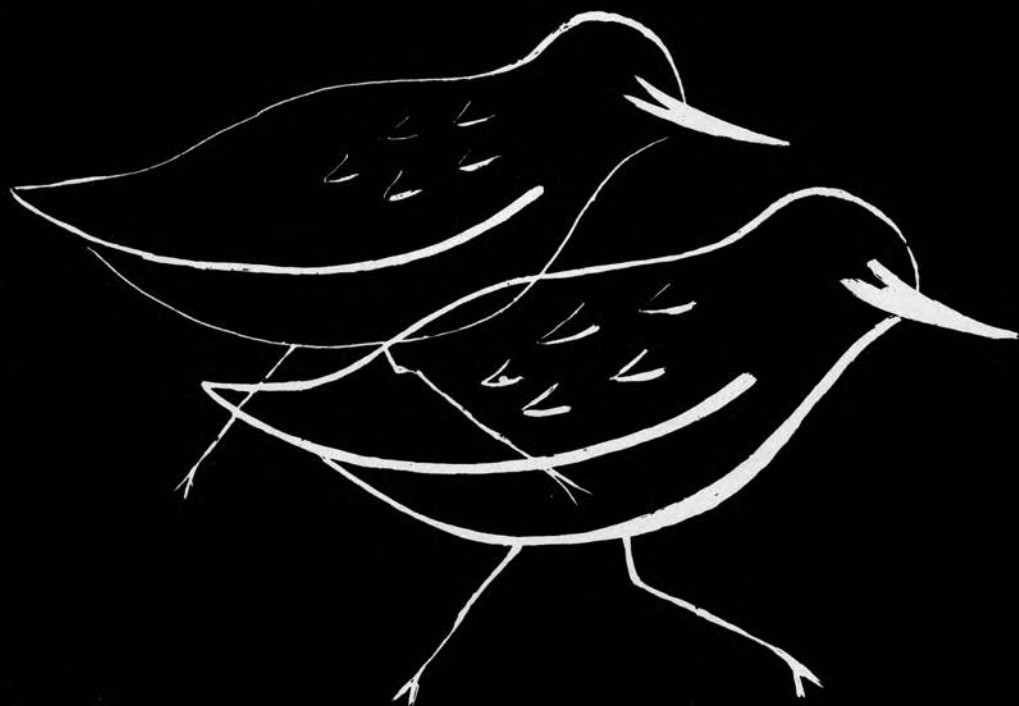


# BIRD OBSERVER

OF EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS



VOL. 3 NO. 6  
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MUD HEN



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EDITOR'S PAGE

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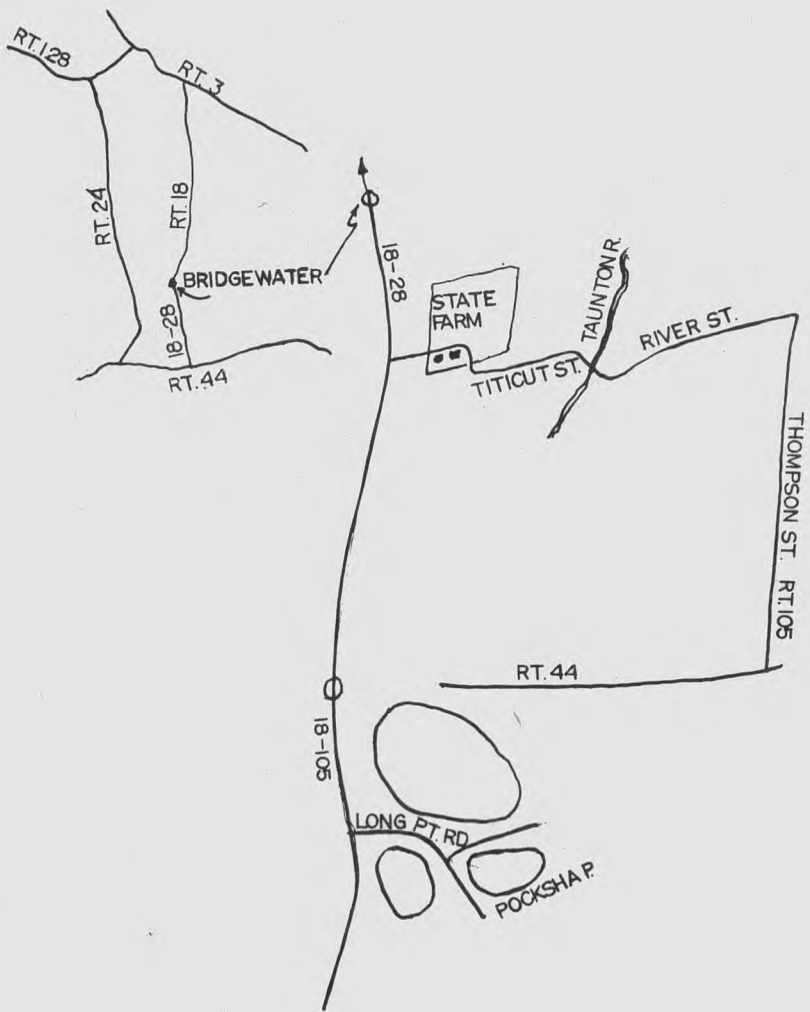
We regret that we have had to raise the price of a subscription to BIRD OBSERVER from \$5.00 to \$6.50 per annum. Rising printing costs and an increase in the number of pages published have necessitated this change. It is now all the more important that our subscribers help us to continue. Please make a special effort to introduce BIRD OBSERVER to those of your birding friends not already acquainted with our magazine and encourage them to subscribe.

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We wish to thank Mrs. Gladys M. Allen, our Treasurer and Subscription Manager during the year 1975, for her participation on the staff of the magazine. We welcome to the staff, Dr. Ted Atkinson of Belmont, who will take over these duties for the coming year.

### What should you feed the birds that you see in your backyard?

Sunflower seeds -----	Chickadees, Tufted Titmice, Cardinals, Evening Grosbeaks, House Finches, and Purple Finches
Millet and other ----- small seeds	Juncos, Mourning Doves, Tree and White- throated Sparrows
Thistle seeds -----	Pine Siskins and Goldfinches
Suet -----	Nuthatches and Woodpeckers



## BIRDING IN THE BRIDGEWATER - LAKEVILLE AREA

Wayne R. Petersen, Abington

For those who feel that all the good birding is confined to coastal regions during mid-winter months, a trip through an interior, semi-rural area may seem like a waste of precious field hours. However, inland birding can be not only rewarding but also something of a learning experience. The rigors of winter impose a severe hardship on birds. Heavy snow covers weed seeds and stubble fields, each with their abundance of food for granivorous birds, while prolonged freezing temperatures lock up bodies of water and create extreme metabolic difficulties for those species hardy enough to attempt wintering. While these conditions can exist near the seashore, they are greatly magnified as one moves inland so that aggregate winter bird populations in the interior generally tend to be far below that of coastal areas. Nonetheless, interior winter birding is not without its compensations.

Raptors seem to be one group of birds arousing great appeal for many birders. Happily, raptors also are the very species which often typify the winter landscape. These large predators can generally eke out a living by preying upon field mice (*Microtus*), wood mice (*Peromyscus*) and on other birds and mammals of varying sizes. With the leaves off the trees and hunger at the doorstep of their daily lives, the raptors become more conspicuous than at any other time of year. A leisurely and vigilant tour through open farmland with adjacent woodlots and wooded swamps can often run up quite a tally of hawks in mid-winter. If special effort is made in the same areas, several species of owls are also possibilities.

In addition to raptors, winter waterfowl can provide quite a source of birding variety. If winter's grasp is not too severe, the larger ponds and reservoirs can often sustain a surprising array of duck species. As these areas freeze out, the waterfowl are forced either to salt water or to slightly more southerly areas. However, with the first thaws, leads in the ice are often found to contain the very species which only days or weeks before were frozen out. This kind of opportunistic habitat usage by waterfowl is another phenomenon best observed in an inland region.

If what has been said thus far tickles your birding fancy, then a winter trip to the Bridgewater - Lakeville area is recommended. The route which is described below has many variations. However, for the traveler coming south, it touches the high spots with a minimum of back-tracking. The area is easily done in half a day, but the birder must decide which end of the day will best provide the kind of birding he desires. For one wishing to maximize his appreciation of the area, U.S. Geological Survey topographical maps are available for the region. Appropriate quadrangles are the Bridgewater Quadrangle and the Assawampsett Pond Quadrangle. This fine map series is too often neglected by birders entering new territory for the first time.

The most direct approach is to come south on Route 18 until Bridgewater Center is reached. In the center of this little college town several roads come together. The birder should continue south on Route 18 and 28 for about 2.75 miles until a large sign on the left is seen which reads, "Massachusetts Correctional Institution." Turn left at this sign, where the road passes through a short stretch of low, moist woods before coming to an extensive area of open fields. On the right will be seen the dreary gray walls and facilities of the prison. (The state farm fields are not off limits to the discreet birder.) Continuing straight ahead, the road leads past a small piggery on the right, by the farm buildings. From the road, the birder should look closely at the gulls on the barn roofs or among the pigs. Experience has shown that an occasional Iceland Gull can drop in, seemingly out of context from the rocky shores of Essex County.

After turning around at the piggery, proceed several hundred feet to where the first of many dirt roads bisecting the fields begins. As one works slowly along this road, observe closely the hay and corn fields on both sides, as well as bordering trees and fences. It is here that Buteos, Kestrels and Marsh Hawks can often be present in startling numbers. Look for Rough-legged Hawks either soaring or hovering or else perched on small bushes as they survey the area for the abundant Meadow Voles. If one stays within the car, the hawks can occasionally be approached quite closely where they thus afford the serious student a fine opportunity to study their many and varied plumages. The Red-tailed Hawk and the Kestrel are most often seen perched in adjacent trees or on bordering phone wires. Marsh Hawks course the tall grass areas with regularity. Should the birder arrive in the morning, spectacular concentrations of Common Crows can be found in the corn fields. When present in flocks of 300-400 birds, these rowdy mobsters pose a picturesque facet to a wintery landscape.

The evening is the hour of the owl. If time permits, a twilight visit will usually be rewarded by the sight of one or more Short-eared Owls methodically searching in their erratic, bat-like feeding pattern, for mice. A loud squeaking on one's hand from the open window of a parked car can sometimes lure them quite close. The Bridgewater state farm is one of very few inland Massachusetts areas where this species can be found with regularity. After the sun has set, the hooting of the Great Horned Owl is a not infrequent sound from the adjacent pine woodlands.

Careful and extensive search of neighboring pine and spruce groves by day can sometimes turn up the communal winter roosts of the elusive Long-eared Owl. The gray, regurgitated pellets on the ground can often indicate preferred roost trees. But remember, too much harassment may mean abandonment of a roost!

Should there be open ground at the farm, flocks of Horned Larks and Water Pipits can be found at the proper seasons, while a variety of wintering sparrows and Meadowlarks frequent the moist ditches and tall grass areas. Regular visits to the state farm from late fall through early spring will well repay the careful observer since such fancies as Swainson's Hawk, Snowy Owl and Loggerhead Shrike have all been reported in recent years.

After thoroughly covering the fields and nearby paved roads, the visitor should return to the farm buildings and continue beyond them a short distance to Titicut Street, and follow it until River Street is reached on the left, just beyond the Taunton River crossing. Follow River Street about 2 miles to its end, where you will turn right on Thompson Street in Middleboro. The three-mile Thompson Street passes by several extensive dairy farms, each with attendant corn fields and cow pastures. These farms are often the winter forage areas for various hawk species. Most notable in this vicinity will be Red-tailed Hawks and Kestrels; however, Goshawks inconspicuously hunt grouse and rabbits in the adjacent swampy woodlots.

Upon reaching the end of Thompson Street, a right turn on Route 44 will bring one to the rotary where Routes 18 and 28, 44 and 25 come together. A Howard Johnson's here provides a pleasant break from winter cold. Before continuing south to Lakeville, a quick check of the Leona Farm, less than a mile north on Route 18 and 28, can be worthwhile. Not only is it another potential hawk area, but also a prime area in late fall for resting and feeding flocks of migrant Ring-billed Gulls crossing over southeastern Massachusetts.

From the rotary, continue south on Route 18, which eventually joins Route 105, to Lakeville. After a trip of approximately 4 miles, Assawompsett Pond will be seen on the left. On the way, however, several choice farm fields should be looked at for lingering Killdeers and Water Pipits, while Horned Larks can be expected. Once at Assawompsett Pond, park in the parking area across from the pumping station which is located on the stone dike on the left. If there is open water here, carefully scope for diving ducks and American Coots. Should this spot be frozen, continue driving along the shore of the pond until a running culvert under the road is reached. This is nearly always open and often contains Pied-billed Grebes, Canvasbacks, Ruddy Ducks and American Coots. Depending upon the amount of open water, Assawompsett Pond can be counted upon to yield impressive varieties of ducks, while during the height of the October-November migrations, over twenty species of waterfowl have been noted on a single trip.

Leaving Assawompsett, continue south about 2.5 miles to where the road passes a dividing dike between Great Quittacas Pond on the left and Little Quittacas Pond on the right. These ponds can be excellent from fall through mid-winter, providing ice does not close them completely. Even a thaw of several days in mid-winter can produce ducks, seemingly from nowhere. It was under just such conditions that the writer observed a drake Tufted Duck in January of 1975. Late fall, however, is most impressive, for it is then that large numbers of Ring-necked Ducks and other divers form dense rafts in the more sheltered coves, making the area a mecca for waterfowl watchers. The Quittacas Ponds, together with Assawompsett Pond, represent the best duck ponds to be found almost anywhere on the mainland of Massachusetts.

The coniferous woodlands around the Quittacas Ponds are off limits to birders. However, roadways are open and can provide good chances to see not only the waterfowl but also raptors frequenting the area. For several recent winters, one or more Bald Eagles have hunted ducks and coot on Great Quittacas Pond. The patient and vigilant birder who stations himself at a good vantage point can sometimes be rewarded by looks at both soaring and perched birds. Such vigils have also produced views of Buteos and Accipiters on clear, windy days. A particularly good observation point for hawks and eagles is reached by returning north from the Quittacas Ponds and turning right on Long Point Road, which runs along the north end of Great Quittacas and crosses a stone dike between Pocksha Pond

and Great Quittacas. Park by the reservoir gatehouse on the dike. Departure can be made by returning to Routes 18 and 105 and heading north.

While season and weather conditions can obviously affect a trip to the Bridgewater - Lakeville area, it is well worth the time spent any time from mid-October to mid-winter in search of the species described above. Why not try inland birding for a change?

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#### Migratory Free-loaders

The following article is by Wayne Hanley in Nature's Ways, a publication of the Massachusetts Audubon Society.

Airline passengers are not the only ones traveling in luxury to Miami for the winter.

The hippoboscids are making the trip, too. Some hippoboscids (pronounced hip-po-BOS-sid) will make it all the way to southern Argentina to languish in the warmth of the southern hemisphere summer. But, what is more important, the whole hippoboscids bunch will make the trip without flapping a single wing. Good thing, too, because some hippoboscids have become such parasites on birds, or bats, that they no longer bother to grow things.

It may sound odd to call an insect which does not fly, a fly. Especially since its cousins among the flies are aerial artists. But hippoboscids are true flies, just as the house fly. They have found a better way of living.

Naturally, to spend the northern summer in Nova Scotia and the southern summer in Chile requires adjustments in a fly's life pattern. One minor adjustment consists of a body pattern that is so flat that the fly can lie closely to a bird's skin and not interfere with its streamlining. It also has adapted to a diet composed of nothing except its host's blood. So it has little to do except to ride around and sip an occasional meal.

The major adjustment the flies (there are several species) have made is in the reproductive process. It may be convenient for a house fly to flit around and lay her eggs on a piece of rotting meat. But this hardly would fit the gypsy life of hippoboscids. The young larvae might have little chance of finding an accommodating bird. So, the hippoboscids have evolved a reproductive pattern most unusual for an insect. In fact, the process is so unusual that the only other fly known to use the pattern is the tsetse fly of Africa.

Instead of laying its eggs upon an animal or plant host, as most insects do, the hippoboscids fly retains the eggs in her body. The eggs hatch within her, go through the larva stage inside the mother, change into cocoons within her, and then are laid, ready to emerge as adults. Although the mechanics vary greatly, the process involves features that would remind one of mammalian reproduction. The result is that young hippoboscids flies are right where they should be, snuggled in the feathers of a flying host.

One might wonder how hippoboscids flies get around to inhabiting the next generation of birds produced by its host. The transfer happens, of course, in the nest. When the bird they are riding dies, hippoboscids flies have a problem. Apparently they recognize it quickly since hippoboscids flies start crawling, or in a few cases flying, from the host as the body cools.

The flies' only stroke of luck occurs when the bird which was their host is eaten by another bird. Sometimes they crawl off the host onto a hawk. But usually things do not work out for them even under those circumstances. As with most parasites, they succeed well only on the species of bird that their parents inhabited.



## THE HOUSE FINCH IN MASSACHUSETTS

by Bruce Sorrie, Quincy

The House Finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*) was officially recognized on the East Coast of the United States more than twenty-five years ago when the first specimen was taken at Hewlett, Nassau County, Long Island, in January of 1948 (Elliott and Arbib).

The recorded history of the House Finch in Massachusetts began 9 years later with the report in the Records of New England Birds of a single bird seen at Bartholomew's Cobble in June of 1957. A year later another bird was identified and reported from South Weymouth. Records are not available from 1960 to 1963 but during that time no House Finches were reported on any of the Massachusetts Christmas Counts and it seems apparent that there was no significant movement of House Finches into the state during those early years. However, in the spring of 1964 a single bird was seen in Easthampton and by the fall and winter of that same year reports of single birds came from Nahant, Chelmsford, Needham, and Concord, with 25 sighted in Jamestown, R.I. The 1964 Cape Cod Christmas Count reported House Finches for the first time: twenty of them. By 1966 they were identified and recorded in Massachusetts during every month (RNEB) and in the spring of 1967 what appears to be the first nesting record was documented from Longmeadow, Hamden County. The years since have been marked by impressive increases in numbers reported, in addition to the increase in localities from which birds have been seen. The extent of the former may be judged in part by noting that the Cape Cod Christmas Count for 1972 documents 493 House Finches.

An attempt to learn something of the movement and dispersal of this newly arrived species began in the fall of 1970 with the initiation of a color banding project by the Manomet Bird Observatory. At six locations birds were trapped and banded with a Fish and Wildlife Service band in addition to color bands coded to each location. This method helped provide information through sight reports of color banded birds which supplemented the information gained through actual recovery of banded birds. Because House Finches come readily to feeders they proved to be an excellent subject for this type of study.

Successful banding sites were located in Hingham, Duxbury, Manomet, Marshfield, Plymouth and Lexington, with 2218 birds banded between 1970 and 1974.

The Lexington location, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Parker Reed, was by far the most productive but was atypical in terms of the vegetation and habitat generally associated with House Finches. The Reed residence is in a well established residential neighborhood of mature shrubbery and tall shade trees. Houses are set fairly close together and there are few open areas. The appearance of large numbers of birds here would seem to be attributed to the excellence of the feeding area which includes a year round food supply of generous quantity and great variety. House Finches begin arriving here in large numbers in late July and continue until November when they virtually disappear. An overwhelming 98% are young birds, many of them still in juvenile plumage.

The remaining banding locations were remarkable for their similarity. They were largely in residential areas of open lawns and large fields often characterized by stands of young red cedar and invariably with water in close proximity.

Only two foreign recoveries were taken in the five years of banding: one at Hingham and the second in Lexington. Both recoveries were in the early years of the project and both from the same banding location near Portsmouth, R.I. Massachusetts birds have been seen or recovered as far south as Alexandria, Virginia, and St. Michaels, Maryland, and to the north in Rye and Concord, New Hampshire. A substantial majority of recoveries and sightings have been from areas within 10 to 15 miles of the original banding location, and seem to suggest typical finch-like wandering, rather than any pattern of migration.

Evidence obtained from this study also suggests that Massachusetts House Finches have a strong fidelity to habitat, and a definite habitat preference. This is supported further by noting the marked similarity between House Finch nesting localities in 1974 (Howard) and locations of early sightings from 1965 to 1967. Concentrations are apparent along the coastal plain north and south of Boston and along the Connecticut River valley, where vegetation in some locations is remarkably like that of the coastal plain. Massachusetts House Finches are particularly at home in urban areas as are their western counterparts. These traits should be recognized in any prediction of future areas for expansion in Massachusetts or the northern New England states.



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#### THE CARE AND FEEDING OF CHICKADEES

From our backyard experiences we regard Black-capped Chickadees as gregarious and friendly birds that chatter a lot while they eat sunflower seed and suet. If you watch a feeder closely, you should soon notice that the same birds return day after day -- a bent, broken, or missing primary; a characteristic gesture; or a preferred "hammering post" help to identify individuals.

But what if the food were to be taken away? A study in the winter of 1968-69 by Edward Mueller of Boston University (*The Auk*, 90, 3, July, 1973) shows that chickadees abandon an empty feeder within about two days. When the food was restored after three days, the birds returned at nearly the same rate as they left.

Mr. Mueller's two feeders were set up about 600 feet apart, and it became clear that certain birds preferred one station over the other. For example, when the food was removed from Station 1, only about half of its feeding population moved to Station 2. It seems that although chickadees maintain bounded wintering ranges, certain birds will freely switch. Mr. Mueller remarks, "All the evidence in this study indicated that the relations between birds and space was at the individual level ... We never noted a sudden influx of many outsiders, as though a flock of visitors had acted in unison in abandoning its regular range."

Finally, chickadees are indeed friendly. Aggressive encounters between birds were found to be low, not only within a foraging band, but toward visitors that may have joined in the unending search for sunflower seeds and suet.

L.J.R.



BOHEMIAN WAXWING, THE GLADES, NORTH SCITUATE, 2 NOVEMBER 1975  
Photographed by Bruce A. Sorrie

## ROSS' GULL AND THE ROLE OF THE VAGRANT

The following article by Noble S. Proctor is reprinted with permission of the publishers from Discovery (Peabody Mus., Yale Univ.) 10:2, 1975, pp. 81-89.

On March 3, 1975, I stood among a group of people at Salisbury, Massachusetts, scanning a windswept beach for a lone bird. Not just any bird but a Ross' Gull (Rhodostethia rosea). Normally it breeds in northern Siberia and spends the entire year within the Arctic Circle and, until the previous day, it had never been recorded in the contiguous 48 states. At 10:15 a.m. it appeared and everyone watched as it flew about, fed, and walked on the mud-flats. In the following weeks hundreds of people came to stare at this bird and add its name to their "life lists"--those records of all the birds sighted in the course of an individual birdwatcher's life.

In recent years there have been reports of sightings of this species in Scandinavia and in the British Isles and now a Ross' Gull had reached the United States. While viewing the bird I wondered about the biological role played by such vagrants. In the recent past I have viewed several of these distributional anomalies; such wanderings demonstrate the dynamic nature of bird distribution.

Vagrants can be grouped into three categories: 1) those individual birds that are far out of the range or region characteristic for their species; 2) those whose range extends to a nearby area and are therefore not far from their home range; and finally 3) those birds that are not strictly vagrants--that is, off their range--but which appear at an unusual time of year. Over the past years, viewing examples of each of these kinds has given me some insight into the importance of such atypical behavior.

It should be noted that to an ornithologist adding a species to one's life list is not sufficient in itself. Certainly it is interesting to see some of these species in the field, but the appearance of birds far from areas typically associated with them does little to establish the normal activities of the species. In addition, so much more could be learned if individual birds could be viewed close at hand. Looking at an individual with a pair of binoculars only permits the recognition of which species it is. But in the hand, viewing the condition of plumage, fat deposits, and more importantly the physical condition of the bird, one can often determine where it came from, how long it has been traveling, and the possible cause of its presence in the area.

Modifications by man in the ecological system have also led to the occurrence of out-of-season vagrants. Statistics show that large cities have a moderating effect on winter temperatures. In listening to a weather report, it is not uncommon to note a city is seven to ten degrees warmer than the neighboring countryside. Megapolises such as the area extending from Washington, D.C., to Boston could then have an effect on extending time a species would normally stay during the colder months. Also, there are some 10 million birdwatchers in the United States spending thousands of dollars on bird seed. Birds that would normally migrate due to lack of food stay on and may appear in a locality well past the normal migration date. Feeder records in the northeastern United States show Evening Grosbeaks (Hesperiphona vespertina) staying till late May, Pine Siskins (Spinus pinus) remaining into late June and Northern Orioles (Icterus galbula) spending the entire winter.

Modifications in temperature and the provision of food by human beings may also help the second form of vagrant. Species slowly extend their range from a nearby area. The spread of numerous southern species exemplifies this point.

It wasn't long ago that a Mockingbird (Mimus polyglottos) was a rare sight in Connecticut. The same can be said for the Cardinal (Cardinalis cardinalis). Now they frequent every thicket and feeding station. Tufted Titmouse (Parus bicolor) have moved in over the last ten years and are now common. Red-bellied Woodpeckers (Centurus carolinus) have made inroads into the state's oak woods and now nest in several areas and are appearing at feeding stations. In the past Blue-gray Gnatcatchers (Poliottila caerulea) were rare in migration. At various times in May 1974 at East Rock Park, New Haven, Connecticut, I recorded seeing 80 individuals of this species; they now nest throughout the state.

Several speculations can be made on the range extensions of species such as these. Temperature modifications could aid a more southern species. Such birds find a natural corridor running from Washington, D.C., to the New York area where this moderating factor occurs. Food availability would also be an aid. Note how many of these species with range extensions are the types attracted to feeding trays or live in close association

with man. Another aspect is territoriality. In a population there are roaming unmated birds that serve the purpose of filling a niche if something happens to the present occupant. These birds are on the periphery of the range for a species and at times are forced to occupy a nontypical habitat. Some southern species are in this situation, at the northern limit of their ranges. If they are preadapted for successful occupation of such habitats and are aided by the aforementioned modifications, it might be possible for the species to extend its range northward.

Other environmental modifications by man and the introduction of alien species have had an affect on bird distribution. Old Christmas censuses of birds in Connecticut show that the Herring Gull (Larus argentatus) was rare in the winter and uncommon in the summer. However, with the establishment of open garbage dumping we have set the "dinner table" for the species and its numbers have soared.

Recently the winter concentrations of blackbirds in the southern states have attracted attention. The blackbirds were provided roosting sites in the form of pine plantations. Food was available in the nearby agricultural lands and the blackbirds took advantage of these two factors and took up residence in the pines. A simple solution to the problem would have been to remove the roosting sites and the birds would have dispersed.

Introduction of alien species has led to dramatic effects on bird populations. House Sparrows (Passer domesticus) and Starlings (Sturnus vulgaris) quickly adapted to man's habits and living areas and soon became a nuisance. They profited from man's means of waste disposal, finding food in dumps and alley ways. Plentiful roosting sites were available. Building ledges, bridges, etc. could also be used as nesting sites. Native species have suffered because of the adaptability of these vagrants. Notably the Eastern Bluebird (Sialia sialis) has been evicted from its nesting sites by the activities of Starlings.

Two recent introductions show both sides of the coin. House Finches (Carpodacus mexicanus) were introduced on Long Island in the early 1940s, having been released as illegally caged birds from the west. They have spread along the coastal areas of the east and are penetrating inland. They are colorful, have a pleasant song, and are aggressive enough to compete with the House Sparrow. In this case it appears we have a welcome addition to the avian fauna of the eastern states. In contrast we have the growing fame of the Monk Parakeet (Myiopsitta monachus)--a species from South America that was liberated in the New York area region in the late 1960s via accident during shipping and through direct release, since it was a glut on the pet market. A highly adaptive species, the cold of our winters does not affect it as it comes from colder climes in Patagonia. Two habits make it objectionable. Monk Parakeets build massive stick nests--one for roosting and one for egg laying. Construction of these involves snapping twigs from ornamental shrubbery surrounding houses. Lodging behind transformers on telephone poles can cause problems for power companies. Another bad habit is a taste for fruit. A group can strip an apple or pear tree in no time; the agricultural impact is obvious. People have not helped in controlling the spread of this species. After seeing a parrot at a feeder, extra food is often put out, possibly helping the bird survive when normally it would not. Hence we are faced with a new problem that might be difficult to stop.

This brings us to the final type of vagrant--birds such as Ross' Gull, hundreds and even thousands of miles from their home range. The past few years have seen several representatives in Connecticut that belong to this category.

Individuals that fit this category (most of which go unnoticed) rarely establish themselves in a new area. Absence of suitable habitat and competition with species already present prevent such establishment. In addition, a mate is along way away! A trained ornithologist can recognize and evaluate the capability for establishment when a vagrant population arrives.

When the first Cattle Egrets (Bubulcus ibis) reached South America it was inevitable that they would spread as no species filled the niche of feeding on insects stirred up by the cattle, raised in many regions there. An opening for the Cattle Egrets was available and the population boomed.

The Glossy Ibis (Plegadis falcinellus) has slowly inched its way north and is now well established on the offshore islands of Connecticut. The proper nesting habitat and feeding areas were present and only needed to be exploited; this has happened over the last five years.

Recently a Manx Shearwater (Puffinus puffinus) was found breeding on Penikese Island.

off Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. Numerous sightings of this species during pelagic trips off the coast seemed to negate the possibility of all sightings being attributed to wanderers from Europe. Suitable breeding habitat, which is very limited here, was searched for and the species found. The population will be greatly restricted by the limitations of habitat.

The Little Gull (Larus minutus), another European species, has been recorded much too often to be attributed to wandering here from Europe. Condition of specimens suggested breeding nearby. Observation and exploration found a nesting colony in Quebec.

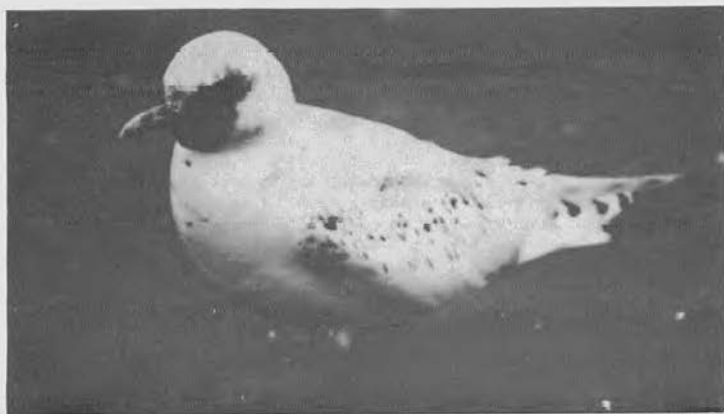
There were 37 sightings of Ruffs (Philomachus pugnax) along the east coast of the United States in the fall of 1974, seven in Connecticut. This number proves that this species is not the rarity it was thought to be. If one considers the luck involved in finding one Ruff in an area the size of coastal Connecticut it is not unbelievable that many individuals could be along the coast at any one time. In this context the Ruff is far from rare and the same can be shown with a number of other presumed rare species. The nesting area for the Ruff is listed as European, but the recent flood of sightings seems to indicate not all are European strays. If one of these birds could be examined closely, it might be possible to determine its breeding condition, plumage stage, and the degree of fat stored for migration. These clues might indicate a New World breeding colony for this species.

In most cases, however, a vagrant wanders completely off course never to see its native habitat again.

Several examples come to mind. A Spotted Redshank (Tringa erythropus) at New Haven Harbor, Connecticut, many miles from its breeding grounds in Siberia and wintering grounds in Africa had no chance of finding its way back. No habitat existed within 4,000 miles to duplicate its home range. It was doomed. A Wheatear (Oenanthe oenanthe) in Guilford, Connecticut, was far from its native haunts as was a Fieldfare (Turdus pilaris) that appeared in Larchmont, New York. Neither could be expected to find its way home. Inspection in the hand may have added some insight as to why each had gone astray.

It can be seen then that bird population studies are complex and dynamic. Many factors must be considered fully to understand the role played by vagrants to our shores. Unusual occurrences can generally be attributed to illness or injury, and population shifts to modification of the environment by man. Species such as the Fieldfare, Wheatear, and Ross' Gull are but lost individuals of the bird world. They are of special interest to the birdwatcher but ornithologically of little importance when all that is possible is a look at them through a telescope or a pair of binoculars.

The role of a vagrant can be manifold. However, a complete understanding of habitat, habits, condition of the bird, and other factors are needed to predict how important a role the species plays when it appears.



IVORY GULL, SALISBURY STATE BEACH, 4 JANUARY 1976  
Photographed by Bruce A. Sorrie

THE BIRD OBSERVER SUMMARY FOR SEPTEMBER, 1975

The temperature for September averaged 63.9°, a few degrees cooler than usual. The most unusual aspect of the months weather was the predominance of heavily overcast weather. In fact, eighteen days of the month were cloudy and rainy making this September the cloudiest in almost one hundred years! The only heavy rain fell during a northeasterly storm on the 24th-26th, when 4-1/2 inches fell. This storm was followed by a cold front which moved in from the Northwest on the 27th. The only other period of northwesterly winds occurred on the 20th-21st.

As is frequently the case, a large number of Greater and Cory's Shearwaters was blown into the shoals off the south side of Nantucket by a "northeaster" which ended on the last day of August. On September 2nd, approximately 2000 of these birds, 90% Greater, were noted from shore. Although this was the only large flight of pelagic species noted during the course of the month, the previously mentioned storm of the 24th-26th did sweep small numbers of jaegers and phalaropes into Cape Cod Bay.

A rather large concentration of herons spent the month at Big Ram Island in Westport - a count of 50+ Great Egrets being the most noteworthy there. The immature White Ibis which arrived in South Dartmouth during August remained until the 14th of this month, during which period it was observed by many.

A pronounced flight of raptors followed the northwesterly winds on the 27th; accipiters and falcons particularly were noted moving at several coastal locations. Hundreds of Broad-winged Hawks were also observed migrating over Wellesley and Concord on the 14th.

Shorebird migrants tended to reach their peak concentrations earlier than usual. For instance, 37 Long-billed Dowitchers were already present in Newburyport by the 12th, and the majority of Buff-breasted Sandpipers, which normally reach their maximum concentrations in mid-September, were recorded during August. The high count for the latter species during the month was 6. In contrast, the count of Marbled Godwits at Monomoy reached an incredible high of 10 on the 6th-7th. Hudsonian Godwits were recorded in numbers away from traditional localities. A Ruff, rare in the area in fall, was seen at Wellfleet on the 10th. A first year Franklin's Gull was found in Newburyport Harbor on the 6th, but the bird apparently did not linger beyond that date.

The vast majority of migrant passerines moved through the state during the latter part of August. However, echoes of the flight remained into this month. Several warblers of predominately southern distribution were recorded, such as Prothonotary, Worm-eating and Kentucky. Remnants of the tremendous Bay-breasted and Cape May Warbler incursion of this fall continued to be the most common species of migrant warblers recorded. The tremendous increase in the population of these two species over the last two years has been attributed to a parallel population explosion of Spruce Budworm, a favored food of the two species, on the warblers' northern breeding grounds. At Manomet, 11 Cape May and 27 Bay-breasted Warblers were banded this month (c.f. September totals since 1971 - 91,6,15,37 and 13,2,22, 5, respectively). The most pronounced waves of migrant passerines occurred following cold fronts on the 20th - 21st and the 27th-28th.

The most noteworthy varieties this month included a Bewick's Wren on Cuttyhunk Island on the 27th, and a Wheatear on Nantucket on the 20th-22nd.

After the birds recorded in August, 4 additional Yellow-headed Blackbirds were seen this month. A Lapland Longspur arrived early at Concord on the 10th.

R.R.V.

Common Loon:			
8 on	9 localities	35 individuals	v.o.
Red-throated Loon:			
17&20	Dartmouth	1	M.Haley,R.Woodbridge
Red-necked Grebe:			
24	Barnstable(S.N.)	1	R.Forster
Pied-billed Grebe:			
7	Ipswich	4	BBC(J.Berry)
Cory's Shearwater:			
2,27	Nantucket,off Chatham	20+,3	K.Harte,BBC(H.D'Entremont)
Greater Shearwater:			
2,27	Nantucket,off Chatham	1000/hr.,75+	K.Harte,BBC(H.D'Entremont)
28	Eastham	20	H.Wiggin#

Sooty Shearwater:			
27	off Chatham	6	BBC(H.D'Entremont)
Manx Shearwater:			
20-21,28	Nantucket,Eastham	1,2	BBC(L.Jodrey),B.Nikula#
Gannet:			
22,25	Manomet,Barnstable(S.N.)	1,10	M.B.O.Staff,R.Forster
27,28	off Chatham,Eastham	2,40	BBC(H.D'Entremont),H.Coolidge#
Great Cormorant:			
17;20,27	Boston;Duxbury,Cuttyhunk Is.	1;5,5	D.Brown;W.Petersen#
Double-crested Cormorant:			
6,16	Sterling,Squantum	4,300+	H.Merriman,R.Veit
27	Concord(GMNWR)	1	R.Shaw
Great Blue Heron:			
thr.	16 localities	128 individuals	v.o.
	(over 35+ at Big Ram Island,Westport all month)		
Green Heron:			
27,28	Manchester,S.Wellfleet(WBWS)	1,4	BBC(G.Hotz),R.Stymeist#
Little Blue Heron:			
thr.,6-20,7	Westport,P.I.,Marshfield	20+,1-2,2 ad.	v.o.,v.o.,B.Cassie
Cattle Egret:			
1-11	Ipswich	5-12	J.Berry
Great Egret:			
thr.	Westport(Big Ram Is.)	50+	R.O'Hara# & v.o.
6-20,6	P.I.,Duxbury	1-4,7	v.o.,W.Petersen#
18,20-28	Ipswich,Nauset	4,1	J.Berry,v.o.
Snowy Egret:			
thr.	Westport(Big Ram Is.)	max.96(Sept.7)	R.Stymeist# & v.o.
thr.	P.I.	max.50(Sept.6)	R.Stymeist#
6,7	Duxbury,Barnstable	75+,48	W.Petersen#,W.Petersen#
20	Quincy,Scituate	30,27	SSBC
20	Marshfield,Duxbury	55,45	SSBC
Louisiana Heron:			
1-13	Dartmouth-Westport	1-2	v.o.
Black-crowned Night Heron:			
thr.	Westport(Big Ram Is.),P.I.	20+,11+	v.o.
1,19	Concord(GMNWR),Squantum	10,26	BBC(V.Albee),R.Emery#
Yellow-crowned Night Heron:			
6,8	P.I.,Monomoy	2 imm.,1 imm.	R.Stymeist#,W.Bailey
13,14	S.Dartmouth,Newburyport	1 imm.,1	D.Brown,R.Heil
21,27	Eastham,Cuttyhunk Is.	1,1 ad.	R.Veit#,W.Petersen#
Least Bittern:			
6	P.I.	1	BBC(W.Drummond)
American Bittern:			
6 on,7,14	P.I.,Scituate,Lancaster	1-3,1,1	v.o.,M&B Litchfield,H.Merriman
20,23	Marshfield,Peabody	1,1	SSBC(M&B Litchfield),R.Heil
Glossy Ibis:			
1&7	S.Dartmouth	5&1	W.Petersen# & R.O'Hara
6,13	P.I.,Newburyport	8,1	W.Drummond,W.Petersen#
White Ibis:			
1-14	S.Dartmouth-Westport	1 imm.(from Aug.23)	v.o.
Canada Goose:			
1	Concord(GMNWR)	300+	BBC(V.Albee)
Brant:			
14,20	N.Scituate	1	M&B Litchfield#
14,25	Barnstable(S.N.),Plymouth	25,3	D.Casoni,H&D Carmichael
Gadwall:			
7,8	Ipswich,Monomoy	20,1	BBC(J.Berry),W.Bailey#
20,27	P.I.,Cuttyhunk Is.	7,1	BBC(H.Weissberg),W.Petersen#
Green-winged Teal:			
6	P.I.	80	BBC(W.Drummond)
Blue-winged Teal:			
6,9	P.I.,Weston	80,30	BBC(W.Drummond),L.Robinson
20	Marshfield	19	W.Harrington#
Pintail:			
24	Barnstable(S.N.)	9	R.Forster
American Wigeon:			
7,16	Ipswich,Nantucket	2,156	BBC(J.Berry),R.Stymeist#
Northern Shoveler:			
6,24	P.I.,Barnstable(S.N.)	2,5	BBC(W.Drummond),R.Forster



Wood Duck:				
thr., 4	Lancaster, Cambridge (Mt. A.)	20-30, 2		H. Merriman, R. Stymeist
11, 19	Weston, Milton	22, 7		L. Robinson, T. Lawrence#
20	Duxbury	36		W. Petersen#
Greater Scaup:				
20	Quincy, Duxbury	5, 1		S. Higginbotham#, W. Petersen#
29	Manomet	10		M. B. O. Staff
Common Eider:				
20	Scituate, Duxbury, Plymouth	20, 80, 38		SSBC (Roundup)
White-winged Scoter:				
25	Barnstable (S. N.)	150		B. Sorrie
Surf Scoter:				
6, 29	P. I., Manomet	1, 85		BBC (W. Drummond), M. B. O. Staff
Black Scoter:				
20, 24	Marshfield, Barnstable (S. N.)	6, 4		W. Harrington#, R. Forster
Ruddy Duck:				
13-14	P. I.	1		E. Pyburn#, R. Heil
Red-breasted Merganser:				
6	Duxbury, P. I.	6, 1		W. Petersen#, BBC (W. Drummond)
7	Westport	1		R. O' Hara#
Turkey Vulture:				
1, 5, 28	Webster, Paxton, Wellfleet	1, 1, 1		J. Clancy, D. Crompton, H. Coolidge#
Sharp-shinned Hawk:				
13, 18	Lancaster, Plymouth	1, 1		H. Merriman, H&D Carmichael
28	Newton, P. I., Cuttyhunk Is.	1, 5, 35+		R. O' Hara, D. Ewer, W. Petersen#
Cooper's Hawk:				
14, 27	Weston, Truro	1, 1		L. Robinson, H. Wiggin#
28	P. I., Brookline	1, 1		BBC (P. Parsons), R. O' Hara
Red-tailed Hawk:				
thr.	12 localities	24 individuals		v. o.
Red-shouldered Hawk:				
5	Marshfield	1 imm.		W. Petersen
Broad-winged Hawk:				
14, 15	Concord, Wellesley, Weston	238, 316, 61		A. Clayton, R. Forster, J. Hines
14, 28	Jamaica Plain (A. A.), Newton	6, 7		P. Deveau#, R. O' Hara
Rough-legged Hawk:				
15, 28	Ipswich, W. Newbury	1, 1		R. Dwelley, P. Parsons#
Marsh Hawk:				
thr.	11 localities	58 individuals		v. o.
Osprey:				
thr.	20 localities	26 individuals		v. o.
Peregrine Falcon:				
7, 27, 28	P. I.	1, 1, 2		M&A Argue, E. Morrier#, P. Parsons#
13, 22, 26	Annisquam, Westport, Truro	1, 1, 1		H. Wiggin, R. O' Hara, W. Bailey
27-28, 30	Cuttyhunk Is., Plymouth	1-2, 1		W. Petersen#, B. Harrington#
Merlin:				
thr.	22 localities	35 individuals		v. o.
American Kestrel:				
16, 20	Nantucket, Quincy-Plymouth	16, 60		P. Fox#, SSBC (Fall Roundup)
Ruffed Grouse:				
1, 9, 20	Westwood, Canton, Lancaster	1, 6, 1		J. Clancy, D. Brown, H. Merriman
Clapper Rail:				
21	S. Wellfleet (WBWS)	1		R. Veit#
Virginia Rail:				
20, 21	Marshfield, Concord (GMNWR)	1, 1		W. Harrington#, BBC (R. Clayton)
23, 27	S. Peabody	3, 4		R. Heil
Sora:				
20	Concord (GMNWR), Duxbury	7, 3		R. Stymeist, SSBC (Fall Roundup)
28, 30	Truro, Plymouth	1, 1		R. Veit#, H&D Carmichael
Common Gallinule:				
20, 23, 28	Concord (GMNWR), Peabody, P. I.	7, 2, 1		R. Stymeist, R. Heil, P. Parsons#
American Oystercatcher:				
6, 9, 17	Barnstable, Monomoy, Nantucket	2, 3, 4		R. Pease, V. Laux#, R. Stymeist#
Semipalmated Plover:				
6	P. I.	80		BBC (W. Drummond)
20	Marshfield, Duxbury	201, 100		W. Harrington, W. Petersen
Piping Plover:				
6, 7	P. I., Barnstable (S. N.)	8, 16		BBC (W. Drummond), W. Petersen
20	Plymouth	2		SSBC (J. Kenneally)



Killdeer:				
thr., 7, 20	Lancaster, P.I., W. Newbury	25-50, 22, 48		H. Merriman, M&A Argue, R. Forster
Golden Plover:				
14, 21	Ipswich, Concord (GMNWR)	11, 29		J. Berry, BBC (R. Stymeist)
Black-bellied Plover:				
1, 17	Ipswich, Newburyport	725+, 1000+		J. Berry, R. Stymeist
20	Duxbury	600		W. Petersen#
Ruddy Turnstone:				
6, 14	Duxbury, N. Scituate	20, 20		SSBC (W. Petersen, M&B Litchfield)
20	Marshfield	201		SSBC (W. Harrington)
American Woodcock:				
28	Sandwich	7		R. Veit, R. Stymeist, T. Lawrence
Common Snipe:				
20	Randolph	5		SSBC (S. Higginbotham)
Whimbrel:				
6, 13	Barnstable, S. Dartmouth	6, 16		R. Pease, D. Brown
7, 28	Dartmouth, Cuttyhunk Is.	25, 7		BBC (R. O'Hara), W. Petersen
Upland Sandpiper:				
6	Newburyport	2		BBC (W. Drummond)
Solitary Sandpiper:				
17	Nantucket	8		R. Stymeist
Willet:				
20, 28	Duxbury, Nauset	8, 3		W. Petersen, R. Forster
Greater Yellowlegs:				
27, 28	S. Peabody, P.I.	110, 91		R. Heil, P. Parsons
Lesser Yellowlegs:				
13, 20	P.I.	125, 65		BBC (E. Pyburn), BBC (H. Weissberg)
Red Knot:				
6	Duxbury, P.I.	12, 30		SSBC, BBC (W. Drummond)
Purple Sandpiper:				
14, 20	N. Scituate	2, 6		W. Petersen, M&B Litchfield
Pectoral Sandpiper:				
14, 27 on	Newburyport, Lancaster	18, 40-50		R. Forster, H. Merriman
27	Nauset, Newburyport	200, 48		v.o., E. Morrier
White-rumped Sandpiper:				
6	Monomoy, P.I.	2, 3		E. Morrier, BBC (W. Drummond)
7, 20	P.I.	2, 1		M&A Argue, BBC (H. Weissberg)
Baird's Sandpiper:				
2	Concord (GMNWR)	3		D. Brown
1-20	8 localities	9 individuals		v.o.
Least Sandpiper:				
6, 20	P.I.	50, 35		BBC (W. Drummond, H. Weissberg)
Dunlin:				
14, 20	P.I., Marshfield	10, 400		R. Heil, SSBC (W. Harrington)
20	Duxbury	80		W. Petersen
Short-billed Dowitcher:				
7, 28	Dartmouth, P.I.	100, 21		BBC (R. O'Hara), P. Parsons
Long-billed Dowitcher:				
12	P.I.	<u>37</u>		M. Gardler
Stilt Sandpiper:				
27	P.I.	11		E. Morrier
Semipalmated Sandpiper:				
6, 13	P.I.	250, 500		BBC (W. Drummond, E. Pyburn)
20	Marshfield, Duxbury	600, 225		SSBC (S. Higginbotham)
Western Sandpiper:				
4; 7, 20	Nauset; Barnstable, Duxbury	2; 2, 4		W. Bailey, W. Petersen
Buff-breasted Sandpiper:				
1	Nantucket	6		K. Harte
1-16	5 localities	5 individuals		v.o.
Marbled Godwit:				
1-6; 7	Revere; Dartmouth, P.I.	1; 1, 1		S. Zende; v.o.
6-7	Monomoy	<u>10</u>		W. Bailey
Hudsonian Godwit:				
1, 6	P.I., Tuckernuck Is.	12, 11		J. Berry, R. Veit
12, 24	Wellfleet, Barnstable	10, <u>55</u>		P. Bailey, R. Forster
26	Scituate	9		M. Litchfield
Ruff:				
10	Wellfleet	1		B. Nikula

Sanderling:				
20	Marshfield, Duxbury	2160,550		SSBC(W.Harrington)
Red Phalarope:				
25-27	Barnstable, off Chatham	8-9,8		B.Sorrie, BBC(H.D'Entremont)
Wilson's Phalarope:				
6-14,30	P.I., Wellfleet(WBWS)	1,1		v.o., P.Bailey
Northern Phalarope:				
1,27	Worcester, off Chatham	1,15		D.Crompton, BBC(H.D'Entremont)
25	Sandwich(S.N.)	50+		B.Sorrie, R.Veit#
Jaeger (species?):				
1	Nantucket	15		S.Perkins
Pomarine Jaeger:				
16,20	Nantucket, Nauset	2 dark,1		R.Stymeist, B.Nikula#
28	Eastham(First Encounter)	1-2		C.Goodrich#
Parasitic Jaeger:				
12,24	Nauset, Barnstable(S.N.)	10,5		V.Laux, R.Forster
28	Eastham(First Encounter)	15		H.Wiggin
Black-headed Gull:				
11	Squantum	3-4		R.Veit
Laughing Gull:				
10,17	Squantum	100,125		D.Brown
Franklin's Gull:				
Last wk.	Newburyport	1 imm.(1st year bird)		W.Russell
Bonaparte's Gull:				
6,28	P.I., Salisbury	35,25		BBC(W.Drummond), M&A Argue
6	Revere	135		R.Stymeist & P.Butler
Little Gull:				
6;10	Revere; Squantum	1 ad., 1 imm.; 2 imm.		R.Stymeist; D.Brown
20	Salisbury	1		R.Forster
Forster's Tern:				
12,13	Newburyport Harbor	3-4		M.Gardler, W.Petersen
16	Nantucket	1		R.Stymeist, R.Emery
Common Tern:				
10,16-17	Squantum, Nantucket	500+, 550+		D.Brown, R.Stymeist
20	Duxbury	150		SSBC(W.Petersen)
Roseate Tern:				
7,14	Barnstable(S.N.), Salisbury	1000+, 10		W.Petersen, R.Forster
Least Tern:				
6	P.I., Duxbury	4,1		BBC(W.Drummond), W.Petersen
Caspian Tern:				
25,29	Barnstable(S.N.), Fairhaven	5,2		R.Pease, G&J Fernandez
Black Tern:				
7,8	Barnstable(S.N.), Monomoy	8,7		W.Petersen, W.Bailey
12,24	P.I., Barnstable	2,4		M.Gardler, R.Forster
Black Skimmer:				
7,14	Scituate	2,1		SSBC(M&B Litchfield)
Mourning Dove:				
16,20	Nantucket, Hingham	300+, 316		R.Stymeist, SSBC(N.Osborne)
30	Weston	185		L.Robinson
Yellow-billed Cuckoo:				
3,6	Westport, P.I.	1 dead, 3		R.O'Hara, BBC(W.Drummond)
13,21	Lancaster, Ashland	1,1		H.Merriman, K.Hamilton
Black-billed Cuckoo:				
1-29	6 localities	singles		v.o.
Screech Owl:				
thr.	6 localities	8 individuals		v.o.
Great Horned Owl:				
early Sept.	Monomoy	1		B.Cassie
20	P.I., Norwell	1,3		J.Berry, W.Petersen & R.Veit
Saw-whet Owl:				
8-10	Assonet	1		N.Hill
Whip-poor-will:				
4,15	Nantucket, Plymouth	3-4,1		S.Perkins, M.B.O.Staff
20,27	Plymouth, Braintree	1,1		SSBC(J.Kenneally), J.Clancy
Common Nighthawk:				
4&5;8	S.Peabody; Wayland, Weston	220+; 100,60		R.Heil; J.Hines
Chimney Swift:				
6;8,16,30	P.I.; Framingham	60; 295, 727, 314		BBC(W.Drummond); E.Taylor

Ruby-throated Hummingbird:				
thr.	12 localities	17 individuals	v.o.	
Common Flicker:				
17,28	Nantucket,Cuttyhunk Is.	40+,250+	R.Stymeist,W.Petersen	
Pileated Woodpecker:				
thr.	Lancaster	1-2	H.Merriman	
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker:				
6	P.I.	1	BBC(W.Drummond)	
28	P.I.,Cuttyhunk Is.	3,5	R.Emery,W.Petersen	
Eastern Kingbird:				
6,17	P.I.,Nantucket	85,12	BBC(W.Drummond),R.Stymeist#	
20	Salisbury,Plymouth	1,1	R.Forster,SSBC(J.Kenneally)	
Western Kingbird:				
6,12	Tuckernuck Is.,N.Truro	1,1	R.Veit,C.Goodrich	
14	Barnstable	1	R.Pease	
Great Crested Flycatcher:				
20,23	Plymouth,P.I.	1,1	SSBC(J.Kenneally),M.McClellan	
Eastern Phoebe:				
28	Cuttyhunk Is.	60+	W.Petersen#	
29	Squantum,Weston	13,80	D.Brown,J.Hines	
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher:				
thr.,9	Manomet,Monomoy	3 b.,1	M.B.O.Staff,W.Bailey#	
Least Flycatcher:				
thr.,11	Manomet,Monomoy	1 b.,1	M.B.O.Staff,W.Bailey#	
Eastern Wood Pewee:				
27,28	Manchester,Mattapoissett	1,1	BBC(G.Hotz),G.Mock	
Olive-sided Flycatcher:				
5,7	Chatham,Monomoy	1,1	M.Argue#,W.Bailey#	
14	Marblehead(MNWS)	1	C.Leahy	
Tree Swallow:				
6,7,13	P.I.	1500;10,000;15,000	W.Drummond#,M&A Argue,W.Petersen	
20,28	P.I.	800,8	H.Weissberg,R.Emery#	
12,15	Sandwich,Plymouth	15,000+;3000	R.Pease,M.B.O.Staff	
Bank Swallow:				
1,20	Concord(GMNWR),Duxbury	3+,1	H.Merriman,W.Petersen#	
Barn Swallow:				
20	Duxbury,Plymouth	5,5	W.Petersen#,J.Kenneally#	
20	Marshfield	2	W.Harrington	
26,28	P.I.	10,1	BBC(H.Weissberg,P.Parsons)	
Cliff Swallow:				
13,14	P.I.,Salisbury	1,1	W.Petersen#,R.Forster	
Purple Martin:				
6&20	P.I.	8&1	BBC(W.Drummond,H.Weissberg)	
7,20,22	Ipswich,Plymouth,Canton(F.M.)	7,2,3	J.Berry#,J.Kenneally#,D.Brown	
Blue Jay:				
28	Cuttyhunk Is.,Chatham	125,78	W.Petersen#,R.Stymeist#	
28	Weston,P.I.	25,24	L.Robinson,BBC(P.Parsons)	
	(all migrating birds)			
<u>Common Raven:</u>	(carefully observed 15-20 minutes, voice heard)			
29	S.Wellfleet(WBWS)	1	W.Bailey	
Fish Crow:				
7,17	Pembroke,Abington	2,1	W.Petersen,E.Pearson	
Red-breasted Nuthatch:				
thr.	24 localities	147 individuals	v.o.	
Brown Creeper:				
28,29	P.I.,Weston	2,1	BBC(P.Parsons),J.Hines	
House Wren:				
20	Milton,Scituate	7,7	R.Stymeist#,M&B Litchfield#	
20	Marshfield,Lancaster	3,1	W.Harrington,H.Merriman	
20	Quincy,Hingham	5,3	S.Higginbotham,N.Osborne	
Winter Wren:				
20,28,29	Duxbury,Manomet,Wayland	1,1 b.,2	W.Petersen#,M.B.O.Staff,J.Hines	
<u>Bewick's Wren:</u>	(details submitted)			
27	Cuttyhunk Is.	1	W.Petersen,B.Sorrie	
Carolina Wren:				
1	Mattapoissett	1	G.Mock	
20	Marshfield,Plymouth	2,2	W.Harrington#,J.Kenneally#	
Long-billed Marsh Wren:				
28	Orleans,P.I.	1,1	R.Veit#,BBC(P.Parsons)	

<u>Short-billed Marsh Wren:</u>		
6,27	Newburyport, P.I.	1,1 E.Pyburn, S.Garrett#, v.o.
Gray Catbird:		
6,17	P.I., Nantucket	200,100+ BBC(W.Drummond), R.Stymeist#
Brown Thrasher:		
6,28	P.I.	40,6 BBC(W.Drummond, P.Parsons)
American Robin:		
22	Canton(F.M.)	1000 D.Brown
Wood Thrush:		
22,27	Ipswich, Manchester	1,1 J.Berry, BBC(G.Hotz)
Hermit Thrush:		
26-30,30	Westwood, Weston	2,1 J.Clancy, J.Hines
Swainson's Thrush:		
20;29	Scituate, Duxbury; Weston	8,8;1 M.Litchfield, W.Petersen; J.Hines
Gray-cheeked Thrush:		
7,13,20	P.I.	1,1,1 M&A Argue, BBC(E.Pyburn, H.Weissberg)
13,16,17	Assonet, Sandwich, Weston	1,1,1 N.Hill, R.Pease, L.Robinson
20,29	Boston(Long Is.), Manomet	1,1 b. S.Higginbotham, M.B.O.Staff
Veery:		
21,28	Nantucket, P.I.	1,1 BBC(L.Jodrey, P.Parsons)
Eastern Bluebird:		
20	Milton, Plymouth	2,5 S.Higginbotham#, J.Kenneally#
20	Harvard	8 P.Kinney
<u>Wheatear:</u>		
20-22	Nantucket	1 J.Murphy, S.Garrett, E.Pyburn & 23 members of the BBC
27	Block Is.(Rhode Island)	1(same bird) SSBC(J.Kenneally)
(excellent photo. by G.Soucy)		
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher:		
1,4	Ipswich, Chatham	1,1 J.Berry, R.Emery#
15,20	Marshfield, Plymouth	1,2 B.Cassie, J.Kenneally#
Golden-crowned Kinglet:		
20,28,29	Plymouth, Manomet, Weston	1,1 b., 5 J.Kenneally#, M.B.O.Staff, J.Hines
Ruby-crowned Kinglet:		
4,6	Chatham, Abington	1,1 R.Emery, E.Pearson
8,28	Weston, Cuttyhunk Is.	1,70 J.Hines, W.Petersen#
Water Pipit:		
6-28,14	P.I., Westport	2-50(max.Sept.28),1 R.Heil# & v.o., R.O'Hara
16,20	Squantum, Scituate	20,1 R.Veit, SSBC(M&B Litchfield)
27 on,27	Lancaster, Plymouth	40-50,4 H.Merriman, H&D Carmichael
Cedar Waxwing:		
5,13	Canton(F.M.), Acton	225,99 D.Brown, D.Verger
17,19	Nantucket, Boston(Long Is.)	150+,46 R.Stymeist#, R.Emery#
Loggerhead Shrike:		
3-14,5-7	P.I., Eastham	1,1 v.o., C.Goodrich#
10-13,16-17	Monomoy, Nantucket	1,1 J.Harris#, P.Fox#
20&21,20	Duxbury, Salisbury	1&1,1 W.Petersen & R.Veit, R.Forster
White-eyed Vireo:		
6&13,5	P.I., Chatham	1,1 BBC(W.Drummond), M&A Argue
20	Marshfield, Plymouth	3,9 SSBC(W.Harrington#)
Yellow-throated Vireo:		
5,10	Chatham, Orleans	2,2 R.Emery, B.Nikula
15,28	Sandwich, Abington	1,1 R.Pease, E.Pearson
Solitary Vireo:		
5-21	7 localities	singles v.o.
Red-eyed Vireo:		
1,13	Marblehead, P.I.	6,6 M&A Argue, BBC(E.Pyburn)
7,20	Weston, P.I.	4,13 L.Robinson, R.Forster
Philadelphia Vireo:		
2-21	16 localities	26 individuals v.o.
Warbling Vireo:		
1,5,14	Sandwich, Chatham, Salisbury	1,1,1 R.Pease, C.Goodrich, R.Forster
Black-and-white Warbler:		
14,18,23	Cambridge, P.I., S.Peabody	10,7,10 BBC(E.Cushman), R.Stymeist, R.Heil
<u>Prothonotary Warbler:</u>		
10,30	Morris Is., Chatham	1,1 P.Trull, V.Laux
<u>Worm-eating Warbler:</u>		
10,15	Chatham	1,1 P.Trull, V.Laux
<u>"Brewster's" Warbler:</u>		
14	Manomet	1 b. M.B.O.Staff

Tennessee Warbler:			
6,13	P.I.,Weston	6,9	BBC(W.Drummond),L.Robinson
Orange-crowned Warbler:			
22,27,29	Canton,Manchester,Manomet	1,1,1 b.	D.Brown,BBC(G.Hotz),M.B.O.Staff
Nashville Warbler:			
3-5,13	Chatham,Weston	2,3	R.Emery,L.Robinson
14,21	N.Scituate,Chatham	2,2	SSBC(M&B Litchfield),BBC(Baines)
Northern Parula:			
5-21	9 localities	16 individuals	v.o.
Yellow Warbler:			
20	Salisbury,Nantucket	6,2	R.Forster,L.Jodrey#
Magnolia Warbler:			
20	Quincy,P.I.	3,2	S.Higginbotham,R.Forster
Cape May Warbler:			
thr.,1	Manomet,Annisquam	11 b.,20	M.B.O.Staff,H.Wiggin
6,16&17	P.I.,Nantucket	12,25	BBC(W.Drummond,R.Stymeist)
20,28	Duxbury,Cuttyhunk Is.	20,40	SSBC;W.Petersen,B.Sorrie
Black-throated Blue Warbler:			
30	Chatham	<u>15</u>	B.Laux
Yellow-rumped Warbler:			
4,6	Chatham,P.I.	12,25	C&T Banes,BBC(W.Drummond)
16&17,20,27	Nantucket,P.I.,Manchester	30,50,72	R.Stymeist,J.Berry,BBC(G.Hotz)
Black-throated Green Warbler:			
23	Lincoln,S.Peabody	25,20	R.Forster,R.Heil
Blackburnian Warbler:			
5-21	5 localities	singles	v.o.
Chestnut-sided Warbler:			
28	Cuttyhunk Is.	1	W.Petersen
Bay-breasted Warbler:			
thr.,20,23	Manomet,Duxbury,Lincoln	27 b.,135,35	M.B.O.Staff,W.Petersen,R.Forster
Blackpoll Warbler:			
23	Lincoln,S.Peabody	200,90	R.Forster,R.Heil
Pine Warbler:			
20,21	Plymouth,Concord	10,6	SSBC(J.Kenneally),BBC(R.Clayton)
21-28,27	Westwood,Manchester	6,4	J.Clancy,BBC(G.Hotz)
Prairie Warbler:			
20,28	Plymouth,Chatham	4,2	SSBC(J.Kenneally),R.Veit#
Palm Warbler:			
16-17	Nantucket	15	R.Stymeist,R.Emery#
Ovenbird:			
6;20	P.I.;Duxbury	6;2,2	BBC(W.Drummond);J.Berry,R.Veit
Northern Waterthrush:			
thr.,1	10 localities,Annisquam	22 individuals,5	v.o.,H.Wiggin
4,30	Chatham,Plymouth Beach	5,1	H.Rich,H&D Carmichael
<u>Kentucky Warbler:</u>			
9,10	Monomoy,Manomet	1,1 b.	A.Palmer#,M.B.O.Staff
Connecticut Warbler:			
11-30	6 localities	singles	v.o.
Mourning Warbler:			
1-15	5 localities	singles	v.o.
18,20	Boston(Long Is.),Duxbury	1,1	R.Veit,W.Petersen
Yellow-breasted Chat:			
thr.	Orleans-Chatham	10-12 reports	v.o.
9-29	6 localities	singles	v.o.
Hooded Warbler:			
10	Chatham	1 m.	B.Nikula
Wilson's Warbler:			
11-30	6 localities	singles	v.o.
American Redstart:			
20	Quincy,Plymouth	10,18	SSBC
Bobolink:			
4	Nantucket,Truro	600/hr.,200	S.Perkins,R.Emery#
13,14	Concord,Ipswich	200,60+	H.Merriman,J.Berry
<u>Yellow-headed Blackbird:</u>			
5,8&9	Orleans,Monomoy	2,1 m.	V.Laux#,W.Bailey#
20,28	Plymouth,Orleans	1,1 f.	B.Harrington,R.Veit & R.Stymeist
Red-winged Blackbird:			
14-30	Ipswich	500-1500	J.Berry

Northern Oriole:			
4,16&17	Monomoy, Nantucket	60,7	J.Harris, R.Stymeist
Rusty Blackbird:			
27,28,30	Lancaster, Orleans, Wayland	10+, 4, 15	H.Merriman, R.Veit, J.Hines
Common Grackle:			
20	Marshfield, Duxbury	6542, 5000+	SSBC (W.Harrington), W.Petersen
Brown-headed Cowbird:			
15	Marshfield	350+	B.Cassie
Scarlet Tanager:			
6,20	P.I.	8,7	BBC (W.Drummond), R.Forster
28	Cuttyhunk Is.	5	W.Petersen
Summer Tanager:			
10	Orleans	1	C.Goodrich
Rose-breasted Grosbeak:			
28,30	Cuttyhunk Is., Weston	16, 3	W.Petersen#, L.Robinson
Blue Grosbeak:			
20	S.Dartmouth	1	Hartford Audubon Society
24	Nantucket	1	L.Jodrey & G.Soucy
26-30	Truro	3	R.Forster, R.Veit, R.Stymeist, B.Nikula & v.o.
Indigo Bunting:			
20,30	Hingham & Marshfield, Truro	2&2, 15	SSBC (W.Harrington), B.Nikula#
Dickcissel:			
1,2	Monomoy, Westport	1,1	C.Goodrich, D.Brown
17,26	Nantucket, Truro	1,1	R.Stymeist, C.Goodrich
Evening Grosbeak:			
13,27	Acton, Nantucket	35,7	D.Verger, J.Perkins
29	Winchester, Framingham	3,8	M.McClellan, M.Duffy
Purple Finch:			
15,20; 6-20	Marshfield, Plymouth; Ipswich	30+, 35; 25+	SSBC (W.Harrington); J.Berry
Pine Siskin:			
5	Orleans-Pochet	1	C.Goodrich
American Goldfinch:			
20,27	Hingham & Plymouth, Manchester	24&54, 38	SSBC (W.Harrington), BBC (G.Hotz)
Red Crossbill:			
5	Orleans-Pochet	2	V.Laux
Rufous-sided Towhee:			
27&28	Cuttyhunk Is.	200+	W.Petersen & B.Sorrie
Savannah Sparrow:			
16-17, 20, 27	Nantucket, P.I., So.Peabody	100, 65, 120	R.Stymeist, R.Forster, R.Heil
Grasshopper Sparrow:			
20-21	Nantucket	1	BBC (L.Jodrey)
Sharp-tailed Sparrow:			
7,10	Scituate, Squantum	20, 40	M&B Litchfield, R.Veit
Seaside Sparrow:			
6,20	Duxbury, P.I.	1,3	SSBC (W.Petersen), J.Berry
30	Concord, Manomet	1,1 b.	M&A Argue, M.B.O.Staff
Vesper Sparrow:			
2-28	6 localities	15 individuals	v.o.
Lark Sparrow:			
1,4	Annisquam, Chatham	1,1	H.Wiggin, H.Rich
16	Framingham, Nantucket	1,1	K.Hamilton, L.Jodrey#
21,28	S.Wellfleet, P.I.	1-2, 1	R.Veit & V.Laux, G.Soucy
29	Orleans	1	B.Nikula, C.Goodrich
Dark-eyed Junco:			
23,28	So.Peabody, Cuttyhunk Is.	50, 75+	R.Heil, W.Petersen
(Oregon) Dark-eyed Junco:			
18	Boston (Long Island)	1 adult	R.Veit
Chipping Sparrow:			
21,28	Pembroke, Cuttyhunk Is.	50, 40	R.Veit, W.Petersen
Clay-colored Sparrow:			
20-27, 28	Truro, P.I.	1,1	V.Laus & W.Bailey, R.Emery#
Field Sparrow:			
14,23	Marshfield, So.Peabody	5,6	SSBC (M&B Litchfield), R.Heil
White-crowned Sparrow:			
27,28	P.I., Cuttyhunk Is.	2,4	E.Morrier, W.Petersen
White-throated Sparrow:			
20	Duxbury, Scituate	175+, 156	SSBC (W.Petersen), S.Higginbotham
27	So.Peabody	100	R.Heil

Lincoln's Sparrow:			
5-29	13 localities	23 individuals	v.o.
Song Sparrow:			
20	Quincy	84	SSBC(S.Higginbotham)
<u>Lapland Longspur:</u>			
10&12	Concord (GMNWR)	1	J.Baird & P.Miliotis

Addenda for August 1975

Baird's Sandpiper:			
28	Nantucket	2	K. Harte
Buff-breasted Sandpiper:			
31	Nantucket	<u>18</u>	K. Harte
Bay-breasted Warbler:			
20	Chatham	<u>100</u>	B. Nikula, C. Goodrich
Cape May Warbler:			
19	MBO	40b	Staff
Yellow-breasted Chat:			
29	Nantucket	1	K. Harte
Mourning Warbler:			
29	Nantucket	1	K. Harte
<u>Yellow-headed Blackbird:</u>			
29	Nantucket	1	K. Harte
Seaside Sparrow:			
27	Nantucket	2	K. Harte

Corrigenda for July 1975

Saw-whet Owl:			
26	Scituate	1	B. Litchfield
	(Mrs. Litchfield did not see a Saw-whet Owl on this date. She has, however, a Saw-whet Owl that she found in July 1974 which she is keeping for educational purposes under her salvage permit. The young owl was found with a damaged wing and eye.)		
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher:			
4; 23, 28, 31	Annisquam; Manomet	1 singing; 1,1,1	H. Wiggin; MBO Staff
	should read		
4	Annisquam	1 singing	H. Wiggin.
Royal Tern:			
thr., 1-18	Nauset, Plymouth	2, 1	v.o., D&H Carmichael & v.o.
	should read		
thr.; 1-29	Nauset; Plymouth	2, 1-4	v.o.; D&H Carmichael, MBO Staff & v. o.

Corrigenda for August 1975

Yellow-breasted Chat:			
24, 26	Orleans, Manomet	1, 5b	W. Petersen#, MBO Staff
	should read		
24, 26 on	Orleans, Manomet	1, 5b	W. Petersen#, MBO Staff



THE BIRD OBSERVER SUMMARY FOR OCTOBER, 1975

The most outstanding feature of this months weather was a strong northeasterly storm which struck the coastal regions from the 18th-21st. This storm brought large numbers of pelagic species into Cape Cod Bay, where they were observed from such traditional localities as Sandy Neck, Barnstable and, as the wind went to northwest, First Encounter Beach, Eastham. The more unusual birds seen were 7 Northern Fulmars, 30 Manx Shearwaters in one flock, 3 Common Puffins, and 4 immature Sabine's Gulls. All the Sabine's Gulls were noted feeding with large flocks of Kittiwakes.

An amazing count of 700+ Ring-necked Ducks in Lakeville further supports the theory that this species is greatly increasing as a late fall migrant and winterer in the state. Shorebird counts dwindled through the month; Long-billed Dowitcher, a typically late migrant, reached peak counts of 40 and 35 in Newburyport Harbor. A Marbled Godwit and a Wilson's Phalarope were also observed, both on the Cape.

A very small adult Lesser Black-backed Gull was seen at Nauset, Eastham in the same locality where this species has been seen for the last three years.

Although no really pronounced flights of passerines occurred during the month, several late migrants were reported, of particular interest being Warbling Vireo, Prothonotary and Yellow Warblers.

Perhaps the rarest bird reported during the course of the month was a sub-adult Harris' Sparrow which visited a feeder in Framingham for two days.

R.R.V.

Common Loon:			
25	Provincetown	100	H.D'Entremont
Red-throated Loon:			
19	Rockport, Barnstable (S.N.)	762+, 190+	D. Brown, W. Petersen#
26	P. I.	85	R. Veit
Red-necked Grebe:			
8, 19	Monomoy, Barnstable (S.N.)	1, 2	W. Bailey, R. Forster#
19	Westport	1	BBC (R.O' Hara)
Horned Grebe:			
8; 24, 26	Monomoy; Manomet	1; 4, 5	W. Bailey; M.B.O. Staff
<u>Northern Fulmar:</u>			
19	Barnstable (S.N.), Rockport	4, 1	W. Petersen#, D. Brown
21	Eastham (First Encounter)	7	R. Veit
Cory's Shearwater:			
19, 21	Rockport, Eastham (1st Encounter)	6, 30+	D. Brown, R. Veit
26	Barnstable, Provincetown	5, 6	D. Briggs#, F. Gardner
Greater Shearwater:			
25-26	Provincetown	105, 100	BBC (H.D' Entremont, L. Jodrey)
Sooty Shearwater:			
26	Provincetown	1	BBC (J. Murphy)
Manx Shearwater:			
10, 18	Provincetown, Truro	2, 30	D. Brown, R. Forster#
12, 19	Nauset, Barnstable (S.N.)	3+, 2+	v.o., B. Nikula#
21	Eastham	2	W. Bailey, D. Brown
Leach's Storm-Petrel:			
19	Barnstable (S.N.)	10+	W. Petersen#
21	Eastham (First Encounter)	3	R. Veit#
Gannet:			
19	Rockport, Barnstable (S.N.)	1500, 2500+	D. Brown, W. Petersen#
19	Manomet Point	1000+	M.B.O. Staff
Great Cormorant:			
4, 6	Ipswich, Beverly	1 imm., 1 imm.	J. Berry
12, 15	Rockport, N. Scituate	6, 2	D&T Brown
Double-crested Cormorant:			
5, 10, 19	Newton, Newburyport, Rockport	86, 1200, 100+	R.O' Hara, M&A Argue, J. Berry
Great Blue Heron:			
5, 22, 26; 25	Eastham (Fort Hill); P.I.	51, 48, 60; 60	v.o.; M&A Argue
Little Blue Heron:			
24	P.I.	4 (3 imm., 1 ad.)	M. Gardler
Cattle Egret:			
8	Squantum	1	F. Gardner

Great Egret:			
3-12,11	P.I.,Marshfield	1,1	R.Veit#,W.Petersen#
Snowy Egret:			
5,26;8	P.I.;Nantucket	30,6;4	R.Veit,BBC(W.Van Cor);B.Sorrie
Black-crowned Night Heron:			
4,8	Ipswich,Nantucket	52,23	J.Berry,B.Sorrie
Yellow-crowned Night Heron:			
3	P.I.	1	R.Heil
American Bittern:			
5-24	5 localities	7 individuals	v.o.
Glossy Ibis:			
2	Barnstable	1	R.Pease
Canada Goose:			
13,26	Concord(GMNWR),P.I.	280,500	BBC(Hinds),BBC(W.Van Cor)
Brant:			
21	Eastham(First Encounter)	125	D.Brown
25,30	Provincetown,Barnstable(S.N.)	210,243	BBC(H.D'Entremont),R.Pease
Snow Goose:			
12	P.I.	40-50	H.Merriman
18	Rowley,Manomet	60,75	fide H.Wiggin,S.Higginbotham
Gadwall:			
13;19,27	Concord(GMNWR);Ipswich	20;15+,75+	BBC(Hinds);J.Berry
Pintail:			
14,19,27;12	Ipswich;P.I.	4,3-4,10+;7	J.Berry;H.Merriman
Green-winged Teal:			
13,26	Concord(GMNWR),P.I.	50,100	BBC(Hinds),BBC(W.Van Cor)
Blue-winged Teal:			
13	Concord(GMNWR)	25	BBC(Hinds)
European Wigeon:			
thr.	Monomoy	1 m.	v.o.
American Wigeon:			
14&19	Ipswich(Norman's Pond)	85 & 150+	J.Berry
12	Concord(GMNWR)	700	BBC(Hinds)
27	Ipswich(Clark's Pond)	50+	J.Berry
Northern Shoveler:			
25	P.I.	36	M&A Argue
Wood Duck:			
11	S.Natick	50	E.Taylor
Redhead:			
8	Monomoy	4	C.Goodrich,B.Nikula
26	Lakeville;Eastham	4;8	W.Petersen;C.Goodrich,B.Nikula
Ring-necked Duck:			
26	Lakeville	700+	W.Petersen#
Canvasback:			
26	Lakeville	8	W.Petersen#
Greater Scaup:			
5	Cambridge,Lakeville	10,120	BBC(S.Raabe & H.Barr),J.Flaherty
Lesser Scaup:			
26,27	Woburn,Clinton	1,6	BBC(J.Tomfohrde),H.Merriman
Common Goldeneye:			
5,15	Cambridge,Scituate	1,10	BBC(S.Raabe & H.Barr),D.Brown
Bufflehead:			
26,31	Newburyport,Manomet	4,1	BBC(W.Van Cor),M.B.O.Staff
Oldsquaw:			
19	Rockport,Barnstable(S.N.)	24,185	D.Brown,W.Petersen#
Common Eider:			
12,21	Scituate,Eastham	1000,3000+	BBC(G.Wilson),R.Veit
Scoter species:			
19	Barnstable(S.N.) "1000's,mostly Surf"		W.Petersen# v.o.
White-winged Scoter:			
thr.,19	Manomet Point,Rockport	3700,1000	M.B.O.Staff,M&A Argue
Surf Scoter:			
thr.;15	Manomet Point;N.Scituate	10,600;4800/2 hrs.	M.B.O.Staff;D.Brown
19	Rockport	6529	D.Brown
Black Scoter:			
thr.	Manomet Point	8900 total	M.B.O.Staff
Ruddy Duck:			
23	Cambridge(Fresh Pond)	24	L.Robinson

Hooded Merganser:			
5	Newburyport Harbor	3 f.	R.Veit
Turkey Vulture:			
11&18	Truro	1	V.Laux & R.Forster
26	Provincetown	2	BBC(H.D'Entremont)
Goshawk:			
23	Framingham	1	J.Clancy
Sharp-shinned Hawk:			
13,28	S.Peabody,Orleans	12,40	R.Heil,C.Goodrich
Cooper's Hawk:			
19-29	4 localities	singles	v.o.
Red-shouldered Hawk:			
4-25	Bridgewater	1	J.Flaherty
Rough-legged Hawk			
26	Scusset,P.I.	1,1	D.Briggs,BBC(W.Van Cor)
Osprey:			
1-28	14 localities	21 individuals	v.o.
Peregrine Falcon:			
4-21	8 localities	9 individuals	v.o.
Merlin:			
thr.	11 localities	14 individuals	v.o.
Kestrel:			
13	S.Peabody	9	R.Heil
Clapper Rail:			
3-4,22	Newburyport,Eastham	1,1	R.Heil,F.Gardner
Virginia Rail:			
4,5	Harwich,S.Peabody	6,5	R.Veit#,R.Heil
Common Gallinule:			
3,4,7	Salem,P.I.,M.V.	1,2,2	J.Berry,BBC(R&D Hale),B.Sorrie
American Coot:			
26,27	Lakeville,Ipswich	115+,100+	W.Petersen,J.Berry
Piping Plover:			
12	Eastham	3	W.Petersen
Killdeer:			
26	Lakeville	115	W.Petersen
Golden Plover:			
7,10,20	Nantucket;P.I.	96;2,1	B.Sorrie;M&A Argue,M.McClellan
Black-bellied Plover:			
25	Newbury	100	M&A Argue
Ruddy Turnstone:			
9	Nantucket	15	B.Sorrie
Common Snipe:			
25	Lancaster,Provincetown	35+,4	H.Merriman,BBC(H.D'Entremont)
26	Newburyport,Truro	5,4	BBC(W.Van Cor),F.Gardner
Whimbrel:			
30	Sandwich	1	R.Pease
Spotted Sandpiper:			
23	P.I.	1	M.McClellan
Solitary Sandpiper:			
5,8	S.Peabody,Nantucket	1,1	R.Heil,B.Sorrie
Willet:			
4,10	P.I. & Newburyport,Eastham	1&1,2	BBC(R&D Hale),D.Briggs
Greater Yellowlegs:			
5,17	Chatham, Hingham	75+,10	BBC(P.Aiken),B.Sorrie
Lesser Yellowlegs:			
19,26	Essex,P.I.	14,4	J.Berry,BBC(W.Van Cor)
Red Knot:			
12,13	Plymouth,P.I.	14,1	D&T Brown,D.Johnson
Purple Sandpiper:			
12	Rockport	45	D&T Brown
Pectoral Sandpiper:			
3,4	Lancaster,P.I.	35,14	H.Merriman,BBC(R&D Hale)
5	Truro	10+	BBC(P.Aiken)
White-rumped Sandpiper:			
5,26	Newburyport	25,5+	R.Veit
Baird's Sandpiper:			
6	Newburyport	1	M.Gardler
Least Sandpiper:			
4,9	P.I.,Plymouth	1,1	BBC(R&D Hale),M.B.O.Staff

Dunlin:				
5,26	Newburyport	5000+,4000		R.Veit
Short-billed Dowitcher:				
4	P.I.	2		BBC(R&D Hale)
Long-billed Dowitcher:				
12,26	Newburyport	40,35		MAS (J. Baird, R. Forster#), R. Veit
Stilt Sandpiper:				
22	Truro	1		F. Gardner
Semipalmated Sandpiper:				
4,18	P. I., Duxbury	50,20		BBC(R&D Hale), W. Petersen
Western Sandpiper:				
4,13	Plymouth, P. I.	1,2		D&T Brown, BBC(R&D Hale)
Marbled Godwit:				
18	Eastham	1		B. Nikula#
Hudsonian Godwit:				
26,27	Newburyport	11,14		R. Veit, P. Buckley
Ruff:				
4	P. I.	1 f.		G. Soucy#
Wilson's Phalarope:				
1-3	So. Wellfleet (WBWS)	1		W. Bailey#
Northern Phalarope:				
19	Barnstable (S. N.)	5		W. Petersen#
Pomarine Jaeger:				
9;19	Rockport; Barnstable (S. N.)	7;6		D. Brown; W. Petersen, R. Forster
Parasitic Jaeger:				
19;21	Barnstable (S. N.); Eastham	23;9		W. Petersen, R. Pease#; W. Bailey
Glaucous Gull:				
18	Eastham (First Encounter)	1		C. Goodrich#
Iceland Gull:				
26	Newburyport	1 (first year)		R. Veit
Lesser Black-backed Gull:				
12,26	Eastham (Nauset)	1 adult (photographed)		V. Laux#
Ring-billed Gull:				
26	Lakeville	125+		W. Petersen#
Black-headed Gull:				
18	Eastham	1		C. Goodrich
Bonaparte's Gull:				
31	Nahant	1700-2000		M. Gardler
Laughing Gull:				
3,19,28	Squantum, Westport, Charlestown	60,5,1		R. Veit, BBC (R. O' Hara), J. Berry
Little Gull:				
3,5	Squantum, Revere	1 ad., 2 imm. & 1 ad.		R. Veit
5	Newburyport	1 ad. & 1 imm.		R. Veit
19,22	Barnstable (S. N.), Winthrop	3 ad., 1 imm.		W. Petersen#, D. Brown
19-26	Manomet Point	1 ad.		M. B. O. Staff
Black-legged Kittiwake:				
19	Barnstable (S. N.)	65		W. Petersen#
21,31	Eastham	200+,50		R. Veit#, W. Bailey
Sabine's Gull:				
13,19	Eastham, Barnstable (S. N.)	1 imm., 1 imm.		P. Buckley#, T. Lloyd-Evans
21,26	Eastham, Provincetown	1 imm., 1 (no details)		D. Brown, G. Soucy et al
Forster's Tern:				
5,19	Newburyport, Plymouth	8+,1		R. Veit, M. B. O. Staff
21,25	Eastham, Provincetown	1,1		D. Brown, BBC (W. Petersen)
Caspian Tern:				
8,11	Monomoy, P. I.	11,2		W. Bailey, G. Soucy
17,18	Manomet, Duxbury	2,6		M. B. O. Staff, W. Petersen#
Razorbill:				
19,24	Sandwich, Barnstable (S. N.)	1,1		M. Bates, v. o.
25,31	Cape Cod Bay, Eastham	2,2		BBC (H. D' Entremont), W. Bailey
Dovekie:				
19,21	Barnstable (S. N.), Eastham	4,77		R. Forster#, D. Brown#
25,31	Cape Cod Bay, Eastham	2,8		BBC (H. D' Entremont), W. Bailey
Black Guillemot:				
19	Rockport	1		D. Brown
Common Puffin:				
21	Eastham (First Encounter)	3 imm.		R. Veit#
Yellow-billed Cuckoo:				
13,21	Weston, N. Cohasset	1,1		L. Robinson, B. Sorrie

<b>Black-billed Cuckoo:</b>			
5,9	Chatham,Nantucket	1,1	BBC(P.Aiken),B.Sorrie
10,26	Eastham,Marshfield	1,1	D&T Brown,W.Petersen#
<b>Barn Owl:</b>			
4,27	Orleans, Long Is.	1,1	W.Bailey,E.Morrier
<b>Screech Owl:</b>			
2-22	7 localities	singles	v.o.
<b>Snowy Owl:</b>			
21,22,26	S.Boston,Manomet,Winthrop	1,1,1	P.Stowe,M.B.O.Staff,R.Falls
<b>Barred Owl:</b>			
19	Boxford	1	R.Palmer
<b>Long-eared Owl:</b>			
22	Dorchester	1	J.Murphy
<b>Saw-whet Owl:</b>			
29,30	Manomet	1,1 b.	M.B.O.Staff
<b>Chimney Swift:</b>			
1,4	Bridgewater	200,4	J.Flaherty
<b>Pileated Woodpecker:</b>			
6,25	Lincoln,Topsfield	1,1	R.Forster,F.Gardner
<b>Yellow-bellied Sapsucker:</b>			
4,8	Hingham,Long Island	7,6	SSBC(N.Osborne),F.Gardner
<b>Western Kingbird:</b>			
10	Provincetown	2	D&T Brown
<b>Eastern Phoebe:</b>			
21,22	Lancaster,Hingham	1,1	H.Merriman,B.Sorrie
<b>Great Crested Flycatcher:</b>			
26	So.Wellfleet(WBWS)	1	L.Debing & Allen Bird Club
<b>Horned Lark:</b>			
26	Salisbury	150+	R.Veit
<b>Tree Swallow:</b>			
22	Truro	2(last)	F.Gardner
<b>Blue Jay:</b>			
10	Provincetown	223 migrating	D&T Brown
<b>Common Raven: (well observed &amp; heard)</b>			
11	Wellfleet(Marconi Station)	1	D&T Brown
<b>Common Crow:</b>			
18	Ipswich	150+	J.Berry
<b>Fish Crow:</b>			
26	Weston (first record)	1	L.Robinson
<b>Black-capped Chickadee:</b>			
15	N.Scituate	112	D&T Brown
<b>Boreal Chickadee:</b>			
4,13&31	P.I.,Manomet	1,2 b.	BBC(R&D Hale),M.B.O.Staff
13,15	Ipswich,N.Scituate	1,2	J.Berry,B.Litchfield & v.o.
18,29	Lincoln,Littleton	1,4	R.Forster,R.Baird
<b>Red-breasted Nuthatch:</b>			
thr.	9 localities	26 individuals	v.o.
<b>Brown Creeper:</b>			
thr.	4 localities	7 individuals	v.o.
<b>House Wren:</b>			
12	E.Bridgewater	1	J.Flaherty
<b>Winter Wren:</b>			
1-18	7 localities	11 individuals	v.o.
<b>Carolina Wren:</b>			
11&26,25	Mattapoissett,Norwell	1,1	G.Mock,M&B Litchfield
<b>Long-billed Marsh Wren:</b>			
4,13	Framingham,Concord(GMNWR)	1,3	M.Duffy,BBC(Hinds)
26	So.Wellfleet(WBWS)	3	L.Debing & Allen Bird Club
<b>Gray Catbird:</b>			
13,25	Weston,Wellesley	1,1	L.Robinson,BBC(E.Cushman)
<b>Brown Thrasher:</b>			
4	Laster,P.I.	1,1	H.Merriman,BBC(R&D Hale)
<b>American Robin:</b>			
thr.	Weston,Lancaster	25-50+,5000+(roost)	H.Merriman,L.Robinson
1,10	Bridgewater,Boxford	150,200	J.Flaherty,M&A Argue
<b>Wood Thrush:</b>			
1,4	Squantum,Lancaster	1,2	D.Brown#,H.Merriman
6	Bridgewater	1	J.Flaherty

Hermit Thrush:			
13	Ipswich, Bridgewater	1,1	J. Berry, J. Flaherty
15	N. Scituate	<u>21</u>	D. Brown#
Swainson's Thrush:			
13,25	Concord (GMNWR), Topsfield	1,1	BBC (Hinds), F. Gardner
Veery:			
13	Canton (F.M.)	1	D. Brown#
Eastern Bluebird:			
5,13	Truro, S. Peabody	2,7	H. Baines, R. Heil
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher:			
11	Dedham	1	F. Marsh
Ruby-crowned Kinglet:			
4,5	Truro, P.I.	100,300+	W. Bailey, R. Veit
13,18	Weston, Ipswich	<u>7,1</u>	L. Robinson, J. Berry
Water Pipit:			
1-27,3	Lancaster, P.I.	15-50,5	H. Merriman, R. Heil
4	Ipswich, Cohasset	25+,12	J. Berry, T. Badger
7,26	Nantucket, Ipswich	31,40+	B. Sorrie, J. Berry
Cedar Waxwing:			
6,26	Braintree, Marshfield	100+,150+	G. Wilson, W. Petersen
Loggerhead Shrike:			
4	Salisbury, Wellfleet	1,1	M&A Argue, C. Goodrich# & v.o.
White-eyed Vireo:			
4	P.I.	1	BBC (R&D Hale)
Solitary Vireo:			
1-8	6 localities	singles	v.o.
11,22	Marshfield, Truro	1,1	W. Petersen, F. Gardner#
Red-eyed Vireo:			
11,25	Marshfield, Topsfield	2,2	W. Petersen, F. Gardner
Warbling Vireo:			
1	N. Easton	1	D. Brown#
Black-and-white Warbler:			
4	Bridgewater, Hingham	1,1	J. Flaherty, N. Osborne#
7	Edgartown (M.V.)	1	B. Sorrie
Prothonotary Warbler:			
19	Manomet, Eastham	1,1	SSBC (S. Higginbotham), M. Gardler
Worm-eating Warbler:			
5	Manomet	1 b.	M. B. O. Staff
Tennessee Warbler:			
8,10	Monomoy, Norwell	1,1	W. Bailey, W. Petersen
Orange-crowned Warbler:			
4,10	Gloucester (E.P.), Eastham	1,1	J. Clancy, D. Briggs#
23,27,31	Manomet, P.I.	2 b.,2	M. B. O. Staff, M. Dickey
Nashville Warbler:			
19,21	Duxbury, Lancaster	1,1	W. Petersen, H. Merriman
Northern Parula:			
16	Hull	1 (last)	B. Sorrie
Yellow Warbler:			
14	Hull	1 (full details-late record)	B. Sorrie
Magnolia Warbler:			
13,18	Weston, Ipswich	1,1	L. Robinson, J. Berry
Cape May Warbler:			
12,26	Ipswich, Weston	1,1	J. Berry#, L. Robinson
Black-throated Blue Warbler:			
12,28	P.I., Littleton	1,1	D. Johnson#, J. Baird
Yellow-rumped Warbler:			
10,20	P.I., Stow	200+,100-200	M&A Argue, D. Verger
Black-throated Green Warbler:			
11,19	Mattapoisett, Duxbury	1,1	G. Mock, W. Petersen
Blackburnian Warbler:			
8	Squantum, Monomoy	1,1	F. Gardner, W. Bailey
Bay-breasted Warbler:			
13,25	Weston, Topsfield	1,1	L. Robinson, F. Gardner
Blackpoll Warbler:			
26	Weston, Marshfield	1,5 (last)	L. Robinson, W. Petersen
Pine Warbler:			
4,7	Gloucester, Nantucket	1,1	J. Clancy, B. Sorrie
Prairie Warbler:			
22,26	Truro, Weston	1,2	F. Gardner, L. Robinson

Palm Warbler:				
4,17	Belmont, Hingham	1,3		BBC(J.Kromer), B.Sorrie
Ovenbird:				
22	Truro	1		F.Gardner#
Northern Waterthrush:				
26	Rockport	1		V.Albee
Connecticut Warbler:				
8,16	Chatham(North Beach), Manomet	1,1 b.		B.Nikula#, M.B.O.Staff
Mourning Warbler:				
5	S.Peabody	1		R.Heil
Common Yellowthroat:				
22,26	Truro	1,1		F.Gardner
Yellow-breasted Chat:				
5,19	Monomoy, Manomet	5,1		V.Laux, SSBC(S.Higginbotham)
Hooded Warbler:				
5	Chatham	1		BBC(P.Aiken)
Wilson's Warbler:				
9,10	P.I., Eastham	1,1		M.McClellan, D.Briggs
American Redstart:				
8,11	Nantucket, Bridgewater	2,1		B.Sorrie, J.Flaherty
Bobolink:				
22	Truro	4		F.Gardner
Eastern Meadowlark:				
12,26	Salisbury, Newburyport	3,4		H.Merriman#, BBC(W.Van Cor)
Yellow-headed Blackbird:				
11,13	Orleans, Ipswich	1 imm., 1 imm.		D.Brown#, J.Berry
Red-winged Blackbird:				
thr., 11	Ipswich, Newbury	1000+, 1000		J.Berry, G.Soucy#
Northern Oriole:				
18,26	Truro, Hingham	1,1		R.Forster, C.Clark
Rusty Blackbird:				
1-25,13	Lancaster, Ipswich	2-25+, 30+		H.Merriman, J.Berry
Brewer's Blackbird: (details received)				
10	Truro(Corn Hill)	1 ad.		D&T Brown
Brown-headed Cowbird:				
7 on	Framingham	2-220		K.Hamilton
Scarlet Tanager:				
1,22	Squantum, Truro	1,1		R.Emery#, F.Gardner#
Rose-breasted Grosbeak:				
13,26	Weston, Truro	1,2		L.Robinson, F.Gardner
Blue Grosbeak:				
thr., 5	Truro, Wellfleet	1-3,1		v.o., C.Goodrich#
Indigo Bunting:				
1-26	Truro	1-6		v.o.
Dickcissel:				
1-26,12	Truro, Ipswich	1-2,1		v.o., J.Berry#
14,16-20	Barnstable, Middleboro	1,1		R.Pease, D.Briggs & v.o.
18,22	S.Peabody, Hopkinton	1,1		R.Heil, R.McGraw
Evening Grosbeak:				
3,4 on	Annisquam, Lancaster	1,4-20		H.Wiggin, H.Merriman
7,17	Boston, Hingham	5,22		M&A Argue, B.Sorrie
House Finch:				
4,5	Hingham, Mattapoissett	20,15		N.Osborne, G.Mock
Pine Grosbeak:				
26;31	Rowley; P.I., So.Wellfleet	25+;1,4		A.Palmer; M.Dickey, W.Bailey
Pine Siskin:				
3,4	Annisquam, Wellfleet	35,5		H.Wiggin, W.Bailey
27 on, 30	Lancaster, Wayland	30-50, 25		H.Merriman, J.Hines
Red Crossbill:				
5,20	Salisbury, Boston(Long Is.)	2,7		K.Hamilton, D.Brown
26,28	P.I., Eastham	42,45		BBC(W.Van Cor), fide W.Bailey
Rufous-sided Towhee:				
12	N.Scituate	4		BBC(G.Wilson)
Grasshopper Sparrow:				
18,24	Truro, Barnstable	1,1		R.Forster, R.Pease
Vesper Sparrow:				
18	S.Peabody, Lancaster	1,1		R.Heil, H.Merriman



Lark Sparrow:				
4&8,5	P.I., Wellfleet	1 imm. & 1 sub-ad., 1		M&A Argue & D. Brown, V. Laux
25	Truro	1 imm.		D. Johnson
Dark-eyed Junco:				
4	Truro		1500+	P. Martin, R. Veit
Tree Sparrow:				
16,18	Manomet, Truro	1 bi, 1		M. B. O. Staff, R. Forster
23 on, 26 on	Lancaster, Weston	1-3, 1		H. Merriman, L. Robinson
Chipping Sparrow:				
25, 26	Marshfield, Ipswich	2, 1		R. Forster, J. Berry
Clay-colored Sparrow:				
5, 11	Monomoy, Truro	1, 1		V. Laux, D. Brown
Harris' Sparrow: (details received)				
11&12	Framingham	1(sub-adult at feeder)		K. Hamilton
White-crowned Sparrow:				
25	P.I., Truro, Brookline	1, 3, 1		C&T Banes, L. Debing#, R. O'Hara
26	Truro	10(last)		V. Laux
Lincoln's Sparrow:				
1-13	8 localities	18 individuals		v.o.
17, 21	Hingham, Lancaster	1, 1		B. Sorrie, H. Merriman
Fox Sparrow:				
20, 26, 30	Framingham, Weston, Manomet	1, 1, 1 b.		K. Hamilton, L. Robinson, M. B. O. Staff
Swamp Sparrow:				
23	Concord (GMNWR)	100's		E. Taylor
Lapland Longspur:				
5, 12	P.I., Salisbury	5-6, 10+		R. Veit#, D. Johnson#
25	Plymouth Beach	3		M. B. O. Staff
Snow Bunting:				
21, 23 on	Eastham, P.I.	3, 27-157		D. Brown, M. McClellan & v.o.
25, 26	Salisbury, Provincetown	150, 4		M&A Argue, H. D'Entremont#
27, 29	Sterling, Plymouth	1, 2		H. Merriman, M. B. O. Staff

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#### Abbreviations

ad.	adult	SSBC	South Shore Bird Club
b.	banded	GMNWR	Great Meadows Nat'l. Wildlife Refuge
f.	female	M. B. O.	Manomet Bird Observatory
imm.	immature	MNWS	Marblehead Neck Wildlife Sanctuary
m.	male	WBWS	Wellfleet Bay Wildlife Sanctuary
max.	maximum	A. A.	Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain
thr.	throughout	E. P.	Eastern Point, Gloucester
v.o.	various observers	F. M.	Fowl Meadow, Milton
yg.	young	M. V.	Martha's Vineyard
#	additional observers	Mt. A.	Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge
BBC	Brookline Bird Club	P. I.	Plum Island
MAS	Massachusetts Audubon Society	S. N.	Sandy Neck, Barnstable

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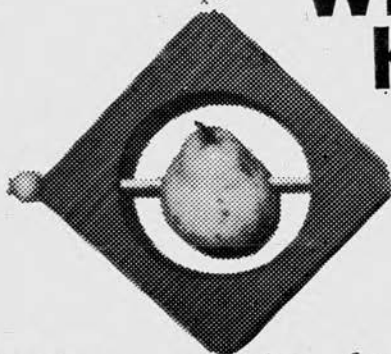
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