

Bird Observer

VOLUME 33, NUMBER 5

OCTOBER 2005



HOT BIRDS



Greg Hirth and Ryan Merrill spotted a **Magnificent Frigatebird** on South Beach in Chatham on July 22, 2005. Ryan took this photograph (left) of the wayward bird.

On July 23, 2005, Jeremiah Trimble found an adult **Little Stint** on South Beach. Blair Nikula took this portrait (right) the next day.



Once again on South Beach, Vern Laux and Peter Trimble spotted a **Franklin's Gull** on August 6, 2005. Peter grabbed this quick shot (left).

Also on August 6, David Scott found a **Cackling Goose** at the Great Meadows NWR in Concord. Phil Brown took this great comparison shot (right) on the 14th.



Just when you thought we were done with South Beach, Ryan Maclean found a **Curlew Sandpiper** there on August 17, and Ryan Merrill took this photo (left) on the same day.

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Corrigenda for August 2005 33 (4):

Page 216: In the legend for Figure 2, "B" refers to the Red-eyed Vireo and "C" to the Blue-headed Vireo.

Page 264: The photo credit is to Sandy Selesky.

The account of Wayne Petersen's receipt of the Ludlow Griscom Award is reprinted in this issue because of an editorial error.



MAY 2005 STORM BIRDS: RED AND RED-NECKED PHALAROPES ON THE PARKER RIVER NWR BY DAVID LARSON



Bird Observer

A bimonthly journal — to enhance understanding, observation, and enjoyment of birds
VOL. 33, NO. 5 OCTOBER 2005

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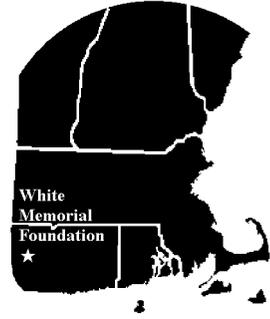
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White Memorial Foundation: Litchfield and Morris, Connecticut

Buzz Devine and Dwight G. Smith



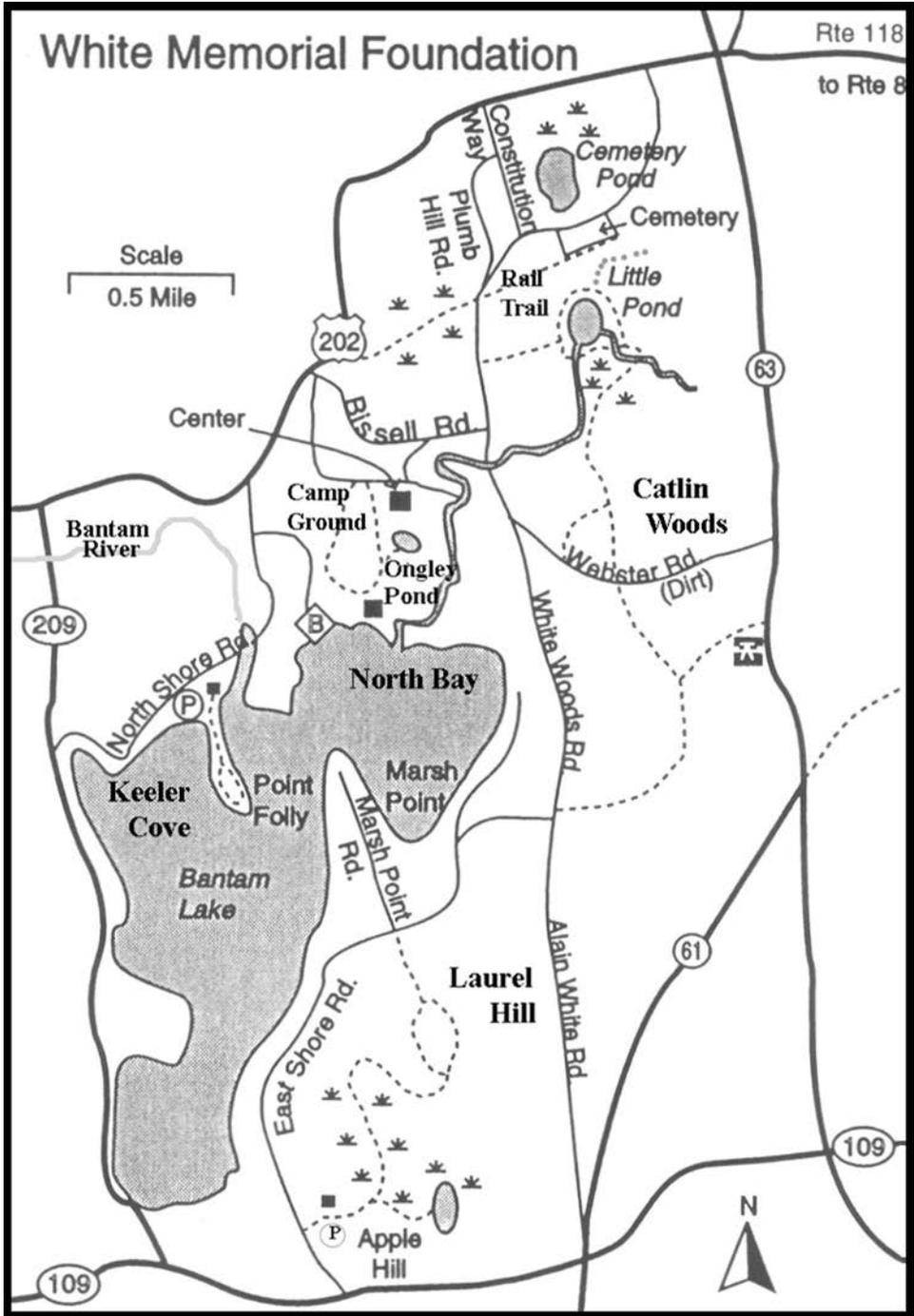
Nestled within the foothills of the Berkshire Mountains in northwestern Connecticut lies one of the state's most beautiful and exciting interior birding locales—the White Memorial Foundation (WMF). This 4000-acre wildlife sanctuary comprises diverse habitats that include acres of hardwoods, mixed woodlands, and conifer plantations intermixed with fields, pastures, clear-cuts, and thickets. Aquatic habitats at the foundation feature wetlands, streams, ponds, and property bordering Bantam Lake. Over thirty-five miles of woodland roads, trails, and boardwalks provide access to habitats at WMF. Most trailheads are clearly marked with signs and trail-map displays. Additionally, Bantam River and Bantam Lake can be birded by canoe or kayak during most seasons.

Since 1958, 260 species of birds have been observed within the varied habitats of WMF including 116 breeding species. At least sixteen species of warbler, ten raptor species, and seven species of flycatcher nest on foundation property.

Some of the notable birds observed at WMF in recent years are Eared Grebe, Tundra Swan, Barrow's Goldeneye, Common Moorhen, Black Vulture, Black Tern, Olive-sided and Yellow-bellied flycatchers, Northern Shrike, Townsend's Solitaire, Mourning Warbler, Pine Grosbeak, and Red and White-winged crossbills. Nesting species of interest include Pied-billed Grebe (rare), American Bittern (rare), Least Bittern (rare), Hooded Merganser, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Cooper's Hawk, Northern Goshawk, Virginia Rail, Sora, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Marsh and Winter wrens, Blue-headed Vireo, Blackburnian Warbler, and Golden-crowned Kinglet.

The White Memorial Foundation has a Conservation Center with a Visitor Information Booth, a Nature Museum with wildlife dioramas, a gift shop, library (the natural history library of 30,000 volumes is considered one of the best in the state), dormitories, and classrooms. The museum is open Monday through Saturday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and from 12:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Sunday. Nonmembers are required to pay an entrance fee to visit the Nature Museum.

The Holbrook Bird Observatory at WMF overlooks a uniquely landscaped birding area with a bird blind for viewing and photographing birds at close range. Other facilities at WMF include picnic areas, two family campgrounds (Windmill Hill and Point Folly), and a boat launch. Observation platforms placed at several strategic locations on the property offer ideal scenic or wildlife viewing opportunities. For other facility information and reservations visit WMF's website at <http://www.whitememorialcc.org>.



DIRECTIONS

From the north or south take Route 8 to Exit 42 (Route 118, Litchfield and Harwinton), and then take Route 118 west for 4.8 miles to Route 202 in Litchfield. Follow Route 202 west for about 2.0 miles to Bissell Road on the left. Turn left onto Bissell Road, and immediately turn right onto a road (well marked) which leads to the Visitor Center. **Note:** Directions to most of the other sites within WMF will be given from the Route 202 and Bissell Road junction.

BIRDING

You can obtain a copy of the *White Memorial Foundation Checklist of Birds* for a nominal fee at the gift shop. This booklet provides information on nesting species and species abundance throughout the year. Additionally, the guide lists twenty-four birding sites on the property and the type of habitats found at each location. A detailed map of the White Memorial Foundation can be purchased for a nominal fee; the map identifies roadways, topographic features, trails, and other pertinent information about the sanctuary. Given the size of the sanctuary and the large number of trails, we recommend purchasing this map.

From late April through May, members of the Litchfield Hills Audubon Society lead free bird walks starting at the museum every Sunday, beginning at 7:30 a.m. Nonmembers are welcome on these bird walks. Free guided tours of WMF are given every Saturday (except in winter), usually starting at 2:00 p.m. from the museum. The afternoon tours often feature bird walks.

Visitor Center. During all seasons there is ample bird activity in the fields and gardens surrounding the Visitor Center. Bird feeders are placed throughout the area. Be sure to spend a few minutes at the large bird blind overlooking the feeding station behind the center. This location is bustling with activity during all seasons. Permanent residents typically observed here include Hairy, Downy, and Red-bellied woodpeckers, Black-capped Chickadee, Tufted Titmouse, White-breasted Nuthatch, Northern Cardinal, House Finch, and American Goldfinch. During migration periods check for Fox Sparrows, blackbirds, and errant wanderers. In colder months (late October-April), winter finches, especially Purple Finch and Pine Siskin, but occasionally Evening Grosbeak, can join the regulars. The siskins and grosbeaks are irregular from year to year. Species nesting in the thickets and trees around the Visitor Center include Northern Mockingbird, Chipping Sparrow, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, and Baltimore Oriole.

Behind the Visitor Center is Ongley Pond, an area often teeming with wildlife. From the pond, a 0.3-mile long trail leads to an observation platform overlooking Bantam Lake. The trail passes through wet woodland and a shrubby swamp fringed by cattails. From April through September, these wetlands can harbor Black-billed and Yellow-billed cuckoos, Northern Flicker, Eastern Wood-Pewee, House Wren, Wood Thrush, Gray Catbird, Red-eyed Vireo, and Cedar Waxwing. Common trailside birds can also include Black-and-white Warbler, Common Yellowthroat, Ovenbird, Northern Waterthrush, and American Redstart. As the trail approaches Bantam Lake, it makes a sharp right turn; immediately to the left is the Bantam River inlet. Typical

birds nesting in this area are Willow Flycatchers, Marsh Wrens (in the cattails), and Yellow-throated and Warbling vireos. In spring and fall, the shrubs can yield a variety of migrant warblers, vireos, and sparrows.

The trail continues to an observation platform built on the foundation of a former icehouse. The platform provides a nice view of Bantam Lake's North Cove, while the foundation offers ideal roosting sites for cormorants, gulls, and waterfowl throughout the year. From this point you can backtrack to the museum area or continue along on the trail, which skirts Windmill Hill before returning to the museum area.

Catlin Woods. To access Catlin Woods from the junction of Route 202 and Bissell Road, follow Bissell Road east to White Woods Road (0.8 mile), bearing right at the little triangle at the end of the road. Turn right, travel south on White Woods Road for 0.3 mile, and turn left onto Webster Road, which is dirt. Follow Webster Road east (0.3 mile) until a dirt road/trail (with barrier gates on both sides of Webster Road) intersects the roadway. Catlin Woods is located on the left side (north) of Webster Road.

The towering hemlocks of this beautiful woodland are majestic reminders of what the mature forests of the Northeast must have looked like to the Native Americans and early European settlers. The dense canopy shadows the gloomy forest interior, illuminated only by light shafts and sun flecks. The deep forest remains cool and damp, even on hot summer days. With luck, this magnificent hemlock stand won't fall victim to the woolly adelgid that now plagues many hemlock woodlands in parts of the Northeast.

In summer, the cold, damp microclimate of Catlin Woods hosts a variety of noteworthy nesting species including Northern Goshawk (rare), Red-breasted Nuthatch, Winter Wren, Hermit Thrush, Black-throated Green Warbler, Blackburnian Warbler, Yellow-rumped Warbler, Northern Waterthrush (near the wetland-swamp interface), Blue-headed Vireo, White-throated Sparrow (occasional), and Purple Finch. Other breeders may include Ruffed Grouse (becoming rare), Barred and Great Horned owls, Pileated Woodpecker, Veery, Wood Thrush, Red-eyed Vireo, and Ovenbird.

During spring and fall migration, check the evergreens for Yellow-bellied Flycatchers and boreal nesting warblers (Tennessee, Bay-breasted, Cape May, and Blackpoll), and the wooded understory for Swainson's and Gray-cheeked thrushes.

Catlin Woods can be productive for winter finches during incursion years; Pine and Evening grosbeaks, Red and White-winged crossbills, and Pine Siskins have been found here over the years. Of these, the Pine Siskin is an annual winter visitor. From late October into February, Great Horned Owls can sometimes be heard calling in the late evening and early morning hours. Although less vocal during winter months, Barred Owls can usually be tempted to respond to vocal imitations or tape-recorded playback during most of the year.

Little Pond. From the junction of Bissell Road and Route 202, follow Bissell Road for 0.8 miles east and turn left onto White Woods Road. (In this case you would bear left at the triangle.) The trail to Little Pond is located on White Woods Road, just

north of this junction. To access this area, park along White Woods Road about 100 yards north of the junction. A barrier gate on the right (east) with a trail map identifies the start of the trail to Little Pond.

Little Pond features an outstanding elevated boardwalk trail about a mile in length that winds through cattail and shrub marsh edging the perimeter of the pond. Wetland communities along the boardwalk offer wonderful opportunities for birding and wildlife observation.

The trail to Little Pond enters Scotch pine-hemlock woodland with an edge understory of knotweed and berry bramble thickets. Along the trail, watch and listen for Pileated Woodpecker, Red-breasted Nuthatch, and Brown Creeper. The Brown Creeper nests beneath the loose bark of the dead and diseased pines. In spring and summer, Pine, Black-throated Green, Blackburnian, and occasionally Yellow-rumped warblers also nest in the tall conifers. From May into July, the organ-like song of the Veery can be heard as he proclaims his breeding territory along the trail.

About 200 yards along, the trail emerges along the left edge of an overgrown field of goldenrod, bramble, knotweed, and pine sapling. Check the thickets and field for Brown Thrasher (uncommon from April through September) and Field Sparrow. Nest boxes in the field may host broods of Eastern Bluebirds, House Wrens, or Tree Swallows. In past years, a red fox denned in the sandy soils beneath the grassy and scrubby undergrowth. Fall sparrow migration (October and November) can yield an impressive variety in the field and thickets — Chipping, White-throated, Swamp, Savannah, and Song sparrows are most common, while Lincoln's, White-crowned, and Fox sparrows are uncommon but regular.

The trail ends in a "T" at the loop trail around the pond. Turn right, and take the trail a short distance (seventy-five yards) through cattail and reedgrass to an iron footbridge crossing the Bantam River. From the footbridge you can view the marsh and the open waters of Little Pond in the distance. During the proper season, scan the vegetation along the river's edge for American Black Duck, Blue-winged Teal, Wood Duck, and waders such as the American Bittern (rare), Least Bittern (rare), and Green Heron. Shorebirds are regular from April to June, and again in August and September. Shorebirds commonly found include Least, Semipalmated, Solitary, and Spotted sandpipers and Greater and Lesser yellowlegs. American Woodcocks are seen or heard at dusk in spring, whereas Common Snipes are somewhat regular but elusive migrants.

Early spring migrants to the marsh (March and April) include Red-winged Blackbird, Common Grackle, and Eastern Phoebe, all of which nest here. The Rusty Blackbird is a regular spring (March and April) and fall (October through November) migrant. Migrating Barn, Bank, Northern Rough-winged, Tree, and Cliff swallows are often spotted just over the vegetation or along the river. All nest on or near the WMF property.

In spring and summer, the Swamp Sparrow is a common breeding species that places its nest in the cattails or bushes, directly over the water, while Marsh Wrens

nest intermittently in the nearby cattails or reedgrasses. Several flycatchers including Eastern Kingbirds and Willow and Alder flycatchers also breed in the marsh and swamp near the footbridge and along the north end of the boardwalk trail.

After scanning the Bantam River and Little Pond from the bridge, return to the “T” junction but continue straight, so that you will be walking around the pond loop-trail in a clockwise direction. The trail soon puts you on the boardwalk around Little Pond and the adjacent marsh where much of the birding activity takes place. The elevated boardwalk threads through marsh and low shrub swamps of silky dogwood, alder, willow, and arrowwood as it makes its way around Little Pond.

Birding along this extensive stretch of boardwalk can be a fascinating dawn adventure, especially in May or June when the breeding season is in full swing. The marsh and shrub swamp come alive with the calls of avian, amphibian, and insect inhabitants. The ruckus raised by this myriad of vocalists leaves the visitor with a long-lasting impression of wildlife at WMF.

Lodges and tree stumps testify to the presence of the American beaver. With patience, the quiet birder may observe these industrious mammals at work. Many of the bird species seen by the footbridge will also be seen along the boardwalk, where they can often be studied at closer quarters. Scan the area for Virginia Rail, Sora, and other elusive shrub-swamp species. Yellow-billed and Black-billed cuckoos (cuckoo populations are irregular) are occasionally seen or heard. Songbirds found among the wetland shrubs can include Common Yellowthroats and Yellow, Chestnut-sided, and Blue-winged warblers. Both Alder and Willow flycatchers are regular summer breeders, nesting in upright forks of shrubs and small trees. Alder Flycatchers have declined in abundance but can still be found along the north part of the loop in the vicinity of a spur boardwalk trail on the left leading to a parking area on South Lake Street. In fall and early spring, this stretch of boardwalk can frequently yield Rusty Blackbirds and American Tree Sparrows.

Waterbirds spotted on Little Pond during the breeding season include Pied-billed Grebe (occasionally nests), Wood Duck, and Hooded Merganser, while Great Blue and Green herons hunt and hide in the emergent vegetation. Migrant waterfowl can include Blue-winged Teal, Green-winged Teal, Ring-necked Duck, and Common Merganser. Just beyond the spur trail leading to the left, the boardwalk ends for a short distance. The trail continues through a scrubby red maple swamp, crosses a small footbridge, and eventually winds back to the first footbridge overlooking the Bantam River. From here it is a short distance to the “T” and back to the car.

Cemetery Pond. Located just east of the junction of White Woods Road and Constitution Way, the pond takes its name from the small cemetery nearby. To reach Cemetery Pond from the junction of Bissell Road and Route 202, follow Bissell Road east to White Woods Road (0.8 mile). Turn left, and continue to Constitution Way (0.7 mile), then turn left, and park alongside the pond.

Cemetery Pond is fringed by an extensive cattail and reedgrass marsh, and willow, alder, and maple shrubs, the whole forming a diverse and thriving wildlife

community that supports many nesting species as well as migrants. Scope the wetland edge for waterbirds. Waders and waterfowl often forage and take shelter within the cattails and periodically come into view. Some species encountered from early spring through fall may include Pied-billed Grebe, Least Bittern (rare), Green Heron, Wood Duck, and occasionally Blue-winged Teal. Great Egret occurs regularly during postbreeding dispersal (late July into August). A local birding highlight was the occurrence of a rare Eared Grebe that spent several days on the pond in September 1994. Migrant waterfowl seen here can include Green-winged Teal, Northern Shoveler (occasional), Gadwall, American Black Duck, Ring-necked Duck, and Hooded Merganser. Virginia Rail and Common Moorhen (rare) have nested at the pond. Several passerines nesting in the scattered shrubs and trees surrounding the pond include Least Flycatcher, Eastern Phoebe, Eastern Kingbird, Tree Swallow, Eastern Bluebird, Gray Catbird, Cedar Waxwing, Common Yellowthroat, Yellow Warbler, and Baltimore Oriole. A small Marsh Wren population breeds in the cattail and reedgrass marsh along the northern shore.

Railroad Bed Trail. This stop takes only a few minutes but provides access to extensive wetland habitats. From Cemetery Pond, follow White Woods Road south just beyond its junction with Plumb Hill Road (0.2 mile), and park near the trail, which is visible on either side of the road.

This cinder trail is actually an old railroad bed. On the right (west of the road), the trail overlooks Mallard Marsh, an extensive marsh community. Virginia Rails nest in the marsh and possibly Common Moorhen and American Bittern (both species have occurred during the breeding season).

After checking Mallard Marsh, cross the road, and follow the cinder bed trail that bisects the shrubby wetlands. During the spring season, the water level to the left is artificially maintained for the propagation of Northern Pike. Following hatching and a period of growth, the sluice gates are opened, and the young pike follow the waterways to Bantam River. April is a good month to observe the spawning behavior of the pike within this shallow, weedy impoundment.

In spring, Blue-winged Teal is an uncommon but regular visitor to the marsh. Other wetland-associated species noted at Little Pond and Cemetery Pond may be observed along the trail as well.

Laurel Hill and Apple Hill. This site is most productive during the nesting season from May into August. A number of bird species difficult to locate elsewhere at WMF can usually be found here. To get to Laurel Hill from the junction of Route 202 and Bissell Road, follow Bissell Road east to White Woods Road (0.8 mile), turn right, and continue south to East Shore Drive (1.5 miles). Turn right, and continue on East Shore Drive until the trailhead (with bar-gate) to Laurel Hill is seen on the left (0.5 mile). Laurel Hill trailhead is immediately opposite Marsh Point Drive.

Park and survey the deciduous woodland before hiking up the trail. Laurel Hill consists primarily of old-field habitat reverting to shrub fields and second-growth woodlands with an extensive mountain-laurel understory.

Scout the area for warblers, especially Black-throated Blue, Canada, Hooded (irregular), Blue-winged, Chestnut-sided, American Redstart, Louisiana Waterthrush, and Ovenbird. The hardwoods support the usual variety of woodland nesting species including Eastern Wood-Pewee, Scarlet Tanager, Wood Thrush, Veery, Red-eyed Vireo, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, and Eastern Towhee.

To bird Laurel Hill, follow the trail to the hilltop, and continue to the bottomland beyond (about 0.6 mile from the trailhead). A short boardwalk bisects a wooded wetland reminiscent of a southern bald-cypress swamp. In spring and summer, the swamp and adjacent woodland are usually bustling with bird activity. Watch and listen for Red-shouldered Hawk, Ruffed Grouse (becoming rare), Barred Owl, Pileated Woodpecker, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Great Crested Flycatcher, Winter Wren, Hermit Thrush, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Yellow-throated Vireo, Blue-headed Vireo, Northern Waterthrush, and numerous other species.

Once you cross the boardwalk, the trail continues through deciduous woodland and breaks out into an old-field habitat at Apple Hill (another 0.7 mile) before terminating on East Shore Drive near an old barn (lumber mill). The fields and thickets support Wild Turkey (vocal early morning in April and May), Black-billed Cuckoo, Willow Flycatcher, Eastern Bluebird, Prairie Warbler, Eastern Meadowlark, Bobolink, Field Sparrow, and Indigo Bunting. In fall, the viewing platform on top of Apple Hill provides a panoramic view of the northwestern highlands and Bantam Lake and offers good hawk-watching. If you want to explore Apple Hill but do not want to take the entire hike, return to your car, and drive 1.0 mile farther along East Shore Drive. Turn left (diagonally across road from Harrison Lane) just beyond the old barn, and follow the driveway to the small parking area on the right. Follow the trail uphill and behind the house to Apple Hill.

Bantam Lake - Point Folly. To access Point Folly from the junction of Route 202 and Bissell Road, follow Route 202 west, and turn left onto North Shore Road (0.5 mile). Follow North Shore Road south, and park on the left near the lake (1.0 mile).

Point Folly is a narrow peninsula projecting about 0.4 mile southward into Bantam Lake. East of the peninsula is the outlet to the Bantam River. Keeler Cove forms the inlet along Point Folly's western shoreline. During summer, camping is allowed at Point Folly for a fee. In autumn (mid-October into December) and again in spring, Point Folly can be exceptionally productive for waterbirds, including grebes, loons, swans, geese, dabbling and diving ducks, and gulls. During midwinter, the lake usually freezes, and birding is limited to scouting the lake's outlet and the Bantam River, which normally remain open and can concentrate waterfowl. In summer, Bantam Lake is crowded with boaters, swimmers, and water-skiers, so opportunities for birding are drastically curtailed.

The small inlet directly in front of the parking area is Keeler Cove. In fall, this is an excellent spot to find flocks (sometimes a hundred or more individuals) of Ruddy Ducks and American Coots, which feed on invertebrates and aquatic vegetation in the quiet waters of the cove. After checking Keeler Cove, walk toward the point, and stop

at the observation platform to view North Bay and the Bantam River outlet along the eastern side of Point Folly. Scan the emergent vegetation along the river's outlet carefully since many species forage within the vegetation and only occasionally come into view. Great Blue and Green herons can be found here from spring through fall. Species regularly encountered during migration include Common Loon, Pied-billed Grebe, Gadwall, Northern Pintail, Canvasback, Ring-necked Duck, Bufflehead, Common Goldeneye, Hooded Merganser, and Common Merganser. Rarer birds include Red-throated Loon, Red-necked Grebe, Tundra Swan, Snow Goose, Greater Scaup, Lesser Scaup, Northern Shoveler, Redhead, Long-tailed Duck, Red-breasted Merganser, Osprey, and Bald Eagle. An Eared Grebe and some Barrow's Goldeneyes were recent birding surprises at Point Folly.

Bantam Lake Outlet and Litchfield Town Beach/Boat Launch. After birding Point Folly, check the Bantam River from the bridge on North Shore Drive. To get to the bridge and eventually the town beach and boat launch, backtrack along North Shore Drive, and park on the right immediately before the bridge (0.2 mile). Scan the river on either side of the bridge for waterbirds. This area is most productive in the winter once the lake freezes; ducks often concentrate in impressive numbers. In 2004, three Barrow's Goldeneyes spent the entire winter along the oxbows of the river in this area.

To reach the Litchfield Town Beach and boat launch, continue along North Shore Drive, and turn right on a dirt road just before a gray barn (0.2 mile). Follow the dirt road about 100 yards, and take a sharp right turn (the first right with the stone pillars is a private drive) after passing the barn on your left. Follow the road to the lake (0.2 mile), and then park and explore the area (see symbol on map). Access to this area is restricted to town residents during summer months but is open the remainder of the year. North and west of the boat launch is a shrubby growth of buttonbush and willow intruding into the water. Waterbirds, especially herons, ducks, and coots, may be spotted feeding among the vegetation and open water edge, while the rocks to the left, the remnants of a former icehouse, frequently host roosting cormorants and gulls. Diving ducks, loons, and grebes are regularly spotted in the open water of North Bay.

Route 63 Picnic Area. Stands of white pine, mixed hardwoods, hemlock, upland and bottomland woods, clear-cuts, and forest edge predominate at the picnic area located on Route 63, south of the center of Litchfield (see symbol on map). To reach this site from the junction of Bissell Road and Route 202, follow Bissell Road east to White Woods Road (0.8 mile), turn right, and continue on White Woods Road south to Webster Road (0.3 mile). Turn left, and follow Webster Road to Route 63 (0.9 mile). Turn right, and continue on Route 63 to the small picnic area on the right (0.4 mile). The picnic area lacks tables but does have a pull-off in which to park on the west side of Route 63. Species usually encountered throughout much of the year are Barred Owl, Pileated Woodpecker, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Brown Creeper, and Golden-crowned Kinglet.

From May to August, nesting species include all the species noted above plus Broad-winged Hawk, Red-shouldered Hawk, Great Crested Flycatcher, Winter Wren

(represented by a small breeding population that may be absent some years), Veery, Hermit Thrush, Wood Thrush, Blue-headed Vireo, Scarlet Tanager, and a host of warblers including Pine, Black-throated Green, Blackburnian, Black-and-white, and Yellow-rumped (occasional). The White-throated Sparrow intermittently nests in the denser woody undergrowth, usually beneath a log or tree stump, or in a thick growth of blueberry stems. Both Louisiana and Northern waterthrushes may be found in late spring hiding their moss-lined nests in holes beneath tree stumps or under overhanging stream banks. Look for the Louisiana Waterthrush along the small streams and the Northern Waterthrush in and around swampy bottomlands.

In winter, Dark-eyed Juncos and White-throated Sparrows forage in the forest understory while Golden-crowned Kinglets search the canopy for food. Winter finches are generally represented by Purple Finches and Pine Siskins. During winter-finch years, Evening Grosbeaks, Pine Grosbeaks, and Red and White-winged crossbills are sometimes observed here. Of these, Pine Siskins and Purple Finches have nested in these woods among the branches of the mature pines.

Bantam River Canoe or Kayak Trip. A canoe or kayak trip at daybreak along the Bantam River offers a unique birding experience. This trip puts you in the midst of otherwise inaccessible habitat and potentially provides a close look at a variety of wetland birds. The bridge at the junction of White Woods and Bissell Roads makes an ideal location to access the river midway between Little Pond and Bantam Lake. A trip from here to Bantam Lake and back is about three miles in length while a trip to Little Pond and return is approximately two miles.

Paddle slowly and quietly down the river, checking the natural nooks and crannies of the bank and vegetation for birds and wildlife. Beavers and muskrats are normally seen along this route and the alert naturalist may catch a glimpse of a mink or river otter. This is a great way to observe elusive marsh dwellers (herons, rails, and possibly bitterns), several species of waterfowl, and shorebirds during the appropriate season.

During spring (mid- to late May) and early fall migration (mid-August into September), look for an Olive-sided Flycatcher perched atop dead snags. The waterside thickets can be bursting with songbird activity in May. Two noteworthy birds that regularly occur but can be somewhat difficult to find are Wilson's Warbler (uncommon) and Mourning Warbler (rare late May into early June). Both species favor the shrubby alder and willow thickets along the river. Incidentally, the stretch of river between White Woods Road and the iron footbridge over the Bantam River (part of the Little Pond loop trail) is one of the best locations for Sora.

To adequately enjoy the beauty and wildlife of White Memorial Foundation, you may want to spend several days or visit during different seasons. If you like camping, we would recommend staying at the Windmill Hill Campground. This small campground is located in the midst of a mature conifer woodland and close to the museum area. At night the hooting of Great Horned or Barred Owls frequently serenades you. Although the campground at Point Folly is very nice, it can be crowded with recreational users. If you don't like to rough it, Litchfield has two inns,

and there are several small motels in the nearby towns of Goshen, Plymouth, and Torrington. 🦉

Arnold “Buzz” Devine worked for twenty years as a Hazardous Waste Inspector with the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection and recently completed three years managing the Environmental Programs at the state’s Department of Correction. He is currently employed by GeoDesign, Inc., an environmental consulting firm in Middlebury, and also works as a free-lance consultant on endangered bird species in Connecticut. Buzz is a member of the Connecticut Ornithological Association’s Avian Records Review Committee and Connecticut’s Endangered Species Advisory Committee for Birds. He and Dwight Smith coauthored the Connecticut Birding Guide (1996) and numerous other scientific papers on the ecology and behavior of birds, especially owls. Dwight Smith is currently professor and chair of the biology department at Southern Connecticut State University in New Haven, where he has taught ecology, ornithology, and mammalogy for 36 years. He has studied the ecology of birds and other wildlife in Siberia, Alaska, South America, South Africa, and, of course, New England. He has published about 500 papers and fifteen books, many of them in coauthorship with Buzz Devine.

From Mass Wildlife:

Autumn Safety Reminders — Fall is a fantastic time to be outdoors with dazzling colors, crisp air and wildlife activity galore. Whether your passion is hiking, hunting, fishing, birding or just taking in the scenery, a few common sense safety reminders will add to your enjoyment during a day afield.

Know your limits. Don’t take off on a long hike, hunt or bike ride if you’re not physically ready. Tell someone where you’re going and when you expect to return.

Watch the weather. New England weather is notorious for quick changes. Be ready with an extra layer of clothing, warm hat and gloves.

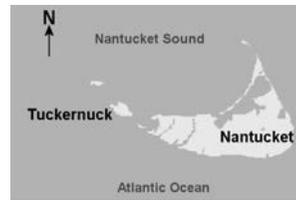
Expect the unexpected. No one expects problems while spending a day outdoors, but having a fanny pack with a few first aid items, matches, water, Swiss army knife, cell phone, map, compass, whistle, extra food and flashlight can help prevent small problems from becoming big ones.

Respect the water. Canoeists and kayakers are required to wear life jackets from September 15 to May 15 but all water enthusiasts, especially anglers who wade our larger rivers, would be wise to wear floatation devices now that water temperatures are low.

Share the outdoors. Mountain biking, horseback riding, wildlife watching, hunting and hiking are not mutually exclusive activities. Know the seasons and who is likely to be sharing the woods and waters with you. Wear blaze orange for visibility, keep dogs under control and respect others’ rights to enjoy our open spaces.

Yellow-nosed Albatross at Tuckernuck Island, Massachusetts

Richard R. Veit



Editor's Note. The stunning photograph of the Yellow-nosed Albatross being harassed by the Great Black-backed Gull that graces our cover was captured by our author. The account that follows describes his sighting in detail and continues on to discuss the phenomenon of avian vagrancy, along with his theory that it represents a population-level process of irruption rather than an isolated event. This replaces our regular feature, "About the Cover", which will reappear in our next issue.

Description of Sighting

At about 4:45 pm on Sunday, May 29, 2005, I saw and photographed an Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross (*Thalassarche chlororhynchos*) at Tuckernuck Island. I was searching the brush surrounding my house for stakes for my mist-net poles and gradually became aware of a number of Great Black-backed Gulls dynamically soaring along the bluff on the south side of the island. My thought processes progressed in roughly this fashion: "It is truly amazing how much Great Black-backed Gulls can look like albatrosses." "THAT one REALLY looks like an albatross." "Gametic transfer! That IS a Yellow-nosed Albatross."

I somehow had the notion that I had enough time to run inside my house, get my camera, and call Simon Perkins at Massachusetts Audubon, which I did. I then spent



Figure 1: Yellow-nosed Albatross at Tuckernuck Island on May 29, 2005. Photograph by the author.

about forty-five minutes with my camera at the south-facing bluff just south of my house at the western end of Tuckernuck. The albatross spent about half of that time flying right along the line of the bluff, first heading east past the “Humane House,” about the east-west midpoint of the island, and going out of view for me. It would then return, and fly to the west end of the island. It must have completed about five round trips as I watched. There are a couple of hundred pairs of Great Black-backed and Herring gulls nesting in this area; they did not mob the albatross. But occasionally a single gull of either species would seemingly become enraged and pursue the albatross (see cover photo and Fig. 2). The albatross vocalized at least four to five times in response: the call was a nasal, sheep-like bleating sound. After completing these round-trip perusals of the south shore of Tuckernuck, the albatross wandered a bit more. It twice flew inland over the island and made circumnavigations of the North Pond (~1/2 mile diameter). It also flew in a very low, scaling flight over the sand-plain grasslands where the gulls were nesting. At about 5:30 p.m., I left via ATV



Figure 2: Yellow-nosed Albatross over the beach on Tuckernuck Island. Photograph by the author.

to get Chris van der Wolk and Peter Watrous who I knew were on the island. I returned with Chris in about ten minutes, but we never saw the albatross again. An all-day search the next day with Simon Perkins and Daniel Sutherland failed to produce any further sightings of the bird.

Overview of Vagrancy Pattern

The opinion that recent records of Yellow-nosed Albatrosses in North America involve a single individual has been informally put forward by a number of people. For example, it has been suggested that all the sightings in the year 2000 are of a single bird. A discussion of both sides of this issue is in Buckley and Schairer (2000).

I think this conclusion is unlikely, for the following reasons. To begin with, most birders would assume that two sightings of the same species at different places refer to different individuals unless evidence (e.g., a band or other individually distinctive mark) suggested otherwise. Nobody would suggest that a Lark Sparrow at Nantucket and a Lark Sparrow at Plum Island were the same bird, and Operation Recovery in the 1960s helped to demonstrate the unlikelihood of such coincidence. So why suggest that the several sightings of Yellow-nosed Albatrosses are of a single bird? I think the only reasonable answer has to do with the perceived rarity of Yellow-nosed Albatrosses in North America. If a birder has a one-in-a-thousand chance of seeing a Yellow-nosed Albatross in New England, then that observer has a one-in-a-million chance of seeing two of them. But this reasoning contains an important assumption: that the two sightings are statistically independent of one another. Everything we have learned about vagrancy in birds in recent years indicates they are not: vagrancy is a *population-level* process, and vagrants are *clustered* in time. That is, incidents of vagrancy are actually irruptions; if one individual occurs out of range in a given year, then almost always others do as well.

The evidence from albatrosses supports this point of view fairly strongly. First, records of Yellow-nosed Albatross in North America are clustered in time (Figure 3; data from Bourne 1967 and Finnegan 2001). I note that at least six of the thirty-five records are of birds that died, so my sighting on May 29 means that an absolute minimum of seven birds have appeared in North America. Related albatrosses have annual mortalities of seven percent (del Hoyo et al. 1992) suggesting that fewer than one percent of birds reach sixty years of age. The oldest ones recorded have been thirty to forty years old, so records spanning 1885-2005 in North America probably involve three generations, and that would push the absolute minimum total to eight birds. Second, there are obvious clusters of sightings in 1976 and 2000, and perhaps

another in 2005. To me, it is almost ludicrously improbable that records spanning 5000 miles of coastline (Nova Scotia to Texas) and six months (as they did in 1976) might pertain to the same individual bird, even a large and conspicuous one like an albatross. Instead, the data rather clearly indicate an irruption of Yellow-nosed Albatrosses to the North Atlantic.

Finally, records of Black-browed Albatrosses (*Thalassarche melanophris*) in the North Atlantic also clearly suggest irruptive movements from the southern hemisphere. I have

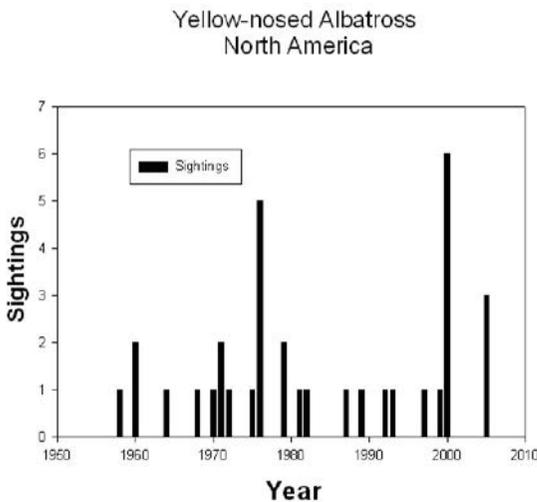


Figure 3: Yellow-nosed Albatross Sightings in North America.

extracted records of Black-browed Albatrosses from Great Britain from Dymond and Fraser (1989) and for North America from Patteson et al. (1999). These records, for the years 1958-1985, are graphed in Figure 4. There is a statistically significant correlation between these two time series ($r_s = 0.50$, $p = 0.007$); what this analysis says is that Black-browed Albatrosses tend to occur off Britain during the same years that they occur in North America. In other words, in certain years irruptions of these birds to the North Atlantic occur.

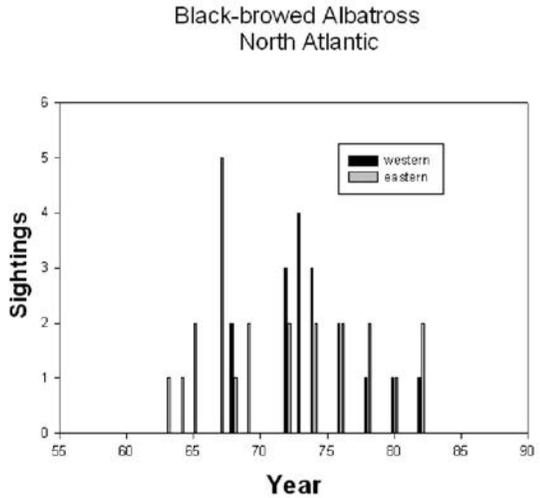


Figure 4: Black-browed Albatross Sightings in the North Atlantic.

Prospecting Behavior

The actions of the Tuckernuck Yellow-nosed Albatross strongly suggested that it was prospecting for nest sites, a frequently observed behavior of tubenoses and other birds (Danchin et al. 1991; Warham 1990, pp. 228-30, 1996, pp. 184-85). Several other Yellow-nosed Albatrosses in the northwest Atlantic also displayed such behavior, or at least were viewed flying over land (Buckley and Schairer 2000). It is puzzling why a pelagic bird like an albatross should be seen over land, until one considers that what they are doing is prospecting. Indeed, Black-browed Albatrosses in the northeast Atlantic have gone so far as to join nesting colonies of Northern Gannets (Bourne 1967), one having done so for thirty years.

There are many anecdotal accounts of prospecting by albatrosses and other petrels. For example, numerous carcasses of Leach's Storm-Petrels, victims of Short-eared Owls, have been found on Monomoy in the summer (Veit and Petersen 1993), and others have been mist-netted at night on Great Gull Island in Long Island Sound (Bull 1974). Vagrants of this northern hemisphere breeder have been seen with increasing frequency in the southern hemisphere (e.g., Veit et al. 1995), individuals have been recorded prospecting in New Zealand and South Africa, and breeding was first recorded in South Africa in 1998 (Brooke 2004). Even more extraordinary is the repeated discovery of prospecting Swinhoe's Storm-Petrels, a species known to breed only on islands near Japan, in the Mediterranean, and western Europe (Brooke 2004). Albatrosses are prone to this sort of behavior as well. An adult Salvin's Albatross, ninety-nine percent of which nest on the Snares and Bounty Islands off New Zealand, was found and banded halfway around the world in a South Georgia Black-browed and Gray-headed Albatross colony in February 1982 by Peter Prince. The bird was subsequently found nesting in the tiny (~5 pairs) Crozet Island colony in the Indian Ocean (Marchant and Higgins 1990)! Numbers of Laysan Albatrosses were observed

over the California Channel Islands and oceanic islands off Baja California during the 1970s and 1980s before being found breeding on Guadeloupe, Clarion, and San Benedicto Islands (Howell and Webb 1992).

In sum, as rare as sightings of any albatross in the North Atlantic are, and as thrilling as it certainly is to see one at close range over land, this phenomenon is actually consistent with what we know about the behavior of these birds. Albatrosses regularly disperse enormous distances away from their natal colonies and usually devote efforts to prospecting potential new nesting sites when they do so. The sighting from Tuckernuck fits a pattern of intermittent irruption to the northern hemisphere, the last two of which occurred in 1976 and 2000. Consistent with other instances of long-distance dispersal, many of the albatrosses involved spent their time visiting and inspecting potential nesting sites. Two other sightings of albatrosses occurred within two weeks following the Tuckernuck bird, one off Monomoy and the other in Buzzards Bay, so 2005 may prove to be yet another irruption year. 🐦

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Paintshop Pond, Wellesley

Clark Ewer

Birders are often dismayed these days to find that a new shopping mall has replaced a productive sparrow field, or that access to productive wetlands is now denied. One of my favorite birding destinations, Paintshop Pond in Wellesley, has undergone drastic alterations in the past few years: old habitats have been destroyed and new ones created. In this case, the rewarding place I knew was lost, but I am now finding exciting birding discoveries as the area develops in its planned regrowth. Here are some of my reflections.

Years ago I saw signs at the northwest corner of Lake Waban in the vicinity of Paintshop Pond. The signs read, "Warning, Lead Contaminated Sediments. No Swimming. No Wading." At the time I wasn't sure what the signs were about and assumed they had something to do with the old paint factory. I had spent many years birding this area and had often seen different colors of paint on the ground surface. One year the ground would be red, another year green. Then one day a fence appeared. This chain link fence went around Paintshop Pond, a good-sized area of about thirty acres or more. One of my favorite spots was off limits. It was now a hazardous waste site.

Paintshop Pond is a sliver of water that lies between Morses Pond and Lake Waban. Water from Morses Pond flows into Paintshop Pond, and from there it runs over a small dam into Upper Waban Brook and then into Lake Waban. The area used to be wooded with a mix of pines and deciduous trees. There was a swamp between Paintshop Pond and Lake Waban, which attracted birds. Dead trees in the swamp made good perching spots. Occasionally, I would see a Great Crested Flycatcher or an Eastern Kingbird sitting on one. The swamp, with its dense undergrowth, was a favorite place for Yellow Warblers, American Redstarts, and Common Yellowthroats. One year a pair of Blue-gray Gnatcatchers may have nested there. Large cattails grew near the border of Lake Waban, attracting birds like Marsh Wren and Swamp Sparrow. Birds such as Warbling Vireos and Baltimore Orioles were common. Every spring I could count on seeing Wood Ducks in this swamp. It was the only place I had seen rattlesnake fern, the largest of the grape ferns. Cinnamon and royal ferns could be found here as well as skunk cabbages and little hillocks of grass.

The wooded hillsides around Paintshop Pond attracted Wood Thrushes as well as other birds. The narrow pond was a great place for Hooded Mergansers and an occasional Pied-billed Grebe. Other ducks such as Common Mergansers and Green-winged Teal could be seen on the pond occasionally. Once, an unusual visitor, a male Canvasback, stayed for a week. Although I never had a very rare bird, Paintshop Pond was a fun area to bird.

Remnants of the old paint factory were visible. When there weren't many birds around, I would stand on the old dam and watch the brownish water flow into Upper Waban Brook. Some of the dead branches in the brook had been there for years. The

stream was six to eight feet below ground level and lined with old stone walls covered with ferns and moss. There were remnants of brick foundations near the dam at the lower end of the pond, the remains of the Henry Wood's Sons paint factory. Although I knew little about the paint factory, I had walked around the ruins many times.

Before moving to Wellesley Lower Falls, Henry Wood, an English emigrant, had opened a pigment-grinding business in Boston. He moved again to what was then called Natick Brook and established the Henry Wood's Sons paint factory in 1848. It operated until 1928 when it closed due to financial problems. At the peak of its success, from 1897 to 1910, the factory produced six tons of paint pigments per day. The factory also made tinted Portland cement and artists' oil paint in tubes. It was quite an operation, with living quarters for the employees and the owner. There was even a railroad spur that crossed Upper Waban Brook.

To prevent further industrialization, Wellesley College purchased the paint factory site in 1932. The remaining buildings were torn down, leaving just the foundations. In 1975 Wellesley College was informed by the state Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), then called the Department of Environmental Quality and Engineering (DEQE), that the site posed a serious public health hazard. High levels of lead and chromium had been found in the paint pigments at the old factory site. The Henry Wood's Sons paint factory had contaminated a site of roughly sixteen acres by dumping 100 pounds of lead waste into the water every day. The area would have to be cleaned up at an enormous cost. [Editor's note: The Wellesley College Public Relations Department puts the total cost of cleanup and reconstruction at \$40,000,000.]

Working with the DEP and other agencies, the college developed a cleanup plan. This major project would take a year and a half to complete. It involved clearing about thirty acres of land east of Paintshop Pond and south of Route 135. All the trees, vegetation, and wetlands would have to be removed. Paintshop Pond would be drained. All the bad soil, an estimated 36,000 cubic yards of soil and sediment, would be excavated and taken away or treated. The area would be filled with clean soil and the wetlands re-created by introducing a variety of plants and shrubs. A "clean pad" would be created above the water table. This would serve as an engineered barrier to prevent the leaching of contaminants into the groundwater.



Figure 1: Restoration of Paintshop Pond. Photograph courtesy of Wellesley College.

Work started in March of 2001 and lasted into the fall of 2002. During this time I didn't do much birding in the area. Occasionally I would view the progress of the project by walking along the ridge west of Paintshop Pond. This higher area was some distance away, requiring binoculars to see what was going on. I was amazed that the whole area looked like a huge open pit mine, the kind you would see out west. The whole site had been bulldozed and excavated by large earth-moving equipment. I

was surprised by the large scope of the project. Even though I knew it had to be done, it was sad to see the site completely demolished.

During the project I learned that most of the site would be converted to playing fields, a move that would be bad for birds and all wildlife. I feared that no good habitat would be available. The most a birder could expect would be a Canada Goose. Although I realized the college had to do something with the land and needed more playing fields, as a birder I felt bad. What I didn't know then was that the wetlands would be re-created and Paintshop Pond filled once more with water. There is a law that wetlands must be reestablished.

My thoughts were confirmed when I first saw the completed site in the fall of 2003. The area looked completely sterile, with few trees. Four large playing fields dominated the landscape. The new Paintshop Pond looked quite different, as did the reconstructed marsh between Lake Waban and the pond. The entire area was open and flat with no dead trees. The marsh dumped into the lake and resembled an alluvial plain. A boardwalk across the new marsh had replaced part of the old path and seemed out of place. Three benches had been constructed on the boardwalk, however, indicating that wildlife viewing may have been considered. The dam on the pond had been completely rebuilt as had the stone work lining the banks of Upper Waban Brook. There was no moss on these stones, but the work had been nicely done. A marsh had been created on the east bank of Paintshop Pond. I learned later that this acre of marsh was more than what was required. The entire area had been transformed, and only the new marsh offered potential habitat.

I didn't return to the "complex" until early winter of 2004, I believe in February. I started my walk around the playing fields, which are arranged in a tri-level fashion. At the bottom field, which has a track encircling it, I noticed a few birds in the distance near the dam. When I got to the dam they were gone. I walked down to the boardwalk and was halfway across when I spotted an eastern bluebird in the marsh. There was a flock of six bluebirds that seemed to like the short marsh grass. This was my first clue that I might see significant birds here. I had seen a few other birds such as Red-tailed Hawk and Chipping Sparrows.



Figure 2: Upper Waban Brook emptying into Lake Waban. **Left:** 2004, Clark Ewer photograph; **Right:** September 2005, John Marsh photograph.

When I visited the site several times in March and April of 2004, I observed Hooded Mergansers on Paintshop Pond. Seeing them was a welcome surprise since these ducks prefer secluded spots. I saw an Osprey catch a fish in the pond in April.

By May and June I felt better about the reconstructed area. In mid-May I discovered a flock of ten Least Sandpipers, some Killdeer, and two or three Spotted Sandpipers putting on a good show. The boardwalk offered me excellent looks at the Least Sandpipers running around and looking for food. I was so close I didn't need binoculars. The sandpipers stayed for a few weeks, before dwindling to one bird. During this time I also had a Solitary Sandpiper and a Greater Yellowlegs. The mudflats of the new marsh were good for shorebirds. To my surprise, the Spotted Sandpipers and Killdeer were still there in mid-June. The Killdeer may have been nesting.



Figure 3: Boardwalk entrance to the project site. **Left:** 2004, Clark Ewer photograph; **Right:** September, 2005, John Marsh photograph.

The birding was now completely different. With the loss of the dense swamp vegetation, there were no more Yellow Warblers or Common Yellowthroats. American Redstarts no longer sang. Marsh Wrens and Swamp Sparrows were missing. There were no dead trees for perching. All the woodlands had been replaced by playing fields with only newly planted small trees. There were no Wood Thrushes or Wood Ducks.

But some land birds did like the newly created environment. Song Sparrows seemed always present. Orioles and mockingbirds preferred the small trees. Chipping Sparrows and goldfinches were common in the perimeter areas. There was even a small flock of Savannah Sparrows during much of May. Eastern Kingbirds and various blackbirds took residence. Several types of swallows could be seen flying around the dam area. I observed at least five Bank Swallows swooping over the brook. An immature Red-tailed Hawk was seen frequently, often perching in a tree. One day I saw him soaked by the rain, sitting on a post for over an hour.

Waterfowl also frequented the new area. Carolyn and John Marsh, who have birded the site since March 2003, have seen various ducks there. Their list includes American Wigeon, Ring-necked Duck, Green-winged Teal, Common Merganser, and Hooded Merganser. They have also found two winnowing Wilson's Snipe. As

expected, Canada Geese have raised young at the pond. The site is very good for sparrows, of which the Marshes have seen large numbers. In the fall of 2003 they had a high count of at least thirty Song Sparrows. In October of the same year they saw over 100 Chipping Sparrows. They have seen a few species of warblers, including Yellow-rumped, Blackpoll, and Palm. Their list since March 2003 totals forty species.

The feeling of the old Paintshop Pond is now gone, but the new site is unique. The open elevated playing fields allow a splendid vista of Lake Waban. The topiary and the Hunnewell mansion are clearly visible on the other side of the lake. This is a new view of a lake mostly surrounded by trees. It is a great place to watch the sky and may be good for hawk observation. The site has also increased the number of habitats: marsh, pond, brook, dam, playing fields, small tree perimeter, small mudflats, lake, and outlying forest. More habitats may mean more species of birds, even though the playing fields are not good habitat and take up a much of the area. I guess one could call it a “mixed environment.” A paved path has been created between the track and Paintshop Pond. From this path I can scan the entire pond and some of the marsh. I can see birds in the small marsh, the “extra acre” along the eastside of Paintshop Pond.

As I suspected, the transformation of the Paintshop Pond landscape had a major impact on the birds. The swamp-loving birds are gone, but, fortunately, other species have moved in. The birding here is interesting and unexpected, and may well become even better once the new trees get a bit larger. Continuing to monitor the changing avifauna should be an interesting challenge. 🦉

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Clark Ewer, a resident of Wellesley for twenty-five years, now lives in Natick. He is also one of the “Wellesley Boys” mentioned in Dave Freeland’s article [Bird Observer 33 (4) August 2005]. He works as a Medical Records Coder in Boston. He would like to thank Carolyn Marsh for her assistance with this article.

Wayne Petersen: 2005 recipient of the American Birding Association's Ludlow Griscom Award

Massachusetts ornithologist and a founder of *Bird Observer*, Wayne Petersen was honored as the recipient of the Ludlow Griscom Award at the Annual Conference of the American Birding Association, held this year near the end of July in Tucson, Arizona. This award was the first established by the ABA, and is given to "individuals who have dramatically advanced the state of ornithological knowledge for a particular region" through monitoring avian status and distribution, publications, or through "the force of their personality, teaching and inspiration"—a description which the editors of *Bird Observer* immodestly feel suits Wayne perfectly.



Wayne Petersen (R) receiving congratulations from John Riutta, representative of Leupold and Stevens, Inc., this year's sponsor of the Ludlow Griscom Award.

Jim Berry clearly delineated the connection between Petersen and Griscom in his survey of published bird records in New England (*Bird Observer*, December 2002). Here Jim pointed out that Griscom and Snyder's *The Birds of Massachusetts: An Annotated and Revised Check List* (1955) was "as complete a picture of the state's birdlife in midcentury as can be found," insisting on carefully documented reports. Equally rigorous, Petersen and Veit's *Birds of Massachusetts* (1993), remains "the bible of Massachusetts birders today."

It seems fitting that Wayne now joins the illustrious ranks of previous Griscom Award winners, a group which includes Roger Tory Peterson, Olin Sewall Pettingill, Chandler Robbins, Kenn Kaufman, Ted Parker, and Richard Pough. Local birders Jim Berry, Linda Ferrarresso, Linda Pivacek, Bob Stymeist, Martha Steele, Martha Vaughn, and Carolyn Marsh were there to applaud the event. Another Massachusetts resident, John Kricher, a Director of ABA, presented the award. His eloquent words are reprinted below:

Wayne is not a stranger to many if not most members of the American Birding Association. He has served both on the board of directors and as vice president of the ABA. His Institute of Field Ornithology courses are typically filled to capacity. He has been a frequent field trip leader and presented numerous workshops at ABA conventions and regional conferences.

Wayne grew up in the town of Wellesley, Massachusetts and he and his closest friends were birders from an early age. Even as Ludlow Griscom and his group of birding friends were finding rarities in Massachusetts, some of these same friends became mentors to young Wayne. Though Wayne never actually met Ludlow Griscom, it is quite possible, indeed likely, that some of the friends Griscom birded with told him of a young man with uncommon skills not unlike his own, a virtually unequaled facility for field identification of birds. Today Wayne is the worthy successor to Ludlow Griscom.

Wayne discovered birds at an early age and never looked back. He quickly became a leading authority on the distribution of birds in the Northeast. He has coauthored *The Birds of Massachusetts* and coedited *The Massachusetts Breeding Bird Atlas*. His numerous field-based contributions to Massachusetts ornithology abound in both of those volumes. Indeed it is unlikely that either of those volumes would exist, and if they did they would be far poorer in content, were it not for Wayne. In addition Wayne has contributed numerous articles to *Bird Observer*, a distinguished regional ornithological journal, and has served on the staff of *Bird Observer* from its inception. Beyond that he has been a constant contributor to *North American Birds* and is a New England Regional Editor for NAB. He currently chairs the Massachusetts Avian Records Committee and serves on the advisory committee of the Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program.

After an 18-year career as a life science middle school teacher, Wayne served for 15 years as field ornithologist for the Massachusetts Audubon Society. He recently was a community leader for the Swarovski Birding Community. His current position, which he began July 1 of this year, is Director of the Important Bird Areas program for the Mass Audubon.

Those who know Wayne understand well his uncommon skill as a teacher. This skill extends to popular writing. He has contributed accounts to *The Sibley Guide to Bird Life and Behavior*, to *The Audubon Society Master Guide to Birding*, and he is the author of *National Audubon Society's Pocket Guide to Songbirds and Familiar Backyard Birds (East)*. His most recent book is *Birds of New England*.

Wayne is a popular tour leader and has led birding tours to many regions on Earth, from Antarctica to Madagascar, for Mass Audubon, the American Birding Association, and Field Guides. Finally, and by no means least, Wayne has shared his life of birding with Betty Petersen, who directs ABA's Birder's Exchange Program. Long a fan of the Boston Red Sox — the World Champion Boston Red Sox — Wayne would be the first to say how important it is to be part of a good team. He and Betty are just such a team.

Congratulations, Wayne! *Bird Observer* is proud to claim its close connection to you. 🦅

Rarity Envy

John Nelson

Retirement can offer the leisure to contemplate all sorts of deeply intriguing questions. When I retired, I considered this one: what can I do to enhance my reputation as a birder? To answer the question, I sought guidance from my birding betters, eavesdropped on birders' gossip, and consulted several books, including Mark Cocker's *Birders* and Mark Obmascik's *The Big Year*, which examine status within the birding community. My research led to a clear conclusion and plan. To rise within the unofficial hierarchy of birders, to gain the respect, the gratitude, and, yes, the awe of my fellows, I needed to accomplish two things: (1) establish my credibility as a reliable reporter of bird findings and (2) find rare birds.

The first goal seemed easy enough to attain. Reporting bird sightings is not like reporting on the intricacies of Iraqi political parties or the deliberations involved in picking a Pope. The process is fairly simple. Do some homework. Go out in the field. Observe carefully. Be precise and accurate in reporting what you see and hear. Resist hyperbole. Control your imagination. Don't make up field marks or entire birds. In short, don't lie. If you lack the moral fiber to refrain from lying, be pragmatic. The literature on birding offers many sad cautionary tales of depraved status-seekers who've tried to beat the system with dubious sightings. Repeatedly reporting rare birds that no one else ever sees is not an effective strategy for winning your peers' admiration. I think I've met the minimum standards for credibility, but it feels like a modest accomplishment.

The second challenge, finding rare birds, proved more daunting. I worked hard. I studied and annotated my Sibley until it disintegrated. I listened to tapes, perused rare-bird web sites, subscribed to *Bird Observer*. I learned what was rare, where, and what wasn't. I chose role models, rarity-finders extraordinaire, and tried to mimic them. I spent countless hours on the shores, along meadows, and in the woodlands of Massachusetts. Yes, I found some good birds, a Yellow-crowned Night-Heron here, a Black-headed Gull there—and I *re-found* some rarities that others found first—but nothing spectacular on my own, nothing genuinely rare. I began to despair.

Then, with the lightbulb inspiration of genius, the idea struck me. Many birders were dependable reporters. A more select but still substantial number had discovered rarities. I would excel, I would achieve distinction by *never* finding a rare bird. I wouldn't resort to deception or malingering. I'd try my damndest to come upon the lost and vagrant. I'd seek them out relentlessly, but I'd be guaranteed to come up short. Other birders would come to count on me. My reputation would precede me. Now, several years later, I believe I've earned the acknowledgement I crave. My track record speaks for itself. All that remains is to spread the word to my birding compatriots. That's you.

A caveat. To be truthful, the record is not wholly unblemished. Serendipity has cursed me. I've found a few rare birds, through no fault of my own. First, that Lazuli

Bunting I reported from the Gulf coast. True, the bird made the Texas RBA; it was 600 miles out of its range. But that was in my first year of birding, when I could barely tell a vireo from a Veery. It was my wife Mary who actually found the bird. She noted every field mark. It took me five minutes to get on it. When she asked me what it was, I didn't have the foggiest. I'd studied only those birds I thought we might find. O.K., so I figured it out, but what else looks like a Lazuli Bunting? How much blame do I deserve?

Then there was that Black-and-white Warbler. I'd been birding for two years. I was hoping for an ant-tanager. How was I to know that it was the third or fourth record ever on Tobago? Was it my fault that the sighting sent our local guide into a whirling calypso of life-bird celebration? All I did was hear the squeaky wheel and point.

Mrs. Hume's Pheasant, spotted last year, was the most garish blemish. I didn't expect to find the bird. I knew I didn't deserve it. I gazed out the window of a slowly moving van. The bird was there; the bird was gone. It took no skill to ID it. The thing was enormous, with a rich reddish chestnut body, big white wing bars, and a silvery tail two feet long. Why didn't the guide find it? In all his trips to Southeast Asia, he'd never seen one; of all the birds in Thailand, it was the one he most desperately wanted to see. Why wasn't it spotted by someone else in our group? There were thirteen of them, some crazed to see this bird, and every single one dipped. Herein we see the cosmic but commonplace injustice of birding. Despite his grief, the guide graciously defended me when several disgruntled dippers in the other van insinuated that what I'd really seen was a not very similar Red Junglefowl. "Why would Nelson lie about finding this bird? He knows he's ruining his reputation." Fortunately, these lapses all occurred in far-off foreign lands: Thailand, Tobago, Texas. Within the borders of my home state my record remains virginal.

To what, you may wonder, do I attribute my success at not finding rarities? A prerequisite is an absence of God-given talent. I look out across the ocean and see water and sky. The Prodigy beside me sees a speck. Ten minutes later I perceive what might be a speck. The Prodigy is rattling off field marks. It's a dark juvenile Long-tailed Jaeger, and it's whining. Aberrants like this guy, with X-ray vision and preternatural hearing, are the Ella Fitzgeralds, the Madame Curies, the Shaquille O'Neals of the birdfinding world. The rest of us are the sing-in-the-shower, calculator-dependent, double-dribblers. I take no pride in my deficiencies: all credit goes to the Creator. Native inability, though useful, is also overrated among the factors involved in missing rarities. Let's say that this Prodigy finds a Pacific Golden Plover, a first state record, at Plum Island. Is it because he can see seventeen long-winged angels jitterbugging on the head of a pin at 800 yards? No. He knows that the bird might show up here. He knows its field marks, its habits. He looks at every bird that resembles it.

Which brings me to a quality far more important in not finding birds: ignorance. But how, you may ask, can I claim ignorance after I've studied so hard, ravaged my Sibley, surfed through Surfbirds, led field trips, participated in Birdathons and CBCs?

The key is to be ignorant in very particular ways at the moment of truth. Take, for example, the Common Greenshank I didn't find at Buzzards Bay. I saw the bird. I saw its greenish shanks. Its bill was slightly upturned; it was about the same size as the larger of the yellowlegs around it. But could a juvenile yellowlegs have pale greenish legs? I had no idea. I also had no scope, no field guide, and no camera. The bird flew off. I heard it call. What do Greenshanks sound like? No clue. I rushed back to my car and tore through my Sibley. David hadn't been kind enough to illustrate the bird, but he'd included a brief text. Did my bird show an entirely white rump in flight? Don't ask me. Yellowlegs, in all plumages, have yellow legs, but maybe the light was playing tricks. Such selective ignorance has enabled me to unidentify a whole slew of rarities. What distinguishes a female Black-headed Grosbeak from an immature male Rose-breasted Grosbeak? What does a Sedge Wren sound like? I could go on, but why bother? It's essential not to know these things.

Ignorance is necessary but not sufficient. It is, as Oscar Wilde observed, a fragile flower. Ignorance can lose its bloom, wither, and die, or it can fail you at crucial moments, without laziness to nurture and sustain it. And it's not enough to embrace laziness occasionally, to be fickle or erratic as its caretaker. You must cultivate your laziness until it becomes a mindset, a habitual disposition to take certain things for granted, make reasonable assumptions, ignore remote possibilities. Oh, there's a field full of Canada Geese. Oh, I see twenty-three Glossy Ibises. Oh, I don't feel like sorting through all those gulls. Oh, a small shearwater; it's a Manx. Thus have I succeeded in not finding Barnacle Goose, White-faced Ibis, Black-tailed Gull, and Audubon's Shearwater in Massachusetts. It helps if the laziness is physical as well as mental. Why didn't I have my scope and Sibley when I didn't find the Common Greenshank? Both too damn heavy, that's why.

The crowning moment of my laziness came one bright, sunny day in late July 2004, as I was blissfully birding by bicycle on the flat, cyclist-friendly roads of Martha's Vineyard. Across a field at Katama Farm I saw a smallish falcon hovering in the distance. "Kestrel," I said to myself and pedaled on, with my binoculars safely stowed in my backpack. "Same kestrel," I said as I passed the bird again, a little closer this time, an hour later. "Harassed by swallows. Looks a little hefty. Must be good eating here." I take almost equal pride in the moment when I stopped to scope a shorebird on Plum Island — year bird, I concluded, with some delight — an hour before the Prodigy saw it.

A retroactive caveat. At the risk of sullyng my reputation as an honest reporter, I confess that several incidents narrated in the previous paragraphs did not in fact take place. With my friend Susan Hedman, I did cycle across Martha's Vineyard, and we did see a falcon in a field, but that was several weeks after, not several weeks before Vern Laux identified the bird as a Red-footed Falcon. And I didn't scope a plover an hour before Rick Heil identified it as a Pacific Golden Plover. But if I had, I guarantee you I would have ticked it off as an American Golden Plover, and I swear on a stack of multicultural religious texts that I would have thought "kestrel" and merrily continued on past Katama Farm.

Some might argue that my appeal for recognition as a rarity-misser is nothing more than an apology for mediocrity. After all, anyone can succeed at not finding birds. You don't even have to be a birder. And I could respond by pointing out, as some have, that unless we cherish the mediocrity in our midst, democracy cannot continue to flourish. But I'm not willing to concede that I'm merely middling. Yes, I'm ignorant, lazy, and optically challenged, but I'm no slacker. I don't dwell beside a computer screen waiting for someone to report a rarity so I can leap from my chair and chase it. I go out in the field and look for hard birds, yet I aspire not to find or identify them. That's not mediocrity. It's Zen.

Others might protest that my approach to the issue of reputation is too narrow. One could also, so they say, get the respect of birders by devoting oneself to the welfare of birds, contributing to ornithological knowledge, finding where birds breed, documenting changes in their numbers and ranges, striving to protect or restore their habitats. Yes, one could do these things, but that sounds a lot like work. It also seems like unnecessary work, since in most cases the very people who display such devotion have already solidified their reputations by finding numerous rarities.

Finally, some might raise a philosophical objection. If I didn't see a bird, how do I know it was there? The answer is simple: I'm in contact with a spirit. Some know her as Avis or Brid or Phoenix. To me she's simply the Goddess. She doesn't predestine bird sightings. She doesn't reward diligence or punish laziness. She keeps a list. I call it my "potential life list" — it includes every wild bird in whose presence I've been, every bird I've heard or seen or could have seen if I were paying better attention, whether I identified the bird or not. She's got a list for you too. Someday, the Goddess promises, She'll reveal my whole list. When She does, each bird will appear before my eyes, in a rapture of field marks, and I'll know what it is. First I have to die. 🦆

John Nelson, a resident of Gloucester, is a retired English professor who can often be found in the field not finding rare birds.



WOOD DUCKS BY RICHARD JOHNSON

FIELD NOTES

The Stumped Naturalist

Marjorie Rines

I work part-time as a naturalist at Mass Audubon, answering questions from the public about wildlife. June is baby bird season. Most calls are from well-meaning people who find fledglings that have left the nest but cannot fly yet, and simply need to be convinced that the parents are there and will take care of the youngsters.

In mid-June of 2005 I received a more difficult call. A woman phoned to say she had had a dead tree removed, and as the crew was leaving, they showed her three chicks which had fallen out of a hole in the tree. I was just leaving work, and since she lived not far from me, I said I would drop by to see if there was a way to place the chicks in a way that their parents could find them.

When I arrived and looked at the chicks, I realized they were probably no more than a couple of days old. They had only the tiniest amount of gray fluff on their pink bodies, and they were completely silent, even when we jostled the area on the grass where they had been left. A pair of chickadees was in the area carrying food and looking around in the area of the stump.

We tried putting the chicks in a box on the stump, but they remained silent, and the parents kept landing nearby and looking around. It seemed hopeless; without the chicks calling, the parents would never find them.

I suggested to the homeowner that she contact the tree contractor and see if they could locate the section that had held the nest hole. I told her they should be careful because it was likely there were other chicks in the hole. I explained that it was a long shot, a million to one (I am given to hyperbole), because the parents would not be looking for the nest several feet below where they had left it. I left feeling rather sad. No matter how much I try to accept that things like this happen, it's difficult to see such a hopeless struggle for life.



The recovered stump. Photograph by the author.

When I arrived at work the next morning, my first voice mail message was from the homeowner. She was choked with emotion as she told me how the tree company delivered the tree section with the nest hole, along with two additional chicks which had fallen out. They had placed it on the stump (see photo), and no sooner had they stepped away than one of the chickadees flew into the hole, to be followed by a frenzy of feeding activity. I stopped by the

house on my way home that afternoon, and had the pleasure of watching the parents flying in and out of the oddly placed nest.

I have always assumed that parents mark a nest by its location rather than visual recognition. Yet these parents immediately found the nest despite the fact that it was replaced several feet below its original location, and there were no auditory clues. It seems obvious that in this case, at least, visual recognition of the nest site did play an important part in relocating the nest, and happily, the chicks. 🐦

Storm Bird

Brooke Stevens

She flew into the inkberry bush outside our kitchen window Saturday evening, May 21, 2005, carrying a bit of soft white stuff. I didn't give her or her bundle much thought and went about preparing dinner. The next day this female Northern Cardinal was working in earnest. By evening she was scrunching down, twisting and shaping the interior of a somewhat messy but expedient-looking nest that she had wedged into the exposed crown of a shrub that is twenty-five years old. The small evergreen leaves are supported by thick branching stems that rise eight feet into the air.

Monday passed uneventfully as the cardinal pair took command of the immediate space outside the window. At one point I noticed that she had her tail up quite a bit in a somewhat agitated fashion. She was still moving in and out of the nest and was gone for short periods of time. Tuesday she was settled in as a late spring Northeaster moved ashore. Winds increased to thirty-five miles per hour, and rain fell all day. That night the storm intensified. All day Wednesday the storm pounded the coast, with winds gusting to over sixty miles per hour, driving migrating Red and Red-necked phalaropes ashore. The surf off Andrew's Point was huge, and gannets hugged the troughs as they flew into the storm. Flocks of terns swirled in and out of the sheeting squalls. Fallen trees and large branches were strewn about the streets of the city.



Photograph by the author.

I awoke sometime early Thursday morning to lightning and thunder, wind and a deluge, and for a brief confused moment I was back in our concrete bunker on Attu. Listening to the chaos, I thought there's no way that flimsy hodge-podge of leaves and twigs can survive; it will be on the ground, and she'll be gone. So later that morning I was astonished to look out and see that cardinal sitting tight and snug. On May 24 two eggs could be seen from the upstairs window. On June 4 there were two naked chicks. And on the morning of June 17, the nest was empty. 🐦

Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife Management Efforts Create Nesting Habitat for Rare Bird

Dave King, Jeff Collins, and Jill Liske-Clark

In June 2005 a pair of Yellow-breasted Chats was found in the Leyden Wildlife Management Area. This 375-acre tract in Leyden, Massachusetts, is managed by the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife for early-successional wildlife. Brian Harris and Michelle Labbe made the initial observation on June 14. Brian and Michelle are Massachusetts Audubon technicians participating in a cooperative research effort. The project, conducted by the Division and Mass Audubon, is directed by the USDA Forest Service Northeastern Research Station. Since the initial discovery, the male was observed by others, including Bob Packard and Ben Mazzei, on June 22, 25 and 30, after which the bird surveys largely ceased. During the June 22 visit, the observers witnessed courtship feeding. The male flew to the female and fed her in a ritualized exchange that many birds use to maintain the pair bond. Despite repeated visits, the observers could not locate a nest, and although the courtship feeding indicated that these birds were a breeding pair, it is not known how far they had progressed into the nesting cycle.

The Yellow-breasted Chat is easily recognized by its green back and yellow breast, as well as its large size, which distinguishes it from the relatively abundant Common Yellowthroat. Chats are Neotropical migrants, a designation for species that winter south of the Tropic of Cancer and breed north of it. The center of their breeding range is in the southeastern part of the United States, although substantial populations breed in the western states as well. Their breeding habitat includes large patches of old field habitat, regenerating clear-cuts, and other habitats with dense shrubby thickets. The number of chats in the eastern United States has declined in the Northeast during the past four decades, according to the North American Breeding Bird Survey. This trend continues as the shrub land habitats required for breeding revert to mature forest. Chats have never been abundant in Massachusetts, and sightings during the breeding season have become increasingly rare. The last probable nesting record was noted on June 13, 1996, at a power line cut in Lexington, where a male was seen carrying food. Subsequent visitors to the site, however, failed to make additional observations.

Yellow-breasted Chats and other early-successional shrubland species are of conservation concern because they occupy ephemeral habitats that require regular disturbance by fire or mechanical means. This group includes other bird species, such as Prairie, Chestnut-sided, and Blue-winged warblers, Indigo Buntings, and Field Sparrows. Some of the state's listed invertebrates, such as the barrens buckmoth and chain-spotted geometer, also thrive in these habitats. The Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife actively maintains early successional habitats on public and private properties for the benefit of these species. Currently the Division, together

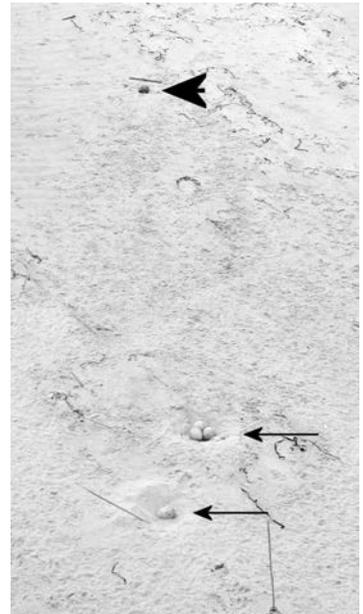
with Mass Audubon and the USDA Forest Service, is conducting intensive field surveys to evaluate the success of the program. The discovery of a locally rare species indicates clearly that their efforts are on the right track. 🐦

Piping Tern? Arctic Plover? Unusual Species Interactions on Plymouth Long Beach

Tony Dalisio

The summer of 2005 was an unusual season for nesting shorebirds on Plymouth Long Beach. For one thing, they were unable to successfully hatch any eggs. Due to early season storms and a high depredation rate, coastal waterbird nesting species — Piping Plover, Common, Least, and Arctic terns — fledged no new young.

The most curious event occurred toward the end of the nesting season. On June 29, there were very few nests left on the beach. Although there already had been nearly forty Piping Plover nests attempted from sixteen pairs of plovers, as well as ten Least Tern nests, twenty Common Tern nests, and a couple of Arctic Tern nests, all failed. This day, however, while making daily observation checks, Mass Audubon Plymouth Beach shorebird monitors observed something unusual. It appeared, at first glance, that a new Arctic Tern nest had been attempted at the tip of Plymouth Beach within two feet of a Piping Plover nest already containing three eggs. However, upon closer observation, the monitors realized that each Arctic Tern of the pair was incubating a nest — one on its own nest, and the other on the Piping Plover nest. During this time, the Piping Plovers stayed within the area. Eventually the female



Above: Face-off of Piping Plover and Arctic Tern on adjacent plover nests. **Right:** Piping Plover nests at bottom (arrows) and Arctic Tern nest (arrowhead) at top. Photographs by the author.

Piping Plover laid her fourth egg in a new scrape right next to her previous nest and began incubating it. Now if you can imagine, this was quite a sight!

One Arctic Tern incubated the plover nest, as the female plover was incubating the completion of her clutch, maybe eight inches away. All the while the male Piping Plover circled around the Arctic Tern on the plover nest. Just two feet south of all this activity, the other Arctic Tern incubated its own nest! At feeding time, both Arctic Terns came off their respective nests. At this point one of the Piping Plovers rolled the fourth egg into its original nest and began incubating all four eggs. Upon the return of the Arctic Terns, the Piping Plover flushed off its nest, at which point one of the terns began to incubate the plover nest again. However, the other tern did not resume incubating its own nest, and winds brought sand which began to cover the nest. At this point, the most interesting part of this sequence took place, indicating perhaps a relationship of some form between these two pairs of birds. One of the Piping Plovers approached the Arctic Tern nest and rebuilt the cup so that it did not get buried by sand. These actions were observed for most of the remaining daylight hours.

Both of these nests were depredated on the night of June 29, leaving observers to wonder what might have come from them, and why this connection took place. Those who were there will remember that day for some time. 

Song Sparrow Riding on a Chairlift Cable

Jeffrey Boone Miller

While on summer vacation (July 17, 2005, at about 11 a.m.), I rode the chairlift up Spruce Mountain near Stowe, Vermont. As I ascended, I noted that the meadow beneath the lift was home to multiple Red-winged Blackbirds and Song Sparrows. The meadow had several streamlets and about a one-to-two-foot-high cover of mixed grasses and flowers.

Roughly a third of the way up the mountain (the lift was 1800 feet long), I spotted a singing Song Sparrow in the meadow about fifty feet to the right of the lift. I was utterly charmed when this sparrow flew up and landed on the chairlift cable about twenty feet behind the chair I was on. The bird rode the cable up the mountain around 150 feet (delivering about five complete songs in the process). Then, as if traveling up the mountain wasn't surprising enough, the bird hopped smoothly over to the downward traveling cable and descended (again while singing) back to approximately where it had first hopped on, at which point it flew down to the meadow and was lost to view.

Song Sparrows are highly territorial, and will use their songs to establish and maintain their territory, which is often about an acre (i.e., a circle about 235 feet in diameter) in extent (reviewed in Nolan Jr., 1968). Typically, Song Sparrows seek singing perches at about seven to fifteen feet above the ground (the chairlift cable was about fifteen to twenty feet above ground). Though I was unable to carry out multiple

observations, the seemingly practiced movements of this Song Sparrow tempt me to conclude that the bird had incorporated the chairlift cable into its territory as a convenient perch from which to sing. Use of the moving cable might perhaps have lessened the energy cost of defending the territory by eliminating the necessity for flights to the territorial boundaries. Also, as suggested to me by Jane Stein, riding on the cable might have allowed the bird to expand its territory.

It is, of course, not unusual for birds of various species to land on moving objects, ranging from oxpeckers on hippopotamuses to warblers on sea-going boats, but I don't recall ever hearing of a bird riding a chairlift. I'd be glad to hear if others have had similar experiences. (The author can be reached by email at: miller@bbri.org.) 

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MAY 2005 STORM BIRDS: RED-NECKED AND RED PHALAROPES AT SANDY POINT STATE RESERVATION, PLUM ISLAND, BY TOM MCCORKLE.

Mass Audubon's Coastal Waterbird Program, 2005

Andrea Jones and Ellen Jedrey

Mass Audubon's Coastal Waterbird Program (CWP) is one of the most effective entities working to protect coastal birds and barrier beaches in New England. The CWP was launched in 1987 in response to declining populations of Piping Plovers and terns in Massachusetts, with the primary objective of protecting these species' nesting areas throughout the state. This is accomplished each year through cooperation with federal, state, and local governing bodies, private and public landowners, Mass Audubon members, and the public. The number one threat to coastal ecosystems is and continues to be habitat loss due to development. For coastal birds, other primary threats include increases in predator populations, use of off-road vehicles on beaches, erosion control practices, and human disturbance.

Since its first year, the program has worked to counteract the threats to coastal nesting birds and successfully helped to recover the populations of Piping Plovers in Massachusetts from 150 pairs in 1985 to 490 in 2004 (Fig. 1). Massachusetts contains roughly one-third of the total Atlantic Coast population of Piping Plovers, which is estimated at 1600 pairs and ranges from North Carolina to Newfoundland, Canada. (The species is listed as Threatened under the Federal Endangered Species Act and the Massachusetts State Endangered Species Act.) The program monitors ninety sites on the Massachusetts coastline (Table 1), primarily on the South Shore, Buzzards Bay,

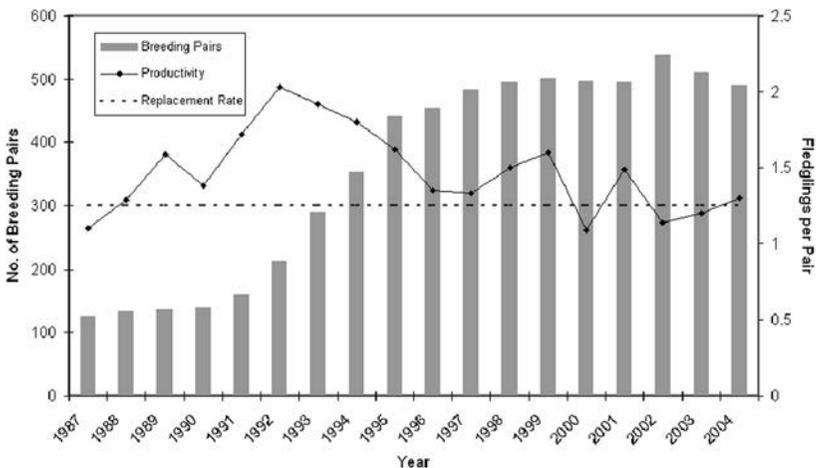


Figure 1. Numbers of Piping Plovers and Productivity in Massachusetts from 1987 to 2004.

Cape Cod, and the Islands. It protects approximately 45 percent of federally threatened Piping Plovers, 50-60 percent of Least Terns, 20 percent of American Oystercatchers, as well as many sites for Common and Arctic terns.

Our work is accomplished through our field program, which employs twenty-five to thirty seasonal staff and more than fifty volunteers each summer to work on the beaches. The vast majority of these sites are public beaches with little or no resources dedicated to the protection of these birds. The primary focus of the field program is the direct protection of nesting, feeding, and resting areas. We accomplish this using signs, rope, and fence, as well as the presence of staff and volunteers. We conduct an annual statewide census, which includes the location and number of nests, the survival of nests and young, and the causes of nest or young loss. All data is submitted to the Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program at MassWildlife.

The overall success rate of Piping Plovers each year is determined by the number of chicks each pair produces that live over twenty-five days and are able to fly (called “fledged”). The number of chicks fledged is divided by the number of nesting pairs to produce a productivity rate. The estimated productivity rate needed to sustain the current population of Piping Plovers from year to year is 1.24 chicks/pair (Fig. 1). As shown below, the number of pairs appears to be leveling off at around 500, and productivity is close to the replacement rate. However, 2005 showed another year of decline in number of pairs and productivity.

Table 1. Preliminary estimates of Piping Plover numbers for 2005 at sites monitored by Mass Audubon’s Coastal Waterbird Program. (This represents only a portion of the total nesting sites in the state of Massachusetts.)

| Town or Region Name | Piping Plover Pairs | Chicks Fledged | Productivity (chicks fledged per pair) |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| South Shore (4 sites in Scituate, Marshfield, Duxbury) | 19 | 10 | 0.53 |
| Plymouth (3 sites) | 22 | 3 | 0.14 |
| Buzzard’s Bay (7 sites in Westport, Dartmouth, Wareham, Bourne) | 25 | 31 | 1.24 |
| Sandwich (6 sites) | 29 | 20 | 0.69 |
| Yarmouth (4 sites) | 7 | 3 | 0.43 |
| Dennis (9 sites) | 6 | 5 | 0.83 |
| Brewster (1 site) | 2 | 4 | 2.00 |
| Chatham (9 sites) | 43 | 57 | 1.33 |
| Harwich (2 sites) | 3 | 4 | 1.33 |
| Barnstable (7 sites) | 33 | 61 | 1.85 |
| Mashpee (2 sites) | 3 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Falmouth (2 sites) | 0 | - | - |
| Eastham (1 site) | 2 | 4 | 2.00 |
| Wellfleet (3 sites) | 2 | 4 | 2.00 |
| Truro (3 sites) | 6 | 10 | 1.67 |
| Martha’s Vineyard (26 sites) | 24 | 23 | 0.96 |
| Nantucket (2 sites) | 2 | 6 | 3.00 |
| All Mass Audubon Coastal Waterbird Program sites combined | 228 | 245 | 1.07 |

2005 Field Season Update

In 2005, Mass Audubon's Coastal Waterbird Program monitored approximately 228 pairs of a state total of 483 pairs of Piping Plovers and an estimated 1230 pairs of Least Terns at ninety-one coastal beach sites (see Table 1). In 2005, due to storm damage in May and high levels of predation, Piping Plovers had poor productivity rates in Massachusetts, the lowest in twenty years of monitoring, at roughly 1.0 chicks/pair (S. Melvin, pers. comm.). Productivity rates at Mass Audubon CWP sites were comparable to the state, averaging 1.07 chicks/pair.

Damage from two northeast storms in May caused high levels of erosion and beach alteration, particularly on beaches on the South Shore and Cape Cod Bay. Most nests and fencing, installed by CWP staff, were washed away twice or buried along with miles of fencing materials that had to be dug out by our staff. As a result, many pairs of plovers only hatched chicks after their third or fourth nesting attempts. Many nests were hatching later than normal this season during the July 4 weekend, which also proved to be a busy weekend for beach goers due to good weather. Later nesting attempts coincided with Least Terns nesting, which appeared to attract more predators to the beaches. Predation by red fox, coyote, skunks, and gulls was high this year, both in Least Tern colonies and on plover eggs. Despite many sites with little to no successful fledging this year, we had a few that survived the storms well and produced many young.

One of the sites in the state with the highest productivity was on Dead Neck Sampsons Island, Osterville. This site is co-owned by Mass Audubon and 3 Bays Preservation, Inc and monitored by CWP staff. A high of eighteen pairs of Piping Plovers produced thirty-eight chicks; overall productivity was 2.11 chicks/pair. With a grant from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, we installed electric fence on Sampsons Island, in an effort to reduce mammalian predation around the Least Tern colony, which grew to 203 pairs and fledged at least 100 chicks. Similar exciting results occurred when we installed an electric fence at Allens Pond Wildlife Sanctuary, which protected 250 pairs of Least Terns, as well as some plover, Common Tern, and American Oystercatcher nests.

The site with the most pairs of plovers and the highest number of chicks was South Beach in Chatham. South Beach has been monitored by the CWP since 1987, when only six pairs of plovers nested on the beach. This has since increased to a high of forty-one pairs (1999, 2002) and has remained relatively stable at about thirty-five to forty pairs since 1997. In 2005, thirty-seven pairs of Piping Plovers produced forty-nine chicks; overall productivity was 1.32 chicks/pair. In 2004 and 2005, South Beach plovers produced record numbers of chicks, and relatively high productivity compared to previous years, which was above the replacement rate of 1.24 chicks/pair. From 1997 to 2003, South Beach Plovers had poor productivity, only producing above 1.0 chicks/pair during 2001.

Next summer and beyond will reveal whether the storms and increased predation had any long-term effects on the plover population. With continued protection efforts and adaptive management, we are hopeful that, despite a few years of declining

numbers, the population will continue to remain around 500 pairs. Each year, we work on new efforts, such as installing electric fencing and restoring habitat through the use of dredge spoils, to counteract the effects of natural and human-related disturbances. 

Andrea Jones and Ellen Jedrey are Director and Assistant Director, respectively, of the Coastal Waterbird Program. The authors would like to acknowledge Scott Melvin, Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program, who provided preliminary state estimates.

From US Fish and Wildlife Service

Secretary of the Interior Gale Norton released (10/6/2005) a report that shows recreational use on national wildlife refuges generated almost \$1.4 billion in total economic activity during the 2004 fiscal year. The report, "Banking on Nature 2004: The Economic Benefits to Local Communities of National Wildlife Refuge Visitation," was compiled by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service economists.

According to the study, nearly 37 million people visited national wildlife refuges in 2004, creating almost 24,000 private sector jobs and producing about \$454 million in employment income. Additionally, recreational spending on refuges generated nearly \$151 million in tax revenue at the local, county, state and federal level.

The report reinforces the travel industry's belief that ecotourism is becoming big business, according to Roger Dow, president of the Travel Industry Association of America, who unveiled the report with the Secretary of the Interior. The study measured the economic impact of ecotourism, large numbers of people traveling substantial distances for outdoor activities like wildlife observation and photography, as well as more traditional refuge programs like hunting and fishing.

Highlights from the Banking on Nature 2004 report include:

More than 80 percent of retail sales came from people who traveled some distance to get to national wildlife refuges and the recreational opportunities they offer. Local residents accounted for just 17 percent of total retail sales to refuge visitors.

The report shows a considerable "consumer surplus" of more than \$1 billion in 2004. Consumer surplus is a measure of how much more people are willing to pay for recreation than it actually costs them.

The National Wildlife Refuge System encompasses nearly 100 million acres and 545 national wildlife refuges. Priority uses of the National Wildlife Refuge System are hunting, fishing, photography, wildlife observation, environmental education, and interpretation.

For a copy of the report or to find more information on the National Wildlife Refuge System, visit <http://www.fws.gov/refuges/>.

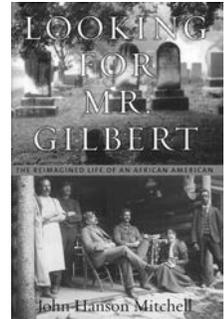
ABOUT BOOKS

The Invisible Man Goes Birding

Mark Lynch

Looking for Mr. Gilbert: The Reimagined Life of an African American. John Hanson Mitchell. 2005. Washington, D.C. Shoemaker & Hoard.

“I am invisible, understand, simply because people refuse to see me.”
Ralph Ellison



The topic of race and, more importantly, “racism,” doesn’t come up very much among birding circles in New England. There is no reason why it would since, at least in these parts, when you look at the crowd staring intently through their scopes at some avian rarity, it is, for the most part, a sea of “white” faces. It is an almost (but not quite) monolithic homogeneity that is strikingly unlike the rest of society around us. This fact of life of birding around here has always bothered me because it is so different from the other parts of my working and personal life. I find myself asking: “What is at the heart of this lack of diversity in New England birding? Is there something about the nature of birding or, as I suspect, in the way we present birding to the public, that does not encourage diversity?” I frankly cannot say I have any ready answers, though I do have some vague ideas. Of course, birders don’t want to talk much about anything other than tertial patterns and records of rarities anyway because it takes too much time away from chasing that next tick. The discussion of racial issues is also a minefield that no one is comfortable entering. And let’s face it, some of us bird to get away from all the bothersome complexities and troubles of living in the twenty-first century. Lastly, there is nothing more pointless, awkward, laughable, and in the end damning, than a bunch of white folks talking about race. But just once it would be interesting to hear a group of birders talking in a public forum about issues other than shorebird identification and hawk migration. Like issues of racism and sexism (yes, sexism) in birding.

Which is why I found John Hanson Mitchell’s book *Looking For Mr. Gilbert* so timely and interesting. While working on a book about land use, Mitchell comes across more than 2000 old glass plate photographs in the attic of a Lincoln estate. Mitchell is originally led to believe that the legendary ornithologist and founder of the American Ornithologists Union, William Brewster, took these photographs. But he later discovers that in fact it was Brewster’s “man servant,” Robert Gilbert, who took them. One taken in the wilds of Bethel, Maine, shows some classic Boston Brahmins seated on the porch of their cabin. To the left is what looks to be the cook and a guide. To the right stands an impeccably dressed (odd for the rustic setting), yet perfectly relaxed, young African American man. Mitchell immediately started to wonder who this person was, what his life was about, and what his relationship with Brewster was. Thus began a quest that lasted for twenty-five years, as Mitchell tries to piece together the historical traces of Gilbert’s life.

Robert Alexander Gilbert was born “probably” around 1868 in the valley of Broad Creek in Natural Bridge, Virginia, not far from Lexington. It was a rural area, and the residents were dirt poor. His mother had a sister living in Boston, and it is likely that this encouraged Robert to take a train to the South End when he was eighteen as part of the great African American migration north after the Civil War. He settled in on Suffolk Street in a house that is still there. Boston was then certainly a friendlier city for black people to live in. Though racism of course existed there at that time, it was of a less virulent and obvious form than that which existed in the south after the war. Gilbert initially worked at a series of occupations: bellhop, opera house usher, and steamship porter, all typical jobs open to people of color. But he then landed a job as a laboratory assistant to a scientist, James Chadbourne, who was working on memory in rats. Impressed by Gilbert’s intelligence and abilities, Chadbourne recommended him to William Brewster at Harvard University. Gilbert remained Brewster’s close associate from 1892 until the latter’s death in 1919.

Mitchell tries hard to tease out the facts about the exact nature of the relationship between these two extraordinary men. In Brewster’s numerous journals, Gilbert is mentioned often, typically in the context of the species of birds that Gilbert found or spotted for Brewster. But the ultimate details of what Brewster actually thought of Gilbert are not to be found anywhere in Brewster’s writings. As a matter of fact, throughout all the numerous journal entries that mentioned Gilbert, none make note of the fact that he is black, though letters written by friends and colleagues of Brewster often make mention of Brewster’s “colored friend.” This is typical of Brewster, who, when not writing about the details of birds, was always extremely stingy with any kind of personal information. Was their relationship simply that of employer and employee? Reading between the lines, Mitchell believes the relationship was much more than that. Though Gilbert cooked for Brewster, he also ate with him. Brewster and Gilbert spent countless hours and days together out in the field and at Brewster’s October Farm retreat on the Concord River. We also know that he often traveled on trains with Brewster, though the details of the seating arrangements are lacking. Mitchell comes to believe that Gilbert’s relationship with Brewster was more like that of a “companion,” a “factotum,” his right-hand man and then some. It is a relationship that was often seen at the turn of the century, but rarely now. On the most basic and banal level, we can clearly infer from Brewster’s journals that Robert Gilbert was an experienced and accomplished birder and natural historian, and that Brewster had total faith in his field skills.

After Brewster died in 1919, Robert Gilbert went to work at the Museum of Comparative Zoology as a curatorial assistant to the then rising star, Thomas Barbour of the Malacology Department. “As Gilbert himself used to tell people, with subtle self-mockery — he had been willed to the museum with Brewster’s collection of bird skins” (p.189). When John Mitchell tries to track down anyone still at the MCZ who would have remembered Gilbert, he has this sadly revealing conversation with Richard Johnson, who had begun his association with the department as a teenaged volunteer in the 1930s:

Following my usual introductory method, I described my mission while Johnson eyed me cautiously, as if I were slightly mad. He was at first nonplussed by my quest and stood twisting a pen in his long fingers.

“A black man who was an assistant to Barbour?” he asked. “Here, in this museum?”

“Yes,” I said, “he is cited in papers and in his obituaries as assistant to the curator from the ‘30s up to 1941. That would be Barbour, no?”

“Yes, but a black man? A Negro curator in the 1930s. I doubt it. This is a natural history museum, you understand. Maybe he worked at the Peabody.”

He was referring to the anthropology museum that is housed in the same building (p.193).

So much can be read into this small exchange. A few folks remembered seeing a black person at lunches and meetings at the MCZ but assumed he was a porter or cook. When Gilbert died, the students and others who worked directly with him and did remember him wrote obituaries that inevitably contained painful and awkward references to his being “A Negro,” as if despite that, he made something of himself. This ignores the fact that, of course, there was an iron ceiling of race at the MCZ as there was at most museums in the United States. No matter how brilliant and how talented Robert Gilbert was, he could only rise up the ladder just so far and no more.

Robert Gilbert’s life was, of course, much larger than just his time spent with Brewster and at the MCZ. He traveled to France after World War I, was involved in several successful business ventures, and even ended up playing a small part in F. Scott Fitzgerald’s novel *Tender is the Night*. Back in America he raised three daughters. He died on January 13, 1942, and is interred in the family grave in Cambridge Cemetery. Invisible even in death, his name is absent from the marker. Until John Mitchell, Robert Gilbert’s extraordinarily rich life was largely forgotten. Even all the photographs Gilbert took after the death of Brewster have been long since thrown out. Though a number of contemporary African American historians are working hard to similarly piece together other lost lives like Gilbert’s and give them the place in mainstream history they deserve, the task is daunting and time consuming, but always rewarding.

Looking for Mr. Gilbert is a unique history that is in part a detective story, as well as a memoir of Mitchell’s confronting the reality of what it was like to be a black man in the first half of the twentieth century. Any one of a number of African American historians and researchers perhaps would have handled this material differently, probably adding even more gravitas and academic perspective to Gilbert’s story. At times, Mitchell does seem the epitome of the well-meaning New England white liberal. But in the end his persistence, honesty, and caring elevates *Looking for Mr. Gilbert* above such easy labels. This is a book as much about Mitchell’s journey of discovery as it is about Gilbert’s rich life, and it is these two intertwined themes that make this a lively and compelling tale. It is important to emphasize that this book is in no way a ham-fisted polemic that bludgeons the reader with a message of racial

injustice. But the reader cannot escape the obvious fact that at every turn, race and racism determine the parameters of this story and what we can know and what we will never know about Gilbert's life.

This is also a book that about a truly unique and productive friendship that still remains frustratingly elusive in its personal details. We want to know so much more about Gilbert and Brewster, but we can only ever have tantalizing glimpses and suggestive hints. In a thoughtful, yet always interesting and personal way, Mitchell in *Looking for Mr. Gilbert* painstakingly pieces together the life of a fascinating person, and in the end enriches the history of ornithology in Massachusetts. Robert Gilbert was a true Renaissance man, who succeeded at being a photographer, natural historian, businessman, family man, and valued friend to a legendary ornithologist. Robert Gilbert was also a damned fine birder, and thankfully is no longer invisible. 🐦



A PHOTOGRAPH BY WILLIAM BREWSTER AND/OR ROBERT A. GILBERT.
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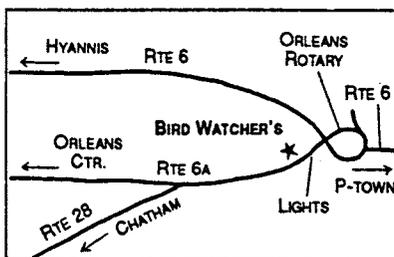
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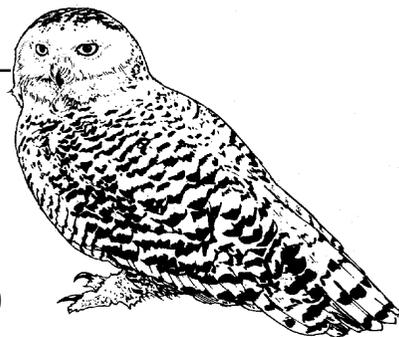
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BIRD SIGHTINGS

May/June 2005

Seth Kellogg, Marjorie W. Rines, Robert H. Stymeist, and Jeremiah R. Trimble

May 2005 was downright cold, the coldest since 1967, and ranked the fourth coldest in 134 years of record keeping. It was also murky and damp with frequent light rain; the month's total was barely an inch over the average for May. Most rain fell on weekends, putting a damper on birding and all outside activities. The average temperature for Boston for the month was 52.2°, 6.3° below normal, and the average daily maximum was just 58.1°. The only other time it was colder was 57.7° in May 1917. Only three days during the month averaged above normal. Rainfall was 3.98 inches in Boston, a bit above average, and measurable amounts fell on nineteen days, seven over par. There were eleven consecutive days of wet weather (May 21-31), and of the four weekends only Saturday, May 14 – Bird-A-Thon day – was rain free! Sunshine totaled just 34 percent of possible, making this May the second cloudiest month on record, edged out by May 1886 with only 31 percent. A very unusual spring nor'easter occurred May 24-26, blowing ashore thousands of seabirds, in particular Red and Red-necked phalaropes, which were even recorded in a number of inland locations. These birds normally are migrating far off the New England coast in late May. Southwest winds, those most favorable for spring migration, were noted on May 2, 11, and 28.

June 2005 began with continued cold weather but was soon followed by a siege of heat and humidity. The month averaged out at 68.4° in Boston, just 0.4° above normal. There were two very warm spells, June 7-13, which averaged 9.4° above normal. This was coupled with oppressive humidity, and the last week of the month the temperature was 6.3° over the average. The high was 95° on June 25, the highest temperature in Boston since August 18, 2002. The low was 48° on June 1, 10° below normal for that date. Measurable rain totaling 1.46 inches for Boston fell on seven days; of the four weekend days only Sunday June 26 saw measurable rain.

R. Stymeist

WATERFOWL THROUGH ALCIDS

This reporting period was filled with an impressive number of interesting and rare sightings. Waterfowl numbers and diversity seemed fairly typical for the season. Somewhat noteworthy sightings included at least one adult King Eider off the southwest coast of Cape Cod and three male Ruddy Ducks at South Monomoy in early June, one of only a few traditional nesting sites for this species in Massachusetts. An adult **Pacific Loon** off Nomans Land represents one of the few June records for the state. Encouraging nesting reports of Common Loons came in for this slowly increasing local breeder. A pair of Common Loons was observed with one juvenile in Ashburnham and another was seen with two at Leominster.

One of the most exciting and well documented rarities of the season was a **Yellow-nosed Albatross** that was observed at Tuckernuck on May 29. The rarity of this species in Massachusetts (there are only six records) and the north Atlantic, the magnificence of this giant pelagic wanderer, and the amazing photographs that accompanied this report increased the excitement (not to mention the frustration of observers unable to see it!). Two days later, there was a report of an albatross species, not far away as the albatross flies, near South Monomoy. Unfortunately, observers could not confirm the identity of this individual.

A monumental and nearly unprecedented spring nor'easter hit the coast of New England during the last week of May. This produced an exciting opportunity to observe a number of pelagic species from coastal locations. Associated with this storm were small numbers of Northern Fulmars, shearwaters, storm-petrels, gannets, and jaegers, and impressive numbers of Red and Red-necked phalaropes. Decent numbers of Wilson's Storm-Petrels were reported from various locations during the storm, but most impressive, especially for the spring, was the report of **627** Leach's Storm-Petrels from Sandy Neck in Barnstable during the storm on May 25. There are only five other reports of 500+ Leach's Storm-Petrels from Massachusetts. Four of these earlier reports were the result of storms during first two weeks of September. However, the largest number of Leach's Storm-Petrels ever observed in Massachusetts (10,000+) was counted during a large storm on May 10, 1977.

A couple of **American White Pelicans** were reported during the period. One sighting came from May 31 at Winthrop Harbor, while the other came from Plum Island on June 30. The apparent increase of Little Egrets in the New World, especially in parts of the Caribbean, and the tendency of these birds to linger during the breeding season, has led to the observation of more and more hybrids between this species and the closely related Snowy Egret. One such hybrid was observed on Nantucket at the end of May and illustrates the care that should be taken in identifying pure Little Egret records in Massachusetts and elsewhere. Remarkably, a second **White-faced Ibis** was found in the Newbury area at the beginning of May and stayed through the month. Massachusetts birders will remember that an individual of this species was found in the same vicinity at the end of April. Thanks to numerous digital photographs, it was possible to compare the two birds and determine that two different individuals were involved! The two White-faced Ibises differed in bill size, some plumage characteristics, and, most interestingly, an apparent crack or unfused section on the bill of the April bird not observed in the May individual.

The annual kite reports for Massachusetts included two **Swallow-tailed Kites** and two **Mississippi Kites**. A migrating Rough-legged Hawk on Cape Cod on May 17 was not only one of very few reports ever for the state during that month, but also the latest May record by over one week. Common Moorhens were reported from a number of sites around the state and included long-staying individuals or pairs at potential breeding sites at Plum Island, Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge, and Stockbridge. Single **Sandhill Cranes** were observed at Nantucket and Northfield in early May, while two individuals were observed together at New Marlboro later in the reporting period.

There were a number of shorebird highlights during the reporting period. Heading the list was the **Wilson's Plover** which, with the typical wanderlust exhibited by this species in Massachusetts, apparently made its way between North and South Monomoy, Nantucket, and Martha's Vineyard during the month of June. However, the question remains to be answered whether one or more individuals could have been involved. At least one **Curlew Sandpiper** was found in Newburyport during the second half of May. Also noteworthy were the three male **Ruffs** reported during the period, including a beautiful red individual photographed at Wellfleet.

Probably the most exciting and unique shorebird highlight of the season involved the phalarope wreck that occurred during the nor'easter that brought other pelagic species to the coast of Massachusetts. The timing of the storm meant that the phalaropes that were pushed onshore were primarily in immaculate alternate plumage. Phalaropes are more typically observed in the state during the late summer, fall, and early winter, and as such it was a real treat to see these beautiful birds in their high dress. It was even more delightful to have the opportunity to critically examine these birds at very close range, numbers of which were seen in flooded parking lots along the coast, and even at several inland locations. The majority of the

wreck involved Red-necked Phalaropes, with over 2000 individuals reported from several localities, but good numbers of Red Phalaropes were also seen.

Small numbers of jaegers were also reported during the late May storm, including three or more adult Long-tailed Jaegers (two at Rockport and one at Eastham) and one Pomarine Jaeger at Sandy Neck in Barnstable. Interestingly, the **California Gull** that was discovered on Nantucket during the winter was rediscovered there in early May, where it lingered until late June! Overshadowing that report was the immaculate adult **California Gull** found at Nahant in Lynn during the first few days of May, which provided only the fourth state record. Storm-watchers found three Sabine's Gulls in the days immediately following the late May northeaster. Adding to the growing number of interesting seabird records from the south shore of Massachusetts this season was a **Bridled Tern** observed on two different days in early June in Marion. The winds from the May nor'easter brought several lingering alcids out of the woodwork, including a Dovekie grounded on Nantucket; Common Murres at Rockport, Manomet Point, and Nantucket Sound; Thick-billed Murres at Manomet Point; a Razorbill at Rockport; and several large alcid species at Rockport. Perhaps related to the storm were two Razorbills that lingered during June at Chilmark and a Common Murre found beached at South Monomoy on June 20.

J. Trimble

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------|------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Brant | | | Ring-necked Duck | | | | | | |
| 5/3 | Newbypt | 390 | | R. Heil | 5/1 | W. Newbury | 11 | D. Chickering | |
| 5/8 | Squamtown | 110 | | G. d'Entremont | 5/26 | P.I. | 3 | N. Pau# | |
| 5/16 | Marblehead | 100 | | R. Hodson | 6/21 | S. Monomoy | 2 m | R. Merrill | |
| 5/20 | Revere | 133 | | P. + F. Vale | Greater Scaup | | | | |
| 5/26 | Eastham | 15 | | T. Raymond | 5/1 | Randolph | 46 | G. d'Entremont | |
| 5/29 | Plymouth H. | 22 | | SSBC (G. d'E) | 5/3 | Newbypt | 1 m | R. Heil | |
| 6/1 | Brookfield | 1 | | H. Allen | Lesser Scaup | | | | |
| Wood Duck | | | | | | 5/1 | Randolph | 2 | G. d'Entremont |
| thr | GMNWR | 30-33 | | USFWS | 5/3 | Muskeget | 9 | R. Veit | |
| 5/1 | Hadley | 8 | | M. Lynch# | 5/7 | Tuckernuck | 1 | R. Veit | |
| 5/14 | Springfield Area | 101 | | Allen Club | King Eider | | | | |
| 5/21 | Ipswich R. | 14 ad | | ECOC (J. Berry) | 6/1-10 | off Woods Hole | 1 m ph | P. Stanton | |
| 6/4 | Little River IBA | 20 | | Allen Club | 6/2 | off Nomans Land | 1 ad | J. Heinz# | |
| 6/18 | Stockbridge | 16ad+30yg | | M. Lynch# | Common Eider | | | | |
| Gadwall | | | | | | 5/1, 30 | Duxbury B. | 50, 24 | R. Bowes |
| thr | P.I. | 60 max | | v.o. | 5/13 | Gloucester | 19 nests | J. Berry# | |
| 5/1-15 | W. Harwich | 2 | | B. Nikula# | 5/21 | N. Scituate | 20 | SSBC (G. d'E) | |
| 5/4, 30 | Muskeget I. | 2, 2 | | R. Veit | 5/25 | Dennis (Corp. B.) | 50+ | P. Flood# | |
| American Wigeon | | | | | | 5/29 | Westport | 18 | J. Liller# |
| 5/1 | P.I. | 2 | | J. Liller# | 6/2 | off Nomans Land | 52 | J. Heinz# | |
| Blue-winged Teal | | | | | | 6/5 | N. Truro | 100+ | J. Miller |
| thr | P.I. | 11 max | | v.o. | 6/6 | Nahant | 28 | L. Pivacek | |
| 5/1, 17 | Northampton | 4 | | Gagnon, Therrian | 6/8 | S. Monomoy | 35+ | R. Merrill | |
| 5/5 | W. Harwich | 1 | | B. Nikula# | 6/20 | Manchester (KI) | 12+ | S. McGrath# | |
| 5/7 | Newbypt | pr | | P. + F. Vale | Surf Scoter | | | | |
| 5/14 | Brookfields | 1 m | | M. Lynch# | 5/3 | Lynn B. | 50+ | J. Berry | |
| 6/8 | S. Monomoy | 2 | | R. Merrill | 5/14 | Duxbury B. | 37 | R. Bowes | |
| Northern Shoveler | | | | | | 5/24 | Rockport (A.P.) | 29 | R. Heil |
| 5/2 | Nantucket | 1 | | B. Vigneau | 5/25 | Dennis (Corp. B.) | 23 | P. Flood# | |
| 6/8 | S. Monomoy | 4 | | R. Merrill | White-winged | | | | |
| 6/9 | E. Boston (B.I.) | 2 m | | T. Martin# | 5/1 | Scoter | | | |
| 6/11 | P.I. | 1 | | D. Chickering | 5/14 | Lynn | 375+ | P. + F. Vale | |
| Northern Pintail | | | | | | 5/14 | W. Springfield | 1 | J. Zepko |
| 5/1-6/18 | P.I. | 2-3 | | R. Heil | 5/14 | Quabbin (G45) | 1 ad m | M. Lynch# | |
| 5/5 | Nantucket | 3 | | E. Ray | 5/24 | Rockport (A.P.) | 32 | R. Heil | |
| 6/8 | S. Monomoy | 2 m, 1 f | | R. Merrill | 5/25 | Dennis (Corp. B.) | 19 | P. Flood# | |
| 6/22 | Oak Bluffs | 4 | | A. Keith | 5/28 | Chatham | 655 migr | B. Nikula | |
| 6/30 | N. Monomoy | 3 | | B. Nikula | 5/28 | N. Truro | 62 | D. Manchester# | |
| Green-winged Teal | | | | | | 5/30 | Tuckernuck | 225+ | S. Perkins# |
| thr | P.I. | 38 max | | v.o. | 6/6 | Nahant | 5 | L. Pivacek | |
| 5/1 | W. Bridgewater | 9 | | G. d'Entremont | 6/15 | Chatham (S.B.) | 4 | B. Nikula# | |
| 5/2 | Bolton Flats | 10 | | S. Sutton | Black Scoter | | | | |
| 5/4, 30 | Muskeget I. | 4, 1 | | Veit, Perkins | 5/3 | Lynn B. | 3 | J. Berry | |
| 5/5, 6/20 | GMNWR | 8, 1 | | USFWS, Pirro | 5/6 | P.I. | 1 m + 2 f | T. Wetmore | |
| 5/17 | HRWMA | 2 m, 1 f | | T. Pirro | 5/24 | Rockport (A.P.) | 12 | R. Heil | |
| 5/27 | E. Boston (B.I.) | 1 m | | S. Zende# | 5/29 | Westport | 6 | J. Liller# | |
| 6/8 | S. Monomoy | 5 m | | R. Merrill | 6/8 | S. Monomoy | 2 | R. Merrill | |
| | | | | | 6/23 | Wellfleet | 3 | CCBC (M. Dettrey) | |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Long-tailed Duck | | | | Pacific Loon | | | |
| 5/1, 17 | Newbypt | 650, 120 | R. Heil | 6/2 | off Nomans Land | 1 ad | J. Heinz# |
| 5/1, 27 | P.I. | 900, 2 | Heil, Berry | Common Loon | | | |
| 5/14 | Duxbury B. | 2 | R. Bowes | 5/8, 31 | Tuckernuck | 50, 9 | Veit, Perins |
| 6/3 | E. Gloucester | 1 m | J. Berry# | 5/11, 14 | N. Truro | 38, 75 | D. Manchester |
| 6/12 | Chatham (S.B.) | 3 | B. Nikula# | 5/14 | Duxbury B. | 19 | R. Bowes |
| Bufflehead | | | | 5/14, 6/16 | P.I. | 12, 9 | T. Wetmore |
| 5/1 | Randolph | 32 | G. d'Entremont | 5/20, 6/3 | N. Truro | 31, 9 | D. Manchester |
| 5/1, 14 | P.I. | 4, 1 | Liller, Mirick | 5/21 | Quincy | 11 | SSBC (G. d'E) |
| 5/14 | Nahant | 1 | C. Floyd# | 5/25 | Gloucester (E.P.) | 26 | R. Heil |
| Common Goldeneye | | | | 5/29 | S. Dart. (A.Pd) | 12 | J. Liller# |
| thr | Turners Falls | 1 | v.o. | 6/2 | off Nomans Land | 45+ | J. Heinz# |
| 5/17 | P.I. | 100+ | R. Heil | 6/9, 19 | P'town | 42 migr, 9 migr | B. Nikula |
| Hooded Merganser | | | | 6/18 | Falmouth | 23 | R. Farrell |
| 5/10, 6/10 | HRWMA | 2 f, 2 | T. Pirro | 6/28 | Ashburnham | pr, 1 juv | T. Pirro |
| 5/10 | New Braintree | 4 | C. Buelow | 6/30 | Leominster | pr, 2 juv | T. Pirro |
| 5/21 | Ipswich | 1 f | J. Berry | Pied-billed Grebe | | | |
| 5/21 | Paxton | f + 12 yg | B. Mulhearn | 5/5, 6/24 | GMNWR | 1, 1 | USFWS |
| 5/22 | Ware R. IBA | 7 f | M. Lynch# | 5/10 | Leicester | 1 | M. Lynch# |
| 5/27 | GMNWR | 7 | USFWS | 5/14 | Spencer | 1 | M. Lynch# |
| 5/29 | Paxton | 26 | B. Mulhearn | 5/14 | IRWS | 1 m | J. Berry |
| 6/4 | Little River IBA | 5 | Allen Club | 5/28 | P'town | 1 | B. Nikula# |
| 6/25 | Stockbridge | 2 imm | M. Lynch# | 6/9, 22 | Sudbury | 1, 1 | USFWS |
| Common Merganser | | | | 6/25 | Stockbridge | 1 | M. Lynch# |
| 5/1 | W. Newbury | 45 | D. Chickering | 6/26 | P.I. | 2 ad + 2 juv | T. Wetmore |
| 5/10 | New Braintree | 3 f | C. Buelow | Horned Grebe | | | |
| 5/10 | HRWMA | 2 f | T. Pirro | 6/20 | Gloucester H. | 1 | R. Heil |
| 5/14 | Winthrop | 1 | C. Floyd# | Red-necked Grebe | | | |
| 5/14 | E. Quabbin | 4 | C. Buelow | 5/1 | Turners Falls | 1 | H. Allen |
| 5/14 | Springfield Area | 7 | Allen Club | 5/8 | Tuckernuck | 4 | R. Veit |
| 5/19 | Hardwick | pr | C. Buelow | 5/14 | P.I. | 1 | R. Hodson |
| 6/4 | New Salem | 2 f | SSBC (Ludlow) | Yellow-nosed Albatross (details submitted) * | | | |
| 6/10 | Athol | 2 | M. Lynch# | 5/29 | Tuckernuck | 1 ad ph | R. Veit |
| Red-breasted Merganser | | | | Albatross species | | | |
| 5/1 | Duxbury B. | 50 | R. Bowes | 5/31 | S. Monomoy | 1 | E. Banks |
| 5/8 | Eastham (F.E.) | 300 | B. Nikula | Northern Fulmar | | | |
| 5/14 | Manchester | 8 | J. Berry# | 5/25 | Dennis (Corp. B.) | 3 lt | P. Flood# |
| 5/24 | Rockport (A.P.) | 3 f | R. Heil | 5/27 | Eastham (F.E.) | 1 | C. Goodrich |
| 5/26 | P'town | 70 | B. Nikula# | 6/8 | Nant. Sound | 1 | B. Perkins# |
| 5/29 | S. Dart. (A.Pd) | 1 | J. Liller# | 6/8 | 10 m E of Chatham# | 3 | B. Perkins# |
| 6/4 | Mashpee | 1 | M. Keleher | 6/17 | Tillies Bank | 8 | J. Wallius |
| Ruddy Duck | | | | Cory's Shearwater | | | |
| 6/8 | S. Monomoy | 3 m | R. Merrill | 6/21 | Gay Head | 1 | A. Keith |
| Ruffed Grouse | | | | Greater Shearwater | | | |
| 5/1 | Sudbury | 2 | T. Spahr | 6/8 | 10 m E of Chatham | 500+ | B. Perkins# |
| 5/1 | Wompatuck SP | 2 | L. Ferraresso# | 6/11 | Stellwagen | 600 | J. Hoye# |
| 5/14 | Hardwick | 3 | M. Lynch# | 6/17 | Tillies Bank | 150+ | J. Wallius |
| 5/14 | Springfield Area | 3 | Allen Club | Sooty Shearwater | | | |
| 6/4 | Little River IBA | 3 | Allen Club | 5/22 | P'town (R.P.) | 2 | P. Flood |
| 6/18 | Stockbridge | 2 m | M. Lynch# | 5/24 | Rockport (A.P.) | 4 | R. Heil |
| 6/19 | October Mt. | 2 | SSBC (G. d'E) | 5/25 | Barnstable (S.N.) | 3 | K. Anderson# |
| Wild Turkey | | | | 5/25, 27 | Dennis (Corp. B.) | 23, 2 | Flood, Nikula |
| 5/thr | Sherborn | 25 | E. Taylor | 5/30, 31 | Tuckernuck | 10, 12 | S. Perkins |
| 5/7 | W. Newbury | 17 | D. Larson | 6/thr | P'town | 20 max 6/18 | B. Nikula# |
| 5/13 | Sharon | 5 | G. d'Entremont | 6/8 | S. Monomoy | 10 | R. Merrill |
| 5/14 | Leicester | 6 | M. Lynch# | 6/8 | 10 m E of Chatham | 1000+ | B. Perkins# |
| 5/14 | Lincoln | 15 | R. Stymeist# | 6/11 | Stellwagen | 600 | J. Hoye# |
| 6/4 | Little River IBA | 33 | Allen Club | 6/17 | Tillies Bank | 13 | J. Wallius |
| 6/18 | Rowley | 10 | R. Stymeist# | Manx Shearwater | | | |
| 6/21 | DWWS | 3 ad, 3 juv | D. Furbish | 5/7 | S. Boston | 2 | R. Donovan |
| Northern Bobwhite | | | | 5/8 | Eastham (F.E.) | 1 | B. Nikula |
| 5/8 | Rockport (H.P.) | 1 f | J. Berry | 5/24 | Rockport (A.P.) | 13 | R. Heil |
| 5/12 | Cummaquid | 2 MAS (Silverstein) | MAS (Silverstein) | 5/25 | Barnstable (S.N.) | 2 | K. Anderson# |
| 5/16 | Osterville | 2 | A. Curtis | 5/25 | Dennis (Corp. B.) | 4 | P. Flood# |
| 5/29 | Falmouth | 1 | M. Keleher# | 5/28 | Chatham (S.B.) | 2 | R. Merrill |
| 6/12 | Dennisport | 1 | M. Dettrey | 5/30-6/30 | P'town | 5 max 6/18 | B. Nikula# |
| Red-throated Loon | | | | 5/31 | Tuckernuck | 2 | S. Perkins# |
| 5/1 | Falmouth | 1 | M. Keleher | 6/11 | Stellwagen | 4 | J. Hoye# |
| 5/1, 6/19 | P.I. | 32, 1 | Heil, Wetmore | Wilson's Storm-Petrel | | | |
| 5/6 | Jeffrey's L. | 23 | J. Wallius | 5/14, 6/26 | Jeffrey's L. | 14, 90 | Wallius, Giriunas |
| 5/8, 31 | Tuckernuck | 30 | Veit, Perkins | 5/22 | Eastham (F.E.) | 30 | B. Nikula |
| 5/16 | Orleans | 17 | G. d'Entremont | 5/24, 25 | Dennis (Corp. B.) | 120, 293 | P. Flood |
| 5/22, 6/5 | P'town | 4, 1 | Flood, Nikula | 5/24 | Rockport (A.P.) | 22 | R. Heil |
| 5/24 | Rockport (A.P.) | 10 | R. Heil | 5/25 | Manomet Pt. | 28 | T. Raymond |
| 5/26 | Dennis (Corp. B.) | 35 | P. Flood | 5/25 | Cummaquid | 300 | A. Curtis |
| 6/3 | Eastham | 3 | P. + F. Vale | 5/25 | Barnstable (S.N.) | 204 | K. Anderson# |
| 6/9 | Nant. Sound | 2 | S. Perkins# | 5/27 | Gloucester | 30 | R. Heil |
| | | | | 6/thr | P'town | 150+ | B. Nikula# |

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|---|-------------------|----------|-------------------|---|------------------|-----------------------|
| Wilson's Storm-Petrel (continued) | | | 6/17 | Ware | 1 | D. Norton |
| 6/7 | Quincy | 28 | J. Miller | 6/20 | Hingham | 40 prs S. Perkins# |
| 6/8 | 10 m E of Chatham | 150 | B. Perkins# | Snowy Egret | | |
| 6/11 | Stellwagen | 1000 | J. Hoye# | 5/11 | Manchester (KI) | 177 nests S. Perkins# |
| 6/17 | Tillies Bank | 60+ | J. Wallius | 5/29 | Essex | 15 M. Lynch# |
| Leach's Storm-Petrel | | | 6/10 | P.I. | 70 | T. Wetmore |
| 5/8, 22 | Eastham (F.E.) | 1, 3 | B. Nikula | 6/16 | E. Boston (B.I.) | 12 J. Miller |
| 5/24 | Rockport (A.P.) | 25 | R. Heil | 6/20 | Hingham | 20 prs S. Perkins# |
| 5/25 | Barnstable (S.N.) | 627 | K. Anderson# | Little Egret X Snowy Egret | | |
| 5/25, 27 | Dennis (Corp. B.) | 9, 5 | Flood, Nikula | 5/27-6/2 | Nantucket | 1 ph D. Veit |
| 6/2 | Nomans Land | 4 | A. Keith# | Little Blue Heron | | |
| Storm-Petrel species | | | 5/1 | Gloucester | 1 | J. Robinson |
| 5/22 | Eastham (F.E.) | 21 | B. Nikula | 5/1 | Boxford | 1 ph R. Messer |
| 5/24, 25 | Dennis (Corp. B.) | 40, 124 | P. Flood | 5/5 | Hingham | 1 C. Nims |
| 5/25 | Rockport (A.P.) | 7 | R. Heil | 5/6 | Nantucket | 1 M. Aguiar |
| Northern Gannet | | | 5/11 | Manchester (KI) | 11 pr n | S. Perkins# |
| 5/3 | Chatham (S.B.) | 500+ | B. Nikula | 5/15 | Amherst | 1 J. Merriam |
| 5/4, 6/2 | N. Truro | 648, 152 | D. Manchester# | 5/16 | Wellfleet | 1 B. White# |
| 5/5 | Nantucket | 1500 | E. Ray | 5/28 | Gloucester | 3 J. Barber |
| 5/22 | Eastham (F.E.) | 470 | B. Nikula | 6/3 | Scituate | 1 MAS (D. Clapp) |
| 5/24 | Rockport (A.P.) | 1106 imm | R. Heil | 6/9 | E. Boston (B.I.) | 1 T. Martin# |
| 5/25 | Dennis (Corp. B.) | 1320 | P. Flood# | Tricolored Heron | | |
| 5/31 | Tuckernuck | 250+ | S. Perkins# | thr | P.I. | 1 v.o. |
| 6/16 | P'town | 125 | B. Nikula# | 5/6 | Nantucket | 1 B. Kennedy |
| 6/17 | Tillies Bank | 30 imm | J. Wallius | 6/20 | Manchester (KI) | 1 S. McGrath# |
| 6/18 | P.I. | 11 | T. Wetmore | Cattle Egret | | |
| American White Pelican (no details) * | | | 5/14 | Ipswich | 1 | S. Grinley# |
| 5/31 | Winthrop H. | 1 | J. Pike | 5/19-25 | Rowley | 1 v.o. |
| American White Pelican (details submitted) * | | | 6/19 | Tuckernuck | 1 | R. Veit |
| 6/30 | P.I. | 1 | D. Noble# | Green Heron | | |
| Double-crested Cormorant | | | 5/14 | Springfield Area | 14 | Allen Club |
| 5/1 | Duxbury B. | 1200 | R. Bowes | 5/30 | N. Andover | 3 R. Messer |
| 5/10 | P.I. | 220 | R. Heil | 6/3 | Worc. (BMB) | 3 J. Liller# |
| 5/14 | Springfield Area | 124 | Allen Club | 6/4 | Little River IBA | 13 Allen Club |
| 6/4 | Little River IBA | 98 | Allen Club | 6/18 | P.I. | 3 P. + F. Vale |
| 6/20 | Hingham | 150 prs | S. Perkins# | Black-crowned Night-Heron | | |
| 6/20 | Monomoy | 450 | B. Nikula# | 5/1 | Wollaston | 3 H. Robinson |
| Great Cormorant | | | 5/11 | Manchester (KI) | 24 nests | S. Perkins# |
| 5/13 | Salisbury | 2 | D. Chickering | 5/13 | P.I. | 14 S. Mirick# |
| 5/14 | Winthrop | 1 | R. Stymeist# | 5/25 | Essex | 5 R. Heil |
| 5/25 | Rockport (A.P.) | 1 | R. Heil | 6/10 | Medford | 26 M. Rines |
| 5/thr | Nantucket | 2 | R. Veit | 6/20 | Hingham | 200+ prs S. Perkins# |
| American Bittern | | | 6/20 | Manchester (KI) | 50 | S. McGrath# |
| 5/3 | Boxford | 1 | G. Dysart | 6/22 | Cambridge | 15 R. Stymeist |
| 5/4 | GMNWR | 1 | C. Kwong | Yellow-crowned Night-Heron | | |
| 5/4 | W. Harwich | 1 | B. Nikula# | 5/11 | Southboro | 1 ad. L. E. Taylor |
| 5/5 | Washington | 1 | E. Nuemuth | 5/14, 20 | Marshfield | 1 D. Ludlow# |
| 5/10, 6/18 | HRWMA | 1, 1 | T. Pirro | 5/16-30 | N. Andover | 1 P. Brown + v.o. |
| 5/11, 6/12 | P.I. | 1, 2 | Wetmore, Hodson | 5/20 | Hingham | 1 MAS (D. Clapp) |
| 5/14 | IRWS | 1-2 m | J. Berry | 6/5 | Gloucester | 1 1S J. Barber |
| 5/28, 6/26 | W. Brookfield | 1, 2 ad | M. Lynch# | 6/15 | N. Andover | 1 J. Lawrence# |
| 6/2 | Hubbardston | 1 | W. Howes | 6/23 | Tuckernuck | 1 ad R. Veit |
| 6/4 | Ware R. IBA | 1 | M. Lynch# | Glossy Ibis | | |
| 6/4 | Little River IBA | 4 | Allen Club | 5/1, 6/25 | P.I. | 15, 25 Wetmore, Vale |
| 6/9 | Templeton | 1 | T. Pirro | 5/1 | Nantucket | 2 J. Van Voort |
| 6/15 | Sudbury | 1 | J. Hoye# | 5/3, 29 | Essex | 36, 38 Brown, Lynch |
| Least Bittern | | | 5/8 | Newbury | 34 | F. + P. Vale |
| 5/10 | W. Newbury | 1 | R. Merrill + v.o. | 5/11 | Manchester (KI) | 51 nests S. Perkins# |
| 5/13, 6/19 | P.I. | 4, 2 | Wetmore, Barnes | 5/14 | Squamot | 4 SSBC (P. O'Neill) |
| 5/22, 6/24 | GMNWR | 2, 1 | Stymeist, USFWS | 6/5 | S. Dart. (A.Pd) | 15 G. d'Entremont |
| 5/23, 6/29 | Sudbury | 1, 1 | USFWS | 6/16, 26 | N. Monomoy | 1, 2 Nikula, Merrill |
| 5/28 | IRWS | 1 | J. MacDougall | 6/16 | E. Boston (B.I.) | 4 J. Miller |
| 6/16 | Hardwick | 1 | C. Buelow | 6/20 | N. Truro | 2 D. Manchester |
| Great Blue Heron | | | 6/26 | Topsfield | 22 ad | R. Heil |
| 5/4 | Middleton | 18 nests | J. Berry# | White-faced Ibis (details submitted) * | | |
| 5/13 | DWMA | 21 nests | M. Lynch# | 5/8-6/1 | Newbury area | 1 ph F. Vale + v.o. |
| 5/14 | Springfield Area | 34 | Allen Club | Black Vulture | | |
| 5/21 | Paxton | 90 | B. Mulhearn | 5/7 | Granville | 1 S. Kellogg |
| 5/22 | Ware R. IBA | 17 nests | M. Lynch# | 5/14 | P'town | 1 P. Flood# |
| 6/4 | Ware R. IBA | 12 nests | M. Lynch# | 5/21 | Sheffield | 18 T. Gagnon |
| 6/30 | GMNWR | 26 | USFWS | Turkey Vulture | | |
| Great Egret | | | thr | Nantucket | pr n | E. Andrews |
| 5/11 | Manchester (KI) | 84 nests | S. Perkins# | 5/thr | N. Truro | 183 Hawkcount (DM) |
| 5/14 | Quabbin (G33) | 1 | C. Buelow | 5/4, 19 | N. Truro | 19, 22 Hawkcount (DM) |
| 5/14 | Northampton | 1 | C. Gentes | 5/5 | Milton | 12 J. Hoye# |
| 5/29 | Essex | 21 | M. Lynch# | 5/7 | Quabbin Pk | 11 M. Lynch# |
| 6/6 | Westfield | 1 | S. Kellogg | 5/14 | Springfield Area | 32 Allen Club |
| 6/10 | P.I. | 25 | T. Wetmore | 5/28 | W. Brookfield | 15 M. Lynch# |

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| Turkey Vulture (continued) | | | 5/14 | Springfield Area | 5 | Allen Club |
| 5/29 | Acoaxet | 8 | J. Liller# | 5/17, 6/21 | DWWS | 1, 1 D. Furbish |
| 6/thr | N. Truro | 66 | Hawkcount (DM) | 5/28 | W. Brookfield | 2 M. Lynch# |
| 6/4 | Little River IBA | 197 | Allen Club | 5/29 | Paxton | 2 B. Mulhearn |
| 6/16 | Hardwick | 15 | C. Buelow | 6/3 | Scituate | pr D. Furbish |
| Osprey | | | 6/4 | Little River IBA | 8 | Allen Club |
| 5/thr | N. Truro | 66 | Hawkcount (DM) | 6/25 | Stockbridge | 2 M. Lynch# |
| 5/thr | Barre Falls | 9 | Hawkcount (BK) | Broad-winged Hawk | | |
| 5/13, 28 | N. Truro | 13, 10 | Hawkcount (DM) | 5/thr | Barre Falls | 7 Hawkcount (BK) |
| 5/14 | Springfield Area | 3 | Allen Club | 5/thr | N. Truro | 155 Hawkcount (DM) |
| 5/21-6/30 | Ayer | pr n | P. Vales | 5/3 | Gardner | 2 T. Pirro |
| 5/29 | S. Dart. (A.Pd) | 8 | J. Liller# | 5/14 | Springfield Area | 7 Allen Club |
| 5/30 | P.I. | 5 | T. Wetmore | 5/15 | Boston | 2 J. Miller |
| 6/4 | Mashpee | 18 | M. Keleher | 5/19 | Mt.A. | 2 migr R. Stymeist |
| 6/thr | N. Truro | 31 | Hawkcount (DM) | 5/28 | W. Brookfield | 2 M. Lynch# |
| Swallow-tailed Kite (no details) * | | | 5/28, 30 | N. Truro | 45, 37 | Hawkcount (DM) |
| 5/19 | E. Orleans | 1 | fide M. Lowe | 6/thr | N. Truro | 86 Hawkcount (DM) |
| 5/30 | Leverett | 1 | B. Normark | 6/4 | Little River IBA | 7 Allen Club |
| Mississippi Kite (no details) * | | | 6/5, 9 | N. Truro | 16, 30 | Hawkcount (DM) |
| 6/13 | Wareham | 1 ad | I. Nisbet# | 6/7 | Mashpee | 2 M. Keleher |
| 6/14 | N. Truro | 1 sub ad | Hawkcount (DM) | 6/16 | Worc. (BMB) | 2 J. Liller# |
| Bald Eagle | | | 6/18-19 | HRWMA | 4 | T. Pirro |
| 5/thr | N. Truro | 7 | Hawkcount (DM) | Red-tailed Hawk | | |
| 5/thr | Barre Falls | 3 | Hawkcount (BK) | 5/thr | N. Truro | 37 Hawkcount (DM) |
| 5/3, 17 | P.I. | 1 imm, 1 imm | R. Heil | 5/thr | Essex Co. | 5 pr n J. Berry# |
| 5/5 | Newton | 1 ad | S. Jaffee | 5/14 | Springfield Area | 39 Allen Club |
| 5/14 | Springfield Area | 2 | Allen Club | Rough-legged Hawk | | |
| 5/17 | Quabbin Pk | pr n | P. + F. Vale | 5/19 | N. Truro | 1 Hawkcount (DM) |
| 5/28 | W. Brookfield | pr n w/2 yg | M. Lynch# | American Kestrel | | |
| 6/thr | N. Truro | 5 | Hawkcount (DM) | 5/thr | Barre Falls | 7 Hawkcount (BK) |
| 6/2 | Nomans Land | 2 sub ad | J. Heinz# | 5/thr | N. Truro | 44 Hawkcount (DM) |
| 6/3-30 | Mashpee | 1 imm | M. Keleher# | 5/1 | DWWS | 3 L. Ferrarosso# |
| 6/7 | S. Monomoy | 1 imm dead | R. Merrill | 5/1 | Northampton | 2 M. Lynch# |
| 6/15 | Tuckernuck | 1 | R. Veit | 5/2 | Stoneham | pr D. + I. Jewell |
| 6/24 | Canton | 1 imm | T. Johnston | 5/3 | P.I. | 26 R. Heil |
| 6/25 | Stockbridge | 1 ad | M. Lynch# | 5/6 | Bedford | 10 M. Daley |
| 6/29 | W. Newbury | 1 ad, 2 juv. | S. McGrath | 5/11, 19 | N. Truro | 7, 9 Hawkcount (DM) |
| Northern Harrier | | | 5/29 | Plymouth Airport | pr | SSBC (G. d'E) |
| 5/thr | N. Truro | 6 | Hawkcount (DM) | Merlin | | |
| 5/3, 17 | P.I. | 10, 3 | R. Heil | 5/thr | N. Truro | 36 Hawkcount (DM) |
| 5/28 | P'town | 2 | B. Nikula | 5/4, 18 | P.I. | 7, 3 Gette, Vale |
| 6/thr | N. Truro | 2 | Hawkcount (DM) | 5/6 | Bedford | 3 M. Daley |
| 6/7 | Groton | 1 f ad | T. Pirro | 6/5 | Duxbury B. | 1 R. Bowes |
| 6/7 | S. Monomoy | 3 | R. Merrill | 6/15 | Scituate | 1 S. Maguire# |
| 6/13, 25 | P.I. | 1 f, 1 m | Wetmore, Vale | 6/18 | P.I. | 1 P. Vale |
| Sharp-shinned Hawk | | | Peregrine Falcon | | | |
| 5/thr | N. Truro | 234 | Hawkcount (DM) | 5/thr | N. Truro | 5 Hawkcount (DM) |
| 5/thr | Barre Falls | 9 | Hawkcount (BK) | 5/thr | Quincy | 1 pr n fide N. Smith |
| 5/2, 13 | N. Truro | 26, 86 | Hawkcount (DM) | 5/thr | Boston | 4 pr n fide N. Smith |
| 5/3 | P.I. | 21 | R. Heil | 5/1 | Northampton | 2 ad M. Lynch# |
| 5/14 | Springfield Area | 4 | Allen Club | 5/3 | P.I. | 2 R. Heil |
| 5/28 | W. Brookfield | 2 | M. Lynch# | 5/13 | Eastham (F. H.) | 1 B. Nikula# |
| 6/thr | N. Truro | 5 | Hawkcount (DM) | 5/14 | Springfield Area | 5 Allen Club |
| 6/18 | Ipswich | 1 | F. Vale | 6/12 | Amherst (UM) | 1 J. Hoye# |
| 6/20 | Mashpee | 1 | M. Keleher | 6/17 | Worcester | 2 ad M. Lynch# |
| 6/23 | Montague | 1 | R. Packard | Clapper Rail | | |
| 6/24 | Worcester | 1 imm | M. Lynch# | thr | P.I. | 1 v.o. |
| 6/30 | Cambridge | 1 | R. Stymeist | King Rail | | |
| Cooper's Hawk | | | 5/14 | Brookfields | 1 | M. Lynch# |
| 5/thr | N. Truro | 30 | Hawkcount (DM) | 5/27-6/30 | P.I. | 1-2 v.o. |
| 5/1, 6/21 | DWWS | 2, 1 | Ferrarosso, Furbish | 6/9 | Sudbury | 1 USFWS |
| 5/2, 19 | N. Truro | 8, 5 | Hawkcount (DM) | Virginia Rail | | |
| 5/11 | Manchester | pr | J. Berry, S. Perkins | 5/13, 6/19 | P.I. | 6, 4 T. Wetmore |
| 5/14 | Springfield Area | 8 | Allen Club | 5/13 | DWMA | 8 M. Lynch# |
| 5/14-31 | Topsfield | pr n | J. Berry# | 5/14 | Springfield Area | 6 Allen Club |
| 5/30 | Muskeget I. | 1 imm | S. Perkins# | 5/14 | Brookfields | 7 M. Lynch# |
| 5/30 | Medfield | 1 | A. Breen | 6/4 | Ware R. IBA | 4 M. Lynch# |
| 6/thr | N. Truro | 4 | Hawkcount (DM) | 6/8 | S. Monomoy | 3+ R. Merrill |
| 6/7, 9 | Mashpee | 1 | M. Keleher | 6/12, 24 | GMNWR | 3, 6 Dysart, USFWS |
| 6/16 | Belmont | 1 ad, 1 juv | R. Stymeist# | 6/16 | Hardwick | 14+3yn C. Buelow |
| 6/23 | Hardwick | 1 | C. Buelow | 6/16 | Barre | 5 C. Buelow |
| Northern Goshawk | | | 6/18 | Stockbridge | 10 | M. Lynch# |
| 5/1 | DWWS | 1 | L. Ferrarosso# | 6/22, 30 | Sudbury | 4, 11 USFWS |
| 5/29 | Medford | 1 | M. Rines | 6/26 | Quabbin Pk | 5 M. Lynch# |
| 5/29 | Paxton | 2 | B. Mulhearn | Sora | | |
| 6/4 | Granville | 1 | J. Wojtanowski | 5/1 | Lenox | 1 D. St. James |
| Red-shouldered Hawk | | | 5/9 | Amherst | 1 | L. Therrian |
| 5/thr | E. Middleboro | 3 | K. Anderson | 5/13 | Chicopee | 2 H. Allen |

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|----------|------------------|------------|--------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Sora (continued) | | | | 5/17, 6/25 | P.I. | 45, 5 | Heil, Vale |
| 5/13, 6/19 | P.I. | 9, 4 | T. Wetmore | 5/27 | Tuckernuck | 35 | R. Veit |
| 5/15 | Stockbridge | 1 | D. St. James | 6/30 | N. Monomoy | 8 | B. Nikula |
| 5/15 | Longmeadow | 2 | M. + K. Conway | | Lesser Yellowlegs | | |
| 5/23, 6/18 | Worc. (BMB) | 1, 1 | J. Liller | 5/1 | Newbypt | 18 | R. Heil |
| 5/28, 6/12 | P'town | 1, 1 | B. Nikula# | 5/2 | Hadley | 10 | H. Allen |
| 6/8 | S. Monomoy | 5+ | R. Merrill | 5/5 | W. Harwich | 8 | B. Nikula |
| 6/9 | Sudbury | 1 | USFWS | 5/14, 6/26 | P.I. | 12, 65 | Wetmore, Heil |
| 6/18 | Pittsfield | 1 | S. Kellogg | 5/14 | Brookfields | 9 | M. Lynch# |
| 6/24 | GMNWR | 1 | USFWS | 5/22 | E. Boston (B.I.) | 7 | S. Zende# |
| Common Moorhen | | | | | Solitary Sandpiper | | |
| 5/3 | N. Truro | 1 | G. Page | 5/11 | Hardwick | 8 | C. Buelow |
| 5/5 | GMNWR | 1 | USFWS | 5/14 | Springfield Area | 48 | Allen Club |
| 5/6-9 | Amherst | 1 | S. Hills + v.o. | 5/14 | Northampton | 21 | C. Gentes |
| 5/10-6/30 | P.I. | 1-2 | v.o. | 5/14 | E. Quabbin | 12 | C. Buelow |
| 5/10, 6/27 | GMNWR | 2, 1 | USFWS, Seitz | 5/14 | Deerfield | 24 | C. Gentes |
| 5/15, 6/25 | Stockbridge | 1, 1 | St. James, Lynch | 5/14 | Brookfields | 13 | M. Lynch# |
| 6/23 | Sudbury | 1 | USFWS | 5/15 | Longmeadow | 24 | M. + K. Conway |
| 6/25 | Stockbridge | 2 | M. Lynch# | 5/21 | Ipswich R. | 7 | ECOC (J. Berry) |
| American Coot | | | | 5/26 | Groton | 10 | T. Pirro |
| 5/5-27 | GMNWR | 1-2 | USFWS | 5/28 | Pepperell | 12 | E. Stromsted |
| 5/21 | DWWS | 1 | SSBC (G. d'E) | | Willet | | |
| Sandhill Crane | | | | 5/1, 30 | Duxbury B. | 4, 21 | R. Bowes |
| 5/1 | Nantucket | 1 | S. Cabot | 5/1, 6/4 | Mashpee | 4, 14 | Hirth, Kelleher |
| 5/4 | Northfield | 1 | M. Taylor | 5/6, 6/25 | P.I. | 30, 54 | Grinley, Vale |
| 6/8 | New Marlboro | 2 | fide J. Soules | 5/10, 6/30 | N. Monomoy | 70, 100 | B. Nikula |
| Black-bellied Plover | | | | 5/10 | W. Dennis B. | 15 | D. Silverstein# |
| 5/1, 6/5 | Duxbury B. | 250, 36 | R. Bowes | 5/29 | S. Dart. (A.Pd) | 10 | J. Liller# |
| 5/18, 29 | Newbypt H. | 175+ | Vale, Lynch | 6/19 | Mattapoisett | 19 | M. Lynch# |
| 5/22 | Winthrop | 630 | S. Zende# | 6/19 | Barnstable | 20 | M. Keleher# |
| 5/25 | Ipswich | 200+ | R. Heil | 6/25 | Chatham (S.B.) | 14 | R. Merrill |
| 5/25 | Rowley | 113 | R. Heil | 6/28 | Eastham (CGB) | 30 | B. Nikula# |
| 5/28, 6/25 | Chatham (S.B.) | 1100, 83 | B. Nikula | | Spotted Sandpiper | | |
| 6/4, 15 | Eastham (CGB) | 125, 140 | B. Nikula | 5/4 | Concord (NAC) | 3 | S. Perkins# |
| 6/26 | N. Monomoy | 134 | R. Merrill | 5/14 | Springfield Area | 45 | Allen Club |
| American Golden-Plover | | | | 5/14 | E. Quabbin | 6 | C. Buelow |
| 5/1-14 | Chatham (S.B.) | 1 | B. Nikula# | 5/19 | GMNWR | 6 | USFWS |
| Wilson's Plover * | | | | 5/21 | Ipswich R. | 6 | ECOC (J. Berry) |
| 6/5 | N. Monomoy | 1 | S. Ellis# | 5/25 | Gloucester (E.P.) | 20 | R. Heil |
| 6/8 | S. Monomoy | 1 | R. Merrill | 5/26 | Groton | 6 | T. Pirro |
| 6/11 | Nantucket | 1 m | E. Ray# | 5/28 | Pepperell | 20 | E. Stromsted |
| 6/21 | Gay Head | 1 | L. Johnson | 6/4 | Little River IBA | 9 | Allen Club |
| Semipalmated Plover | | | | 6/11 | Bolton Flats | 8 | S. Sutton |
| 5/10 | N. Falmouth | 25 | I. Nisbet | | Upland Sandpiper | | |
| 5/21, 6/12 | Duxbury B. | 74, 7 | R. Bowes | 5/3, 26 | P.I. | 1, 1 | Heil, Stevens |
| 5/25 | Deerfield | 6 | C. Gentes | 5/9 | E. Boston (B.I.) | 2 | A. Birch |
| 5/26 | Eastham | 22 | T. Raymond | 5/10-12 | Tuckernuck | 2 | R. Veit |
| 5/28 | Chatham (S.B.) | 80 | B. Nikula | 5/13 | Chicopee | 2 | H. Allen |
| 6/7, 26 | P.I. | 18, 24 | R. Heil | 5/14 | Plymouth | 5 | S. Hedman |
| 6/15 | Scituate | 10 | S. Maguire# | 6/13, 15 | Hanscom | 13 | M. Rines# |
| Piping Plover | | | | | Whimbrel | | |
| 5/26 | P.I. | 6 | T. Wetmore | 5/20 | P.I. | 1 | P. + F. Vale# |
| 5/27 | Sandwich | 13 | M. Keleher | 5/26 | Eastham | 2 | T. Raymond |
| 5/29 | Plymouth B. | 12 | SSBC (G. d'E) | 6/2 | Nantucket | 1 | E. Ray |
| 5/30, 6/12 | Duxbury B. | 9, 4 | R. Bowes | | Hudsonian Godwit | | |
| 6/6 | P'town | 8 | J. Miller | 6/26, 30 | N. Monomoy | 5, 12 | R. Merrill |
| 6/15 | Scituate | 8 | S. Maguire# | | Marbled Godwit | | |
| 6/15 | Ipswich (C.B.) | 6 | BBC (S. Hedman) | 6/23, 29 | N. Monomoy | 1 | R. Merrill |
| 6/18-19 | P.I. | 14 | P. + F. Vale | | Ruddy Turnstone | | |
| 6/25 | Chatham (S.B.) | 17 | R. Merrill | 5/11, 30 | Nantucket | 1, 45 | Ray, Perkins |
| American Oystercatcher | | | | 5/14, 31 | Duxbury B. | 2, 128 | R. Bowes |
| 5/7 | Quincy | 3 | R. Donovan | 5/14, 6/2 | Winthrop | 4, 30 | R. Stymeist# |
| 5/22 | Winthrop | 8 | S. Zende# | 5/26 | Eastham | 20 | T. Raymond |
| 5/29, 6/30 | N. Monomoy | 12, 22 | B. Nikula | 5/29, 6/5 | N. Monomoy | 220, 150 | B. Nikula |
| 5/29 | S. Dart. (A.Pd) | 3 | J. Liller# | 5/29 | Plymouth B. | 25 | SSBC (G. d'E) |
| 6/2 | Boston H. | 13 | R. Stymeist# | 6/5, 12 | Duxbury B. | 59, 2 | R. Bowes |
| 6/4 | Mashpee | 2 | M. Keleher | 6/7, 21 | P.I. | 103, 2 | R. Heil |
| 6/19 | P.I. | 2 | S. Grinley | 6/25 | Chatham (S.B.) | 3 | R. Merrill |
| 6/19 | Mattapoisett | 8 | M. Lynch# | | Red Knot | | |
| Greater Yellowlegs | | | | 5/22, 6/15 | Chatham | 2, 100 | Merrill, Nikula |
| 5/1 | Duxbury B. | 25 | R. Bowes | 5/25 | Gloucester (E.P.) | 1 | R. Heil |
| 5/1 | Mashpee | 18 | G. Hirth | 5/27, 6/21 | P.I. | 2, 1 | Berry, Larson |
| 5/2, 18 | Bolton Flats | 17, 14 | S. Sutton | 5/29 | Plymouth B. | 1 | SSBC (G. d'E) |
| 5/3 | Newbypt | 175 | R. Heil | 5/29, 6/26 | N. Monomoy | 65, 96 | Nikula, Merrill |
| 5/6 | GMNWR | 7 | S. Perkins# | 5/30, 6/18 | Nantucket | 14, 5 | Perkins, Light |
| 5/8 | Squantum | 35 | G. d'Entremont | 5/30 | Duxbury B. | 2 | R. Bowes |
| 5/8, 6/28 | Eastham | 40, 4 | B. Nikula | 6/10 | S. Monomoy | 3 | R. Merrill |
| 5/14 | Springfield Area | 6 | Allen Club | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--------------|----------------|
| Sanderling | 5/19, 6/19 | P.I. | 6, 4 | D. Chickering | 5/11 | Hardwick | 18 | C. Buelow |
| | 5/21, 6/5 | Duxbury B. | 4, 1 | R. Bowes | 5/14 | Springfield Area | 19 | Allen Club |
| | 5/28, 6/5 | Chatham (S.B.) | 1100, 299 | B. Nikula | 5/28 | Newbury | 8 | P. + F. Vale |
| | 5/29 | Plymouth B. | 100 | SSBC (G. d'E) | 5/29 | Hingham | 6 | C. Dalton |
| | 5/30 | Nantucket | 90 | S. Perkins# | 6/5 | Leicester | 5 | M. Lynch# |
| Semipalmated Sandpiper | 5/10 | Nantucket | 1 | E. Ray | 5/7, 24 | Rowley | 1 f, 5 | Vale, Berry |
| | 5/25, 6/7 | P.I. | 28, 620 | R. Heil | 5/11, 6/30 | P.I. | 2, 8 | Wetmore, Heil |
| | 5/28 | Gloucester | 60+ | J. Barber | Red-necked Phalarope | | | |
| | 5/28, 6/15 | Chatham (S.B.) | 400, 100 | B. Nikula | 5/8 | Rockport (H.P.) | 1 | J. Berry |
| | 5/29 | Newbypt | 300+ | M. Lynch# | 5/8 | Eastham (F.E.) | 12 | B. Nikula |
| | 5/30, 6/12 | Duxbury B. | 24, 9 | R. Bowes | 5/24-27 | Reports of many indiv. from numerous inland and coastal locations including: | | |
| | 5/30 | Plymouth B. | 20 | J. Hoye# | 5/24, 26 | Dennis (Corp. B.) | 160, 18 | Nikula, Flood |
| | 6/5, 6/26 | N. Monomoy | 300, 32 | Nikula, Merrill | 5/24, 25 | Rockport | 2420, 355 | R. Heil |
| Western Sandpiper | 6/8 | Gloucester | 2 | C. Leahy | 5/25 | Gloucester | 418 | R. Heil |
| Least Sandpiper | 5/3, 28 | P.I. | 32, 60 | Heil, Vale | 5/25 | Barnstable (S.N.) | 2024 | K. Anderson# |
| | 5/6, 26 | GMNWR | 4, 23 | S. Perkins# | 5/26 | P.I. | 300+ | T. Wetmore |
| | 5/14, 17 | Northampton | 60, 102 | C. Gentes | 5/28 | Newbury | 1 m | D. Crockett# |
| | 5/17 | Newbypt | 800 | R. Heil | 6/5-16, 25 | Chatham (S.B.) | 1 | v.o. |
| | 5/18 | Bolton Flats | 27 | S. + L. Sutton | 6/20 | S. Monomoy | 1 | R. Merrill |
| | 5/19 | Rowley | 75+ | P. + F. Vale | Red Phalarope | | | |
| | 5/25 | Essex | 75 | R. Heil | 5/8 | Eastham (F.E.) | 11 | B. Nikula |
| | 5/25 | Rowley | 175 | R. Heil | 5/8 | Tuckernuck | 1 f | R. Veit |
| | 5/26 | Eastham | 200 | T. Raymond | 5/21 | Newbypt | 1 | T. Wetmore |
| | 5/28 | Gloucester | 200+ | J. Barber | 5/24-28 | Reports of many indiv. from numerous inland and coastal locations including: | | |
| | 5/29, 6/30 | N. Monomoy | 18, 35 | B. Nikula | 5/24, 25 | Rockport | 83, 100 | Heil, Berry |
| White-rumped Sandpiper | 5/1 | Tuckernuck | 1 | R. Veit | 5/25 | Orleans | 12 | B. Nikula# |
| | 5/17 | Newbypt | 5 | R. Heil | 5/25, 26 | P.I. | 12, 25 | Gette, Wetmore |
| | 5/28, 6/25 | Chatham (S.B.) | 18, 1 | Nikula, Merrill | 5/25, 26 | Gloucester | 32 | R. Heil |
| | 5/29 | Plymouth B. | 3 | SSBC (G. d'E) | 5/25, 26 | Dennis (Corp. B.) | 60, 35 | P. Flood# |
| | 6/4 | Eastham (CGB) | 20 | B. Nikula | 5/25 | Cummaquid | 14 | A. Curtis |
| | 6/5, 26 | P.I. | 17, 3 | Wetmore, Heil | 5/25 | Barnstable (S.N.) | 408 | K. Anderson# |
| | 6/8 | S. Monomoy | 12 | R. Merrill | 5/25 | Nant. Sound | 12 | R. Veit |
| | 6/14 | Marion | 3 | I. Nisbet | 5/26 | Sandwich | 11 | I. Nisbet |
| Pectoral Sandpiper | 5/14 | P.I. | 12 | T. Wetmore | 5/26 | Craigville | 17 | B. Kunkel# |
| | 5/14 | N. Scituate | 20 | SSBC (G. d'E) | 5/29 | Sandwich | 1 m | J. Liller# |
| | 5/25 | Gloucester (E.P.) | 30 | R. Heil | 5/29 | Newbypt. | 1 m | D. Southall |
| | 5/26 | Dennis (Corp. B.) | 4 | P. Flood | 5/29 | Essex | 1 | S. Hedman |
| | 5/29 | Acoaxet | 3 | J. Liller# | 5/30 | Rockport | 2 | M. Taylor |
| Dunlin | 5/1, 21 | Duxbury B. | 250, 17 | R. Bowes | 6/1 | M.V. | 1 | A. Keith |
| | 5/1, 27 | P.I. | 120, 40 | Liller, Grinley | 6/25 | Sandwich B. | 1 | C. Polloni |
| | 5/14-17 | Northampton | 2 | C. Gentes | Phalarope species | | | |
| | 5/18, 30 | Newbypt H. | 300, 50 | P. + F. Vale | 5/8 | Eastham (F.E.) | 17 | B. Nikula |
| | 5/29 | N. Monomoy | 700 | B. Nikula | 5/24-26 | Dennis (Corp. B.) | 150 total | v.o. |
| | 6/thr | P.I. | 1 | R. Heil | 5/28 | P'town | 20+ | B. Nikula |
| | 6/15 | Chatham (S.B.) | 3 | B. Nikula# | 6/8 | 10 m E of Chatham | 1 | B. Perkins# |
| Curlew Sandpiper (no details) * | 5/17-19 | Newbypt | 1 | R. Heil + v.o. | Pomarine Jaeger | | | |
| | 5/29 | Newbypt H. | 1 ad | J. Berry# | 5/25 | Barnstable (S.N.) | 1 | K. Anderson# |
| Ruff | 5/10-14 | Wellfleet | 1 m red | G. Page + v.o. | 6/2 | off Nomans Land | 1 | J. Heinz# |
| | 5/25-29 | P.I. | 1 m | T. Wetmore + v.o. | Parasitic Jaeger | | | |
| | 6/20 | Monomoy | 1 m | B. Nikula# | 5/9 | Tuckernuck | 1 | R. Veit |
| Short-billed Dowitcher | 5/1 | Tuckernuck | 1 | R. Veit | 5/14 | Nant. Sound | 1 | R. Veit |
| | 5/11 | Nantucket | 4 | E. Ray | 5/24, 25 | Rockport (A.P.) | 11, 5 | R. Heil |
| | 5/19 | Turners Falls | 6 | N. Buchanan | 5/25 | Barnstable (S.N.) | 6 | K. Anderson# |
| | 5/22 | Winthrop | 11 | S. Zende | 5/25, 27 | Dennis (Corp. B.) | 27, 6 | Flood, Nikula |
| | 5/28, 6/26 | P.I. | 40, 35 | Mirick, Seitz | 5/26 | Gloucester | 1 | S. Hedman |
| | 5/28 | Gloucester | 300+ | J. Barber | 5/27 | P.I. | 1 lt ad | J. Berry |
| | 5/30 | Duxbury B. | 29 | R. Bowes | 5/27 | Sandwich | 1 dk | A. Strauss |
| | 6/5, 6/30 | N. Monomoy | 7, 160 | B. Nikula | 5/28, 6/25 | Chatham (S.B.) | 2, 2 | R. Merrill |
| Long-billed Dowitcher | 5/28 | Squantum | 1 ad | G. d'Entremont | 6/8 | S. Monomoy | 1 | R. Merrill |
| Wilson's Snipe | 5/2 | Bolton Flats | 4 | S. Sutton | 6/9 | P'town | 1 | B. Nikula |
| | 5/16 | Washington | 4 | E. Nuemuth | 6/11 | Stellwagen | 1 | J. Hoye# |
| American Woodcock | 5/5 | P.I. | 15 | T. Wetmore | Long-tailed Jaeger (no details) * | | | |
| | | | | | 5/24 | Rockport (A.P.) | 2 ad lt | R. Heil |
| | | | | | 5/26, 27 | Eastham (F.E.) | 1 ad, 1 adC. | Goodrich |
| | | | | | Jaeger species | | | |
| | | | | | 5/6 | Jeffrey's L. | 1 | J. Wallius |
| | | | | | 5/30 | Tuckernuck | 1 | S. Perkins# |
| | | | | | 6/19 | Chatham (S.B.) | 1 | B. Nikula |
| | | | | | 6/26 | Jeffrey's L. | 2 | I. Giriunas# |
| | | | | | Laughing Gull | | | |
| | | | | | 5/21 | Duxbury B. | 15+ | R. Bowes |
| | | | | | 5/22 | P'town (R.P.) | 30 | P. Flood |
| | | | | | 5/25 | Dennis (Corp. B.) | 35 | P. Flood# |
| | | | | | 5/26 | Eastham | 200 | T. Raymond |
| | | | | | 5/26 | Ipswich (C.B.) | 3 ad | J. Berry# |

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|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Laughing Gull (continued) | | | | 5/12, 23 | Nantucket | 110, 225 | E. Ray |
| 5/26 | Craigville | 50+ | B. Kunkel# | 5/19 | Woods Hole | 3 | G. Hirth |
| 5/29 | Plymouth H. | 16 | SSBC (G. d'E) | 5/25 | Barnstable (S.N.) | 8 | K. Anderson# |
| 5/29 | Newbypt | 2 ad | M. Lynch# | 5/25, 27 | Dennis (Corp. B.) | 3, 16 | Flood, Nikula |
| 6/3 | E. Gloucester | 4 | J. Berry# | 5/27, 29 | P.I. | 14, 20 | Hodson, Bates |
| 6/16 | N. Monomoy | 325 | B. Nikula | 5/28 | Ipswich (C.B.) | 6 | fide MAS |
| Little Gull | | | | 6/1, 9 | Nantucket | 143, 24 | E. Ray |
| 5/24 | Rockport (A.P.) | 1 IS | R. Heil | 6/5 | Bourne | 30+ | P. + F. Vale |
| 5/26-6/30 | P.I. | 3-6 | v.o. | 6/6 | Gloucester | 8 | J. Barber |
| 5/26-28 | S. Boston | 1 | R. Donovan# | 6/19 | Mattapoisett | 25+ | M. Lynch# |
| 6/1-22 | Nantucket | 1 | E. Ray# | Common Tern | | | |
| 6/13-14 | Marion | 1 IS | I. Nisbet | 5/8, 30 | Tuckernuck | 100, 250 | Veit, Perkins |
| Black-headed Gull | | | | 5/12, 6/23 | Nantucket | 25, 336 | E. Ray |
| 5/14 | Lynn B. | 1 IS | J. Quigley | 5/14, 6/6 | P.I. | 14, 65 | Wetmore, Heil |
| 5/14 | Orleans | 1 | K. Brunell# | 5/24, 25 | Rockport (A.P.) | 116 ad, 150 ad | R. Heil |
| 5/20 | P'town | 1 IS | B. Nikula | 5/25 | P.I. | 450 | MAS (B. Gette) |
| 5/22 | Yarmouth | 1 | E. Banks | 5/25 | Cummaquid | 100+ | A. Curtis |
| 5/27 | Dennis (Corp. B.) | 1 IS | B. Nikula | 5/25 | Gloucester | 111 | R. Heil |
| 6/2 | Marblehead | 1 | D. Noble | 5/29 | Wachusett Res. | 1 | S. Sutton |
| 6/13, 22 | P.I. | 2, 1 | Wetmore, Haydock | 5/29 | Plymouth B. | 150 | SSBC (G. d'E) |
| Bonaparte's Gull | | | | 6/11 | S. Monomoy | 14000+ | R. Merrill |
| 5/1 | Lynn | 170+ | P. + F. Vale | 6/12 | Winthrop | 100+ | P. + F. Vale |
| 5/24 | Rockport (A.P.) | 2 IS | R. Heil | 6/14 | Marion | 4000+ n | I. Nisbet# |
| 5/25 | Newbury | 40 IS | R. Heil | 6/15 | Scituate | 40 | S. Maguire# |
| 5/25 | Ipswich | 3 IS | R. Heil | Arctic Tern | | | |
| 5/26 | S. Boston | 13 | R. Donovan# | 5/8 | Eastham (F.E.) | 7 | B. Nikula# |
| 5/30 | Tuckernuck | 4 | S. Perkins# | 5/8 | Tuckernuck | 1 ad | R. Veit |
| 6/3 | E. Gloucester | 10 | J. Berry# | 5/21 | Duxbury B. | 1 | R. Bowes |
| 6/7, 26 | P.I. | 140, 205 | Spahr, Heil | 5/24 | Northampton | 1 | R. Packard |
| California Gull * | | | | 5/25 | Rockport (A.P.) | 400+ | R. Heil |
| 5/1-5 | Nahant/Lynn | 1 ph | J. Quigley + v.o. | 5/25 | Barnstable (S.N.) | 73 | K. Anderson# |
| 5/4-6/26 | Nantucket | 1 IS ph | E. Ray, R. Veit | 5/25 | Gloucester | 57+ | R. Heil |
| Iceland Gull | | | | 5/25, 26 | P.I. | 350, 210 | T. Wetmore |
| 5/1 | Lynn B. | 1 | D. Larson | 5/26 | Ipswich (C.B.) | 100 | J. Berry# |
| 5/2 | Nantucket | 1 | E. Ray | 5/30 | Plymouth B. | 4 | J. Hoye# |
| 5/4 | N. Truro | 1 | D. Manchester# | 6/19 | Chatham (S.B.) | 1 IS | B. Nikula |
| 5/10, 21 | P.I. | 1, 3 | Heil, Wetmore | Common/Arctic Tern | | | |
| 5/25 | Rockport | 2 imm | J. Berry# | 5/24 | Rockport (A.P.) | 113 | R. Heil |
| 6/8 | S. Monomoy | 1 | R. Merrill | 5/25, 26 | Dennis (Corp. B.) | 1440, 320 | P. Flood |
| Lesser Black-backed Gull | | | | 5/25 | Rockport (A.P.) | 450 | R. Heil |
| 5/11 | Lynn B. | 1 IS | J. Quigley | Forster's Tern | | | |
| 5/14 | Plymouth | 1 | S. Hedman | 5/1 | Newbypt | 2 ad | R. Heil |
| 5/22, 6/1 | P'town | 1 IS, 2 | B. Nikula | 5/25, 6/26 | P.I. | 6, 1 | B. Gette, Heil |
| 5/26 | P.I. | 1 3S | C. Floyd# | Least Tern | | | |
| 5/29, 6/16 | N. Monomoy | 1 2S, 4 | B. Nikula | 5/10 | W. Dennis B. | 2 | D. Silverstein# |
| 6/2, 22 | Nantucket | 30, 25 | R. Veit | 5/12 | Nantucket | 70 | E. Ray |
| 6/10, 20 | S. Monomoy | 1 2S, 3 | Merrill, Nikula | 5/16 | Osterville | 35 | A. Curtis |
| Glaucous Gull | | | | 5/17, 26 | P.I. | 2, 80 | Heil, Wetmore |
| 5/1, 10 | Nantucket | 1 | E. Ray | 5/21 | Duxbury B. | 36 | R. Bowes |
| 5/7 | P.I. | 3 | T. Wetmore | 5/25 | Dennis (Corp. B.) | 30 | P. Flood# |
| 6/1-8 | S. Monomoy | 1 2yr | E. Banks | 5/27 | Sandwich | 50+ | M. Keleher |
| Sabine's Gull | | | | 5/29 | Plymouth B. | 75 | SSBC (G. d'E) |
| 5/26 | Sandwich | 1 | I. Nisbet | 6/2 | Boston H. | 70 | R. Stymeist# |
| 5/27 | Eastham (F.E.) | 1 alt. | C. Goodrich | 6/5 | Truro | 45 | J. Miller |
| 5/30 | Rockport | 1 | M. Taylor | 6/6 | P'town | 60+ | J. Miller |
| Black-legged Kittiwake | | | | 6/8 | S. Monomoy | 1002 | R. Merrill |
| 5/22 | Eastham (F.E.) | 20 | B. Nikula | 6/15 | Ipswich (C.B.) | 30 | BBC (S. Hedman) |
| 5/24, 25 | Dennis (Corp. B.) | 14, 30 | Nikula, Flood | 6/15 | Scituate | 50 | S. Maguire# |
| 5/24 | Rockport (A.P.) | 44 ad, 39 IS | R. Heil | Bridled Tern (no details) * | | | |
| 5/25 | Barnstable (S.N.) | 5 | K. Anderson# | 6/11, 14 | Marion | 1 | I. Nisbet |
| 5/26 | Ipswich (C.B.) | 1 ad | J. Berry# | Black Tern | | | |
| Caspian Tern | | | | 5/1 | GMNWR | 1 alt pl | S. Perkins# |
| 5/1 | DWWS | 1 | L. Ferrarasso# | 5/7 | Quabbin Pk | 1 ad | M. Lynch# |
| 5/16, 6/18 | P.I. | 1, 1 | T. Wetmore | 5/12 | Sudbury | 1 ad | USFWS |
| 5/19, 22 | N. Truro | 3, 2 | Nikula, Merrill | 5/24 | Gloucester | 8 | C. Leahy |
| 5/26 | Medford | 1 | R. LaFontaine | 5/25 | Gloucester | 6 | R. Heil |
| 5/27 | Brighton | 1 ph | B. Stevens# | 5/25 | P.I. | 3 | D. Larson |
| 5/27 | Gloucester | 1 | R. Heil | 5/26 | Ipswich (C.B.) | 1 ad | J. Berry# |
| 5/29 | Newbypt | 1 | J. Smith# | 5/27 | Dennis (Corp. B.) | 1 | B. Nikula# |
| 5/29 | Plymouth B. | 1 | SSBC (G. d'E) | 5/28 | Chatham (S.B.) | 5+ | R. Merrill |
| Royal Tern | | | | 5/29 | Wachusett Res. | 1 br pl | S. Sutton |
| 6/5 | Madaket | 1 ad | R. Veit | 6/11 | Marion | 1 imm | I. Nisbet |
| 6/16 | Nantucket | 1 | B. Kennedy | 6/13 | Marion | 1 ad, 1 subad | I. Nisbet |
| 6/18 | E. Orleans | 1 | S. Sumner# | 6/20 | S. Monomoy | 2 | R. Merrill |
| 6/18 | Tuckernuck | 2 | R. Veit | Tern species | | | |
| 6/23 | Lynn B. | 1 | J. Quigley | 5/27 | Dennis (Corp. B.) | 800 | B. Nikula# |
| Roseate Tern | | | | Black Skimmer | | | |
| 5/8, 30 | Tuckernuck | 30, 40 | Veit, Perkins | 6/thr | S. Monomoy | 5 pr n | USFWS |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|-------------|--|----------------------|------|-----------------|--|
| Black Skimmer (continued) | | | | Razorbill | | | |
| 6/17 Edgartown | 1 | L. Johnson | | 5/25 Rockport (A.P.) | 1 | R. Heil | |
| Dovekie | | | | 6/thr Chilmark | 2 | A. Keith + v.o. | |
| 5/26 Nantucket | 1 ph | E. Rivoir | | Black Guillemot | | | |
| Common Murre | | | | 5/14 P.I. | 1 | S. Mirick# | |
| 5/15 P.I. | 1 | T. Wetmore# | | 5/24 Rockport (A.P.) | 3 | R. Heil | |
| 5/24 Rockport (A.P.) | 7 | R. Heil | | 5/25 Gloucester | 1 | R. Heil | |
| 5/25 Manomet Pt. | 3 | T. Raymond | | 6/2-5 P'town | 1 | B. Nikula# | |
| 5/25 Nant. Sound | 1 ad | R. Veit | | 6/3 Essex County I. | 5 | J. Berry# | |
| 6/20 S. Monomoy | 1 | R. Merrill | | 6/5 Manchester | 1 1S | J. Berry# | |
| Thick-billed Murre | | | | Atlantic Puffin | | | |
| 5/1 Tuckernuck | 1 dead | R. Veit | | 6/10 Nantucket | 1 | J. Decker | |
| 5/25 Manomet Pt. | 2 | T. Raymond | | Large alcid species | | | |
| Murre species | | | | 5/24 Rockport (A.P.) | 4 | R. Heil | |
| 5/24 Rockport (A.P.) | 1 | R. Heil | | 5/25 Rockport (A.P.) | 1 | R. Heil | |

DOVES THROUGH FINCHES

The **White-winged Dove** that first appeared at Mount Auburn on April 22 was last noted there on May 1, while on May 28 a report of a **Eurasian Collared-Dove** was noted from Essex. This dove was discovered on a Hampshire Bird Club trip and was seen well by all as it perched on a wire and called, three *coo*-like notes, unlike the rolling *coo* of the very similar Ringed Turtle-Dove. This species has been expanding its range in the eastern part of the country and would represent a first state record if accepted by the MARC. Monk Parakeets, on the other hand, do not seem to be gaining much ground in Massachusetts: just three individuals were noted from three very different locations.

It was a great spring for caterpillars and cuckoos: there were many reports, with western Massachusetts experiencing the most sightings since 1981. Six Short-eared Owls on Tuckernuck provided encouraging news; Tuckernuck is one of the last areas with suitable habitat for this species remaining. A Barn Owl seen in downtown Holyoke was the young of a captive pair kept by a wildlife rehabilitator who has been releasing the young every year.

Despite the less-than-perfect weather during May, many birders were pleased with the migration, though it was really quite bizarre. There were days that birds would arrive on favorable winds, and then a low pressure would stall, blocking the birds from continuing north. Late migrants such as Eastern Wood-Pewee, Red-eyed Vireo, and Canada Warbler were scarce and much later to arrive than normal. There was a big push of migrants noted on May 14-15. Marj Rines tallied eighty-four species in just the town of Medford, Rick Heil reported similar conditions in South Peabody, Mark Taylor reported trees "dripping" with migrants in Northfield, Bob Stymeist logged in sixty-seven at Mount Auburn, and Sue Finnegan had a great day banding in Brewster, indicating that the movement was widespread.

Memorial Day Weekend is often when birders begin to wander about the state in search of breeding birds, but the weather this May held birds back. Finally, after days of adverse winds, Saturday morning brought a change, and there was a massive fallout of birds along the coast, especially north of Boston. It was Flycatcher Day on Plum Island! All along the road flycatchers called out. Yes, no need to ponder points of identification; these embirds clearly wanted us to know they had arrived! As many as twenty-six Yellow-bellied, twelve Alder, twenty-five Willow, twenty-two Least, and two Acadian flycatchers were tallied. Also found were fifteen pewees, nine Great Crested Flycatchers, and thirty-five Eastern Kingbirds, as well as many warblers. There was similar fallout recorded at Eastern Point in Gloucester, but the migration at Beech Forest in Provincetown, normally good Memorial Day weekend, was lackluster this year.

As mentioned earlier, the weather played havoc with arrival and departure times. A Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, and a White-throated Sparrow were reported from Provincetown on May 28, giving them an unusually late departure date; conversely, an

observer there on the same day saw his first Eastern Wood-Pewee, making this arrival about ten days later than usual. A Gray-cheeked Thrush was picked up dead in South Boston on the very early date of May 2, almost two weeks before a normal arrival. Another hard-to-explain sighting was that of an "Ipswich" Savannah Sparrow seen very well in the Neponset marshes of Dorchester on May 27. Observers have often seen this sparrow in the area during winter but never at the end of May!

Long-term migration surveys, such as the Hampden County census by the Allen Bird Club and the Essex County Ornithological Club survey of the Ipswich River, provide us with continuing data to show us the trends and fluctuations of bird populations. On May 14, the members of the Allen Bird Club conducted the 43rd annual census of birds in Hampden County. Some of the exceptional results included 113 Red-bellied Woodpeckers, 72 Great Crested Flycatchers, 139 Warbling and 132 Red-eyed vireos, 194 Wood Thrushes, 57 Blue-winged, 290 Yellow, 67 Pine (a new high for census), and 109 Black-and-white warblers, 150 Ovenbirds, 150 Common Yellowthroats, 107 Scarlet Tanagers, 159 Rose-breasted Grosbeaks, and 419 Baltimore Orioles (a new high for census).

The Essex County Ornithological Club held its 99th annual mid-May canoe trip on May 21. The trip covered over ten miles of river edge with good numbers of many species: Warbling Vireo 15, Yellow Warbler 26, Common Yellowthroat 43, and Baltimore Oriole 65.

There were thirteen observers in the field for the second Breeding Bird Census of the Little River Important Bird Area (IBA) held on Friday and Saturday June 3-4, 2005. The area includes upland forest, beaver swamps and meadows in the towns of Granville, Blandford, and Russell, and small parts of Westfield and Southwick. They tallied 118 species with 3278 individuals. Warblers were predominant, with nearly 1200 of twenty-one species recorded. There were 288 Ovenbirds, 117 Chestnut-sided, 115 Black-throated Blue, 60 Black-throated Green, 96 Blackburnian, and 87 Black-and-white warblers, 105 American Redstarts, 7 Louisiana Waterthrushes, 132 Common Yellowthroats, and a Mourning Warbler. Also found were 11 Black-billed Cuckoos, 18 hummingbirds, 379 Red-eyed Vireos, 177 Veeries, and 47 Wood Thrushes. It would be great if more observers took part in similar surveys next season!

Other interesting breeding reports this period included the probable nesting of Yellow-breasted Chats in Leyden. The first observation was made on June 16, followed by others later in June. [Editor's note: See the field note elsewhere in this issue for a full account.] Pine Siskins are occasional breeders in the state, and on May 10, Betty Anderson had some fledglings visit her feeders in Middleboro, feeding on their own but still begging the parents to be fed. A pair of Cliff Swallows was observed going in and out of a nest on the south side of a bridge at Nine Acre Corner in Concord. The last specific reference to a colony of Cliff Swallows in the Sudbury Valley was in 1945. There were two singing **Sedge Wrens** noted from Stockbridge over three weeks in June; it was a perfect breeding habitat: nice large area of tall, rank, wet grasses aside a huge irregular marsh of mostly cattails. No young were observed though the birds continued singing well into the day. Mark Lynch noted that typically Orchard Orioles are decidedly uncommon, even rare, in most of Worcester County; this year there have been quite a number of reports from a variety of locations around the city of Worcester, most acting like breeding birds.

Among the rarities, the one that "got away" was the most interesting. A **large swift** was observed flying by the Pilgrim Heights Hawkwatch site in North Truro on May 28. Three experienced observers clearly identified this bird as a swift, though relative to the Chimney Swifts, the size, shape and flight characteristics were much different. A futile search from high points in Truro and Provincetown failed to relocate the bird. A **Fork-tailed Flycatcher** was photographed on Nantucket, where it remained for three days. Other records for Nantucket are

September 1982 and May 2002. An **Ash-throated Flycatcher** was described from World's End in Hingham on May 20; this species has been recorded many times in the fall but has only been noted in the spring on just a few occasions. **Painted Buntings**, also more unusual in spring, were noted from Chatham and Rehoboth. A **Yellow-headed Blackbird** was photographed from West Harwich and a Lark Sparrow was found on Plum Island. Traditionally, southern passerines noted this spring included a Yellow-throated Warbler from Chestnut-Hill, Prothonotary Warblers from Marblehead, Newton and Wellfleet, Kentucky Warblers from Tuckernuck and Northampton, six Summer Tanagers, and ten Blue Grosbeaks.

Finally, as mentioned earlier, Pine Siskins were noted feeding young in Middleboro, and there were many other reports from a wide area up into June, so more nesting may have occurred. Evening Grosbeaks were more widespread than in the last few years, and three Red Crossbills were noted from Sudbury on the unusual date of June 25. R. Stymeist

| | | | | |
|---|---|------------------------------------|---------|----------------|
| Eurasian Collared-Dove (details submitted) * | 5/28 | W. Brookfield | 7 | M. Lynch# |
| 5/28 Essex | 1 | Ipswich | 4 | J. Berry |
| White-winged Dove (details submitted) * | 5/29 | Concord | 42 migr | S. Perkins# |
| 5/1 Mt.A. | 1 ph | Sheffield | 6 | M. + K. Conway |
| Monk Parakeet | | Reports of indiv. from 5 locations | | |
| 5/13 Dartmouth | 1 | J. Hoye# | | |
| 6/3 Bradford | 1 ad | P. Guidetti | | |
| 6/6 Fitchburg | 1 | C. + J.P. Boissy | | |
| Black-billed Cuckoo | | | | |
| 5/4 Newton | 1 | B. Kenney | | |
| 5/10 Northampton | 1 | C. Gentes | | |
| 5/10-6/1 Medford | 4 max | 6/1 M. Rines | | |
| 5/11, 6/4 P.I. | 1, 4 | Gette, Wetmore | | |
| 5/14 Springfield Area | 7 | Allen Club | | |
| 5/28 W. Brookfield | 4 | M. Lynch# | | |
| 5/29 Waltham | 4 | L. E. Taylor | | |
| 5/31 Hingham | 6 | S. Walker | | |
| 6/4 Little River IBA | 11 | Allen Club | | |
| 6/6 Boston | 3 | H. Robinson | | |
| 6/18 Mt. Greylock | 3 | SSBC (G. d'E) | | |
| 6/25 Blue Hills | 3 | SSBC (P. O'Neill) | | |
| Yellow-billed Cuckoo | | | | |
| 5/11-6/8 Medford | 5 max | 5/15 M. Rines | | |
| 5/11 Northampton | 1 | L. Therrian | | |
| 5/20, 6/11 Wompatuck SP | 4, 12 | G. d'Entremont# | | |
| 6/3 Scituate | 4 | D. Furbish | | |
| 6/4 Little River IBA | 3 | Allen Club | | |
| 6/11 Wenham | 3 | BBS (P. + F. Vale) | | |
| 6/12 Mt. Greylock | 4 | M. Lynch# | | |
| 6/18 Tyringham | 3 | M. Lynch# | | |
| 6/25 New Marlboro | 3 | M. Lynch# | | |
| Barn Owl | | | | |
| 5/15 Holyoke | 1 | D. McLain | | |
| Eastern Screech-Owl | | | | |
| thr | Reports of indiv. from 7 locations | | | |
| 5/14 Springfield Area | 7 | Allen Club | | |
| Great Horned Owl | | | | |
| thr | Reports of 1-2 indiv. from 14 locations | | | |
| Barred Owl | | | | |
| 5/9 Gardner | 3 | T. Pirro | | |
| 5/14 Athol | 5 | M. Lynch# | | |
| 5/20 Topsfield | pr | P. Brown | | |
| 6/4 Little River IBA | 7 | Allen Club | | |
| Short-eared Owl | | | | |
| thr | Tuckernuck 6 max 6/29 Veit, Aguirre | | | |
| Northern Saw-whet Owl | | | | |
| 5/14 Athol | 2 | M. Lynch# | | |
| 5/15 Pittsfield | 1 | C. Blagdon | | |
| 6/4 Blandford | 2 | T. Swochak | | |
| 6/5 Leicester | 1 | M. Lynch# | | |
| Common Nighthawk | | | | |
| 5/5, 6/7 P.I. | 1, 2 | Wetmore, Heil | | |
| 5/13 Chicopee | 5 | H. Allen | | |
| 5/14 Springfield Area | 8 | Allen Club | | |
| 5/27 GMNWR | 30 migr | R. Lockwood | | |
| 5/27 Ware | 8 | C. Buelow | | |
| 5/28 W. Brookfield | 7 | | | |
| 5/28 Ipswich | 4 | | | |
| 5/29 Concord | 42 migr | | | |
| 5/30 Sheffield | 6 | | | |
| 6/thr | Reports of indiv. from 5 locations | | | |
| Whip-poor-will | | | | |
| 5/5, 6/7 P.I. | 1, 7 | Wetmore, Heil | | |
| 5/6 Rockport | 1 | J. MacDougall# | | |
| 5/10 New Braintree | 1 | C. Buelow | | |
| 5/14, 6/10 Athol | 3, 7 | M. Lynch# | | |
| 5/14 Springfield Area | 5 | Allen Club | | |
| 5/22, 6/12 Dover | 3, 3 | E. Taylor | | |
| 5/29 MBWMA | 3 | D. Bates# | | |
| 6/3 Wellfleet | 3 | P. + F. Vale | | |
| 6/3 New Salem | 3 | C. Buelow | | |
| 6/4 Little River IBA | 4 | Allen Club | | |
| Chimney Swift | | | | |
| 5/1, 26 GMNWR | 40, 350 | S. Perkins# | | |
| 5/6 Worcester | 60+ | M. Lynch# | | |
| 5/10, 17 P.I. | 26, 82 | R. Heil | | |
| 5/14 Springfield Area | 341 | Allen Club | | |
| 5/28 N. Truro | 60+ | D. Manchester# | | |
| 5/30 Lynn | 395 | B. + C. Crawford | | |
| 6/1 W. Newbury | 50 | J. Berry | | |
| Swift species (details submitted) * | | | | |
| 5/28 N. Truro | 1 | Nikula, Manchester, Carrolan | | |
| Ruby-throated Hummingbird | | | | |
| 5/1 Bolton | 1 | J. Moosbrucker | | |
| 5/2 Norton | 1 | J. Shea | | |
| 5/2, 6/4 Mashpee | 1, 2 | M. Keleher | | |
| 5/2 E. Middleboro | 1 m | K. Anderson | | |
| 5/10, 31 P.I. | 2, 9 | R. Heil | | |
| 5/14 Springfield Area | 6 | Allen Club | | |
| 5/20, 28 N. Truro | 1, 5 | D. Manchester | | |
| 6/4 Little River IBA | 18 | Allen Club | | |
| 6/12 Mt. Greylock | 4 | M. Lynch# | | |
| 6/25 Blue Hills | 3 | SSBC (P. O'Neill) | | |
| Belted Kingfisher | | | | |
| 5/6 GMNWR | 3 migr | S. Perkins# | | |
| 5/14 Springfield Area | 16 | Allen Club | | |
| 6/16 Worc. (BMB) | 3 | J. Liller# | | |
| Red-headed Woodpecker | | | | |
| 5/11 Tyringham | 1 | E. Neumuth | | |
| 5/15 Chicopee | 1 | T. Swochak | | |
| 6/7 Adams | 1 ad | D. Stawarz | | |
| Red-bellied Woodpecker | | | | |
| 5/14 Springfield Area | 113 | Allen Club | | |
| 5/14 Quabbin (G45) | 4 | M. Lynch# | | |
| 5/15 Medford | 4 | M. Rines | | |
| 5/21 Monson | 3 | M. Lynch# | | |
| 6/11 Wenham | 3 | BBS (P. + F. Vale) | | |
| 6/18 Worc. (BMB) | 5 | BBS (J. Liller) | | |
| Yellow-bellied Sapsucker | | | | |
| 5/6 Princeton | 2 | J. Dekker | | |
| 5/14 Quabbin (G45) | 12 | M. Lynch# | | |
| 5/28 P'town | 1 | B. Nikula# | | |

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (continued)

| | | | |
|------|------------------|----|---------------|
| 6/4 | Little River IBA | 44 | Allen Club |
| 6/12 | Mt. Greylock | 6 | M. Lynch# |
| 6/19 | Lenox | 3 | SSBC (G. d'E) |
| 6/20 | October Mt. | 8 | SSBC (G. d'E) |
| 6/25 | New Marlboro | 6 | M. Lynch# |
| 6/25 | Stockbridge | 5 | M. Lynch# |

Hairy Woodpecker

| | | | |
|------|------------------|----|-----------------|
| 5/14 | Springfield Area | 37 | Allen Club |
| 5/22 | Ware R. IBA | 5 | M. Lynch# |
| 6/4 | Little River IBA | 16 | Allen Club |
| 6/11 | Wompatuck SP | 13 | SSBC (G. d'E) |
| 6/18 | HRWMA | 5 | T. Pirro |
| 6/18 | Worc. (BMB) | 7 | BBS (J. Liller) |
| 6/28 | Manchester | 3 | J. Berry |

Pileated Woodpecker

| | | | |
|------|------------------|----------|-----------------|
| 5/1 | Quabbin (G40) | 4 | J. Hoye# |
| 5/14 | Milton | 2 | G. d'Entremont# |
| 5/14 | Springfield Area | 8 | Allen Club |
| 5/14 | Quabbin (G45) | 5 | M. Lynch# |
| 5/28 | IRWS | 2 | J. MacDougall |
| 5/29 | Paxton | 4 | B. Mulhearn |
| 6/4 | Little River IBA | 9 | Allen Club |
| 6/23 | Hardwick | 3 | C. Buelow |
| 6/29 | Newbypt | n w/2 yg | J. Berry |

Olive-sided Flycatcher

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 5/15 | Amherst | 1 | H. Allen |
| 5/17 | Mt.A. | 1 | D. Clapp# |
| 5/26-6/9 | Reports of indiv. | from 12 locations | |
| 5/28, 6/7 | P.I. | 2, 1 | Vale, Heil |
| 5/28 | Salem | 1 | L. de la Flor# |
| 5/29 | Woburn (H.P.) | 2 | P. Ippolito# |
| 6/3 | Tuckernuck | 2 | R. Veit |
| 6/17 | Washington | 1 | H. Allen |
| 6/19 | October Mt. | 2 | SSBC (G. d'E) |

Eastern Wood-Pewee

| | | | |
|----------|------------------|------|-------------------|
| 5/11 | Longmeadow | 1 | J. Hutchison |
| 5/12 | Boylston | 1 | S. Hardy |
| 5/13, 20 | Boston (A.A.) | 1, 3 | J. Miller |
| 5/14 | Springfield Area | 11 | Allen Club |
| 5/21 | Monson | 9 | M. Lynch# |
| 5/28 | P.I. | 15 | P. + F. Vale |
| 5/30 | Quabbin Pk | 10+ | P. + F. Vale |
| 6/3 | Boxford | 13 | R. Hodson |
| 6/4 | Little River IBA | 64 | Allen Club |
| 6/11 | Wompatuck SP | 21 | SSBC (G. d'E) |
| 6/18 | Worc. (BMB) | 16 | BBS (J. Liller) |
| 6/25 | Blue Hills | 12 | SSBC (P. O'Neill) |

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher

| | | | |
|----------|---------------|--------|--------------|
| 5/15 | Agawam | 1 | J. Hutchison |
| 5/19, 31 | S. Boston | 1, 2 | R. Donovan |
| 5/28, 31 | P.I. | 10, 26 | Vale, Heil |
| 5/29 | Quincy | 1 | C. Dalton |
| 5/29 | Woburn (H.P.) | 1 | P. Ippolito# |
| 5/30 | Bradford | 1 | D. Larson |
| 6/1 | Medford | 1 | M. Rines# |
| 6/1 | Chestnut Hill | 1 | H. Robinson |
| 6/3 | Thompson's I. | 1 | R. Stymeist# |
| 6/5 | Paxton | 1 | M. Lynch# |
| 6/18 | Mt. Greylock | 3 | S. Kellogg |

Acadian Flycatcher

| | | | |
|-----------|---------------|------|-----------------|
| 5/14 | Quabbin Pk | 1 | M. Lynch# |
| 5/15, 6/4 | Granville | 1, 2 | S. Kellogg |
| 5/21 | Monson | 1 | M. Lynch# |
| 5/28 | P.I. | 2 | P. + F. Vale# |
| 6/2 | Mt.A. | 1 | R. Stymeist |
| 6/4 | Quabbin (G15) | 1 | SSBC (Ludlow) |
| 6/9 | Belmont | 1 | R. Stymeist# |
| 6/11 | Wompatuck SP | 1 | SSBC (G. d'E) |
| 6/18 | Worc. (BMB) | 1 | BBS (J. Liller) |
| 6/26 | Quabbin (G5) | 1 | T. Pirro |

Alder Flycatcher

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|-------|------------------|
| 5/11, 28 | P.I. | 1, 12 | Wetmore, Nielsen |
| 5/14, 29 | Lexington | 1, 4 | J. Forbes |
| 5/17, 6/18-19 | HRWMA | 1, 6 | T. Pirro |
| 5/21, 6/1 | Medford | 1, 7 | M. Rines |
| 5/28 | Gloucester (E.P.) | 7 | S. Hedman |
| 5/29 | Waltham | 3 | L. E. Taylor |

| | | | |
|------|------------------|----|---------------|
| 6/4 | Ware R. IBA | 7 | M. Lynch# |
| 6/4 | Little River IBA | 14 | Allen Club |
| 6/8 | Chesterfield | 7 | S. Kellogg |
| 6/16 | Hardwick | 5 | C. Buelow |
| 6/19 | October Mt. | 3 | SSBC (G. d'E) |
| 6/25 | New Marlboro | 5 | M. Lynch# |

Willow Flycatcher

| | | | |
|------------|-----------------|-------|-------------------|
| 5/11, 28 | P.I. | 1, 25 | Wetmore, Vale |
| 5/12 | Worcester | 1 | M. Lynch# |
| 5/12 | Amherst | 1 | D. Minner |
| 5/18, 6/11 | Bolton Flats | 5, 5 | S. Sutton |
| 5/29 | S. Dart. (A.Pd) | 12 | J. Liller# |
| 6/12 | Cumb. Farms | 4 | D. Furbish |
| 6/18, 30 | P.I. | 14, 6 | T. Wetmore |
| 6/18 | Stockbridge | 8 | M. Lynch# |
| 6/21 | DWWS | 4 | D. Furbish |
| 6/25 | Milton (F.M.) | 4 | SSBC (P. O'Neill) |

Least Flycatcher

| | | | |
|----------|-------------------|-------|----------------|
| 5/6 | Worc. (BMB) | 1 | J. Liller |
| 5/9 | Hadley | 1 | L. Therrian |
| 5/11, 28 | P.I. | 1, 22 | Weaver, Vale |
| 5/11, 19 | Hardwick | 2, 6 | C. Buelow |
| 5/14 | Springfield Area | 9 | Allen Club |
| 5/14-31 | Medford | 2-5 | M. Rines# |
| 5/15 | Quabbin Pk | 10 | M. Lynch# |
| 5/16 | Winchester | 7 | M. Rines |
| 5/22 | Ware R. IBA | 11 | M. Lynch# |
| 5/27 | Barre Falls | 6 | W. Howes |
| 5/28 | Gloucester (E.P.) | 14 | S. Hedman |
| 5/28 | Salem | 10 | L. de la Flor# |
| 6/4 | Little River IBA | 18 | Allen Club |
| 6/8 | Chesterfield | 9 | S. Kellogg |
| 6/18 | Mt. Greylock | 5 | SSBC (G. d'E) |
| 6/25 | New Marlboro | 32 | M. Lynch# |

Ash-throated Flycatcher (details submitted)*

| | | | |
|---------|-------------------|------|--------------------|
| 5/20 | Hingham | 1 | G. d'Entremont# |
| 5/2, 15 | Boston (F.Pk) | 1, 4 | S. Walker |
| 5/3 | Amherst | 1 | H. McQueen |
| 5/14 | Springfield Area | 72 | Allen Club |
| 5/28 | Gloucester (E.P.) | 6 | S. Hedman |
| 5/28 | P.I. | 9 | P. + F. Vale |
| 5/29 | Paxton | 6 | B. Mulhearn |
| 6/4 | Little River IBA | 12 | Allen Club |
| 6/5 | Ipswich | 8 | J. Berry |
| 6/11 | Wompatuck SP | 45 | SSBC (G. d'E) |
| 6/11 | Wenham | 6 | BBS (P. + F. Vale) |
| 6/18 | Worc. (BMB) | 6 | BBS (J. Liller) |
| 6/25 | Blue Hills | 9 | SSBC (P. O'Neill) |

Eastern Kingbird

| | | | |
|------|------------------|-----|----------------|
| 5/14 | Springfield Area | 49 | Allen Club |
| 5/19 | Mt.A. | 11 | R. Stymeist |
| 5/20 | N. Truro | 22 | D. Manchester# |
| 5/22 | Ware R. IBA | 11 | M. Lynch# |
| 5/28 | P.I. | 34+ | P. + F. Vale |
| 6/4 | Little River IBA | 25 | Allen Club |
| 6/16 | Hardwick | 30 | C. Buelow |
| 6/21 | Watertown | 10 | R. Stymeist |
| 6/22 | Cambridge | 11 | R. Stymeist |

Fork-tailed Flycatcher *

| | | | |
|---------|-----------|------|------------------|
| 5/18-20 | Nantucket | 1 ph | S. Finlay + v.o. |
|---------|-----------|------|------------------|

White-eyed Vireo

| | | | |
|-----------|--------------|--------|----------------|
| 5/3 | Medford | 1 | R. LaFontaine# |
| 5/11 | Scituate | 1 | D. Furbish |
| 5/15 | P'town | 1 | B. Nikula# |
| 5/16 | Wompatuck SP | 1 | C. Nims |
| 5/16-19 | MNWS | 1 | D. Noble# |
| 5/17 | P.I. | 1 | S. Haydock |
| 5/29 | Acoaxet | 3 | J. Liller# |
| 5/30, 6/4 | Woburn | 2 ind. | M. Rines |
| 6/1-5 | Gay Head | 1 | R. Shriber |
| 6/3 | Westport | 3 | J. Hoye# |
| 6/19 | Mattapoisett | 3 | M. Lynch# |

Yellow-throated Vireo

| | | | |
|----------|------------------|------|------------|
| 5/4, 6/1 | Medford | 1, 2 | M. Rines# |
| 5/5 | Petersham | 3 | C. Buelow |
| 5/12 | Topsfield | 2 | J. Berry |
| 5/14 | Springfield Area | 20 | Allen Club |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Yellow-throated Vireo (continued) | | | 5/17 | Petersham | 2 | C. Buelow |
| 5/14 | Quabbin (G45) | 11 | 5/22 | Ware R. IBA | pr n | M. Lynch# |
| 5/15, 6/26 | Quabbin Pk | 10, 9 | 5/29 | Paxton | 2 | B. Mulhearn |
| 5/19 | Hadley | 2 | 6/13 | Wayland | 1 | J. Hoye# |
| 5/21 | Wompatuck SP | 2 | 6/18 | Mt. Greylock | 5 | SSBC (G. d'E) |
| 5/28 | W. Brookfield | 9 | 6/26 | Quabbin Pk | 4 ad + 2 yg | M. Lynch# |
| 5/29 | W. Newbury | 2 | Horned Lark | | | |
| 6/4 | Little River IBA | 4 | 5/10 | W. Dennis B. | 1 | D. Silverstein# |
| Blue-headed Vireo | | | 5/20 | Plymouth Airport | 4 | G. d'Entremont# |
| 5/1 | Winchester | 8 | 5/28 | Chatham (S.B.) | 1 | R. Merrill |
| 5/2 | Mt.A. | 7 | 5/31 | Nantucket | 3 | S. Perkins# |
| 5/4, 8 | Medford | 4, 14 | 6/4 | Mashpee | 1 | M. Keleher |
| 5/15 | N. Truro | 6 | 6/6 | P'town | 4 | J. Miller |
| 5/15 | P'town | 5 | 6/9 | Dennis | 3 | S. Perkins# |
| 5/21 | Monson | 9 | 6/9 | Templeton | 3 m | T. Pirro |
| 6/4 | Ware R. IBA | 12 | 6/25 | P.I. | 2 | P. + F. Vale |
| 6/4 | Little River IBA | 13 | Purple Martin | | | |
| 6/12 | Mt. Greylock | 11 | thr | P.I. | 12-20 | R. Heil |
| 6/19 | October Mt. | 8 | 5/11, 28 | N. Truro | 3, 7 | D. Manchester |
| 6/25 | New Marlboro | 32 | 5/17, 6/21 | DWWS | 16, 9 | D. Furbish |
| Warbling Vireo | | | 5/21 | Sheffield | 1 | T. Gagnon |
| 5/1 | Longmeadow | 4 | 5/26 | Nantucket | 1 | J. Slavitz |
| 5/1, 10 | Woburn | 1, 14 | 5/29 | Chatham | 1 | R. Merrill |
| 5/5 | Hingham | 4+ | 5/30 | Tuckernuck | 2 | f-type S. Perkins# |
| 5/14 | Brookfields | 17 | Tree Swallow | | | |
| 5/14 | Springfield Area | 139 | 5/3, 17 | P.I. | 290, 450 | R. Heil |
| 5/21 | Ipswich R. | 15 | 5/7 | Quabbin Pk | 145+ | M. Lynch# |
| 5/28 | W. Brookfield | 23 | 5/13 | Westboro | 200++ | M. Lynch# |
| 6/3 | Scituate | 10 | 5/14 | Springfield Area | 417 | Allen Club |
| 6/18 | Stockbridge | 13 | 5/15 | W. Newbury | 200+ | P. + F. Vale |
| 6/21 | Watertown | 38 | 5/25 | Wachusett Res. | 250+ | M. Lynch# |
| 6/22 | Cambridge | 12 | 6/25 | Stockbridge | 50+ | M. Lynch# |
| 6/25 | Blue Hills | 13 | Northern Rough-winged Swallow | | | |
| Philadelphia Vireo | | | 5/1 | Longmeadow | 10+ | M. Lynch# |
| 5/14 | Lowell | 1 | 5/1 | Randolph | 10 | G. d'Entremont |
| 5/17-28 | P.I. | 1 | 5/7 | W. Newbury | 15+ | P. + F. Vale |
| 5/18 | MNWS | 1 | 5/10 | P.I. | 21 | R. Heil |
| 5/20 | E. Gloucester | 1 | 5/14 | Springfield Area | 42 | Allen Club |
| 5/27 | Springfield | 1 | 5/25 | Winchester | 12 | R. LaFontaine# |
| 6/1 | Mt.A. | 1 | 5/25 | Wachusett Res. | 20+ | M. Lynch# |
| Red-eyed Vireo | | | 6/21 | Watertown | 12 | R. Stymeist |
| 5/2 | Ashfield | 1 | Bank Swallow | | | |
| 5/3 | Mt.A. | 1 | 5/1 | Longmeadow | 10+ | M. Lynch# |
| 5/4, 28 | Ipswich | 1, 18 | 5/8, 27 | GMNWR | 15, 150 | S. Perkins# |
| 5/11, 28 | Medford | 3, 20 | 5/10, 31 | P.I. | 82, 30 | R. Heil |
| 5/14 | Springfield Area | 132 | 5/14 | Springfield Area | 92 | Allen Club |
| 5/15, 6/26 | Quabbin Pk | 38, 48 | 5/18, 6/11 | Bolton Flats | 60, 46 | S. + L. Sutton |
| 5/17 | P.I. | 238 | 5/19 | N. Truro | 15 | B. Nikula# |
| 5/21 | Monson | 80 | 5/19 | Turners Falls | 20 | G. d'Entremont |
| 6/4 | Ware R. IBA | 51 | 5/27 | Concord (NAC) | 100 | S. Perkins# |
| 6/4 | Little River IBA | 359 | 6/15 | New Braintree | 25 | C. Buelow |
| 6/18 | Mt. Greylock | 98 | 6/19 | Lee | 15 | SSBC (G. d'E) |
| 6/19 | October Mt. | 28 | Cliff Swallow | | | |
| 6/25 | New Marlboro | 96 | 5/1, 27 | GMNWR | 2, 8 | S. Perkins# |
| Blue Jay | | | 5/2 | Newbury | 4 | P. Brown |
| 5/17 | Paxton | 40 migr | 5/3, 10 | P.I. | 12, 15 | R. Heil |
| 5/19 | Leicester | 27 migr | 5/12, 24 | Northampton | 75, 4 | L. Therrian |
| 5/20, 28 | N. Truro | 125, 150 | 5/14 | Springfield Area | 4 | Allen Club |
| 5/28 | P.I. | 450+ | 5/19 | Rowley | 15+ | P. + F. Vale |
| 6/2, 13 | N. Truro | 181, 94 | 5/19 | Whately | 7 | R. Packard |
| 6/5, 22 | P'town | 17 migr, 12 migr | 5/24 | Groton | 30 | E. Stromsted |
| 6/7 | P.I. | 11 migr | 5/27 | Waltham | 4+ | J. Forbes |
| 6/19 | Chatham | 16 migr | 5/27 | Williamsburg | 15 | L. Therrian |
| Fish Crow | | | 5/30 | Tuckernuck | 2 | R. Veit# |
| 5/11 | Newbypt | 2 | 6/5 | Newbury | 4 | D. Chickering |
| 5/14 | Kingston | 2 | 6/18 | Stockbridge | 4 | M. Lynch# |
| 5/14 | Springfield Area | 4 | 6/23 | Concord (NAC) | pr n | S. Perkins |
| 5/15 | Chicopee | 3 | 6/27 | Fitchburg | pr n | S. Sutton |
| 5/17 | P.I. | 2 | Barn Swallow | | | |
| 5/29 | Plymouth | 35 | 5/3, 10 | P.I. | 103, 457 | R. Heil |
| 6/4 | Mashpee | 3 | 5/3 | N. Truro | 78 | D. Manchester# |
| 6/6 | DWWS | 2 | 5/8 | GMNWR | 800 | S. Perkins# |
| 6/21 | Marshfield | 14 | 5/14 | Springfield Area | 116 | Allen Club |
| 6/22 | Scituate | 6 | 5/24 | Groton | 150 | E. Stromsted |
| Common Raven | | | 5/25 | Wachusett Res. | 300+ | M. Lynch# |
| 5/1 | Quabbin (G40) | 2 | Red-breasted Nuthatch | | | |
| 5/14 | Sharon | 2 | 5/14 | E. Quabbin | 6 | C. Buelow |
| 5/14 | Springfield Area | 3 | 5/21 | Mashpee | 4 | M. Keleher |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Red-breasted Nuthatch (continued) | | | 5/7, 15 | Quabbin Pk | 5, 14 | M. Lynch# |
| 5/21 | Monson | 10 | M. Lynch# | 5/10 | W. Newbury | 2 pr n J. Berry |
| 6/4 | Ware R. IBA | 8 | M. Lynch# | 5/14 | Springfield Area | 52 Allen Club |
| 6/4 | Little River IBA | 8 | Allen Club | 5/15 | Longmeadow | 23 M. + K. Conway |
| 6/11 | Wompatuck SP | 3 | SSBC (G. d'E) | 5/19 | P'town | 4 B. Nikula# |
| 6/12 | Mt. Greylock | 3 | M. Lynch# | 5/21 | Ipswich R. | 8 ECOC (J. Berry) |
| 6/29 | Newbypt | 3 | J. Berry | 6/18 | Worc. (BMB) | 4 BBS (J. Liller) |
| White-breasted Nuthatch | | | | Eastern Bluebird | | |
| 5/1-15 | Tuckernuck | 1 | R. Veit | 5/2 | Lakeville | 9 pr, 3 yg M. Maurer |
| Brown Creeper | | | | 5/6 | P'town | 4 M. Keleher |
| 5/14 | Springfield Area | 3 | Allen Club | 5/7 | Quabbin Pk | 4 M. Lynch# |
| 5/21 | Monson | 5 | M. Lynch# | 5/21 | Monson | 4 M. Lynch# |
| 6/4 | Ware R. IBA | 16 | M. Lynch# | 6/4 | Little River IBA | 6 Allen Club |
| 6/4 | Little River IBA | 5 | Allen Club | Veery | | |
| 6/12 | Mt. Greylock | 7 | M. Lynch# | 5/1 | Tuckernuck | 1 R. Veit |
| 6/25 | New Marlboro | 2 | M. Lynch# | 5/3 | Agawam | 6 J. Hutchison |
| Carolina Wren | | | | 5/5 | Nantucket | 1 E. Ray |
| 5/1 | Amherst | 2 | M. Lynch# | 5/11 | Nahant | 2 D. Wilkinson |
| 5/1 | Hadley | 2 | M. Lynch# | 5/11, 16 | Mt.A. | 3, 15 Tingley, Vale |
| 5/14 | Springfield Area | 20 | Allen Club | 5/14 | Springfield Area | 70 Allen Club |
| 6/4 | Little River IBA | 2 | Allen Club | 5/14 | Quabbin (G45) | 16 M. Lynch# |
| 6/19 | Mattapoisett | 9 | M. Lynch# | 5/21, 6/11 | Wompatuck SP | 10, 88 SSBC (G. d'E) |
| House Wren | | | | 6/4 | Little River IBA | 177 Allen Club |
| 5/1, 28 | Medford | 1, 8 | Gurka, Rines | 6/12 | Mt. Greylock | 29 M. Lynch# |
| 5/1 | IRWS | 2 | P. + F. Vale | 6/18 | Stockbridge | 19 M. Lynch# |
| 5/11 | Southboro | 15 | L. E. Taylor | 6/25 | New Marlboro | 36 M. Lynch# |
| 5/14 | Springfield Area | 52 | Allen Club | 6/25 | Blue Hills | 12 SSBC (P. O'Neill) |
| 5/21 | Monson | 6 | M. Lynch# | Gray-cheeked Thrush | | |
| 6/5 | Freetown | 5 | G. d'Entremont | 5/2 | S. Boston | 1 dead R. Donovan |
| 6/5 | Berkeley | 4 | G. d'Entremont | 5/14 | Hardwick | 1 M. Lynch# |
| 6/18-19 | HRWMA | 16 | T. Pirro | 5/27 | Worcester | 1 M. Lynch# |
| 6/19 | Mattapoisett | 7 | M. Lynch# | Bicknell's Thrush | | |
| 6/25 | Blue Hills | 6 | SSBC (P. O'Neill) | 5/19 | Leicester | 1 M. Lynch# |
| Winter Wren | | | | 5/20 | MNWS | 1 J. Smith |
| 5/3, 6/11 | Wompatuck SP | 3, 14 | Nims, SSBC | Gray-cheeked/Bicknell's Thrush | | |
| 5/15 | Washington | 2 | E. Nuemuth | 5/10 | P'town | 1 B. Nikula |
| 6/1 | Richmond | 2 | C. Buelow | 5/14 | W. Newbury | 1 D. Chickering |
| 6/3 | Boxford | 2 | R. Hodson | 5/14-15 | Springfield | 1 J. Wojtanowski |
| 6/4 | Little River IBA | 16 | Allen Club | 5/15 | Amherst | 1 H. Allen |
| 6/4 | Quabbin (G15) | 3 | SSBC (Ludlow) | 5/30 | Mt. Tom | 1 T. Gagnon |
| 6/5 | Ipswich | 2 m | J. Berry | 5/31 | P.I. | 1 R. Heil |
| 6/18 | Mt. Greylock | 7 | SSBC (G. d'E) | Swainson's Thrush | | |
| 6/18 | Stockbridge | 3 | M. Lynch# | 5/5 | P'town | 1 B. Nikula |
| 6/19 | October Mt. | 4 | SSBC (G. d'E) | 5/11, 28 | P.I. | 2, 7 Wetmore, Vale |
| 6/25 | Monterey | 4 | M. Lynch# | 5/14 | Springfield Area | 32 Allen Club |
| Sedge Wren | | | | 5/15, 27 | Boston (F.Pk) | 8, 5 J. Young |
| 6/18, 25 | Stockbridge | 2 | M. Lynch# | 5/16 | Mt.A. | 12 P. + F. Vale |
| Marsh Wren | | | | 5/18 | Boston (A.A.) | 5+ J. Miller |
| 5/1, 6/6 | P.I. | 5, 35 | T. Wetmore | 5/27 | Worcester | 4 M. Lynch# |
| 5/1, 6/20 | GMNWR | 1, 15 | Vale, Hodson | 5/28 | Gloucester (E.P.) | 8 S. Hedman |
| 5/11 | Dorchester | 3 | R. Donovan | 6/4 | Little River IBA | 4 Allen Club |
| 5/14 | Brookfields | 3 | M. Lynch# | 6/18 | Mt. Greylock | 8 S. Kellogg |
| 5/15 | Holyoke | 1 | D. McLain | Hermit Thrush | | |
| 5/28 | IRWS | 7 | J. MacDougall | 5/2 | Brookline | 4 F. Bouchard |
| 6/11 | Salem | 3 | BBS (I. Lynch) | 5/14 | Quabbin (G45) | 11 M. Lynch# |
| 6/14 | Amherst | 1 | J. Green | 5/14 | Springfield Area | 4 Allen Club |
| 6/19 | Wakefield | 3 | P. + F. Vale | 5/14 | Hardwick | 13 M. Lynch# |
| Golden-crowned Kinglet | | | | 5/19 | Oakham | 5 C. Buelow |
| 5/14 | Petersham | 6 | C. Buelow | 6/thr | Sherborn | 5 E. Taylor |
| 5/22 | Ware R. IBA | 4 | M. Lynch# | 6/4 | Ware R. IBA | 9 M. Lynch# |
| 5/29 | Dennis | 1 | D. Silverstein# | 6/4 | Little River IBA | 48 Allen Club |
| 5/31 | P.I. | 1 | R. Heil | 6/11 | Wompatuck SP | 15 SSBC (G. d'E) |
| 6/18 | Mt. Greylock | 17 | SSBC (G. d'E) | 6/12 | Mt. Greylock | 7 M. Lynch# |
| 6/19 | October Mt. | 9 | SSBC (G. d'E) | Wood Thrush | | |
| 6/26 | Concord | 1 | J. Keyes | 5/1 | Tuckernuck | 1 R. Veit |
| Ruby-crowned Kinglet | | | | 5/1 | Northampton | 1 T. Gagnon |
| 5/2 | MNWS | 7 | S. Sutton | 5/6, 6/18 | Worc. (BMB) | 3, 11 J. Liller |
| 5/3 | Mt.A. | 20+ | P. + F. Vale | 5/14 | Springfield Area | 194 Allen Club |
| 5/3, 31 | P.I. | 21, 3 | R. Heil | 5/14 | Quabbin (G45) | 29 M. Lynch# |
| 5/5, 10 | Leicester | 7, 4 | M. Lynch# | 5/19 | Leicester | 12 M. Lynch# |
| 5/13, 28 | P'town | 14, 1 | Keleher, Goodrich | 5/28 | Medford | 10 M. Rines |
| 5/15 | Medford | 2 | M. Rines | 6/4 | Little River IBA | 47 Allen Club |
| 5/16 | Gloucester (E.P.) | 3 | R. Heil | 6/5 | Ipswich | 10 m J. Berry |
| 5/18 | Ipswich (C.B.) | 1 | J. Berry | 6/18 | HRWMA | 14 T. Pirro |
| Blue-gray Gnatcatcher | | | | 6/25 | Blue Hills | 18 SSBC (P. O'Neill) |
| 5/1 | IRWS | 6 | P. + F. Vale | Gray Catbird | | |
| 5/2 | Medfield | 4 | J. O'Connell | 5/14 | Springfield Area | 427 Allen Club |
| 5/5 | GMNWR | 2 pr | D. Scott | 5/17, 31 | P.I. | 90, 112 R. Heil |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Gray Catbird (continued) | | | | 5/22 | Ware R. IBA | 6 | M. Lynch# |
| 5/21 | Monson | 54 | M. Lynch# | 6/14 | Gardner | 2 | T. Pirro |
| 6/4 | Little River IBA | 54 | Allen Club | 6/19 | October Mt. | 1 | SSBC (G. d'E) |
| 6/11 | Wompatuck SP | 67 | SSBC (G. d'E) | 6/28 | Manchester | 1 m | J. Berry |
| 6/19 | Mattapoissett | 56 | M. Lynch# | Northern Parula | | | |
| 6/20 | Mt.A. | 41 | R. Stymeist | 5/2-6/1 | Medford | 56 max 5/15 | M. Rines# |
| 6/21 | Watertown | 58 | R. Stymeist | 5/2-22 | Mt.A. | 35 max 5/16 | P. + F. Vale |
| 6/25 | Blue Hills | 73 | SSBC (P. O'Neill) | 5/3-6/1 | P.I. | 30 max 5/28 | v.o. |
| Brown Thrasher | | | | 5/6, 20 | Marblehead | 1, 30 | K. Haley |
| 5/1 | Amherst | 1 | M. Lynch# | 5/14 | Springfield Area | 83 | Allen Club |
| thr | Medford | 3-6 | M. Rines | 5/14 | W. Springfield | 22 | S. Svec |
| 5/3, 6/28 | P.I. | 14, 12 | Heil, Wetmore | 5/15 | P'town | 35+ | B. Nikula# |
| 5/10, 6/4 | Woburn | 5, 12 | M. Rines | 5/15 | Boston (F.Pk) | 25 | J. Young |
| 5/14 | Springfield Area | 24 | Allen Club | 5/16 | Gloucester (E.P.) | 37 | R. Heil |
| 6/26 | Milton | 5 | A. Joslin | 5/18 | Newbypt | 23 | P. + F. Vale |
| American Pipit | | | | 6/23 | Nantucket | 1 m | P. Zenema |
| 5/10, 17 | P.I. | 1 | R. Heil | Yellow Warbler | | | |
| 5/11 | Amherst | 1 | S. Surner | 5/1 | Longmeadow | 21 | M. Lynch# |
| 5/14 | Northampton | 25 | C. Gentes | 5/1, 10 | Woburn | 2, 28 | M. Rines |
| 5/17 | Chatham | 2 | S. Riley | 5/14 | Brookfields | 34 | M. Lynch# |
| 5/18 | Bolton Flats | 8 | S. + L. Sutton | 5/14 | Springfield Area | 290 | Allen Club |
| 5/21 | Truro | 2 | J. Young | 5/17, 31 | P.I. | 112, 102 | R. Heil |
| 5/26 | Groton | 2 | T. Pirro | 5/21 | Ipswich R. | 26 | ECOC (J. Berry) |
| Cedar Waxwing | | | | 5/28 | W. Brookfield | 37 | M. Lynch# |
| 5/28 | N. Truro | 68 | D. Manchester# | 6/3 | Thompson's I. | 24 | R. Stymeist# |
| 5/28 | P.I. | 51+ | P. + F. Vale | 6/4 | Little River IBA | 50 | Allen Club |
| 5/31 | Medford | 200 | M. Rines | 6/21 | Watertown | 44 | R. Stymeist |
| 6/4 | Little River IBA | 63 | Allen Club | 6/25 | Blue Hills | 36 | SSBC (P. O'Neill) |
| 6/11 | Wenham | 52 | BBS (P. + F. Vale) | Chestnut-sided Warbler | | | |
| 6/26 | N. Truro | 36 | D. Manchester | 5/1 | Longmeadow | 2 | M. Lynch# |
| Blue-winged Warbler | | | | 5/6-6/1 | Medford | 10 max 5/15 | M. Rines |
| 5/1 | Sudbury | 1 | T. Spahr | 5/7, 15, 6/26 | Quabbin Pk | 1, 43, 13 | M. Lynch# |
| 5/1 | Hadley | 1 | G. Martel | 5/11-31 | P.I. | 30 max 5/28 | v.o. |
| 5/6 | Nahant | 2 | L. Pivacek | 5/14 | Brookfields | 11 | M. Lynch# |
| 5/14 | Springfield Area | 57 | Allen Club | 5/14 | Springfield Area | 42 | Allen Club |
| 5/18 | MBWMA | 11 | P. + F. Vale# | 5/22 | Ware R. IBA | 47 | M. Lynch# |
| 5/22 | Ware R. IBA | 9 | M. Lynch# | 6/4 | Little River IBA | 117 | Allen Club |
| 5/28 | W. Brookfield | 8 | M. Lynch# | 6/12 | Mt. Greylock | 54 | M. Lynch# |
| 5/29 | Westboro | 5 | T. Spahr | 6/18-19 | HRWMA | 14 | T. Pirro |
| 5/30 | Medfield | 9 | A. Breen | 6/19 | October Mt. | 11 | SSBC (G. d'E) |
| 6/4 | Little River IBA | 5 | Allen Club | 6/25 | New Marlboro | 33 | M. Lynch# |
| 6/25 | New Marlboro | 5 | M. Lynch# | Magnolia Warbler | | | |
| Golden-winged Warbler | | | | 5/1, 28 | Tuckernuck | 2, 10 | R. Veit |
| 5/9-15 | W. Newbury | 1 | v.o. | 5/6 | Amherst | 1 | D. Minnear |
| 5/11 | Mt.A. | 2 | v.o. | 5/6, 20 | Marblehead | 1, 30 | K. Haley |
| 5/18 | MNWS | 1 m | K. Haley# | 5/11-6/1 | Medford | 38 max 5/19 | M. Rines |
| 5/19 | Amherst | 1 | L. Therrian | 5/11-6/4 | P.I. | 100 max 5/28 | v.o. |
| 5/20 | Boston (A.A.) | 1 m | J. Miller | 5/14 | Springfield Area | 34 | Allen Club |
| Brewster's Warbler | | | | 5/15 | P'town | 15 | B. Nikula# |
| 5/11 | Tyringham | 1 | E. Neumuth | 5/18 | Newbury | 20 | L. Leka |
| 5/12-13 | Mt.A. | 1 | G. Hirth# | 5/18, 28 | Gloucester (E.P.) | 20, 40 | S. Hedman# |
| 5/18 | Stoughton | 1 | G. d'Entremont | 6/4 | Little River IBA | 25 | Allen Club |
| 5/31-6/1 | Medford | 1 | M. Rines | 6/18 | Mt. Greylock | 7 | SSBC (G. d'E) |
| Lawrence's Warbler | | | | Cape May Warbler | | | |
| 6/5 | Lee | 1 | E. Neumuth | 5/11-27 | Reports of indiv. from 15 locations | | |
| Tennessee Warbler | | | | 5/14 | Savoy | 2 | R. Packard |
| 5/6 | Amherst | 6 | H. McQueen | Black-throated Blue Warbler | | | |
| 5/11-27 | Reports of indiv. from 21 locations | | | 5/4-6 | S. Boston | 1 | R. Donovan |
| 5/14-24 | Medford | 2-3 | M. Rines# | 5/4-6/1 | Medford | 14 max 5/15 | M. Rines# |
| 5/14-22 | Mt.A. | 1-2 | v.o. | 5/5-6/4 | P.I. | 15 max 5/19 | v.o. |
| 5/15 | Amherst | 2 | D. Minnear | 5/11, 16 | Mt.A. | 8, 25 | P. + F. Vale |
| 5/15 | Holyoke | 3 | D. McLain | 5/14 | Springfield Area | 40 | Allen Club |
| 5/19 | Mt.A. | 2 | R. Stymeist | 5/18 | Newbury | 20 | L. Leka |
| 5/20, 27 | Worcester | 1, 3 | M. Lynch# | 5/20 | E. Gloucester | 19 | J. Berry# |
| Orange-crowned Warbler | | | | 5/28 | Gloucester (E.P.) | 15 | S. Hedman |
| 5/6 | Boston | 1 | S. Walker | 6/12 | Mt. Greylock | 21 | M. Lynch# |
| 5/11 | Worcester | 1 | M. Lynch# | 6/25 | New Marlboro | 12 | M. Lynch# |
| 5/13 | Mt.A. | 1 m | C. Floyd# | Yellow-rumped Warbler | | | |
| 5/20 | Marshfield | 1 | G. d'Entremont | 5/thr | P.I. | 78 max 5/3 | R. Heil |
| Nashville Warbler | | | | 5/1-19 | Medford | 122 max 5/8 | M. Rines# |
| 5/1 | Boston | 1 | C. Chetkovich | 5/1-22 | Mt.A. | 65 max 5/16 | v.o. |
| 5/2 | Amherst | 1 | G. Martel | 5/1 | Winchester | 225 | M. Rines |
| 5/2-28 | Medford | 11 max 5/15 | M. Rines | 5/1 | IRWS | 85+ | P. + F. Vale |
| 5/11 | P.I. | 6 | T. Wetmore | 5/14 | Springfield Area | 228 | Allen Club |
| 5/11, 16 | Mt.A. | 6, 17 | P. + F. Vale | 6/4 | Little River IBA | 48 | Allen Club |
| 5/14 | Quabbin (G45) | 6 | M. Lynch# | 6/12 | Mt. Greylock | 27 | M. Lynch# |
| 5/15 | S. Peabody | 6 m | R. Heil | 6/18-19 | HRWMA | 4 | T. Pirro |
| 5/16 | Gloucester (E.P.) | 9 | R. Heil | 6/26 | Quabbin (G5) | 2 | T. Pirro |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|-----------|------------------|--------|------|------------|
| Black-throated Green Warbler | | | 5/14-6/24 | P.I. | 42 max | 5/31 | v.o. |
| 5/1-6/1 | Medford | 15 max | 5/14 | Springfield Area | 13 | | Allen Club |
| 5/11 | P.I. | 20 | 5/19 | Woods Hole | 12 | | G. Hirth |
| 5/14 | Springfield Area | 49 | 5/20 | E. Gloucester | 19 | | J. Berry# |
| 5/15 | S. Peabody | 13 | 6/6 | Mt. Greylock | 31 | | C. Blagdon |
| 5/15 | P'town | 15+ | | | | | |
| 5/17 | Quabbin Pk | 12 | | | | | |
| 5/22 | Ware R. IBA | 30 | | | | | |
| 5/28 | Gloucester (E.P.) | 13 | | | | | |
| 6/4 | Little River IBA | 60 | | | | | |
| 6/11 | Wompatuck SP | 14 | | | | | |
| 6/18 | Mt. Greylock | 19 | | | | | |
| 6/25 | New Marlboro | 18 | | | | | |
| Blackburnian Warbler | | | | | | | |
| 5/4 | Lenox | 1 | | | | | |
| 5/7, 15, 6/26 | Quabbin Pk | 2, 11, 2 | | | | | |
| 5/11-30 | P.I. | 5 max | | | | | |
| 5/11, 27 | Worcester | 1, 6 | | | | | |
| 5/12, 19 | Mt.A. | 1, 5 | | | | | |
| 5/12-6/1 | Medford | 5 max | | | | | |
| 5/14 | Springfield Area | 21 | | | | | |
| 5/15 | P'town | 15+ | | | | | |
| 5/15 | Boston (F.Pk) | 6 | | | | | |
| 6/4 | Little River IBA | 96 | | | | | |
| 6/4 | Ware R. IBA | 13 | | | | | |
| 6/12 | Mt. Greylock | 55 | | | | | |
| Yellow-throated Warbler | | | | | | | |
| 5/4 | Chestnut Hill | 1 | | | | | |
| Pine Warbler | | | | | | | |
| 5/1 | P'town | 25 | | | | | |
| 5/1 | Quabbin (G40) | 15 | | | | | |
| 5/14 | Springfield Area | 67 | | | | | |
| 5/15 | Holyoke | 25 | | | | | |
| 5/21 | Mashpee | 10 | | | | | |
| 5/28 | W. Brookfield | 17 | | | | | |
| 6/4 | Ware R. IBA | 22 | | | | | |
| 6/4 | Little River IBA | 20 | | | | | |
| 6/5 | Fall River | 13 | | | | | |
| 6/11 | Wompatuck SP | 55 | | | | | |
| 6/25 | Blue Hills | 22 | | | | | |
| Prairie Warbler | | | | | | | |
| 5/1 | P.I. | 1 | | | | | |
| 5/4, 12 | Andover | 2, 12 | | | | | |
| 5/5 | Southwick | 1 | | | | | |
| 5/10, 29 | Woburn | 3, 6 | | | | | |
| 5/14 | Springfield Area | 19 | | | | | |
| 5/19, 6/15 | Montague | 19, 26 | | | | | |
| 6/4 | Ware R. IBA | 9 | | | | | |
| 6/5 | Falmouth | 8 | | | | | |
| 6/15 | Montague | 26 | | | | | |
| 6/18 | Worc. (BMB) | 13 | | | | | |
| 6/26 | Milton | 14 | | | | | |
| Palm Warbler | | | | | | | |
| 5/1-13 | Medford | 17 max | | | | | |
| 5/2, 13 | Mt.A. | 25, 3 | | | | | |
| 5/3 | P.I. | 32 | | | | | |
| 5/8 | Newbypt | 3 | | | | | |
| 5/9 | Winchester | 4 | | | | | |
| 5/13 | W. Newbury | 1 | | | | | |
| 5/14 | Quabbin (G45) | 1 | | | | | |
| 5/14 | Newton | 1 | | | | | |
| Bay-breasted Warbler | | | | | | | |
| 5/11 | Newbypt | 1 | | | | | |
| 5/14-28 | Medford | 5 max | | | | | |
| 5/14 | Springfield Area | 7 | | | | | |
| 5/15 | Ludlow | 5 | | | | | |
| 5/15, 19 | Mt.A. | 1, 5 | | | | | |
| 5/16 | Gloucester (E.P.) | 6 | | | | | |
| 5/18 | Newbypt | 10+ | | | | | |
| 5/19 | Leicester | 5 | | | | | |
| 5/31 | P.I. | 2 | | | | | |
| Blackpoll Warbler | | | | | | | |
| 5/4 | Westfield | 1 | | | | | |
| 5/11, 19 | Mt.A. | 5, 9 | | | | | |
| 5/11 | Newbypt | 2 | | | | | |
| 5/11 | Longmeadow | 1 | | | | | |
| 5/13-6/8 | Medford | 29 max | | | | | |
| 5/13, 20 | Marblehead | 2, 15 | | | | | |
| Cerulean Warbler | | | | | | | |
| 5/10 | Hingham | 1 m | | | | | |
| 5/11 | Worcester | 1 m | | | | | |
| 5/15, 6/5 | Mt. Holyoke | 1, 1 | | | | | |
| 5/17 | MNWS | 1 | | | | | |
| 5/21 | Wompatuck SP | 1 m | | | | | |
| 5/31 | P.I. | 1 f | | | | | |
| 6/5 | S. Quabbin | 1 | | | | | |
| Black-and-white Warbler | | | | | | | |
| 5/1 | Amherst | 1 | | | | | |
| 5/1 | IRWS | 5 | | | | | |
| 5/1 | Quabbin (G40) | 6 | | | | | |
| 5/2, 19 | Mt.A. | 2, 20 | | | | | |
| 5/3-6/1 | Medford | 54 max | | | | | |
| 5/11, 18 | P.I. | 18 b, 17 b | | | | | |
| 5/14 | Springfield Area | 109 | | | | | |
| 5/15 | P'town | 30+ | | | | | |
| 5/16 | Gloucester (E.P.) | 22 | | | | | |
| 5/18 | Newbury | 20 | | | | | |
| 6/4 | Little River IBA | 87 | | | | | |
| 6/11 | Wompatuck SP | 22 | | | | | |
| American Redstart | | | | | | | |
| 5/4 | Northampton | 1 | | | | | |
| 5/6 | Boston (A.A.) | 1 | | | | | |
| 5/7, 15, 6/26 | Quabbin Pk | 5, 47, 28 | | | | | |
| 5/11-6/30 | P.I. | 420 max | | | | | |
| 5/11-6/2 | Mt.A. | 17 max | | | | | |
| 5/11-6/1 | Medford | 23 max | | | | | |
| 5/14 | Springfield Area | 168 | | | | | |
| 5/28 | Gloucester (E.P.) | 52 | | | | | |
| 6/4 | Little River IBA | 105 | | | | | |
| 6/12 | Mt. Greylock | 52 | | | | | |
| 6/25 | New Marlboro | 36 | | | | | |
| Prothonotary Warbler | | | | | | | |
| 5/1 | MNWS | 1 | | | | | |
| 5/13 | WBWS | 1 | | | | | |
| 5/21-27 | Newton | 1 m | | | | | |
| Worm-eating Warbler | | | | | | | |
| 5/1 | Tuckernuck | 1 | | | | | |
| 5/1 | Franklin | 1 | | | | | |
| 5/2 | WBWS | 1 | | | | | |
| 5/3-6/30 | Wompatuck SP | 5 max | | | | | |
| 5/5-6/30 | Mt. Tom | 7 max | | | | | |
| 5/6-6/30 | Reports of indiv. from | 19 locations | | | | | |
| 5/14 | Medford | 2 | | | | | |
| 5/14 | Springfield Area | 5 | | | | | |
| 5/15 | Agawam | 2 | | | | | |
| 5/15 | Holyoke | 2 | | | | | |
| 6/4 | Little River IBA | 4 | | | | | |
| 6/4 | Granville | 2 | | | | | |
| Ovenbird | | | | | | | |
| 5/1 | Tuckernuck | 1 | | | | | |
| 5/2 | Southwick | 1 | | | | | |
| 5/3, 6/11 | Wompatuck SP | 6, 237 | | | | | |
| 5/10, 6/18-19 | HRWMA | 3, 50 | | | | | |
| 5/12 | Wompatuck SP | 36 | | | | | |
| 5/14 | Springfield Area | 150 | | | | | |
| 5/14 | Quabbin (G45) | 35 | | | | | |
| 5/21 | Monson | 43 | | | | | |
| 5/22 | Ware R. IBA | 79 | | | | | |
| 6/4 | Little River IBA | 288 | | | | | |
| 6/11 | Wompatuck SP | 237 | | | | | |
| 6/12 | Mt. Greylock | 35 | | | | | |
| 6/25 | New Marlboro | 32 | | | | | |
| 6/25 | Blue Hills | 48 | | | | | |
| Northern Waterthrush | | | | | | | |
| thr | Reports of 1-2 indiv. from | 33 locations | | | | | |
| 5/3, 6/11 | Wompatuck SP | 6, 5 | | | | | |
| 5/10, 19 | Mt.A. | 3, 4 | | | | | |
| 5/11, 6/1 | P.I. | 4, 1 | | | | | |
| 5/15, 27 | Medford | 6, 5 | | | | | |
| 5/14 | Springfield Area | 12 | | | | | |
| 5/18, 27 | Boston (F.Pk) | 2, 3 | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-------|----------------------|
| Northern Waterthrush (continued) | | | | 6/19 | October Mt. | 1 | SSBC (G. d'E) |
| 5/21 | Ipswich R. | 5 | ECOC (J. Berry) | 6/28 | Manchester | 1 m | J. Berry |
| 6/4 | Millis | 5 | J. O'Connell | Yellow-breasted Chat | | | |
| 6/5 | Ipswich | 3 m | J. Berry | 5/13 | Medford | 1 | R. LaFontaine# |
| 6/17 | Hardwick | pr w/yg | C. Buelow | 6/15-30 | Ledyen | pr | B. Harris + M. Labbe |
| Louisiana Waterthrush | | | | Summer Tanager | | | |
| 5/12 | Wompatuck SP | 3 | C. Nims | 5/1-5 | Nantucket | 1 m | J. Jerome |
| 5/13 | MNWS | 1 | K. Haley | 5/3-4 | Brewster | 1 | fide M. Lowe |
| 5/14 | Quabbin (G45) | 1 | M. Lynch# | 5/13 | Mt.A. | 1 f | P. + F. Vale# |
| 5/14 | Springfield Area | 6 | Allen Club | 5/13-15 | Wellfleet | 1 | fide B. Nikula |
| 5/21 | Monson | 1 | M. Lynch# | 5/15-16 | Jamaica Plain | 1 | R. Mayer |
| 5/22 | Ware R. IBA | 1 | M. Lynch# | 5/22 | Harwich | 1 | fide M. Lowe |
| 5/23 | Brimfield | 1 | I. Lynch | Scarlet Tanager | | | |
| 6/3 | Boxford | 2 | R. Hodson | 5/4 | Nantucket | 1 | J. Finger |
| 6/4 | Little River IBA | 7 | Allen Club | 5/6 | Nahant | 2 | L. Pivacek |
| 6/23 | Hardwick | pr w/yg | C. Buelow | 5/10 | Southwick | 1 | S. Kellogg |
| 6/26 | Berlin | 2 | S. Sutton | 5/11, 19 | Mt.A. | 1, 13 | Vale, Stymeist |
| Kentucky Warbler | | | | 5/11, 15 | Quabbin Pk | 2, 17 | Norton, Lynch |
| 5/13 | Tuckernuck | 1 imm f | R. Veit | 5/11, 15 | Medford | 1, 14 | M. Rines |
| 5/19 | Northampton | 1 | A. Lombard | 5/14 | Springfield Area | 107 | Allen Club |
| Mourning Warbler | | | | 5/14 | Quabbin (G45) | 22 | M. Lynch# |
| 5/15-6/6 | Reports of indiv. from 22 locations | | | 5/21 | Monson | 18 | M. Lynch# |
| 5/15 | Amherst | 2 | D. Minnear | 5/22 | Ware R. IBA | 29 | M. Lynch# |
| 5/16, 30 | Mt.A. | 1, 2 | Floyd, Stevens | 6/4 | Little River IBA | 79 | Allen Club |
| 5/19, 6/1 | Medford | 1, 4 | M. Rines# | 6/11 | Wompatuck SP | 18 | SSBC (G. d'E) |
| 5/20, 31 | P.I. | 1, 2 | Wetmore, Heil | Eastern Towhee | | | |
| 5/31 | Boston | 2 | D. Hunneman | 5/14 | Springfield Area | 108 | Allen Club |
| 6/6, 12 | Mt. Greylock | 2, 6 | Blagdon, Lynch | 5/14 | Quabbin (G45) | 28 | M. Lynch# |
| 6/9, 17 | S. Boston | 2, 1 | R. Donovan | 5/22 | Ware R. IBA | 37 | M. Lynch# |
| 6/12 | Washington | 1 | S. Kellogg | 5/29 | P.I. | 41 | J. Berry# |
| 6/17 | Westfield | 1 | S. Kellogg | 6/4 | Little River IBA | 60 | Allen Club |
| Common Yellowthroat | | | | 6/11 | Wompatuck SP | 57 | SSBC (G. d'E) |
| 5/2, 6/18 | Worc. (BMB) | 1, 22 | J. Liller | 6/18 | Worc. (BMB) | 22 | BBS (J. Liller) |
| 5/5 | Northampton | 1 | L. Therrian | 6/25 | Blue Hills | 62 | SSBC (P. O'Neill) |
| 5/11-6/30 | P.I. | 175 max 5/31 | v.o. | 6/26 | Milton | 33 | A. Joslin |
| 5/14 | Brookfields | 31 | M. Lynch# | American Tree Sparrow | | | |
| 5/14 | Springfield Area | 150 | Allen Club | 5/12 | Medford | 1 | R. LaFontaine# |
| 5/15, 6/26 | Quabbin Pk | 13, 34 | M. Lynch# | Clay-colored Sparrow | | | |
| 5/21 | Ipswich R. | 43 | ECOC (J. Berry) | 5/1 | Tuckernuck | 1 | R. Veit |
| 5/22 | Ware R. IBA | 48 | M. Lynch# | 5/28 | P.I. | 1 | S. Mirick |
| 5/28 | Gloucester (E.P.) | 48 | S. Hedman | 5/30 | Wellfleet | 1 | J. Young |
| 6/4 | Little River IBA | 132 | Allen Club | 6/10-30 | P.I. | 1 | T. Wetmore + v.o. |
| 6/18-19 | HRWMA | 40 | T. Pirro | 6/23-30 | M.V. | 2 m | J. Liller |
| 6/25 | Blue Hills | 44 | SSBC (P. O'Neill) | Field Sparrow | | | |
| 6/25 | New Marlboro | 66 | M. Lynch# | 5/1 | P.I. | 6 | T. Wetmore |
| Hooded Warbler | | | | 5/14 | Springfield Area | 14 | Allen Club |
| 5/1 | Tuckernuck | 2 | D. Veit | 5/16 | Wellfleet | 7 | G. d'Entremont |
| 5/1-6 | WBWS | 1 | v.o. | 5/17 | MBWMA | 7 | J. Berry |
| 5/3 | P'town | 1 | B. Nikula# | 5/17 | P.I. | 6 | R. Heil |
| 5/4 | Malden | 1 m | C. Jackson# | 5/29 | Woburn | 7 | M. Rines |
| 5/7 | Quincy | 1 | R. Donovan | 6/3 | Scituate | 6 | D. Furbish |
| 5/8 | Boston (Long I.) | 1 m | R. Donovan | 6/4 | Ware R. IBA | 6 | M. Lynch# |
| 5/10, 11 | Mt.A. | 1, 2 | Spahr, Floyd | 6/4 | Little River IBA | 11 | Allen Club |
| 5/11 | Nahant | 1 f | L. Pivacek | 6/18 | Worc. (BMB) | 6 | BBS (J. Liller) |
| 5/13-15 | Agawam | 1 | S. Kellogg | Vesper Sparrow | | | |
| 5/14-17 | P.I. | 1 | M. Daley + v.o. | 5/1 | Hadley | 1 | M. Lynch# |
| 6/4 | Westfield | 1 | L. Therrian | 5/1 | Tuckernuck | 1 | R. Veit |
| Wilson's Warbler | | | | 5/8 | DWWS | 1 | D. Furbish |
| 5/11 | Gardner | 3 | T. Pirro | 5/14 | Springfield Area | 6 | Allen Club |
| 5/11-6/1 | P.I. | 29 max 5/31 | v.o. | 5/15 | Orange | 1 | W. Laflay |
| 5/12-6/1 | Medford | 7 max 5/19 | M. Rines# | 5/18 | Southwick | 2 | S. Kellogg |
| 5/14 | Springfield Area | 6 | Allen Club | 5/19 | Westfield | 4 | G. d'Entremont |
| 5/15 | Quabbin Pk | 6 | M. Lynch# | 5/29 | Plymouth Airport | 1 | SSBC (G. d'E) |
| 5/16-6/2 | Mt.A. | 4 max 5/19 | v.o. | 5/30 | Sunderland | 2 | H. Allen |
| 5/19 | Mt.A. | 4 | R. Stymeist | 6/3 | Wellfleet | 3 | P. + F. Vale |
| 5/20 | P.I. | 6 | T. Wetmore | 6/3 | Falmouth | 1 | M. Keleher# |
| 5/28 | Gloucester (E.P.) | 10 | S. Hedman | 6/21 | Plainfield | 3 | T. Collins |
| Canada Warbler | | | | Lark Sparrow | | | |
| 5/11 | Northampton | 1 | L. Therrian | 5/18 | P.I. | 1 | D. + I. Jewell |
| 5/11 | Granville | 1 | S. Kellogg | Savannah Sparrow | | | |
| 5/13-6/1 | Medford | 8 max 5/28 | M. Rines# | 5/1 | Northampton | 30 | M. Lynch# |
| 5/18-6/1 | P.I. | 30 max 5/28 | v.o. | 5/3 | P.I. | 27 | R. Heil |
| 5/18, 28 | Gloucester (E.P.) | 1, 33 | S. Hedman# | 5/10 | New Braintree | 20+ | C. Buelow |
| 5/22, 6/4 | Ware R. IBA | 6, 2 | M. Lynch# | 5/11 | Scituate | 10 | D. Furbish |
| 6/1 | Richmond | 9 | C. Buelow | 5/14 | Boston | 17 | J. Offermann |
| 6/4 | Little River IBA | 15 | Allen Club | 6/5 | Leicester | 16 | M. Lynch# |
| 6/14 | Gardner | 1 | T. Pirro | 6/13, 15 | Hanscom | 492 | M. Rines# |
| 6/18 | HRWMA | 1 | T. Pirro | 6/20 | Worcester | 20 | M. Lynch# |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------|-----------------------|
| Savannah Sparrow (continued) | | | | 6/4 | Little River IBA | 22 | Allen Club |
| 6/25 | Tyringham | 13 | M. Lynch# | 6/12 | Mt. Greylock | 33 | M. Lynch# |
| Ipswich Sparrow | | | | | Lapland Longspur | | |
| 5/27 | Dorchester | 1 | R. Donovan | 5/14 | Chatham (S.B.) | 1 | B. Nikula |
| Grasshopper Sparrow | | | | | Snow Bunting | | |
| 5/15 | Orange | 1 | W. Lafley | 6/15 | S. Harwich | 1 | E. Banks |
| 5/18 | Southwick | 1 | S. Kellogg | Rose-breasted Grosbeak | | | |
| 5/28 | Turners Falls | 3 | R. Packard | thr | Medford | 12 max | M. Rines |
| 5/30 | Sunderland | 1 | H. Allen | 5/1 | Tuckernuck | 3 | R. Veit |
| 6/3 | Falmouth | 6 | C. Buelow | 5/14 | Springfield Area | 159 | Allen Club |
| 6/9 | Westfield | 29 | C. Buelow | 5/14 | Quabbin (G45) | 19 | M. Lynch# |
| 6/13, 15 | Hanscom | 3 m, 1 f | M. Rines# | 5/17 | MBWMA | 13 | J. Berry |
| 6/14 | Katama | 3 m | M. Pelikan | 5/21 | Monson | 24 | M. Lynch# |
| 6/20 | Worcester | 4m+1 f | M. Lynch# | 5/21 | Ipswich R. | 16 | ECOC (J. Berry) |
| 6/21 | Montague | 1 | R. Packard | 5/22 | Ware R. IBA | 22 | M. Lynch# |
| Saltmarsh Sharp-tailed Sparrow | | | | 6/4 | Little River IBA | 16 | Allen Club |
| 5/7-6/30 | P.I. | 38 max 6/7 | v.o. | 6/18 | Worc. (BMB) | 11 | BBS (J. Liller) |
| 5/14 | Duxbury B. | 1 | R. Bowes | 6/18-19 | HRWMA | 13 | T. Pirro |
| 5/29 | S. Dart. (A.Pd) | 15+ | J. Liller# | 6/25 | Blue Hills | 15 | SSBC (P. O'Neill) |
| 5/31 | Tuckernuck | 1 | D. Sutherland | Blue Grosbeak | | | |
| 6/4 | Mashpee | 4 | M. Keleher | 5/1 | Nantucket | 1 | K. Blackshaw |
| 6/7 | Newbury | 28 | S. Perkins# | 5/1-2 | Harwich Port | 1 | fide M. Lowe |
| 6/7 | S. Monomoy | 8 | R. Merrill | 5/1-12, 6/22 | Tuckernuck | 1-2, 1 | R. Veit |
| 6/13 | S. Harwich | 2 | A. Curtis | 5/5 | Boston (A.A.) | 1 m | J. Miller |
| 6/16 | E. Boston (B.I.) | 6 | J. Miller | 5/6-18 | Newbypt | 1 | 1yr S. Grinley + v.o. |
| 6/19 | Mattapoisett | 4 | M. Lynch# | 5/7 | Quabbin Pk | 1 ad | M. Lynch# |
| 6/19 | Barnstable | 20+ | M. Keleher# | 5/12 | Newton | 1 | A. + D. Bandes |
| Seaside Sparrow | | | | 5/16 | Sudbury | 1 | T. Spahr |
| thr | P.I. | 6 max | v.o. | 5/24-27 | Carlisle | 1 imm m | J. Kescalesa |
| 5/30 | S. Dart. (A.Pd) | 3 | G. d'Entremont# | Indigo Bunting | | | |
| 6/19 | Barnstable | 6 | M. Keleher# | 5/thr | Tuckernuck | 6 | R. Veit |
| 6/26 | N. Monomoy | 1 | R. Merrill | 5/3 | Orleans | 1 | R. + K. McGinley |
| Lincoln's Sparrow | | | | 5/3 | P.I. | 1 m | R. Heil |
| 5/11-30 | Individuals reported from 31 locations | | | 5/13, 6/1 | Medford | 3, 10 | M. Rines# |
| 5/11 | P.I. | 2 b | J. Standley | 5/17 | Hadley | 5 | P. + F. Vale |
| 5/13, 20 | Medford | 2, 1 | M. Rines# | 5/21 | Monson | 6 | M. Lynch# |
| 5/15 | S. Peabody | 4 | R. Heil | 5/27 | Boston (F.Pk) | 5 | J. Young |
| 5/15-16 | Marblehead | 15 | K. Haley | 5/30 | Woburn | 6 | M. Rines |
| 5/15 | Boston (F.Pk) | 4 | J. Young | 6/1-3 | Tuckernuck | 6 | R. Veit |
| 5/19 | Mt.A. | 3 | R. Stymeist | 6/4 | Quabbin (G12) | 8 | SSBC (Ludlow) |
| 5/27 | Boston (PO Sq) | 2 | J. Young | 6/4 | Little River IBA | 20 | Allen Club |
| 5/28 | Salisbury | 2 | D. Chickering | 6/12 | Mt. Greylock | 19 | M. Lynch# |
| 5/31 | P.I. | 4 | R. Heil | 6/18-19 | HRWMA | 11 | T. Pirro |
| Swamp Sparrow | | | | 6/25 | New Marlboro | 8 | M. Lynch# |
| 5/14 | Springfield Area | 11 | Allen Club | Painted Bunting | | | |
| 5/22 | Ware R. IBA | 26 | M. Lynch# | 5/23-25 | Chatham | 1 | P. Bailey# |
| 5/28 | W. Brookfield | 12 | M. Lynch# | 6/8 | Rehoboth | 1 m | J. Roche |
| 6/4 | Little River IBA | 19 | Allen Club | Dickcissel | | | |
| 6/16 | Hardwick | 18 | C. Buelow | 5/2 | Dennis | 1 | P. Flood |
| 6/18 | Stockbridge | 23 | M. Lynch# | 5/11 | Nantucket | 1 | M. Soverino# |
| White-throated Sparrow | | | | 5/13 | Orleans | 1 | fide M. Lowe |
| 5/1 | Tuckernuck | 200 | R. Veit | 5/17 | P.I. | 1 | R. Heil |
| 5/8, 19 | Medford | 25, 1 | M. Rines# | Bobolink | | | |
| 5/16 | Gloucester (E.P.) | 26 | R. Heil | 5/2, 15 | Washington | 1, 30 | E. Nuemuth |
| 5/18 | P.I. | 5 b | J. Standley# | 5/3, 13 | DWWS | 2, 40 | Ludlow, Furbish |
| 5/19, 28 | P'town | 40, 1 | Nikula, Goodrich | 5/13, 20 | Boston (A.A.) | 25, 30 | B. Mayer |
| 5/22 | Ware R. IBA | 6 | M. Lynch# | 5/14 | E. Quabbin | 20 | C. Buelow |
| 5/31 | P.I. | 1 | R. Heil | 5/14 | Springfield Area | 57 | Allen Club |
| 6/4 | Little River IBA | 8 | Allen Club | 5/17, 27 | P.I. | 155, 262 | D. Chickering |
| 6/12 | Mt. Greylock | 11 | M. Lynch# | 5/19 | Hingham | 20+ | C. Nims# |
| 6/19 | October Mt. | 8 | SSBC (G. d'E) | 5/19 | Medford | 20 | P. + F. Vale |
| White-crowned Sparrow | | | | 5/27 | DFWS | 26 f | S. Ells |
| 5/10-24 | Individuals reported from 12 locations | | | 6/4 | Little River IBA | 44 | Allen Club |
| 5/10 | HRWMA | 2 | T. Pirro | 6/13, 15 | Hanscom | 161 | M. Rines# |
| 5/13, 17 | DWWS | 2, 6 | D. Furbish | 6/18-19 | HRWMA | 42 | T. Pirro |
| 5/15-6/1 | P.I. | 1-2 | v.o. | 6/25 | Tyringham | 30+ | M. Lynch# |
| 5/16 | Marblehead | 2 | K. Haley | Eastern Meadowlark | | | |
| Gambell's White-crowned Sparrow | | | | 5/4 | GMNWR | 1 migr | S. Perkins# |
| 5/6 | Nantucket | 1 | E. Andrews | 5/6 | Gardner | 1 | T. Pirro |
| 5/14 | Tuckernuck | 1 ad. | R. Veit | 5/14 | Springfield Area | 3 | Allen Club |
| Dark-eyed Junco | | | | 5/14 | E. Quabbin | 5 | C. Buelow |
| 5/4 | Medford | 1 | M. Rines# | 5/17 | Leicester | 8 | M. Lynch# |
| 5/13 | Mattapoisett | 1 | F. Smith | 5/30 | Medfield | 10+ | A. Breen |
| 5/14 | Pelham | 1 | M. Lynch# | 6/7 | Wrentham | 2 m | R. Emerson |
| 5/19 | Hadley | 3 | G. d'Entremont | 6/13, 15 | Hanscom | 43 | M. Rines# |
| 5/20 | Newton | 1 | P. McFarland | 6/20 | Worcester | 2 m | M. Lynch# |
| 6/thr | Boston | 1 | v.o. | 6/27 | New Braintree | 3 | C. Buelow |
| 6/3 | Mt. Wachusett | 4 | B. Mulhearn | | | | |

ABBREVIATIONS FOR BIRD SIGHTINGS

Taxonomic order is based on AOU checklist, Seventh edition, 44th Supplement, as published in *The Auk* 117: 847-58 (2000); 119: 897-906 (2002); 120: 923-32 (2003).

| | | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ABC | Allen Bird Club | ONWR | Oxbow National Wildlife Refuge |
| A.P. | Andrews Point, Rockport | P.I. | Plum Island |
| A.Pd | Allens Pond, S. Dartmouth | Pd | Pond |
| B. | Beach | P'town | Provincetown |
| Barre FD | Barre Falls Dam, | Pont. | Pontoosuc Lake, Lanesboro |
| | Barre, Rutland | R.P. | Race Point, Provincetown |
| B.I. | Belle Isle, E. Boston | Res. | Reservoir |
| B.R. | Bass Rocks, Gloucester | S. Dart. | South Dartmouth |
| BBC | Brookline Bird Club | S.B. | South Beach, Chatham |
| BMB | Broad Meadow Brook, Worcester | S.N. | Sandy Neck, Barnstable |
| C.B. | Crane Beach, Ipswich | SRV | Sudbury River Valley |
| CGB | Coast Guard Beach, Eastham | SSBC | South Shore Bird Club |
| C.P. | Crooked Pond, Boxford | TASL | Take A Second Look |
| Cambr. | Cambridge | | Boston Harbor Census |
| CCBC | Cape Cod Bird Club | WBWS | Wellfleet Bay WS |
| Cumb. Farms | Cumberland Farms, | WMWS | Wachusett Meadow WS |
| | Middleboro | Wompatuck SP | Hingham, Cohasset, |
| DFWS | Drumlin Farm Wildlife Sanctuary | Worc. | Scituate, and Norwell |
| DWMA | Delaney WMA | | Worcester |
| | Stow, Bolton, Harvard | Other Abbreviations | |
| DWWS | Daniel Webster WS | ad | adult |
| E.P. | Eastern Point, Gloucester | alt | alternate |
| EMHW | Eastern Mass. Hawk Watch | b | banded |
| F.E. | First Encounter Beach, Eastham | br | breeding |
| F.P. | Fresh Pond, Cambridge | dk | dark (morph) |
| F.Pk | Franklin Park, Boston | f | female |
| G40 | Gate 40, Quabbin Res. | fl | fledgling |
| GMNWR | Great Meadows NWR | imm | immature |
| H. | Harbor | juv | juvenile |
| H.P. | Halibut Point, Rockport | lt | light (morph) |
| HRWMA | High Ridge WMA, Gardner | m | male |
| I. | Island | max | maximum |
| IRWS | Ipswich River WS | migr | migrating |
| L. | Ledge | n | nesting |
| M.V. | Martha's Vineyard | ph | photographed |
| MAS | Mass. Audubon Society | pl | plumage |
| MBWMA | Martin Burns WMA, Newbury | pr | pair |
| MNWS | Marblehead Neck WS | S | summer (1S = 1st summer) |
| MSSF | Myles Standish State | S. | various observers |
| | Forest, Plymouth | v.o. | |
| Mt.A. | Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambr. | W | winter (2W = second winter) |
| NAC | Nine Acre Corner, Concord | yg | young |
| Newbypt | Newburyport | # | additional observers |



MAY 2005 STORM BIRDS: STORM-WRECKED DOVEKIE ON NANTUCKET BY ELLEN RIVOIR

AT A GLANCE

August 2005



DAVID LARSON

Ah, yes! Another of those birds so many birders love to hate — a gull. Well, before moving on to another project, give this one a chance. It doesn't have to be as bad as many folks seem to think. Just keep your wits about you, ask yourself the right questions, and look carefully at the gull in front of you (along with all the others that are often nearby). Whatever you do, *don't panic!*

Let's try this one together, just to show you how easy gull identification can be — at least occasionally. First, consider shape and overall impression, jizz if you will. For gulls, this useful, though somewhat intangible, characteristic can sometimes be very helpful when one is confronted with an unidentified individual. Notice, I did not say, “unfamiliar” gull. In the case of the mystery gull, the bird clearly appears delicate in structure rather than large, full-chested, and chunky. Notice the long primaries, giving the bird a somewhat tapered appearance at the stern end. Similarly, note that the head is not particularly angular or anvil-shaped; instead it is more gently rounded, especially on the back. Also, the bill is decidedly fine, hardly showing a notch at the gonys that is so prominent in many large gulls.

If we concentrate on plumage characteristics, it is obvious that the bird in the photo is decidedly pale to whitish on the underparts, rather than uniform, dusky-brown. Likewise, the back pattern is not coarsely marked and checkered in appearance. These two features are quite important in that, by themselves, they can eliminate at two of the most viable identification possibilities. But let us not get ahead

of ourselves. We need to address another important question first: the age of the bird. If we can place an unidentified gull into an appropriate age class, then some things become easier. It may be useful to remember that gulls take anywhere from two to four years before reaching fully adult plumage. Besides changes in plumage as a gull matures, there are also attendant changes in soft part colors such as bills, legs, and orbital rings. Most gulls start out with black or dark bills that generally become lighter as they mature. Likewise, most species have pinkish or grayish legs and dark eyes as juveniles; however, as they mature, the color of their eyes and legs may change. The leg color of most common gull species is either pinkish or yellowish by adulthood, and the eye color is frequently yellowish.

Armed with this information, the fact that the bill and eyes of the gull in the picture appear to be mostly dark suggests that the gull is a young bird. Reinforcing this impression is the fact that there do not appear to be any white spots (i.e., mirrors) within the black primary tips, and the bird is prominently marked with dusky spotting and barring on the underparts. An adult gull would be pure white underneath and would not display the distinctive pale, scalloped edges to the wing coverts and tertials (i.e., the long feathers lying on top of the primaries) shown by the mystery gull.

Returning to the overall coloration, if the bird was a young American Herring Gull, it would be noticeably more uniformly brown on the underparts. Likewise, if the bird were a Great Black-backed Gull or a Lesser Black-backed Gull, its back pattern would be coarsely checkered with black and white, even though it would be whiter than a Herring Gull on the head and underparts. Even a very dark Iceland Gull would never exhibit such dark (black) primaries. Furthermore, in all of these large gull species the bill would be noticeably heavier and would have a decided angle, or notch, at the gonys. Given the overall slim appearance of the bird, and having eliminated the other medium and large gull species that regularly occur in Massachusetts by plumage characteristics, the bird in the photo can only be a young Ring-billed Gull (*Larus delawarensis*).

Because Ring-billed Gulls only require three years to acquire their adult plumage, they generally begin to show obvious signs of increasing maturity by their first autumn. In the pictured gull it is possible to see that there is a contrast between the uniform, gray-colored feathers on the scapulars and the scalloped wing coverts and tertials. As autumn progresses, the back will increasingly take on a gray-saddled effect, the bill will become lighter at the base, and the dusky marks on the underparts and nape will start to disappear. This combination of features tells us that this is a bird in juvenal plumage that is gradually starting to molt into its first-winter plumage. While this conclusion may not be obvious at first, it's actually quite logical once a few critical alternatives are carefully considered, evaluated, and integrated.

Ring-billed Gulls are common to abundant migrants and winter visitors in Massachusetts, and large numbers also occur inland and as non-breeding residents during summer. David Larson captured the splendid image of this juvenile Ring-billed Gull at South Beach in Chatham in mid-August. 

Wayne R. Petersen

AT A GLANCE



DAVID LARSON

Can you identify this bird?

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

Western Mass Editor Wanted

Bird Observer is looking for an editor or co-editors to contribute and solicit articles and field notes from the western part of the state on a regular basis.

If you are interested in joining our editorial staff, please contact Carolyn Marsh at cmarsh@jocama.com.



**BIRD OBSERVER (USPS 369-850)
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ARLINGTON, MA 02476-0003**

**PERIODICALS
POSTAGE PAID
AT
BOSTON, MA**

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