choice because the bird in the photograph appears to have a tail with pale outer edges; however, the darkness of the head and back, the prominent wing bar, and the erect (not more horizontal) posture all suggest that the bird is not a Western Kingbird.

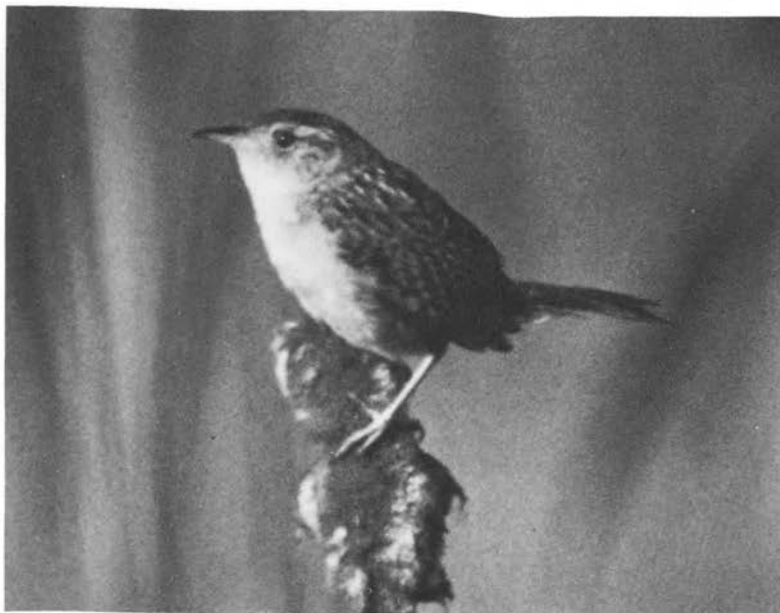
What is left? Great Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*): a large, hole-nesting flycatcher with lemon yellow underparts; a gray throat and upper breast; no eye ring; and a broad, flat bill, the lower mandible of which is pale orange at the base. What we cannot see in the photograph is the species' characteristic rusty tail and bushy crest. This widespread and noisy bird is fairly common throughout most of Massachusetts.



Photo by Ralph M. Care. Courtesy of MAS.

AT A GLANCE

Photo by Robert C. Bradbury



Can you identify this bird?

Identification will be discussed in next issue's AT A GLANCE.

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Cover Illustration: *Red-bellied Woodpecker, Northern Flicker, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Lewis' Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker*, circa 1822, 1836-1837, by John James Audubon. Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Collection of the New-York Historical Society.
