

Bird Observer

VOLUME 35, NUMBER 5

OCTOBER 2007



HOT BIRDS



Bob Clem found a **Curlew Sandpiper** (left) on South Beach in Chatham on August 8, 2007. Phil Brown took this photograph of the cooperative bird on August 17.

On August 25, the Brookline Bird Club pelagic trip found this **Little Shearwater** (right). *P.a. baroli* is considered a full species (**Macronesian Shearwater**) by European authorities. Blair Nikula took this photograph on that trip.



Don Logan found a **Say's Phoebe** (left) on the Parker River NWR on September 6, and Rick Heil grabbed this photograph using his cell phone/telescope combination.

On September 26, Charlie Nims found a **Swainson's Hawk** (right) at Cumberland Farms in Halifax/Middleboro. On October 1, Phil Brown took this classic photograph.



On October 11, Willy Huchenson found a **Barnacle Goose** (left) at Great Meadows NWR in Concord. This goose was later seen at various locations in the area. Simon Perkins took this portrait of the errant bird on October 12 along Old Bedford Road in Concord.

CONTENTS

LOOKING FOR WATERFOWL IN THE SUDBURY RESERVOIR	<i>Mark Lynch</i>	269
OBSERVATIONS OF ROOSTING CROWS	<i>Eliot Taylor</i>	276
FIRST CONFIRMED BARRED OWL AND ACADIAN FLYCATCHER NESTINGS ON CAPE COD, MASSACHUSETTS	<i>Mary Keleher</i>	280
FIELD NOTES		
A Feisty Unexpected Visitor	<i>Sue Finnegan</i>	285
Sighting of a Black Rail at Nantucket, Massachusetts	<i>Richard R. Veit</i>	287
Yellow-nosed Albatross Saga	<i>Simon Perkins</i>	289
ABOUT BOOKS		
Father of the Field Guide and “Nature’s Engraver:” An Interview with Jenny Uglow, Biographer of Thomas Bewick	<i>Mark Lynch</i>	291
BIRD SIGHTINGS		
May/June 2007		299
ABOUT THE COVER: Eastern Meadowlark	<i>William E. Davis, Jr.</i>	318
ABOUT THE COVER ARTIST: Barry Van Dusen		319
AT A GLANCE	<i>Wayne R. Petersen</i>	321

Kathleen S. Anderson Honored by Mass Wildlife

On September 25, 2007, Mass Wildlife held an event at the Manomet Center for Conservation Sciences in Plymouth to honor Kathleen (Betty) S. Anderson of Middleborough with the Governor Francis W. Sargent Conservation Award. This prestigious award is presented whenever warranted in recognition of a significant contribution by an individual or organization to the conservation of natural resources in the Commonwealth. The event was well attended by representatives from the Governor’s office, the Massachusetts Senate and House, Mass Wildlife, and several non-profit conservation organizations. This award properly recognized Betty’s impressive list of accomplishments and contributions to the conservation community here in Massachusetts and beyond for more than half a century. Congratulations, Betty!

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Bird Observer

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Looking for Waterfowl in the Sudbury Reservoir

Mark Lynch

Introduction

Migration always brings boom times for birders. Some folks love to stand in the blazing sun of August, scoping dense flocks of shorebirds on South Beach. Others smile at the thought of a spring wave of warblers at Marblehead Neck Sanctuary. For me, there is nothing more enticing and enjoyable than tromping around the great inland reservoirs in the chill of late fall looking for ducks and geese. While the large reservoirs of Quabbin and Wachusett typically get the most attention from birders, there are a number of smaller reservoirs that are equally attractive to waterfowl. The Sudbury Reservoir in Southborough and Marlborough is just such a spot.

This small but very irregularly shaped body of water is nestled in the suburbs of the Metro-West, mostly in Worcester County, but also partly in Middlesex. Most of its shoreline consists of managed mixed forest with some areas of planted pines. Fishing is common along the shoreline, but no boats are allowed on the water, which makes it attractive to migrant waterfowl.

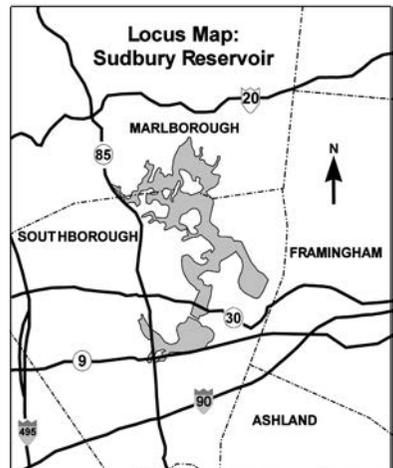
The Sudbury Reservoir is part of a much larger system of emergency back-up water sources for Eastern Massachusetts. From the Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) website:

In 1878 a system of reservoirs was constructed to provide water supply by holding back the Sudbury River, to supplement the Lake Cochituate system in Natick. These new reservoirs were Sudbury, Whitehall, Hopkinton, Ashland, Stearns, Brackett, and Foss. In 1947 the Whitehall, Hopkinton, Ashland and Cochituate Reservoirs were turned into State Parks, and in 1976 the entire Sudbury System was officially reclassified as an emergency water supply. Today only the Sudbury Reservoir and Foss (Framingham Reservoir No. 3) are classified as a reserve drinking water supply. The DCR owns and manages 4,943 acres of land in the Sudbury Reservoir watershed system.

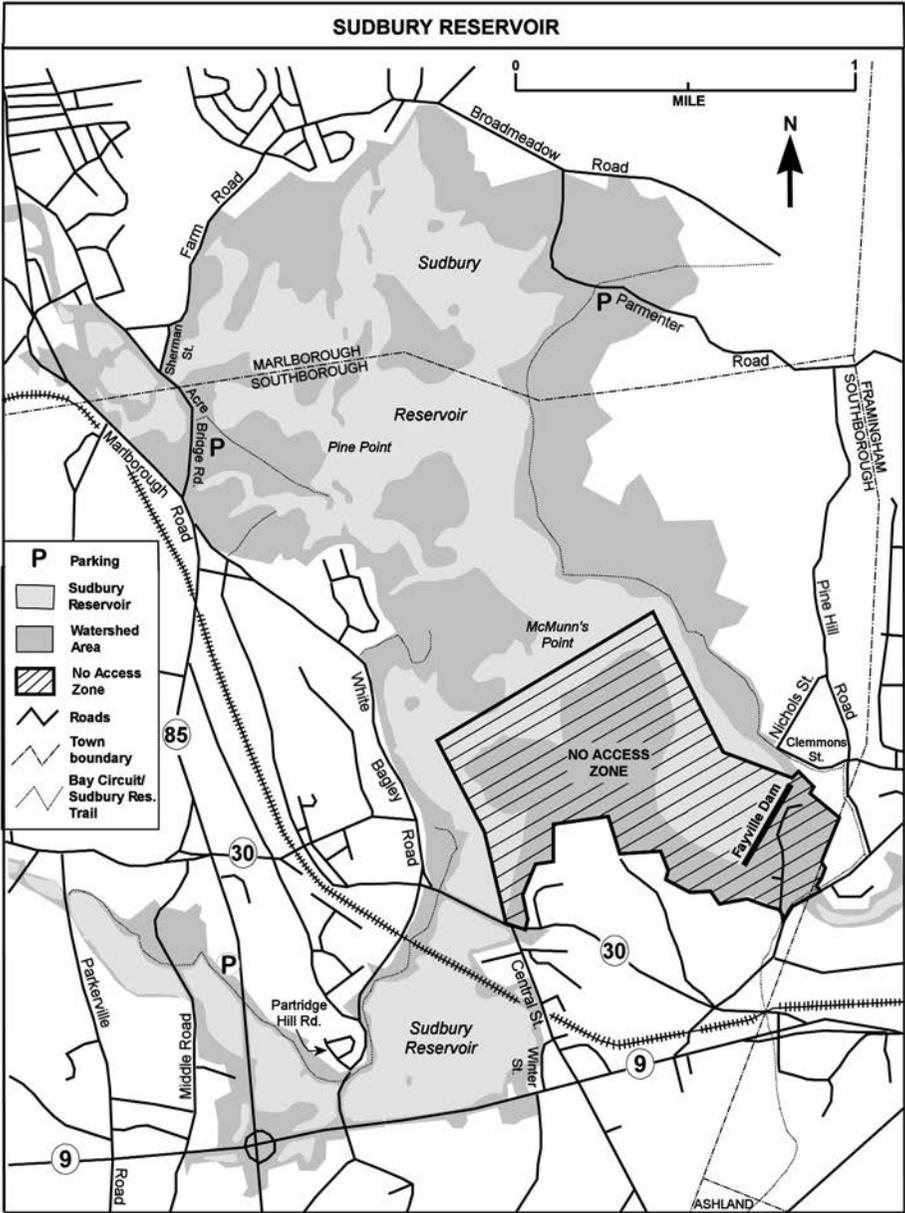
Any unlawful behavior should be reported at once to the local police as well as the DCR and the Massachusetts Water Resources Agency (MWRA).

Timing, Strategy, and Species

The best time to bird Sudbury Reservoir for waterfowl is from late October through November until freeze-up and again in March.



DOROTHY GRAASKAMP



DOROTHY GRAASKAMP

Get as early a start as possible, since the birds are more conspicuous just after dawn, before people and traffic make them retreat to more secluded parts of the reservoir. Dedicated waterfowl-watchers should plan on a full morning's outing because it takes some driving, walking, and scoping from several vantage points to get the most from this location. Typical of reservoir birding, the waterfowl tend to be in discrete flocks in certain locations and not evenly distributed throughout. As with most DCR

properties, the trails are clearly marked. Many of the trails at the Sudbury Reservoir run over fairly level terrain, making them easy to hike. Most of the walks are short, but there is one long trail that covers most of the eastern shore while another system of trails runs along sections of the shoreline of the southwestern part of the reservoir and then west out along the Wachuset Aqueduct. The area of the Fayville Dam on the eastern shore and the large peninsula immediately to its west are off limits and are clearly posted as such. Deer ticks are common in the brush off the trails, so use caution and lots of DEET even after the first frost. As with any eastern Massachusetts managed water property, poison ivy is rampant, so look for those three shiny leaves. Though hunting is not allowed on this DCR property, it is wise to avoid all wooded areas in the state during deer season unless you wear the requisite hunter's orange.

The star waterfowl here are undoubtedly the large numbers of Ring-necked and Ruddy ducks that occur each fall. Double- and even triple-digit counts of both species are to be expected. My personal high counts in the last decade for Ring-necked Ducks at Sudbury Reservoir include 1180 on 11/4/00; 1540 on 11/9/03, and 1137 on 11/19/06, though triple-digit counts are more typical. On good days, large counts of Ruddy Ducks are also possible, and my personal high is 466 on 11/7/99. Other regularly occurring and common waterbirds include Pied-billed Grebes, Double-crested Cormorants, Great Blue Herons (there is a small nesting colony here), Canada Geese, Wood Ducks, American Wigeons (my high count was 124 on 11/4/00), Mallards, American Black Ducks, Greater and Lesser scaup, Buffleheads, Common Goldeneyes (my high count was 98 on 12/2/01), Hooded and Common mergansers, and American Coots. Rare or uncommon species for this location in the last decade include Common Loon, Mute Swan, Snow Goose, Eurasian Wigeon, Canvasback, Redhead, and Barrow's Goldeneye. The Canvasbacks are likely annual but in small numbers and are often seen among the large flocks of scaup and Ring-necked Ducks. I have recorded as many as eight at one time. Few birders scour this water with any regularity, and it is likely just a matter of time until the first White-fronted Goose or Tufted Duck shows up. Late in the fall, Sharp-shinned and Red-tailed hawks are regularly seen, and single Ospreys may linger well into November.

Access

Sudbury Reservoir is easily accessed from Route 9 in Southborough, just a few miles east of Route 9's intersection with I-495. The towns of Ashland and Framingham are just a jog to the east and south of the reservoir. We will start our tour at the light at the intersection of Route 9 and White Bagely Road. Coffee and sandwiches can be bought at the strip mall across from this intersection. This tour will take you through just a few of the most productive areas of the reservoir.

The Southern End of Sudbury Reservoir

If you only have a short amount of time, the southern bay section of the reservoir is your best bet. As soon as you turn north onto White Bagely Road, watch for small flocks of Ruddy Ducks on the right, some of which may be quite close. There is quite a bit of traffic along this road, so you will need to pull off to use a scope. About a quarter-mile up White Bagely, I have pulled over at the entrance of Partridge Hill

Road and walked across the street to the reservoir. Just a bit further north on White Bagley there is an obvious, very short trail down to the water. Scope here for Ring-necked and Ruddy ducks, coot, and other species. Sometimes large flocks of ducks can be seen across the water along the eastern shore. The small wooded island at the south end of this part of the reservoir sometimes has a small Great Blue Heron colony.

Just a short distance farther up White Bagley are two “from the road” overlooks of the reservoir and a small dirt parking area with a trailhead often used by fishermen. But what I usually do is continue north on White Bagley Road, take a right at the stop sign, and then bear right on Route 30 over another causeway over the reservoir. Typically there are more ducks here on either side, but there is no place to easily and safely pull off. Driving over the causeway, take your first right onto Central Street and in a very short distance you will cross some railroad tracks. Pull over just beyond, along the small Fay Memorial Field and playground. With your scope, walk back to the old railroad tracks, and then west along the path that runs alongside the tracks. In a few hundred yards, you will be able to scope most of the southern section of the Sudbury Reservoir. Along your way, note the brushy pool to your right, which can have lingering passerines and Mallards and perhaps a Wood Duck.

For a closer view of birds on the southeast corner of the reservoir, drive past Fay Memorial Field and take an immediate right onto Winter Street. There is a nice view of this end of the water, but there is room for only one car. If you continue on Winter Street to Route 9, you will only be able to turn right (west), so I typically turn around here and drive back out to Central Street.

Along the Eastern Shore

A fine morning’s walk that offers great opportunities for both water birds and landbirds in wooded surroundings is a hike on the long Bay Circuit Trail along the eastern shore of the reservoir. An ideal way to do this is to spot a car at the parking areas at both ends. If you are here with only one car, then it is best to hike in and out from the southern end.

From the light at the intersection of Central Street and Route 30, turn right (east) on 30 to the next light, then bear left to stay on Route 30. You will soon enter Framingham; 0.7 mile beyond that take a left on Pine Hill Road. You will cross back into Southboro and in 0.3 mile take another left onto Clemmons Street. The road will go up a hill, then will take a 90-degree turn and become Nichols, but JUST before that turn pull in closely to the right and park. The right edge is a small hill with a residence so we typically let the passenger-side folks out of the car before we pull in tightly. There is room for two or three cars here if you park tightly. Walk across the street and through the gate and you are at the southern end of the trail.

The Bay Circuit Trail runs up most of the eastern shore. The habitat is suburban mixed woodlots, with a powerline cutover and some other brushy areas. There are some plantings of arborvitae and other ornamental evergreens. These look very promising for migrant owls like Long-eared and Saw-whet. I have a few times found fresh whitewash and pellets here but have yet to actually see an owl.

Immediately upon starting on the trail, look back and to your left for an obscured view of the Fayville Dam. Though this trail runs right along the shore, at times it can be difficult to get a good look at the water because of trees and brush, so you may have to bushwhack just a wee bit for a better view. If you are not doing the complete hike through to the parking lot at the other end, your strategy should be to hike in about three-quarters of a mile until you can get a good look at the water well north of McMunn's Point from the western base of Pine Hill. Flocks of waterfowl typically congregate here, and this is a great place to look for the more uncommon species. This trail can also be good for landbirds. From late fall into early winter, depending on the snowfall, look for lingering catbirds, Hermit Thrushes, Yellow-rumped Warblers, towhees, and Fox Sparrows. I have found some of these birds in early March here too, which may indicate that they successfully wintered. Red-bellied, Downy, and Hairy woodpeckers as well as flickers, chickadees, titmice, White-breasted Nuthatches, White-throated Sparrows, and Dark-eyed Juncos are also typically on hand in late fall. In late October into early November, on sunny days, also look for butterfly species like mourning cloak and question mark.

To find the parking area at the northern end of this trail, follow Nichols out to Pine Hill Road and take a left. This road winds through classic suburban sprawl and in about a mile comes to a T-intersection at Parmenter St. Take a left, and drive carefully since the narrow road is rather winding and some drivers tend to speed on it. Half a mile along Parmenter you will pass a Harvard University research facility on the left, and 0.9 mile from the intersection with Pine Hill watch for a trailhead and small parking lot on the left. Be careful pulling in and out here because of traffic. This end of the trail is hillier and tends to be initially farther away from the water, but eventually the trail will descend and you will be close to the shore. If you have already hiked in and out from Clemmons, you can skip this section if you are short of time.

Continuing west and north on Parmenter, the road will soon "T" on Broadmeadow Street. If you drive to the right, the road will become dirt and lead past several signed trailheads in Callahan State Park. In this direction, Broadmeadow eventually dead-ends at a farm. Going left on Broadmeadow, watch for flocks of Canada Geese in the small field on your right. In short order, Broadmeadow "T"s on Farm Road. Drive left and after 1.3 miles take another left on Sherman Road. This is a very short road; at its end turn left once more onto Acre Bridge Road and the beginning of another set of trails.

The Northwestern Corner

On Acre Bridge Road, there are a few places where you can pull well off the road near the Marlborough/Southborough signs where the water runs under the road. If these spots are not available, drive a bit farther south to the soccer field on the left and park in the obvious gravel lot on the north end of the field. Walk back along the edge of the road to where the water crosses under Acre Bridge, and hike in with the water on your left. This narrow trail leads all along the water and eventually out to a peninsula that offers good views of some of the more isolated sections of the

reservoir. Watch for flocks of *Aythya*-type ducks, goldeneyes, and Ruddy Ducks anywhere along here. Mallards, Black Ducks, and wigeon are typically seen hugging the shore. This is a great area to look for Canvasbacks, a species rather uncommon this far inland. Always be on the lookout for a Redhead.

Another trailhead begins at the soccer field parking lot and runs southeast out to Pine Point. Like all migrant flocks of ducks, the birds here can be skittish and move away as soon as they note your presence, so a quiet approach along the shore trails is strongly advised. Take your time and try for as many views of the reservoir's inlets as you can get. There's no telling what may be found just around the next corner, so take time to explore. Landbirds here in late fall are pretty sparse, but the red and white pines here are good for species like Red-breasted Nuthatch, Brown Creeper, and Golden-crowned Kinglet.

Birding Along the River

Continue driving south along Acre Bridge Road until it intersects with Rt. 85 (Marlboro Road). Take Route 85 south (left), being careful to bear right when the road splits. This quickly intersects with Route 30, Southborough Center, and the St. Mark's and Fay schools. As you drive west (right) on Route 30, there are several roads to the left that cross over the river that feeds into the Reservoir, sometimes described on maps as the Wachuset Aqueduct. These include Route 85 itself, Middle Road, Parkerville Road, and Flagg Road. Typically I drive south on Route 85, cross the reservoir looking for ducks along the way, continue to Route 9, head west, and take my first right onto Middle Road. I drive north on Middle, cross the reservoir again looking for ducks, hit Route 30, head west, and swing down the short distance on Parkerville and the other roads on my way back to Worcester. An alternative for the more energetic is to hike the shoreline along the well-signed Sudbury Reservoir Trail, which runs from the main body of the reservoir all the way west almost to I-495, crossing several roads as it wends its way. Because the water here has a greater flow than the reservoir, it stays open well into January. Waterfowl therefore linger here. The species most likely seen here include flocks of Canada Geese (particularly on the Parkerville soccer field), Mallards, and Hooded and Common mergansers. The hedgerows and brushy areas all along these roads should be searched in early winter for species like robins, mockingbirds, waxwings, sparrows, and possibly a shrike.

Nearby Birding Destinations

At the peak of late fall or spring waterfowl migration, birders in Central Massachusetts often combine a visit to Sudbury Reservoir with a visit to the SuAsCo impoundment and Chauncy Pond, both in Westborough, and Little Chauncy and Bartlett ponds in Northborough for a full day's birding. These well-known productive spots deserve an article of their own.

An alternative is a quick trip to Fort Meadow Reservoir in nearby Marlboro. From the intersection of Acre Bridge Road and Route 85, take Route 85 north towards Marlborough for three miles. On your right will be Reservoir Street, which runs along a great-looking causeway through Fort Meadow Reservoir. Unfortunately, parking

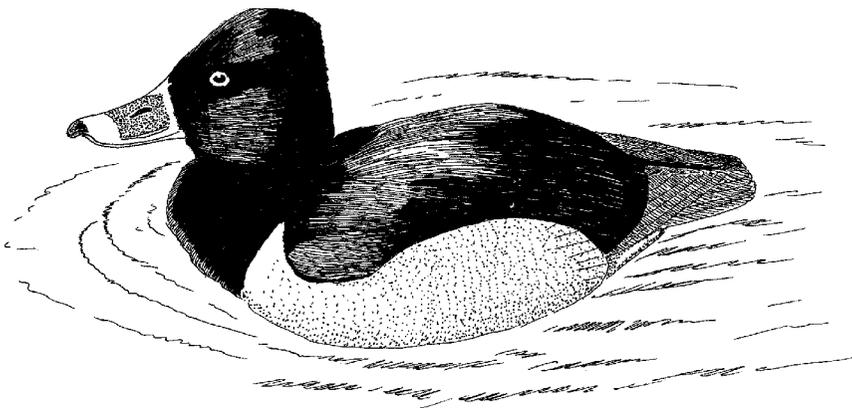
along the causeway is restricted to “sort of” pulling off at the boat launch gate. A much better alternative is to pull into the Piccadilly Pub lot if the pub is not open or continue another 0.4 mile on Route 85 and turn right into the dirt parking lot for The Grove park on the reservoir. Walk to the shore here or down the obvious path for good unobstructed views of this section of the reservoir.

Fort Meadow Reservoir hosts a surprising number of migrant waterfowl from late October until freeze-up. These include Mute Swan, Canada Goose, Mallard, scaup, Canvasback (uncommon), Bufflehead, Common Goldeneye, Hooded and Common mergansers, Ruddy Duck (my personal high count was 959 on 11/12/00), and American Coot. Double-crested Cormorants and Great Blue Herons often linger into December. I even had a Greater Yellowlegs here on the late date of November 12.

Continuing north past The Grove on Route 85 for about half a mile, you will hit the entrance to the eastern end of I-290 in Hudson, very close to its intersection with I-495.

One last waterfowl location worthy of mention in the area is on Route 20 in Marlboro near the Sudbury line. From the intersection of Routes 85 and 20, take Route 20 east for three miles and pull right into the parking area for Stephen Anthony’s Restaurant and the Wayside Country Store. Park at the far right end of the lot near the gazebo. This is tiny, shallow Hagar Pond. After many other ponds have frozen, small sections of Hagar Pond stay open a bit longer, and therefore, among the jostling crowd of Mute Swans, Canada Geese, and Mallards that are being fed, look for lingering species like Northern Pintail, Gadwall, Common Goldeneye, and Hooded Merganser. In mid-December 2005 a Cackling Goose was found here. This is a great spot to check if you are doing a Central Massachusetts January 1st “Big Day.” 

Mark Lynch is a teacher and environmental monitor at Massachusetts Audubon Society’s Broad Meadow Brook Sanctuary. In addition, he is a teacher and docent at the Worcester Art Museum and hosts Inquiry on radio station WICN, an interview show of the arts and sciences. Currently, he is working on a book about the birds of the Blackstone National Corridor.



RING-NECKED DUCK BY GEORGE C. WEST

Observations of Roosting Crows

Eliot Taylor

Over the past forty years I have spent hundreds of winter evenings watching crows go to roost. Week after week they will roost in the same place, and then one night, suddenly, the roost will be abandoned. After a drive around town with one eye on the road and the other on the sky I can usually find their new location.

Look skyward on any winter afternoon in this region, and it won't take long to spot one or more crows overhead. If you note which way they are heading, you can start driving in that same direction and with a little luck, follow them to where they are gathering — with many other crows — before heading on to their nightly roost.

The year-round range of American Crows extends from Labrador, through Nova Scotia and central New England, and roughly along the U.S./Canadian border to the Pacific Ocean and southward to Florida, the gulf coast, central Texas and westward to southern California. The species' summer range extends approximately 600 miles further north, from central Quebec and southern Hudson Bay, west across Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. My assumption is that our large numbers of wintering crows include many Canadian birds that have migrated south for the season, from about mid-November to mid-March. Maybe someday we will know if our local birds stay here or if some head north in spring as well.

During the 1960s, each day before dusk, thousands of crows would leave the old Gardner Street Dump near the VA Hospital in West Roxbury, and fly over the Arnold Arboretum to roost near Franklin Park. Within the past ten years I went looking for the Arboretum crows and found them roosting instead in the vicinity of Boston College along Commonwealth Avenue. Later I found them roosting near the Charles River in Watertown (about two miles away, as the crow flies).

Within five miles of my house, the towns of Natick and Framingham once had open garbage dumps that for many years attracted thousands of crows and gulls. At dusk, the gulls would leave and fly twenty miles to Boston Harbor. The crows would gather in many areas around the two towns, and as it got darker they would often wind up roosting on two hilltops 1000 feet apart behind Jordan's Furniture across Route 9 from Shopper's World. I would sit in the Shopper's World parking lot and try to count them as they came in or as they flew back and forth between the two hills.

It is nearly impossible to count thousands of crows at roost. The best I could do was to set my pocket calculator to add in increments of twenty and then hit the plus button with every twenty or so birds.

On windy days, fifteen or twenty crows at a time would venture out from the hills, get caught in the updrafts, and be carried upwards for 200 feet in a matter of seconds. They would then fold their wings, dive downward, and again be lifted by the next gust of wind. It seemed that they were just having a lot of fun surfing the wind.

Another final roosting spot was often a two-acre grove of oak trees near the northwestern edge of Shopper's World between Kohl's Department Store and McDonald's. As night approached, fifty or so crows at a time would usually fly from the nearby hill to the grove to join with others that were already there. I like to think that these were scout crows that were looking to see that all was well in the grove, because they would often then fly back to the hill.

I would set my calculator to zero and in a few minutes a river of crows 300 feet wide and 100 feet deep, would begin streaming in from the hills, over Route 9 and the parking lots, and on into the grove. What a sight! I wished that all of my birding friends could be there to see the show. I pressed the +20 button on my calculator as quickly as I could to try to get some kind of a total. The stream of crows would slow to a trickle, then soon start flowing again, bringing another thousand or more birds across.

One evening, after I had counted about 15,000 crows going to roost, a truck on Route 30, 300 feet away, backfired, "BLAM!" and within two minutes the entire roost emptied out of the grove and disappeared into the western twilight. I wondered if I would see them again that night. It was too dark to go looking for them, so I just waited and in about twenty minutes they all came back.

At one time there were about 200 Fish Crows in this Framingham flock, distinguished by their nasal call which always reminds me of Mallard ducks. Whenever you are watching crows, keep an ear out for them. I had one in Lawrence on January 29, 2007, cawing at me while I was counting 7500 other crows flying off of the ice on the Merrimack River as they went to roost.

Last winter, 2006-07, I was very disappointed by the low numbers of crows that I saw. I never did get a very good count of the Framingham flock. I estimate between 3000 to 4000 birds. Many nights they roosted on a hill just north of Route 135 and along the railroad tracks at the Natick-Framingham town line. I went looking for the Boston College flock about five times and couldn't find them anywhere.

In past years I have watched a flock of over 10,000 crows, maybe 2000 of them Fish Crows, in Warwick, Rhode Island. Last winter I drove fifty miles around Warwick on four different evenings and saw only ten crows. The recent impact of West Nile Virus on crows is well documented but I also wonder if the closing of open garbage dumps may be the biggest factor in the apparent decrease of our wintering flocks.

Some days in winter I'll look at the five or six crows that daily visit my backyard to clean up under my feeders. When I see white patches on their backs and wings, I know that the night before they must have roosted on the lower branches.

Figure 1 shows a few of the counts that I have taken over the years; as I have said before, it is very difficult to count them accurately. The thing to note is that some times I saw a heck of a lot of crows and at other times not so many.

Crows Roosting in Framingham/Natick

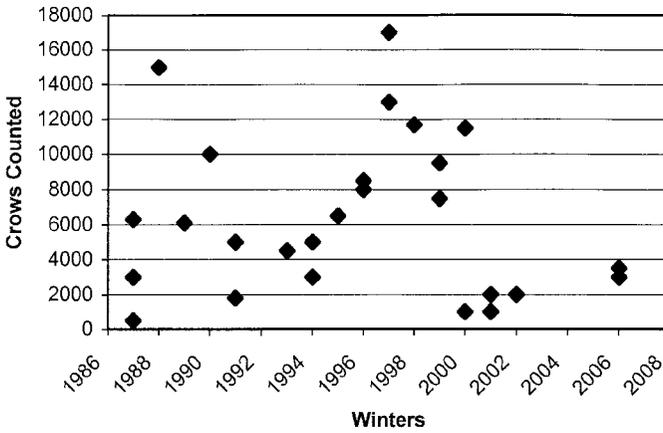


Figure 1: Crows counted in the Framingham/Natick (F/N) roost by winter (from 1987-88 to 2006-07).

Miscellaneous counts and notes:

- Nov. 2, 1987 F/N, many Fish Crows
- Jan. 7, 1990 Lawrence, 4100
- Dec. 5, 1991 F/N, 50 Fish Crows
- Feb. 26, 1995 Lawrence, 3000
- Dec. 12, 1998 Boston College, 3000
- Jan. 29, 2007 Lawrence, 7000, 1 Fish Crow 



AMERICAN CROWS BY MARJORIE RINES

Eliot Taylor became really interested in bird watching over 60 years ago. When he was 13 years old he found that he could attract chickadees, towhees, Whip-poor-wills, owls, thrushes and many other birds by whistling their calls. Over the years he has led many bird walks for The Brookline Bird Club and The Massachusetts Audubon Society. He served on the BBC board of directors for many years and served two years as its president. Anyone who has watched the September hawk migrations at Mount Wachusett knows Eliot as the one who runs around shouting out the directions to look to see the hawks as they approach the mountain. Eliot lives about 5 miles away from the Framingham crow roosting area, and on many winter evenings he cannot resist the urge to drive over and kiss them all goodnight.

Winter Finch Forecast: Ontario and Beyond

Ron Pittaway, of the Ontario Field Ornithologists, has once again gathered information for his annual Winter Finch Forecast. Cooperation on the part of the staff of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (OMNR) and the observations of regional birders allow Pittaway to make his annual predictions about finches.

Pittaway's report begins by describing conditions in the northern boreal forests and his forecast for the occurrence of "winter finches" in southern Ontario. The report contains some excellent tidbits about food tree preferences of the various finch species and forest conditions overall. It may also help you assess your feeder-visitation and field possibilities this coming season, too, at least in the East.

According to the report, most coniferous and deciduous trees have had very poor seed crops in much of Ontario and western Quebec. Pittaway predicts that White-winged and Red crossbills and Pine Siskins will not be irrupting south out of Ontario as they do in some flight years, because most have already gone east and/or west. However, other winter finches such as Pine Grosbeaks, Evening Grosbeaks, Purple Finches, and redpolls are already irrupting, or will irrupt, southward out of northern Ontario.

It will be interesting to see if this pattern unfolds as predicted. The full report can be found at <<http://www.ofo.ca/2007-8winterfinchforecast.htm>>.

[From the Birding Community E-bulletin, distributed through the generous support of Steiner Binoculars as a service to active and concerned birders. You can access an archive of past E-bulletins on the website of the National Wildlife Refuge Association (NWRA) <<http://www.refugenet.org/birding/birding5.html>> and on the birding pages for Steiner Binoculars <<http://www.steiner-birding.com/bulletin.html>>.]



COMMON REDPOLL BY GEORGE C. WEST

First Confirmed Barred Owl and Acadian Flycatcher Nestings on Cape Cod, Massachusetts

Mary Keleher

On Sunday April 29, 2007, I spent an overcast, dreary morning in Mashpee, birding with my father-in-law, Kevin Keleher. At 9:45 a.m. we were walking along a trail in a wooded area when we heard a loud *hoo* call. Because I've found Great Horned Owls in Mashpee before, I wasn't too surprised. We heard the call again. This time it was much different from the call of a Great Horned Owl. Then we heard a *hoo-aw* call. I turned to Kevin and said, "That's a Barred Owl!" We continued walking quietly in the direction of the calls. As we walked we heard the full *who cooks for you, who cooks for you all* call, but this time it was farther away. We walked in the direction of the call and searched the area without finding the owl. In a tree we did spot a large nest, which we thought was interesting.

Once I got home, I posted the information to Massbird and wrote, "Near where we first heard the bird, we saw a crow-size nest in a tree. Most Barred Owls use a cavity for nesting but occasionally they will use an old crow nest or hawk nest. The chances are slim that there is an actual Barred Owl nest here. I've rarely heard other birders mention Barred Owls on Cape Cod. It depends on who you ask."

I've talked with birders about Barred Owls on Cape Cod. Some have reported seeing or hearing them, while others insisted there were no Barred Owls on the Cape.

In response to my post to Massbird, Jeremiah Trimble e-mailed me and wrote, "Great find! Although this species is quite rare on the Cape there are a number of recent sightings and they seem to be increasing in Barnstable County especially in the upper Cape area!"

That night, after dark, a friend and I went back to the spot where Kevin and I had heard the owl. We waited for about a half hour but did not hear any Barred Owl calls. A week later I went back before sunrise but again did not hear the owl. At that point I assumed the bird had either been an immature or an unpaired adult that was roaming and somehow ended up briefly on Cape Cod.

On Monday, May 28, 2007, I led a Cape Cod Bird Club trip in Mashpee. Nine people joined me and were thrilled to see a Great Horned Owl flying out of a pine tree while being harassed by crows. We figured that would be the bird of the day.

After that exciting find, we approached the area where I had heard the Barred Owl. Several of us saw a large bird flush from a tree. I sensed right away it was the Barred Owl. It didn't fly far, and some of us managed to get our binoculars on it. It then flew across the trail and landed on a branch in the open. We all got to see it and were ecstatic that we had not one, but two owls for the day. I explained to everyone how unusual it was to have a Barred Owl here on Cape Cod, especially during breeding season.

On Saturday June 2, 2007, I led an all-day Cape Cod Bird Club trip in Mashpee. As one of the Regional Coordinators for Mass Audubon's Breeding Bird Atlas 2, I had decided to combine the trip with my atlasing. Four of us began at 6:00 a.m., and Kevin joined us a little later. We arrived at the Barred Owl spot and easily found the bird perched in a tree watching us. As we were looking at it, Kevin said, "There's another one flying." We all turned, and sure enough there were two Barred Owls! Not wanting to disturb them, we left shortly after seeing the second bird.

As we were leaving, I called Blair Nikula, another Cape Cod area Regional Coordinator for the Breeding Bird Atlas. I left a message on his answering machine informing him that there were two Barred Owls in Mashpee.

At the end of the day I drove Kevin back to his car, which was parked near where we had found the owls. We decided to look for the owls one more time, and we walked to the area, where I spotted a large cavity in a white pine tree. I showed it to Kevin and said, "That looks like the perfect size cavity for a Barred Owl nest." I called Blair again to ask his opinion about the cavity. This time Blair was home. As we were talking, a crow flew into the area. It appeared to be after something in a nearby tree. I moved to get a better look, and to my surprise there was a young owl perched on a branch. I got Kevin on the owl too; we could see its back. I told Blair I would get back to him. I had never seen a young Barred Owl before, but when the owl turned its head, it perfectly resembled an adult Barred Owl! I left to go home and get a camera while Kevin stayed on the owl. By the time I got home, Kevin had called to say the owl had flown into a thick wooded area. I had assumed the owl was only at the branching stage, but apparently it was beyond that.

That evening I e-mailed a few people to inform them of this incredible find. I did not want too many people knowing about these owls and possibly disturbing them, so I kept the group small. In my e-mail I included Wayne Petersen, Director of Mass. Audubon's Important Bird Areas Program. Wayne replied to the group and wrote,

Hi Mary et al.,

Congratulations! As I can tell by your message, I know you're fully aware of what a tremendously interesting confirmation this is! From all accounts, it apparently represents the first nesting, or at least the first confirmed nesting, of this species on Cape Cod in what may well be the last two centuries. There seems to be no record of Barred Owls ever having nested on Cape Cod "prior to deforestation" (per *The Birds of Cape Cod, Massachusetts* by Norman P. Hill). While there have been periodic sightings through the years, including some with increasing frequency in the Falmouth and Woods Hole area in recent years, the species has always been a decided rarity anywhere east of the canal.

What a great way to kick off Breeding Bird Atlas 2!

Very nicely done . . .

Best, Wayne

The next day, my daughter Ashley and I went back to get some photos of the owls. We were able to observe one of the adults as well as the young bird in my scope. We took photos and went home.



Barred Owl adult (top left) and chick (bottom left) and possible nest cavity (top right) — photographs by Mary Keleher.

The following Saturday I went back to look for the owls again. I did not find them and assumed they had moved to another area nearby, away from where they had nested. I did, however, find an Acadian Flycatcher. In June 2006 I had heard one near this area. Since Acadian Flycatchers are late spring migrants, I thought the sighting was not unusual. I returned to the area on Saturday, June 16, and found the Acadian Flycatcher along with a second one. I watched as one of them — the female I assumed — sat on a branch while the male hovered in front of her. On Wednesday, June 20, I checked the area again and again saw both flycatchers. I also caught a glimpse of a large brown bird flying silently through the canopy and thought it might be one of the Barred Owls.

I contacted Blair Nikula to tell him that both flycatchers were still being seen. He decided to make a trip to Mashpee the following Friday. I arrived early to meet him, and spotted two owls perched on a branch together. One of them seemed slightly larger than the other but not as large as an adult. Before I could get my camera, the larger owl flew away. I got the second owl in my scope just as Blair arrived with Sharon Riley. They were excited to see the owl and hear the male Acadian Flycatcher calling. We walked in the direction of the calls and easily found the bird. I pointed to

the area where I had seen both the male and female. The area was thick and heavily vegetated; I thought this was where they might be nesting.

On Sunday, June 24, I returned and immediately heard the male Acadian Flycatcher calling. I also spotted one of the Barred Owls perched on a branch. It spotted me and flew to another branch nearby but still in view. Shortly after that, another Barred Owl flew in. This one was slightly larger, but they both appeared to be adults. The second owl had a small rodent in its bill. It flew off with the rodent through the trees and out of sight.

I began to walk into the thick brushy area where I thought the flycatchers were nesting. After about fifty feet I could still hear the male calling behind me. I continued for another twenty feet, climbing over fallen trees and pushing through tree branches, and stopped to listen again. I heard a single-note call, which I assumed was the female. Then I heard the male again: I looked up and saw him hovering. I thought he might be displaying for the female again, but there was a tree blocking my view. I stepped to the side and could indeed see the male hovering around the female, but this time the female was on a nest!

I couldn't believe I had actually found their nest. It was exactly as many of the resources had described: a shallow, thin cup of fine materials usually with streamers of material dangling below the nest, slung hammock-like in the fork of a small horizontal branch.



Acadian Flycatcher on the nest — photograph by Mary Keleher

On Sunday, July 1, I checked to find the female still on the nest, but when I returned on Sunday, July 8, I was surprised to find the nest empty. The nest looked wet and in poor shape. We'd had thunderstorms with heavy rains and strong winds a few days earlier. Both adults were in the area calling back and forth, but I did not see or hear young birds.

On Thursday, July 12, I checked on the Acadian Flycatchers again. Both were in the area, and both were making a single note call. They seemed to be calling back and forth quite a bit. I saw both of them land on the same branch very close to each other. They did this twice. Then the one I thought was the female flew and landed on the branch with the nest. It appeared to be in better condition than the last time. I wondered if it had dried out or if the flycatchers had made repairs to it. Would they use the same nest to attempt a second nesting? After a few more minutes the female came back and landed on the edge of the nest. I was standing motionless about thirty feet away. After several minutes, I left because I thought I might be bothering her. She did not move, even as I started to walk away. She stayed perched on the side of the nest. I saw her put her head down into the nest for a brief moment. I was very curious to know if there were eggs in the nest or if she was preparing to lay eggs again.

On Saturday, July 14, I quietly approached the nest. To my delight there was a young bird in the nest! At least one young had survived the storms; I was relieved that these flycatchers had managed to breed here successfully.

I posted the information about the flycatchers to Massbird and received the following email from Blair Nikula.

Boy, you're really on a roll. Congratulations again! The flycatchers are definitely a first nesting for the Cape — two firsts within about 100 feet of each other!! In fact, I bet it's one of very few nests ever found in the state.

I'm grateful that I had been asked to be a Regional Coordinator for the Breeding Bird Atlas. I had eagerly accepted this responsibility with a goal of confirming as many species as possible in both my atlas blocks. I learned a lot about the state's breeding birds during the first year of the Breeding Bird Atlas, specifically the breeding birds here on Cape Cod. I look forward to learning more over the next several years of this important project.

I have read that Barred Owls have remarkable site fidelity and found that one pair has been recorded returning to the same nest for thirty-three years. Since Barred Owls are monogamous and probably pair for life, there's a good chance they will return next year. I'll definitely be watching for them.

Though I never confirmed that there was more than one young Barred Owl or more than one young Acadian Flycatcher, I'm thrilled to have had this opportunity to document these exciting records for the Cape Cod area. I'd like to thank Kevin Keleher for joining me on my birding adventures. We've walked several miles, logged many hours of birding together, and seen many great birds here in Mashpee. 

Mary Keleher grew up in Rockland, Massachusetts. She has always been fascinated with nature and animals. After marrying, she moved to San Diego, where her interest in birds began, and where she bought her first field guide. After living in San Diego for four years, Mary and her husband moved back to Massachusetts to start a family. They settled in Mashpee, where Mary works part-time as an Administrative Clerk and full-time raising her five-year-old daughter. She is currently the President of the Cape Cod Bird Club and a Regional Coordinator for Mass. Audubon's Breeding Bird Atlas 2.



SCARLET TANAGER BY DAVID LARSON

FIELD NOTES

A Feisty Unexpected Visitor

Sue Finnegan

On the morning of November 13, 2006, while rinsing dishes at my kitchen sink, out of the corner of my eye I caught a quick flash of dull gray-green at the peanut butter bird feeder in my yard. Later that week I saw the same bird for a second time, still briefly, but long enough to notice a pale yellow belly and breast, bright yellow undertail coverts, and grayish upperparts. Only then did I begin to consider the intriguing, but unlikely, possibility that my visitor could be an Orange-crowned Warbler.

Orange-crown Warbler is one bird that had been consistently missed during my days of banding in central Massachusetts. Although a few are caught every fall in the nets at my banding station in Brewster, I never imagined one would visit my feeder!

The bird soon returned and this time it stayed at the feeder for a full minute, giving me enough time to determine that it was indeed an Orange-crowned Warbler, with its characteristic subtle breast streaking, broken eye ring, darkish eye line, whitish supercilium, and thin, pointy bill. It was definitely attracted to my peanut butter feeder. (See recipe at end.)

The warbler, probably a young bird, visited my feeders every day for a full five months, departing during the second week of April 2007. Since I did not capture the bird, I was unable to determine its sex. (A male would have a lengthy but concealed orange crown patch.)

The warbler typically took cover among the huge rhododendron bushes in the back yard and foraged in the leaf litter for insects. At times it would cling to the suet feeder, but it clearly preferred the peanut butter mixture.

Unlike chickadees that dart on and off the feeders in seconds, the Orange-crowned tended to spend a good minute eating, always with a wary eye out for predators. It also took its time sipping water at the birdbath. Although it would spend a longer time feeding or drinking water, it returned at less frequent intervals than the Yellow-rumped Warblers.

This bird was quite territorial and fun to watch. It would not confront jays or woodpeckers, but it consistently dive-bombed any chickadees or titmice that visited the feeders and scared off most of the yellow-rumps. It became extremely agitated when it found five Eastern Bluebirds sitting in a tree crown above the peanut butter feeder and hopped by each one squeaking and flicking its tail. The bluebirds ignored it.

I nicknamed the bird "Firecracker" because it was so insistent on protecting its food source. It would even remain on the feeder when my dog burst into the yard.



(Editor's note: This photograph is not of the individual bird referred to in this field note. It shows an Orange-crowned Warbler photographed in the hand by Sue Finnegan, who has a master banding permit, hence the references to banding in central Massachusetts and on Cape Cod. She has been banding for 13 years, opened the Wing Island Banding Station in 2000, and is a certified Trainer with the North American Banding Council.)

When a White-breasted Nuthatch pecked at the Orange-crown while it was on the peanut feeder, the Orange-crown flew off but later returned to do the same thing to a Yellow-rump on the feeder. The Orange-crown would also go after any birds perched in the rhododendrons.

When I put up a shelled peanut feeder in February the Orange-crown tried desperately to tease out a peanut, but it did not have much luck since its bill was too fine.

In March, knowing the Orange-crown was really an insect eater, I tried enticing it to some mealworms I had bought for bluebirds. I purchased a special feeder with an entrance hole on each side and clear plastic on the front and back. The yellow-rumps were the first to find the mealworms. Chickadees also quickly adapted to going in and out of the feeder. At first, the Orange-crowned nosed around the mealworms by tapping on the plastic, but couldn't seem to figure out how to get to them. However, that did not prevent it from protecting this food source too.

The Orange-crowned would hide in the bushes, sometimes preening, and as soon as a chickadee approached the warbler would chase after it. When a pair of Carolina

Wrens came to the feeder, the Orange-crowned flitted about, flicking its tail. The wrens did not seem bothered by its presence, although they would occasionally chase it off. Finally, the Orange-crown discovered the entrance holes, and by the end of March it was going in and out of the feeder as readily as the other birds.

As April approached, I knew it was nearing the time when the urge to breed would overtake it and the Orange-crowned would head to its breeding grounds somewhere in western or northern North America. This indeed happened around the second week in April. Although I was sad to see it go, I felt privileged to have hosted this special bird for a winter.

Peanut Butter Mix for Feeders

1 lb. block melted lard

2 cups melted peanut butter

4 cups cornmeal

1 cup flour

Mix all ingredients together and allow them to harden to spreadable consistency. 

Sighting of a Black Rail at Nantucket, Massachusetts

Richard R. Veit

At about 4:45 p.m. on December 31, 2005, I flushed a Black Rail from the *Spartina* grass in the upper reaches of the “field station marsh” at Quaise, Nantucket. The bird jumped up from the marsh about three feet ahead of me and flew about fifty feet toward the cattails that border the *Spartina* to the east before dropping abruptly, at which point it was lost from view.

At first I thought it was a sparrow, based on its size, but despite the low light and proximity of the bird I was lucky enough to focus my binoculars on it as it flew away.

I clearly saw the legs dangling below and the distinctive shallow, stiff flaps of the down-curved wings interspersed by gliding typical of a rail. I could not see any color or pattern on the bird; it appeared to be entirely dark. The bird landed and disappeared from sight. Over the next five minutes or so, I heard three distinct calls coming from the general vicinity of where the bird landed. The calls were a high-pitched and strident “kickee-doo.” I have suspected Virginia Rail of making a similar call in the past, and I can’t be sure that a Virginia didn’t make these (there are a number of Virginia Rails present in the Quaise marsh), but the resemblance of the call to the typical Black Rail call strongly suggests that the bird I flushed is the one that called. My view of the bird was not ideal and I could see not details of plumage apart from the general dark coloration. Nevertheless, I am certain the bird was a rail because of its shape and flight action, and I am equally certain that it was neither a Yellow Rail because of its coloration and lack of white wing patches, nor one of the larger species

such as Virginia, because of its size. Thus, I am comfortable reporting it as a Black Rail, in full cognizance of this species' rarity in Massachusetts, especially in winter.

A large number of participants on the Nantucket Christmas Bird Count gathered the next evening at sunset to play tapes of Black Rail call to try to elicit a response from the bird without success, but there were no further sightings.

Previous Massachusetts Records

There are only about twelve records of Black Rail in Massachusetts, including a seasonally anomalous one from Nantucket on March 31, 1978; all other records span dates from late April to September 13 (Veit and Petersen 1993). There is a record of Black Rails nesting at Chatham in 1884–1885 that has not been regarded seriously by most authors (e.g., Forbush, Griscom, and Snyder); however, they nested regularly in the Connecticut River marshes in the late 1800s (Zeranski and Baptist 1990). Salt marshes were more extensive and unditched at that time, so it is quite possible that Black Rails did, in fact, breed in southern coastal New England in the past.

Recent Status in the Northeast

There is a suggestion of a recent population increase and range expansion of Black Rails. Between 1980 and the present, calling birds have been found at Oak Beach (near Jones Beach), Long Island, up to 1999 (Levine 1998; Shai Mitra, pers. comm.) and Lordship Marsh, Connecticut (Zeranski and Baptist 1990). More recently, a displaying bird was present all summer in coastal New Hampshire in 2003 (*North American Birds* 57: 322 and 57: 467). Recent records of migrants include singles at Shinnecock Bay, Long Island, NY, September 29, 2003 (*Kingbird* 54: 97, 100) and one flushed from the Neponset marshes in Milton, MA, September 24, 2005 (R. Donovan). Possibly wintering birds have been seen recently at Shinnecock Bay, January 11, 2004 (*Kingbird* 54: 184) and February 14, 2006 (P. Stoutenburgh, *Kingbird* 56: 182).

Winter Occurrence

December seems like an extraordinary time to encounter a Black Rail in southern New England, all previous records being from summer (save the previously cited March record from Nantucket). However, in Chesapeake Bay, where Black Rails have bred regularly for years, there are several midwinter records, and they winter regularly north to coastal North Carolina (Robbins and Blom 1996). In light of these, as well as the January record from Long Island cited above, a December record from Nantucket is perhaps not as outlandish as it would seem at first. Obviously, Black Rails are far less likely to be detected outside of the breeding season due to their secretive nature, and perhaps their winter occurrence in the northeast is more frequent than has been evident in the past.

I thank Shai Mitra and Simon Perkins for help in tracking down records. 

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Yellow-nosed Albatross Saga

Simon Perkins

The discovery of an Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross (YNAL) aground in a field in Maine set the stage for what became a sad saga. The bird was found in a cow pasture in Cape Neddick, Maine, April 28 (R. & S. Coite). It was meticulously rehabilitated for three weeks, initially at the Center for Wildlife animal clinic in Cape Neddick, then at the Tufts Wildlife Clinic in Grafton, MA. When it was deemed strong enough, it was fitted with a satellite transmitter and then released from a beach in Falmouth, MA, May 20. Two hours after the release, it was spotted flying down a highway in Plymouth, MA, roughly 10 miles from the release point, and the next day, was found grounded again, sitting under an overpass along that same stretch of highway. Once again it was taken to Tufts, and on June 2, it was released a second time, this time from a boat roughly 30 miles east of Boston, MA. Unfortunately, the



Yellow-nosed Albatross with transmitter by Craig B. Gibson

transmitter failed, so no location data were received following the second release. In the end, the bird was found dead on a beach in Barnstable, MA, June 26 (B. Harris), and based on the condition of the carcass, it was judged to have been dead for roughly two weeks. Because it didn't survive long after the final release the data probably wouldn't have revealed much about the movements of an albatross in the "wrong" hemisphere anyway. This outcome was especially disappointing in the context of a debate surrounding the recent increase in the number of YNAL sightings in the Northwest Atlantic that has centered on whether these sightings have involved one or more individuals. A ray of illumination came this summer when at least 2-3 different YNALs appeared in various locations in Europe, including one wandering down a driveway in Somerset, UK! (See *Birding World* Vol. 20, No. 7, p. 279-295.) These records support the theory that the recent multiple albatross sightings in New England pertained to more than one bird.

Epilogue: Following a necropsy, the specimen of the Maine/Massachusetts albatross will be housed at the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, Cambridge, MA. 🐦

(Editor's note: This account is excerpted from Simon Perkins' 2007 Spring Migration report for the New England Region of North American Birds, an American Birding Association publication <<http://americanbirding.org/pubs/nab/index.html>>.)



Yellow-nosed Albatross by Craig B. Gibson

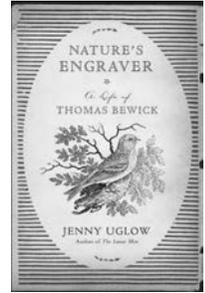
ABOUT BOOKS

Father of the Field Guide and “Nature’s Engraver:” An Interview with Jenny Uglow, Biographer of Thomas Bewick

Mark Lynch

Nature’s Engraver: A Life of Thomas Bewick. Jenny Uglow. 2006. Farrar, Straus and Giroux. New York, New York.

“His images of a reed warbler by a stream or a solitary traveler holding his coat against the gale were at once signals of freedom and tokens of loss.” (p. xix, *Nature’s Engraver: A Life of Thomas Bewick* by Jenny Uglow)



In April of 1827, John James Audubon was in Britain busy playing the “wild colonial boy” in the parlors of the well connected, to drum up subscriptions for his massive and expensive *Birds of America*, but there was one person in particular that Audubon had to seek out. So he traveled to the northeast border of England, to Newcastle, to meet with the legendary but modest artist, writer, and engraver Thomas Bewick. Audubon found the seventy-four year old Bewick still in his workshop, “a perfect old Englishman, full of life.” Audubon deemed the pilgrimage necessary because, besides being a great artist and writer, Thomas Bewick had helped revolutionize natural history publishing by writing and illustrating several books for the everyday person. His book on mammals and his two volumes on birds were bought and enjoyed by people of city and country, the wealthy and the not-so-wealthy.

It wasn’t until I bought and read my own copies of the two volumes of *The History of British Birds* that I realized these were true field guides. They were compact, easy to read, and each species account contained the essential information on identification and distribution. These were books that you could have read while comfortably sitting in your favorite chair by the fire, or even carried out into the field. Unlike Audubon’s monumental art project *Birds of America*, Bewick’s *History of British Birds* was intended for the bookshelves of the more modest homes of the curates, clergy, farmers, hunters, fishermen, and others. In this way, Bewick helped democratize the knowledge and enjoyment of the natural world. Almost single-handedly Bewick’s oeuvre elevated the artistry of the woodcut to a level that could compete with the finest copper engraving work. He created a vast body of artwork that to this day defines the look and spirit of rural England in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. He created this record at a time when the Industrial Revolution, changes in farming practices, the privatization of town commons land, and the coming of the railroad would forever alter the quantity, and quality, of England’s countryside.

I have long been an unabashed fan of Bewick’s work. I am continually amazed at the narrative and expressive detail that Bewick packed into each of his small black

and white woodcuts. Some years back, the Worcester Art Museum hosted an exhibition of the works of Mark Catesby, Alexander Wilson, John James Audubon, and Thomas Bewick. While most people came to admire Audubon's mammoth and colorful work, I could not get enough of Bewick's tiny (by comparison) gems of bird artistry. That exhibition included one of Bewick's carved "end grain" boxwood blocks; he preferred these to the easier to carve "plank" sections of the wood. I would argue that the picture engraved on that boxwood was still as sharp as the day it was originally carved. As if being a revolutionary natural historian, writer, artist, and engraver were not enough, Bewick even designed his own woodworking tools and techniques.

Bewick's work, his enduring legacy, is a stunning achievement for a man who did not seek fame, who indeed would blush and leave the room when admirers came to visit his workshop.

On May 22, 2007, it was my pleasure to talk with British writer and editor Jenny Uglow about her book *Nature's Engraver: a Life of Thomas Bewick*. This enjoyable and colorful biography perfectly captures the artist's complicated persona, while giving the reader a vivid sense of what it was like to work and live in 18th century rural England. *Nature's Engraver* is profusely illustrated with the reproductions placed throughout the body of the text much in the way Bewick used his famous vignettes or "tailpieces." *Nature's Engraver* is truly one of the best books about art and nature to be published in some time.

Following is an excerpt from my conversation with Jenny Uglow. Works referred to in this interview include Bewick's *History of the Quadrupeds*, his first great book, written with Ralph Beilby and published in 1790 in Newcastle Upon Tyne. *Quadrupeds* contains 199 illustrations of mammals. Bewick's *History of British Birds* was published in two volumes. *Volume 1: Land Birds*, published in 1797, contained 118 bird illustrations as well as numerous tailpieces. *Volume 2: Water Birds* was published in 1804 and contained 101 bird illustrations and still more vignettes. Also mentioned in this interview is Gilbert White's *The Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne*, originally published in 1789. The most recent edition of *The Natural History of Selborne* was published by Thames and Hudson in 2007. (See my review of that book in *Bird Observer* Volume 33, Number 1 February 2005 p. 45.)



To view examples of Bewick's work, go to the website of the Bewick Society <<http://www.bewicksociety.org/>> or <<http://web.ukonline.co.uk/archer/bewickmain.html>>. Please keep in mind when you view some of these works blown up on your computer screen, that they are in reality quite small.

Mark Lynch (ML): Many people in America may not recognize the name of Thomas Bewick, even though we have a wren named after him by Audubon. For a moment, can you talk about Bewick's significance in British publishing and British art?

Jenny Uglow (JU): Yes. He is tremendously significant, but here too, though his work is terribly well known, people often don't attach a name to it because his work

has become part of our history. He was a wood engraver and he became famous for writing and illustrating a book on animals, *The Quadrupeds*, in 1790, and then two books of birds, *Land Birds* and *Water Birds*. Ordinary people of the time had not seen accurate illustrations like these before because the copper engravings were only found in books for the rich. It is as if Bewick produced the first field guides.

But what he also did was that whenever there was a gap at the end of an entry, say on the page for “the Robin” or “the Blackbird,” he placed a little picture of country life as he knew it in the northeast of England. Those were tremendously appealing to people. People who read Bewick, like the young Wordsworth, or Charlotte Bronte as a child and even Tennyson, all of them recorded how completely enraptured they were by these pictures.

Bewick made wood engraving into a fine art, but he also gave us this vision of rural life that has become part of how we see the history of that period.

ML: There’s a phrase for these little pictures, they are called “tailpieces,” aren’t they?

JU: Indeed. They are called tailpieces because they come at the end of an entry, but Bewick called them “tale pieces” because every single one of these little pictures tells a story, and that’s what people absolutely loved.



ML: You point out in your biography that Bewick was a product of his times, and that the times he lived through were amazingly chaotic. Historically, he lived from what we here in America call the French and Indian Wars, through the American Revolution, through the French Revolution, and into the Napoleonic Wars. The Industrial Revolution is going on, and there is a revolution in the sciences and science writing and books. There was an awful lot happening during the life of Thomas Bewick.

JU: Absolutely! And he was involved with it all, at least as a passionate commentator. He grew up in the countryside of the Tyne Valley of the northeast, but he moved to Newcastle. He was very involved with radical groups there and indeed was a great opponent of the government and a supporter of “the rebels,” as we call them, in the American Revolutionary War. He was delighted at the beginning of the French Revolution too. But he was a pacifist and hated the notion of war.

ML: Let’s talk about his printing technique...at a time when wood engraving was less popular than copper engraving.

JU: That’s right. Wood engraving was not popular then and wasn’t regarded as a fine art at all. To produce beautiful illustrations in books, people used copper plates because you could get much finer detail. Wood engravings were just used in cheap books and newspapers, and therefore wood engraving was thought of as a second-rate art.

When young Bewick was apprenticed, it was to an engraver of silver and copper. All the boring, unfashionable wood engraving work was given to him. He developed different techniques to make as fine and detailed a line in wood engraving as in a copper engraving. That was of great significance in book illustration and production because later publishers took up (wood engraving) and Bewick's own apprentices then had tons of work and also taught Bewick's methods to others. From Bewick's work you get the beginning of the kind of fine illustrations found in early Dickens works and others. Bewick was a real revolutionary in that sense.

ML: Reading your book, I came away with an image of Bewick as a man who was always walking everywhere. Quoting from your book, "walking was Bewick's great escape."

JU: If you weren't rich enough to have a horse and carriage, you walked. People thought nothing of walking great distances. Bewick, all through his apprenticeship, walked each weekend the twelve miles up to his home in Cherryburn from Newcastle. He also walked down to York, over the Pennines, to the Lake District. Instead of going on a "grand tour" to Italy and France when he finished his apprenticeship, Bewick walked around Scotland. He walked up to the Highlands, and that was his idyllic place. He thought walking brought him closer to nature, whether walking in a snowstorm or walking in the sun, it induced a sort of ecstasy, a trance in him, and he felt close to the [natural] powers of the world.

*ML: I want to talk about what was happening in natural history publishing at this time. When I think of this time, I also think about *The Natural History of Selborne*.*

*JU: That book came out at the same time as Bewick's first book on animals. So as Bewick was rushing to get his book published, it was the same time that Gilbert White at the other end of the country in Hampshire in the southwest was finishing writing *The Natural History of Selborne*. They are alike in that they both depended on very close, accurate, loving observations of animals and birds. Bewick admired White's *Natural History of Selborne* tremendously. When Bewick wrote about swallows in his later book on landbirds, he often refers to Gilbert White.*

I think it was a time when, though there had been a lot of interest in natural history before, it was at a scholarly level. There was a lot of cataloguing. It was a great taxonomic era, the mid 18th Century. But the discoveries of this scientific scholarship had not yet linked up with the perceptions of the ordinary people.

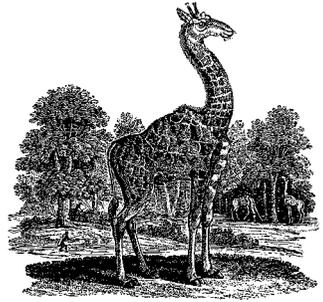
And those "people of the land," as White and Bewick knew, knew their birds and animals tremendously well. By the late 18th century and the beginning of the 19th Century, there were networks of amateur naturalists and amateur observers like farmers, sailors, a lot of clergymen, all with time on their hands obviously, who were keeping diaries and collecting specimens. These were the works, not quite



amateur but not “high flowing” either, that brought the careful observation of nature into the public domain. It was a great era.

ML: Let's talk about Bewick's first great written work, A History of the Quadrupeds. Who wrote the text for that book?

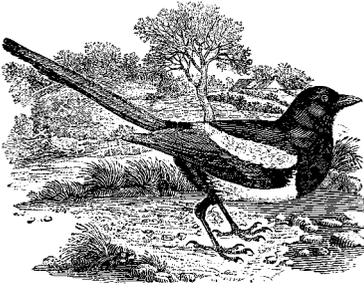
JU: It began as a work that Bewick and his partner, Ralph Beilby, were doing in their spare time. It was Bewick's idea because when he was a schoolboy, he had been so frustrated with a terrible book called *300 Animals*, with awful illustrations. He wanted to give school children a really good book. But a local printer persuaded them to make it a general book for adults because of this new burgeoning interest in animals, birds, and natural history. Ralph Beilby was much better educated, so they agreed that he [Beilby] would write the text. Beilby did and he consulted lots of books, travel accounts, as well as natural history books. But Bewick became increasingly cross and frustrated because Ralph was not actually interested in animals and birds. So [Bewick] ended up providing many of the local details and anecdotes. They really wrote the book together, and Bewick did all the illustrations.



ML: This book, when it was published, became a tremendous sensation. Though you mention in the early days of its being published, because Bewick was totally unknown to the public, there was a sense of discovering a “gem in the rough” when a reader found this book. When they opened this book it was obvious that this was a treasure that was completely unexpected.

JU: That's absolutely right. Bewick himself, though he very much wanted his name on the title page, and it was, he was rather overcome by the public's response. He was a perfectly ordinary man in his workshop in Newcastle. He didn't quite know what to do with this fame. He would blush and leave the room when people came to seek him out. He was a modest man. He was very opinionated, but he didn't seek fame. But the public loved the book. And it wasn't just his illustrations and tail ends that had character. Many of his written accounts were written portraits of personally known animals, like a Mastiff that belonged to a friend, and that Mastiff had dropped some “inferior” dog into the Tyne. Every account Bewick wrote had a story in it, something a little extra.

ML: I consider Bewick a giant, because to me, his two volumes on birds, Land Birds and Water Birds, were the first field guides. You tell a lot of stories in your biography about these books. Bewick had gained a tremendous amount of fame with his History of the Quadrupeds, and when people found out he was doing a volume on birds, people started to send him birds from all over the place. Sometimes a lot of birds. More birds than he knew what to do with.



JU: Indeed! He had eighteen dead curlews arrive at once! Keith Thomas, who is one of the great historians of this kind of life, once said that the first response of a naturalist in the 18th century when they saw something rare, was to shoot it. The opposite of what we feel now. But that was the case then. So that when people saw what they thought was an unusual bird, a wild swan or goose, or a particular kind of tit, they thought “Ah! Bewick would like to

draw that!!” Because they knew he liked to draw from life and not from stuffed birds, which he thought were unnatural and stiff as a poker. So they would send him birds and some of them would arrive in a rather smelly and maggoty condition. I wonder what Mrs. Bewick thought of it all.

ML: Some of them arrived alive because you have a story of a workman who was bitten by a puffin.

JU: Yes he was! Someone had made a little cage for the puffin and the workman put his finger into the cage and the puffin took a mighty nip at it. Bewick also had a swallow which had been wounded and wandered around his desk as he was drawing it. He also had in his garden a Corn Crane, which was a very shy bird. They have a wonderful call that goes *crex . . . crex . . . crex . . . crex . . . crex*, but you can hardly ever see it. And he had a goose that was [kept] in a tub rather in a pond. So there were many living birds around as well.

People used to not only send birds, but also correspond as well, and this is what makes these volumes such lovely and lively books. For instance, people would tell their stories about the swallows, which were of particular interest, especially during migration. It was not yet definitely known whether swallows did indeed migrate or whether they stayed in “hidden places” during the winter. There were several letters from people who tried to keep the swallows through the winter, very touchingly covering up the swallow’s legs with flannel so they wouldn’t catch cold.

Bewick’s greatness was . . . they were his own pictures, he drew them and then he engraved those pictures onto the wood. He had huge fun with his art!

Children love his work. Before you can read, that is how you learn, you look at illustrations, and with Bewick it is as if you go right into that world. The effect of looking at some of the Bewick tailpieces is to make us all like children. We just want to look and look and look. People will look at them for hours. You may think it’s nonsense till you start looking yourself, and every time you go back you can see something that is new. 

(Ed. note: Mark thanks Kyle Warren, Producer and Engineer at WICN Public Radio, Worcester, for making this interview possible.)

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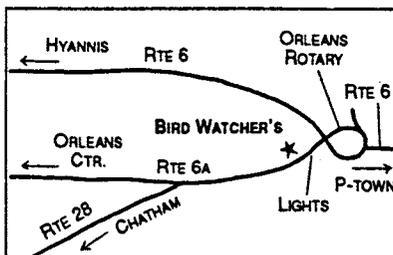
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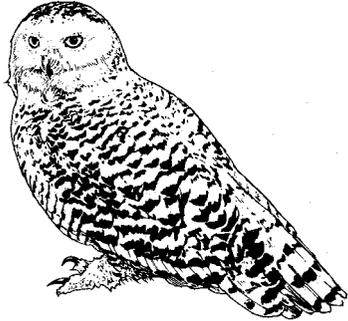
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BIRD SIGHTINGS

May/June 2007

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

May 2007 was warm and sunny, with an average temperature of 61.4^o in Boston, 2.9^o above normal. There were nine days when the mercury hit 80^o or higher. The high reached 92^o on May 25, and the low was 42^o on May 7 and May 18. Rainfall totaled 3.7 inches, half an inch above average, with measurable amounts falling on only seven days. Of the eight weekend days, only the weekend of the Mass Audubon Bird-a-thon produced several heavy rain showers. Winds were out of the southwest on May 9, 14, and 24 and from the south on May 8, 10, 22, and 23.

June was dry and sunny. In Boston the temperature averaged 68.5^o, with many cool days during the first half of the month. The high temperature was 96^o on June 27, tying the record set in 1941. Rainfall totaled only 2.2 inches, 1.10 inch below average. Compare this with last year, when Boston recorded 10.09 inches of rain, which created many nest failures. *R. Stymeist*

WATERFOWL THROUGH ALCIDS

In the Newbury area a few Snow Geese lingered longer than the snow. A single bird was found in Newbury on May 3, and two were noted at Plum Island just a few days later. A respectable number of Brant lingered in the same area through mid-June. These included a high count of 515 on May 22 at Plum Island. By the end of June, Great Meadows was brimming with young-of-the-year Wood Ducks: a survey on June 27 revealed thirty-eight adults and 171 young. A maximum of thirty-two Gadwall were noted throughout the period at Plum Island, one of the few traditional breeding locales for this species in the state. A pair of American Wigeon was noted at Plum Island on June 10. Although this species is a very rare breeder in the state with only three confirmed reports (at Penikese Island and Monomoy), future breeding at Plum Island is possible and should be looked for. Blue-winged Teal is a widespread if uncommon breeder in Massachusetts; the records for this period include up to six individuals at Plum Island, two at Rowley, one at Ipswich River Wildlife Sanctuary, and another single bird in Pittsfield, though none were confirmed as breeding this year. Other potentially nesting dabbling ducks in the state included upwards of five Northern Shovelers, which lingered at Plum Island through mid-June. Although this species has not been confirmed as breeding in Massachusetts since the 1970s, continuing records during early summer at traditional sites such as Plum Island are suggestive.

A small "flock" of Ring-necked Ducks totaling three birds was discovered at Newburyport on the very late date of June 15. This species has bred in Massachusetts on at least three occasions and should be expected to do so again. On the other hand, Greater Scaup has not been recorded as breeding on this side of the Canadian border but does occasionally occur in our area during the summer months. A single bird was observed on Nantucket on June 17.

During this period a number of groups attempted to survey breeding Common Eiders in the state. On Calf Island in Boston Harbor a total of seventy-one nests was found, while four nests were discovered in Marion. Later in the period a number of young were observed including twenty-six young with eighty-seven adults in Gloucester and one young with twenty adults at Eagle Island in Salem. Large numbers of sea ducks lingered off Plum Island through

mid-June, including impressive numbers of scoter and Long-tailed Duck. A major storm at the beginning of May sent some of these species to unfamiliar territory well inland at Pittsfield. A late Common Goldeneye was noteworthy in Manomet during the second week of June. Hooded Mergansers, uncommon and local breeders in the state, were noted with young in a number of localities including Great Meadows NWR, Leicester, and Hardwick.

During the first week of May an observer noted large concentrations of loons off Nantucket, including 800 Red-throated and 600 Common loons. These represent one of the highest spring counts for Red-throated Loons and possibly one of the highest ever counts for Common Loons! The only definite breeding evidence for Common Loon in the state came from Gardner, where two adults were observed at the end of June with a juvenile bird.

Because Horned Grebes are very uncommon after the first half of May along the coast of Massachusetts and nearly unheard of inland, seeing an individual in Ware on May 28 was exceptional.

Unusually high numbers of Northern Fulmars lingered in our coastal waters into June. A count of 125 was recorded off the Outer Cape on June 10, and twenty-two were observed east of Chatham on June 30! Although sizeable numbers can occur farther offshore as late as mid-June (e.g., 8000+ at George's Bank on June 11, 1978), the June 2007 counts are some of the highest nearshore numbers ever for the state. Cory's Shearwaters generally arrive in our waters in July and are somewhat unusual during June. This year two Cory's Shearwaters were observed off Nantucket on June 16, and a single bird was noted east of Chatham on June 30. Large numbers of Greater and Sooty shearwaters were noted off the Outer Cape in early June, including maximum counts of over 2400 Greater Shearwaters and more than 1700 Sooty Shearwaters on June 12. A sizeable migration of tubenoses was seen off Nantucket on June 16. Some of the most noteworthy counts included 250 Greater Shearwaters, 850 Sooty Shearwaters, 22 Manx Shearwaters, and an amazing count of over 12,000 Wilson's Storm-Petrels!

Above-average numbers of Northern Gannets lingered in Cape Cod Bay and surrounding areas, with counts of over 500 from several locales during the storms in mid-June. The highest count came from the Outer Cape on June 12, when over 3900 were estimated there. During censuses of the Boston Harbor islands, 1089 Double-crested Cormorants were counted. Great Cormorants lingered into June at several coastal localities.

There were very good counts of American and Least bitterns during the period. A count of eight Least Bitterns at Plum Island, the best breeding area for this rare species, was exciting. A number of surveys were done to sample the communally nesting herons in the state. At Kettle Island in Manchester, the largest heron rookery in Massachusetts, observers counted 98 pairs of Great Egrets, 230 pairs of Snowy Egrets, 18 pairs of Little Blue Herons, and 185 individual Glossy Ibis. Single Yellow-crowned Night-Herons were observed in North Andover and Ipswich during the second half May. The last few years we have seen amazingly consistent reports of **White-faced Ibis** in the northeastern areas of the state. This year there were reports from three locations, which may have represented the same individual. A number of photographs were taken, but unfortunately no one submitted written details.

May and June saw an amazing number of kite reports from southeastern Massachusetts. This included a single **Swallow-tailed Kite** moving between Rochester and Middleboro, observed and photographed over a month-long period! This sighting is particularly remarkable because kites seen in Massachusetts are rarely seen for more than a single day. The regular spring sighting of **Mississippi Kites** continues on the Outer Cape. Probably the most intriguing raptor report was of a Crested Caracara on Martha's Vineyard on May 14. Notably, the Massachusetts Avian Records Committee has just voted to accept the first record of this species

in Massachusetts (a bird well remembered and seen by many at Middleboro in 1999). This decision was due to a growing, though controversial, pool of evidence of a general trend in vagrancy in this species. In the future observers should be on the lookout for this species and make detailed notes. Plum Island, one of the best places to witness the migration of American Kestrels, routinely produces some of the highest spring migration counts. This year the high count was seventy-seven birds.

Plum Island's dominance in the diversity of freshwater marsh birds is incontestable. In addition to the species already mentioned, two **King Rails** and three **Common Moorhens** were also present during the period. Maybe the most exciting news of the season was the first documented breeding of **Sandhill Cranes** in the state! A pair was found nesting in New Marlboro, an area that has hosted at least one Sandhill Crane consistently over the last few years. Hopefully, this is the beginning of a trend.

On June 17, one observer found and photographed a **Wilson's Plover** on Plum Island. Although this species has been nearly annual in recent years, it is always an exciting find. Nearly twenty American Oystercatcher nests were noted during the period. Most were in southeastern Massachusetts, but there were eight in Boston Harbor as this species increases its expansion north. Although not confirmed nesting in Essex County, multiple sightings suggest it is only a matter of time.

Most bizarre and exciting was the discovery of six **Black-necked Stilts** in Chatham on June 7, lingering through June 21. This is the first sighting of more than two stilts at the same time. A Western Willet at North Monomoy on June 18 may have represented a very early fall migrant. Migrant Upland Sandpipers were noted during May at several locations, and potential breeders included a healthy ten at Westover and two at Plymouth in early June. Godwits of any kind are extremely unusual in the state as spring migrants; two Hudsonian Godwits at South Monomoy on June 28 were probably early fall migrants. A Marbled Godwit was found at Plum Island on May 11 and lingered for over a week. There are fewer than ten spring records for this species in the state.

Purple Sandpipers routinely linger on rocky shores in Massachusetts through May, but a single bird found and photographed at very sandy Nauset Beach on June 12 was not only late but confused in its species habitat choice. A **Curlew Sandpiper**, always an exciting find, was reported from Nantasket Beach on June 9. The male **Ruff** originally noted at Newburyport Harbor in April was observed through May 5, by which time it had donned its elegant breeding plumage. A high count of eight Wilson's Phalaropes, made during the period in the Plum Island/Rowley area, represents one of the highest spring counts ever for this species.

Biologists conducted an exhaustive survey of the bird colonies on Monomoy. Total counts from the surveys included 1498 Laughing Gull, 368 Least Tern, 34 Roseate Tern, 9637 Common Tern, and 4 Black Skimmer nests. A **Franklin's Gull** was seen and photographed on Plum Island on June 9. Although Black-legged Kittiwakes generally depart our region by mid-April, individuals, usually first year nonbreeders, spend the late spring and summer in our coastal waters. This year a number of such young birds were noted through June. Noteworthy "southern" terns included a single **Gull-billed Tern** photographed in Manchester on June 5.

J. Trimble



PEREGRINE AND KESTREL PORTRAITS BY GEORGE C. WEST

Snow Goose				5/1	PI.	2	R. Heil#
5/3	Newbury	1	I. Davies#	5/6	Pembroke	3	G. d'Entremont
5/6	P.I.	2	T. Wetmore	Common Eider			
Brant				5/11	Marion	4 n	I. Nisbet
5/1	Nahant	358	L. Pivacek	5/16	Boston H. (Calf I.)	71 nests	R. Stymeist#
5/1-6/16	P.I.	515 max	5/22 R. Heil#	6/5	Gloucester	87 ad, 26 yg	ph R. Heil
5/5	Mashpee	27	M. Keleher	6/14	N. Monomoy	74	B. Harris
5/19	Clinton	1	K. Bourinot	6/29	Salem (Eagle I.)	20 + 1 yg	S. Perkins#
5/20	Duxbury B.	100+	R. Bowes	Surf Scoter			
5/27	Plymouth B.	19+	SSBC (GdE)	5/1-6/17	PI.	800 max	5/15 R. Heil
6/6	Mattapoisett	1	C. Mostello	5/15	N. Scituate	50	G. d'Entremont
6/7	Marion	1	I. Nisbet	5/27	Plymouth	30	SSBC (GdE)
Mute Swan				6/5	Gloucester	11	R. Heil
5/1	Mashpee	26	M. Keleher	6/12	Truro	1	R. Heil#
5/19	GMNWR	13	S. Perkins#	6/19	Lynn B.	1 f	M. Iliff
5/24	P.I.	25	D. Weaver	White-winged Scoter			
6/16	Nantucket	65	S. Perkins	thr	PI.	200 max	5/20 R. Heil
Wood Duck				5/15	N. Scituate	25	G. d'Entremont
5/1	Hatfield	30	C. Gentes	5/19	S. Quabbin	18	L. Therrien
5/19	Hampden Cty	99	Allen Club	6/5	Gloucester	3	R. Heil
6/2	Ashburnham	13	C. Caron	6/15	Nantucket	1 ad m	S. Perkins
6/8	Westminster	14	C. Caron	6/19	Lynn B.	2 m	M. Iliff
6/27	GMNWR	38 ad, 171 juv	USFWS	Black Scoter			
Gadwall				5/1-6/17	PI.	1300 max	5/20 R. Heil
thr	P.I.	32 max	v.o.	5/2	Pittsfield (Pont.)	2	C. Blake
5/2	Pittsfield (Pont.)	15	C. Blake	5/15	N. Scituate	75	G. d'Entremont
5/5	Ipswich	3	M. Lynch#	5/20	Duxbury B.	37	R. Bowes
5/7	Chatham	2	B. Nikula	5/27	Plymouth	10 f	SSBC (GdE)
5/25	W. Harwich	2	B. Nikula	6/5	Gloucester	34	R. Heil
American Wigeon				6/19	Lynn B.	18	M. Iliff
5/5-6	Hadley	2	C. Gentes	Scoter Species			
5/8	Belchertown	1	L. Therrien	5/20	PI.	4000+	R. Heil
6/10	P.I.	pr	R. Heil	Long-tailed Duck			
American Black Duck				5/1-6/10	PI.	350 max	5/20 R. Heil#
thr	P.I.	120 max	5/1 R. Heil#	5/1, 22	Newbypt H.	1300, 11	R. Heil#
5/5	Newbypt	60+	M. Lynch#	5/2	Pittsfield (Pont.)	3	C. Blake
5/13	Rutland	pr	M. Lynch#	5/19	S. Quabbin	2	L. Therrien
5/28	Hardwick	2	M. Lynch#	6/3	N. Monomoy	12	B. Harris
5/29	Bolton Flats	2+	S. Sutton#	Bufflehead			
6/27	GMNWR	7 ad	USFWS	5/1	Nahant	36	L. Pivacek
6/30	Ashby	1 f, 4 juv	C. Caron	5/2	Pittsfield (Pont.)	25	C. Blake
Blue-winged Teal				5/2	S. Quabbin	3	L. Therrien
thr	P.I.	6 max	v.o.	5/2	Plymouth	46	G. Harriman
5/1	Longmeadow	3	J. LaPointe	5/5	Newbypt	40+	M. Lynch#
5/2	Woburn (HP)	pr	M. Rines#	5/5	Boxford	3	P. + F. Vale
5/3	GMNWR	2	S. Perkins#	5/6	Pembroke	4	G. d'Entremont
5/5	Newbypt	5	M. Lynch#	5/20	Gloucester (E.P.)	1	D. Berard
5/5	Northampton	2	S. Surner	Common Goldeneye			
5/8	W. Harwich	2	B. Nikula	6/7, 13	Manomet	1 m	I. Davies#
6/10	Rowley	pr	P. + F. Vale	Hooded Merganser			
6/10	IRWS	1	BBS (D. Oliver)	5/16	Leicester	pr+2f	M. Lynch#
6/29	Pittsfield	1	N. Mole	5/20	Hardwick	5 ad + 11 yg	M. Lynch#
Northern Shoveler				6/13	Quabbin	17	L. Therrien#
5/1-6/17	P.I.	1-5	v.o.	6/17	Gardner	12	T. Pirro
5/31	Rowley	1 m	J. Berry	6/27	GMNWR	1 ad + 8 yg	USFWS
Northern Pintail				Common Merganser			
5/9	Rowley	1 m	G. d'Entremont#	5/1	W. Warren	1 m, 8 f	B. Zajda
6/1	P.I.	1 m	T. Wetmore	5/10	Ashburnham	5	C. Caron
Green-winged Teal				5/20	Hardwick	10	M. Lynch#
thr	P.I.	80 max	5/1 R. Heil#	6/16	Tyringham	3	Allen BC (Conway)
5/2	Longmeadow	20	E. Rutman	6/30	Hawley	2 f	M. Lynch#
5/3, 6/29	GMNWR	18, 1	S. Perkins#	Red-breasted Merganser			
6/8	Westminster	2	C. Caron	5/1-6/16	PI.	18 max	v.o.
6/8	Rowley	1 m	J. Berry	5/1	Marblehead	27	D. Ely
6/16	Nantucket	1 f	S. Perkins	5/6	P'town	700+	B. Nikula
Ring-necked Duck				5/20	S. Quabbin	1	L. Therrien
5/1	Melrose	2	D. + I. Jewell	6/5	Manchester	10	R. Heil
5/1	Ashburnham	2	C. Caron	6/16	N. Truro	11	B. Nikula
5/6	Gloucester (E.P.)	9	J. Nelson	Ruddy Duck			
5/6	Belchertown	3	L. Therrien	5/1-6/18	Melrose	14 max	5/1 D. + I. Jewell
6/15	Newbypt	3	S. Grinley#	5/1-21	Arlington Res.	1-3	I. Davies
Greater Scaup				5/6, 22	Pembroke	33, 2	G. d'Entremont
5/1	P.I.	8	R. Heil#	5/6	Gloucester (E.P.)	5	J. Nelson
5/3	Randolph	20	G. d'Entremont	5/19	Ludlow	1	B. Platenik
5/5	Newbypt	50+	M. Lynch#	5/21, 6/6	Woburn (HP)	pr, 1	P. Ippolito
6/17	Nantucket	1 ad m	S. Perkins	Ring-necked Pheasant			
Lesser Scaup				5/8	Dorchester	2	A. Birch
5/1	Newbypt H.	2	R. Heil#	5/19	Concord (NAC)	2	S. Perkins#

Ring-necked Pheasant (continued)				6/13	Cape Ann	3		R. Heil
5/26	Brookfield	2 m	M. Lynch#	6/16	Nantucket	850+ migr	S. Perkins	(D. Larson)
Ruffed Grouse				6/25	Jeffries L.	2	MAS	(D. Larson)
5/5	Gardner	2	T. Pirro	6/30	E. of Chatham	850		R. Heil#
5/9	W. Newbury	1	S. McGrath	Manx Shearwater				
5/13	Rutland	5	M. Lynch#	5/18	Dennis (Corp. B.)	1		B. Nikula
5/17	Quabbin	15	L. Therrien#	5/20	Stellwagen	1		J. Frontiero
5/20	Wompatuck SP	2	SSBC (GdE)	6/9	N. Truro	1		B. Nikula
5/27	Hubbardston	4	M. Lynch#	6/12	Outer Cape	31		R. Heil#
6/23	Concord	f + 1 yg	S. Perkins	6/13	Rockport (A.P.)	9		R. Heil
6/28	Plymouth	1	K. Doyon	6/13	E. Gloucester	2		R. Heil
Wild Turkey				6/13	Dennis (Corp. B.)	1		P. Flood
5/22	Grafton	2 ad, 1 yg	J. Liller	6/14	Manomet	1		I. Davies
5/29	Lexington	f + 10 yg	M. Rines	6/14	P'town	8		B. Nikula
6/2	Rutland	f + 3 yg	M. Lynch#	6/16	Nantucket	22 migr		S. Perkins
6/9	Woburn	1 f + 4 yg	P. + F. Vale	6/30	E. of Chatham	37		R. Heil#
6/10	Westminster	2 ad, 5 yg	C. Caron	Wilson's Storm-Petrel				
6/19	Ipswich	f + 4 yg	J. Berry#	5/18	Dennis (Corp. B.)	1		B. Nikula
6/24	Dover	f + 10 yg	J. O'Connell	5/19	P'town	1		B. Nikula
Northern Bobwhite				5/20	Stellwagen	9		J. Frontiero
5/29	E. Sandwich	1	D. Furbish	6/10	off Outer Cape	4000		W. Petersen#
6/8	Mashpee	5	M. Keleher	6/13	E. Gloucester	25		R. Heil
6/17	N. Truro	2	D. Manchester#	6/16	Nantucket	12,000+ migr		S. Perkins
6/23	Falmouth	2	J. Hoye#	6/16	Falmouth	2	A. Pellegrini-Toole	
6/24	Chatham (MI)	pr	B. Harris	6/19	N. Truro	40		B. Nikula
Red-throated Loon				6/25	Jeffries L.	580	MAS	(D. Larson)
thr	P.I.	15 max	v.o.	6/30	E. of Chatham	1000		R. Heil#
5/1-6	Arlington Res.	1	v.o.	Leach's Storm-Petrel				
5/6	Marshfield	6	G. d'Entremont	6/10	off Outer Cape	2		W. Petersen#
5/7	Nantucket	800	R. Veit	Northern Gannet				
5/19	Rockport (A.P.)	24	C. Caron#	5/6, 6/7	P'town	200, 500		B. Nikula
5/25	Duxbury B.	1	R. Bowes	5/18	Rockport (A.P.)	170 subad		R. Heil
6/9-19	Truro	1-2	B. Nikula	6/9, 14	Truro	1500, 400		B. Nikula
6/13	Dennis	2	B. Nikula	6/12	Outer Cape	3900+		R. Heil#
Common Loon				6/13	Manomet	1700+		I. Davies
5/thr	N. Truro	144 max	D. Manchester	6/13	Dennis (Corp. B.)	600+		P. Flood
thr	P.I.	14 max	v.o.	6/15-17	Nantucket	200+		S. Perkins
5/5	Nantucket	600	R. Veit	6/16, 23	N. Truro	600, 500		B. Nikula
5/20	S. Quabbin	27	L. Therrien	6/17	Falmouth	20	A. Pellegrini-Toole	
6/thr	Ashburnham	2-4	C. Caron	6/25	Jeffries L.	25	MAS	(D. Larson)
6/27	Gardner	2 ad, 1 juv	T. Pirro	Double-crested Cormorant				
Pied-billed Grebe				5/1	Marblehead	185		D. Ely
5/6	Belchertown	1	L. Therrien	5/1	P.I.	185+		R. Heil#
5/23	Longmeadow	1	H. McQueen	5/5	Newbypt	134		M. Lynch#
5/25	P.I.	1	D. Bates#	5/6	P'town H.	35+ nests		B. Nikula
6/10	IRWS	1	BBS (D. Oliver)	5/16	Boston H.	1089 nests		R. Stymeist#
Horned Grebe				6/15	Nantucket	25 nests		S. Perkins
5/1	Marblehead	28	D. Ely	6/18	Stoneham	2 nests	D. + I. Jewell	
5/1	P.I.	8	R. Heil#	6/29	Salem (Eagle I.)	49 nests		S. Perkins#
5/2	Pittsfield (Pont.)	20	C. Blake	Great Cormorant				
5/28	Ware	1 br pl	M. Lynch#	5/2	GMNWR	1 imm	W. Petersen#	
Red-necked Grebe				5/20	N. Scituate	4	SSBC (GdE)	
5/1	Marblehead	9	D. Ely	6/13	Manomet	2 1W		I. Davies
5/5	Lynn	6	G. d'Entremont	6/19	Nahant	1 imm		M. Iliff
5/6	P.I.	2	I. Davies	6/21	Outer Brewster	1 ad		R. Stymeist#
5/19	Rockport	4	S. + J. Mirick	American Bittern				
5/20	N. Scituate	1	SSBC (GdE)	5/1-6/16	P.I.	3 max		v.o.
Northern Fulmar				5/5	Newbypt H.	2		C. Ciccone
5/18	Rockport (A.P.)	1 dk, 1 lt	C. Caron#	5/12	Cumington	4		C. Quinlan
5/20	Stellwagen	3	J. Frontiero	5/26, 6/16	Brookfield	7, 5		M. Lynch#
6/10	off Outer Cape	125	W. Petersen#	5/29, 6/19	N. Truro	2, 2		D. Manchester#
6/16	Nantucket	1	S. Perkins	6/10	HRWMA	2		C. Caron
6/30	E. of Chatham	22	R. Heil#	6/24	Rutland	2		M. Lynch#
Cory's Shearwater				Least Bittern				
6/16	Nantucket	2	S. Perkins	5/11-6/30	P.I.	8 max		v.o.
6/30	E. of Chatham	1	B. Nikula	5/26, 6/16	Brookfield	1, 1		M. Lynch#
Greater Shearwater				5/29, 6/27	GMNWR	1, 2		USFWS
6/5	P'town	4	B. Nikula	6/6	Chatham	1		B. Nikula
6/7, 9	Truro	30, 60	B. Nikula	6/16	DWWS	1		D. Furbish
6/12	Outer Cape	2400+	R. Heil#	Great Blue Heron				
6/13	E. Gloucester	40	R. Heil	5/3	Northampton	26		H. Allen
6/16	Nantucket	250+ migr	S. Perkins	5/19	Hampden Cty	25		Allen Club
6/30	E. of Chatham	500	R. Heil#	5/21	Belchertown	16		L. Therrien
Sooty Shearwater				5/27	Hubbardston	10 nests		M. Lynch#
5/20	Stellwagen	2	J. Frontiero	5/28	Westminster	20		T. Pirro
6/5, 19	P'town	10, 34	B. Nikula	6/10	Halifax	13	SSBC (J. Sweeney)	
6/9, 16	Truro	40, 40	B. Nikula	6/15	Medford	16		M. Rines
6/12	Outer Cape	1700+	R. Heil#	6/18	Stoneham	7 nests		D. + I. Jewell

Great Blue Heron (continued)				5/27-6/3	Topsfield	1	v.o.
6/23	Lee	22 nests	M. Lynch#	Black Vulture			
Great Egret				5/6	Sheffield	3	Hoffmann Club
thr	P.I.	10 max	v.o.	6/3	Hadley	3	P. Yeskie
5/5	Ipswich	17	M. Lynch#	6/5	Stoneham	1	D. Jewell
5/6	Sheffield	1	Hoffmann Club	6/26	N. Truro	1	Hawkcount (DM)
5/23	Manchester (KI)	98 pr	S. Perkins#	Turkey Vulture			
5/24-25	Northampton	1	H. McQueen	5/thr	N. Truro	335	Hawkcount (DM)
6/9	Hingham	8	SSBC (S. Avery)	5/1	P.I.	14	R. Heil#
6/18	N. Monomoy	7	B. Nikula	5/4, 5	N. Truro	28, 44	Hawkcount (DM)
6/29	Salem (Eagle I.)	21 nests	S. Perkins#	5/5	Ipswich	11	M. Lynch#
Snowy Egret				5/12	Quabbin Pk	28	M. Lynch#
thr	P.I.	38 max	v.o.	5/19	Hampden Cty	20	Allen Club
5/11	Belchertown	1	L. Therrien	5/27	P'town	12	B. Nikula
5/23	Manchester (KI)	230 pr	S. Perkins#	6/thr	N. Truro	146	Hawkcount (DM)
6/5	Sheep I.	7 nests	R. Stymeist#	6/17	Worcester	11	M. Lynch#
6/18	N. Monomoy	24+	B. Nikula	Osprey			
6/29	Salem (Eagle I.)	26 nests	S. Perkins#	5/thr	N. Truro	108	Hawkcount (DM)
Little Blue Heron				5/5	Mashpee	18	M. Keleher
5/13	N. Falmouth	1	I. Nisbet	5/5	P.I.	6	Hawkcount (CJ)
5/15	N. Truro	1	D. Manchester#	5/19	Hampden Cty	5	Allen Club
5/17	W. Bridgewater	2 ad	G. d'Entremont	6/thr	N. Truro	18	Hawkcount (DM)
5/23	Manchester (KI)	18 pr	S. Perkins#	6/2	Grafton	pr + yg	J. Liller
5/28	Andover	1	P. Brown	6/13	Hingham	pr n	C. Nims
6/8	Cotuit	1	M. Keleher	6/thr	Westboro	pr n	E. Taylor
6/23	Mashpee	1 ad	M. Keleher	6/thr	Rowley	2 pr n	J. Berry
6/27	GMNWR	1	USFWS	Swallow-tailed Kite *			
Tricolored Heron				5/5	WBWS	1	D. Murley#
5/13	Squantum	1	S. Williams#	5/11	Rochester	1	C. Wade
5/18	Manchester	1	C. Caron#	5/16	Rochester	1	L. West
5/24	P.I.	1	P. + F. Vale#	6/9	Rochester	1 ph	C. Wade
5/26	E. Boston (B.I.)	1	G. Cumming	6/15	Middleboro	1	J. Harrison
5/28	S. Dart. (A. Pd)	1	G. d'Entremont	Mississippi Kite *			
6/14-18	N. Monomoy	1	B. Harris	5/13, 16	N. Truro	1, 2	Hawkcount (DM)
6/15-18	Edgartown	1	S. Allen	5/26	P'town	1 ad	B. Nikula#
Cattle Egret				5/26, 30	N. Truro	4, 2	Hawkcount (DM)
5/2	Fairhaven	1	G. Mock	6/19	N. Truro	1	Hawkcount (DM)
5/3	Danvers	1	C. Taylor	Bald Eagle			
5/4	Brewster	1	C. Franklin	5/thr	N. Truro	23	Hawkcount (DM)
5/5	Manchester (KI)	2	M. Lynch#	5/thr	S. Monomoy	1 imm	B. Harris
6/4	Rowley	1	R. Heil	5/2	Lincoln	1	S. Perkins
6/29	Salem (Eagle I.)	2 nests	S. Perkins#	5/12	Quabbin Pk	2 ad+1 imm	M. Lynch#
Green Heron				5/21	Concord (NAC)	1 1st yr	S. Perkins
5/15	Springfield	4	R. Titus	5/22	P.I.	4	T. Wetmore
5/19	Hampden Cty	7	Allen Club	6/thr	N. Truro	9	Hawkcount (DM)
6/8	Worcester	6	M. Lynch#	6/6	Manchester	1 1S	D. Noble
6/9	Haverhill	pr n	S. + J. Mirick	6/7	Manomet	1 juv	I. Davies
6/16	DWWS	4	D. Furbish	6/20	Pittsfield (Onota)	2 n	M. Thorne
6/17	Gardner	3	T. Pirro	6/23	P'town	1 imm	B. Nikula#
6/23	Mashpee	3	M. Keleher	6/27	W. Newbury	pr + 1 yg	D. Larson
6/28	N. Andover	3	J. Berry	Northern Harrier			
Black-crowned Night-Heron				5/thr	N. Truro	12	Hawkcount (DM)
thr	P.I.	7 max	v.o.	5/1-18	P.I.	19 max	v.o.
5/16	Calf I.	17 nests	R. Stymeist#	5/4	Wellfleet	2	B. Nikula
5/20	S. Monomoy	55	B. Harris	5/5	Ipswich	4	M. Lynch#
5/23	Manchester (KI)	26	S. Perkins#	5/6	Groveland	2	K. Elwell
5/24	N. Monomoy	12 ad	B. Nikula	6/2	Mashpee	1	M. Keleher#
6/18	Medford	20	M. Rines	6/2, 23	P'town	1 m, 1 f	B. Nikula
6/23	Mashpee	27	M. Keleher	6/14	Windsor	1	B. Hart
6/29	Salem (Eagle I.)	39 nests	S. Perkins#	6/16-17	Nantucket	5	S. Perkins
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron				6/26	N. Wellfleet	1 f	B. Nikula#
5/18-28	N. Andover	1	v.o.	Sharp-shinned Hawk			
5/19	Ipswich	1	T. Pirro	thr	Ipswich	pr n	J. + N. Berry
Glossy Ibis				5/thr	N. Truro	501	Hawkcount (DM)
thr	P.I.	15 max	v.o.	5/1-22	P.I.	89 max	v.o.
5/3	Longmeadow	1	T. Alicea	5/4, 5	N. Truro	79, 162	Hawkcount (DM)
5/6-12	W. Harwich	13 max	B. Nikula#	5/4	Wompatuck SP	2	MAS (J. Galluzzo)
5/7	Cumb. Farms	8	A. + D. Morgan	5/5	Ipswich	18	M. Lynch#
5/11	Wompatuck SP	1	C. Nims	5/19	Hampden Cty	3	Allen Club
5/12	Ipswich River	50	ECOC (J. Berry#)	6/thr	N. Truro	5	Hawkcount (DM)
5/23	Manchester (KI)	185	S. Perkins#	Cooper's Hawk			
5/24, 6/18	N. Monomoy	3, 4	B. Nikula	5/thr	N. Truro	38	Hawkcount (DM)
6/5	Sheep I.	7 nests	R. Stymeist#	5/1, 5	P.I.	9	Hawkcount
6/27	GMNWR	2	USFWS	5/3	GMNWR	2	S. Perkins#
6/29	Salem (Eagle I.)	4 nests	S. Perkins#	5/10	Wakefield	pr	F. Vale
White-faced Ibis (no details) *				6/15	Ipswich	2	J. Berry
5/1	Newbury	1	J. Nelson	6/17	Nantucket	2	S. Perkins
5/19, 6/5	Essex	1, 1	Brown, Heil	6/thr	N. Truro	8	Hawkcount (DM)

Northern Goshawk				Sora			
5/thr	Groveland	pr n	K. Elwell#	thr	P.I.	5 max	v.o.
5/1, 3	Belchertown	1	L. Therrien	5/1, 20	Concord	1	S. Perkins
5/4	N. Truro	1	Hawkcount (DM)	5/7	Wayland	1	B. Harris
5/6, 6/6	Hubbardston	1 ad	M. Lynch#	5/8	Dorchester	1	A. Birch
5/14	E. Falmouth	1	G. Hirth	5/17	Southwick	1	S. Kellogg
5/17	N. Quabbin	1	J. P. Smith	5/19	W. Springfield	1	S. Svec
5/20	Wompatuck SP	1	J. Hoye#	5/19	Holyoke	1	D. McLain
5/26	Shutesbury	1	L. Therrien	5/26	Brookfield	2	M. Lynch#
6/3	Ashburnham	1	T. Pirro	6/27	Ipswich	3	J. Berry
6/10	IRWS	1	F. Vale#	6/27	Westminster	2	C. Caron
6/30	Hawley	1 ad	M. Lynch#	Common Moorhen			
Red-shouldered Hawk				5/16-6/23	P.I.	3 max	T. Wetmore
5/thr	Lincoln	pr n	W. Petersen	5/31	Egremont	2	T. Collins
5/thr	N. Truro	4	Hawkcount (DM)	6/29	Lenox	2	G. Hurley
5/2	Duxbury	2	D. Furbish	American Coot			
5/13	Mt.A.	1	P. + F. Vale	5/1	P.I.	1	T. Wetmore
6/6	Fitchburg	1	C. Caron	5/2	GMNWR	2	S. Perkins#
6/10	Taunton	2	G. d'Entremont	5/6	DWWS	1	G. d'Entremont
6/16	Burlington	pr	M. Rines	Sandhill Crane			
6/17	Hawley	2	Allen Club	thr	New Marlboro	pr n	S. Mullen
6/25	Becket	1	R. Laubach	5/18, 19	Northfield	2, 1	M. Marchello
Broad-winged Hawk				5/20-21	Quincy	2 ph	J. Poggi#
5/thr	N. Truro	388	Hawkcount (DM)	Black-bellied Plover			
5/1-3	Barre Falls	46	Hawkcount (BK)	thr	P.I.	226 max	v.o.
5/4	Wompatuck SP	4	MAS (J. Galluzzo)	5/1-6/13	Duxbury B.	719 max	R. Bowes
5/5, 22	N. Truro	37, 26	Hawkcount (DM)	5/3	Longmeadow	1	E. Rutman
5/27	P'town	40	B. Nikula	5/23	Northampton	2	H. McQueen
6/thr	N. Truro	69	Hawkcount (DM)	5/24	N. Monomoy	800	B. Nikula
6/3	Little River IBA	5	Allen Club	5/27	Plymouth B.	150	SSBC (GdE)
6/13	Lexington	pr n	M. Rines	6/16	Chatham (S.B.)	165	B. Nikula
Red-tailed Hawk				American Golden-Plover			
5/thr	N. Truro	51	Hawkcount (DM)	5/3	Minimoy	1	B. Harris
5/19	Hampden Cty	16	Allen Club	5/5	Tuckernuck	1	R. Veit
6/thr	N. Truro	17	Hawkcount (DM)	5/18	P.I.	1	M. Daley#
Rough-legged Hawk				Wilson's Plover *			
5/6	N. Truro	1	Hawkcount (DM)	6/17	P.I.	1 ph	R. Heil
Crested Caracara (details submitted) *				Semipalmated Plover			
5/14	W. Tisbury	1	W. Manter	5/4-6/3	Duxbury B.	47 max	R. Bowes
American Kestrel				5/8-22	P.I.	125 max	v.o.
5/thr	N. Truro	157	Hawkcount (DM)	5/19	W. Springfield	4	S. Svec
5/1-26	P.I.	77 max	v.o.	5/22, 6/26	Chatham (S.B.)	175, 6	B. Nikula
5/2	Harvard	3	S. Hardy	5/23	Longmeadow	5	T. Alicea
5/4	Falmouth	4	M. Keleher	Piping Plover			
5/6	Leicester	3	M. Lynch#	thr	P.I.	8 max	v.o.
6/15	Cambridge	pr + 2 yg	J. Crystal#	5/1-6/10	Duxbury B.	2 pr + 1 yg	R. Bowes
6/23	Newbypt	pr + 2 yg	S. Grinley	5/4	Plymouth B.	10	K. Doyon
Merlin				5/5, 30	Mashpee	4, 4	M. Keleher
5/thr	N. Truro	68	Hawkcount (DM)	5/7	Scituate	7	S. Maguire
5/1-22	P.I.	14, ax	v.o.	6/26	Wellfleet	7	D. Berard
5/2	Newbypt	2	MAS (D. Larson)	Killdeer			
5/3, 19	Northampton	1, 1	J. P. Smith	5/19	Hampden Cty	20	Allen Club
5/5	Ipswich	1	M. Lynch#	6/15	Plymouth	10	MAS (J. Galluzzo)
5/8	Amherst	1	H. Allen	6/29	GMNWR	22	S. Perkins
5/15	Nahant	1	G. Jones#	American Oystercatcher			
5/20	Stellwagen	2	J. Frontiero	5/1	Mattapoisett	6 nests	I. Nisbet#
5/20	S. Quabbin	1	L. Therrien	5/11	Marblehead	2	D. Ely
Peregrine Falcon				5/11	Marion	3 n	I. Nisbet
5/thr	N. Truro	20	Hawkcount (DM)	5/21-6/19	Manchester	4 max	v.o.
5/1	P.I.	5	Hawkcount (LL)	5/24, 6/18	N. Monomoy	18, 20	B. Nikula
5/19	Holyoke	3	D. McLain	6/5	Boston H.	8+ nests	R. Stymeist
6/8	Worcester	pr + 3yg	M. Lynch#	6/6	Rockport	2 ad	M. Flor
Clapper Rail				6/12	Eastham	4	R. Heil#
5/19	Barnstable	1	D. Brown#	6/12	Chatham	29	R. Heil#
King Rail				Black-necked Stilt			
5/5-6/23	P.I.	2	v.o.	6/7-21	Chatham	6+	M. O'Connor + v.o.
6/7	Brookfield	1	M. Lynch#	American Avocet			
6/16	Newbury	1	M. Goetchkes	5/13-20	P.I.	1	B. Murphy + v.o.
Virginia Rail				6/19	Sandwich	1	E. Winslow
thr	P.I.	7 max	v.o.	Spotted Sandpiper			
5/16	Natick	4	J. Hoye#	5/5	Oxford	5	P. Meleski
5/28	Burlington	4	M. Rines	5/7	Clarksburg	9	D. Monk
6/9	Haverhill	ad + 2 yg	S. + J. Mirick	5/16	Deerfield	8	C. Gentes
6/16	Brookfield	ad + 2 yg	M. Lynch#	5/19	Hampden Cty	70	Allen Club
6/21	Rowley	pr + 4 yg	J. Berry	5/29	Bolton Flats	12	S. Sutton#
6/23	Lee	pr + 3 yg	M. Lynch#	6/3	Ipswich	n + 4 eggs	J. Berry
6/24	Rutland	6	M. Lynch#	6/5	Rainsford I.	8 ad	R. Stymeist#
				6/24	W. Newbury	ad + 3 yg	S. McGrath#

Spotted Sandpiper (continued)				5/27	Plymouth B.	150	SSBC (GdE)
6/24	Newbypt	pr + 1 yg	S. McGrath#	Semipalmated	Sandpiper		
5/5	W. Warren	5	B. Zajda	5/3	S. Monomoy	1	B. Harris
5/5	Amherst	8	H. Allen	5/6-6/10	Duxbury B.	12 max	R. Bowes
5/6	Sheffield	10	Hoffmann Club	5/9-6/16	P.I.	110 max	v.o.
5/12	Ipswich River	21	ECOC (J. Berry#)	5/10	S. Amherst	3	B. Zajda
5/19	Hampden Cty	13	Allen Club	5/24	N. Monomoy	900	B. Nikula
5/20	Deerfield	35	C. Gentes	5/29	Bolton Flats	4	S. Sutton
				6/7, 23	Chatham (S.B.)	750, 5	B. Nikula
Greater Yellowlegs				Least Sandpiper			
thr	P.I.	85 max	v.o.	5/1-5/22	Newbypt H.	3000 max	R. Heil#
5/2	Northampton	8	T. Gagnon	5/1-6/5	P.I.	350 max	v.o.
5/4	Duxbury B.	46+	R. Bowes	5/6	W. Harwich	200+	B. Nikula
5/5	Newbypt H.	300	P. + F. Vale	5/10	Topsfield	86	J. Berry
5/6	Wellfleet H.	116	B. Nikula	5/11	Marshfield	50	MAS (J. Galluzzo)
5/9, 6/9	Bolton Flats	6, 1	S. Sutton	5/12, 6/26	N. Monomoy	100, 5	Harris, Nikula
5/21	Cumb. Farms	56	D. Furbish	5/18	GMNWR	18	P. + F. Vale
6/1	Chatham	4	B. Nikula	5/19	Longmeadow	80	M. + K. Conway
6/12	Eastham	7	R. Heil#	5/21	Cumb. Farms	26	D. Furbish
				5/25	Duxbury B.	22	R. Bowes
Willet				White-rumped	Sandpiper		
thr	P.I.	64 max	v.o.	5/3	Minimoy	5	B. Harris
5/1, 6/3	Duxbury B.	6, 14	R. Bowes	5/12-6/10	P.I.	35 max	v.o.
5/5	Mashpee	6	M. Keleher	5/16	Rowley	3	G. d'Entremont#
5/6-31	Chatham	32 max	6/12 B. Nikula	5/22	Newbypt	5	R. Heil
5/22	Scituate	12	MAS (J. Galluzzo)	5/22, 6/26	Chatham (S.B.)	40, 6	B. Nikula
5/24, 6/26	N. Monomoy	40, 90	B. Nikula	6/10	N. Monomoy	34	B. Harris
6/15	Snake I.	3 nests	R. Stymeist#				
6/21	Rowley	17	J. Berry	Pectoral Sandpiper			
Western Willet				5/1	W. Bridgewater	4	G. d'Entremont
6/18	N. Monomoy	1	B. Nikula	5/3	Northampton	1	T. Gagnon
Lesser Yellowlegs				5/10	S. Amherst	9	B. Zajda
5/1	W. Bridgewater	5	G. d'Entremont	5/21	Cumb. Farms	1	D. Furbish
5/2	Longmeadow	13	J. Cavanaugh	5/27	Rowley	5	P. Gilmore#
5/2	Northampton	9	T. Gagnon	Purple Sandpiper			
5/5	Newbypt H.	54	P. + F. Vale	5/8, 13	P.I.	8, 2	R. Heil
5/5, 6/26	P.I.	15, 21	Wetmore, Heil	5/11	Marion	2	I. Nisbet
5/6-9	W. Harwich	9 max	B. Nikula	5/12	N. Scituate	50	SSBC (P. O'Neill)
5/20	Concord (NAC)	2	S. Perkins	5/16	Boston H.	30	R. Stymeist#
Upland Sandpiper				5/19	Rockport	14	C. Caron#
5/3	Northampton	1	T. Gagnon	5/20	Scituate	10	SSBC (GdE)
5/3	P.I.	1	M. Tingley	5/27	Marblehead	20	P. + F. Vale
5/4	Boston (Logan)	5	J. Berry	6/12	Nauset	1 ph	E. Hogan
5/5	Tuckernuck	4	R. Veit	Dunlin			
5/11	Newbypt	3	S. Grinley	5/1-6/10	P.I.	60 max	v.o.
5/19	Ludlow	3	H. Allen	5/1-25	Duxbury B.	802 max	v.o.
5/19	Chicopee	2	R. Laubach	5/2	GMNWR	1	J. Collins#
6/2	Westover	10	Hampshire Club	5/4	Plymouth B.	80+	K. Doyon
6/15	Plymouth	2	MAS (J. Galluzzo)	5/12	N. Monomoy	600	B. Harris
Whimbrel				5/22, 6/26	Chatham (S.B.)	2000, 5	B. Nikula
5/11-25	P.I.	1	v.o.	5/22	Newbypt	240	R. Heil
5/21	Chatham	1	B. Nikula	Curlew Sandpiper			
6/26	Wellfleet	1	D. Berard	6/9	Nantasket B.	1 m	H. Lappen
Hudsonian Godwit				Stilt Sandpiper			
6/28	S. Monomoy	2	B. Harris	6/7	N. Monomoy	1 br pl	B. Harris
Marbled Godwit				6/21-26	P.I.	1	v.o.
5/11-20	P.I.	1	v.o.	Ruff			
6/23	N. Monmoy	1	B. Harris	5/1-5	Newbypt H.	1 m	R. Heil + v.o.
Ruddy Turnstone				Short-billed Dowitcher			
5/5	Harwich	5	A. Curtis	5/6, 12	Chatham	8, 46	B. Nikula
5/12-6/3	Duxbury B.	744 max	R. Bowes	5/11-6/22	P.I.	38 max	v.o.
5/12-6/7	P.I.	88 max	v.o.	5/24	N. Monomoy	40	B. Nikula
5/20	Scituate (3rd Cliff)	6	SSBC (GdE)	5/26	Duxbury B.	15	R. Bowes#
5/20	Gloucester (E.P.)	1	D. Berard	6/7	Chatham (S.B.)	70	B. Nikula
5/21	N. Monomoy	550	B. Harris	Wilson's Snipe			
5/27	Plymouth B.	25	SSBC (GdE)	5/2	Hadley	9	C. Gentes
6/3, 16	Chatham (S.B.)	300, 6	B. Nikula	5/2	Concord (NAC)	4	S. Perkins
Red Knot				5/3	Northampton	7	H. Allen
5/17-6/18	P.I.	2-5	v.o.	5/7	Cumb. Farms	20+	A. + D. Morgan
5/20	Scituate (3rd Cliff)	1	SSBC (GdE)	American Woodcock			
5/22, 6/26	Chatham (S.B.)	200, 110	B. Nikula	5/4	Worcester	7	M. Lynch#
5/25	S. Monomoy	103	B. Harris	5/6	Rutland	9	M. Lynch#
5/25, 6/12	Duxbury B.	7, 14	R. Bowes	5/11	P.I.	50	T. Wetmore
6/5	Ipswich	6 br pl	BBC (J. Berry)	5/22	Leicester	10	M. Lynch#
Sanderling				5/26	Brookfield	12	M. Lynch#
5/1, 6/3	Duxbury B.	5, 3	R. Bowes	6/3	Little River IBA	7	Allen Club
5/8-6/13	P.I.	50 max	v.o.	6/5	Ipswich	1 ad + 1 yg	J. Berry
5/12	N. Monomoy	750	B. Harris	6/26	Wellfleet	9	D. Berard
5/22, 6/16	Chatham (S.B.)	3000, 13	B. Nikula				

Wilson's Phalarope					Caspian Tern				
5/2-6/18	P.I./Rowley	8 max		v.o.	5/8	P.I.	1 ad		R. Heil
6/26	Chatham (S.B.)	1		B. Nikula	5/11	N. Falmouth	2		I. Nisbet
Pomarine Jaeger					5/17	P.I.	1		M. Daley#
6/10	off Chatham	1 imm		W. Petersen#	5/24	P.I.	1		T. Wetmore
6/16	Nantucket	4 migr		S. Perkins	6/19	N. Truro	1		D. Manchester
Parasitic Jaeger					Black Tern				
5/19	Rockport (A.P.)	1		S. + J. Mirick	5/16, 6/28	S. Monomoy	1, 7		B. Harris
6/9, 25	P'town	1, 1		B. Nikula	5/18	Salisbury	2		J. Mullen#
6/12	Chatham	1 ad, 1 dk		R. Heil#	5/19	Wayland (HP)	1		S. Perkins#
6/12	Eastham	1 subad		R. Heil#	5/20	P.I.	2		T. Wetmore
6/12	Truro	1 subad		R. Heil#	5/21	Turners Falls	1		B. Lafley
6/26	N. Monomoy	1 sub-ad		B. Nikula	5/26	P'town	1		B. Nikula
Laughing Gull					6/1	GMNWR	2		L. Clark
5/6	Plymouth	22		G. d'Entremont	6/26	Chatham (S.B.)	1 1S		B. Nikula
5/6, 6/5	P'town	300, 280		B. Nikula	6/30	Plymouth B.	1		A. Barrett
5/22-6/30	P.I.	6 max		v.o.	Roseate Tern				
6/12	Chatham	500+		R. Heil#	5/5	Minimoy	5		B. Harris
6/13	Manomet	16		I. Davies	5/11	N. Falmouth	500		I. Nisbet
6/13	Dennis (Corp. B.)	40		P. Flood	5/14-6/30	P.I.	48 max		v.o.
6/15-21	Monomoy	1498 n		A. Bragg#	5/18	Dennis (Corp. B.)	8		B. Nikula
6/16	Nantucket	6		S. Perkins	5/27, 6/30	Plymouth B.	6		GdE, Barrett
Franklin's Gull (details submitted) *					6/5	Nantucket	5		E. Ray
6/9	P.I.	1 ad ph		W. Petersen#	6/15-21	Monomoy	34 n		A. Bragg#
Little Gull					6/26	P'town	10+		B. Nikula#
5/4	Lynn B.	1 ad		D. Ely	Common Tern				
5/19-6/10	P.I.	2-3		v.o.	5/1	Mattapoisett	10		I. Nisbet#
5/20	Newbypt	1		D. Chickering	5/4	Revere	4		L. Privacek
Bonaparte's Gull					5/11	Marion	1 n		I. Nisbet
5/4, 6/19	Lynn B.	219, 113		Ely, Iliff	5/11-6/30	P.I.	460 max		v.o.
5/12-31	P'town	15 max 1S		B. Nikula	5/13	Duxbury B.	8		R. Bowes
5/19-6/26	P.I.	500 max		v.o.	5/18	Dennis (Corp. B.)	200+		B. Nikula
5/19	GMNWR	2 1S		S. Perkins#	5/27	Plymouth B.	500		SSBC (GdE)
5/20	Stellwagen	60		J. Frontiero	5/30	P'town	350		B. Nikula
6/13	Brewster	16		B. Nikula	6/5	Nantucket	30		E. Ray
6/15	P'town	36+		B. Nikula	6/12	Spinniker I.	220 nests		R. Stymeist#
Iceland Gull					6/12	Chatham	3600+		R. Heil#
5/6, 12	P'town	3, 2		B. Nikula	6/15-21	Monomoy	9637 n		A. Bragg#
5/9	N. Truro	1		D. Manchester#	Arctic Tern				
5/13	N. Monomoy	1 1S		B. Harris	5/14-19	P.I.	1-5		v.o.
5/19	Rockport (A.P.)	1 1S		S. + J. Mirick	5/20	Stellwagen	1		J. Frontiero
5/19	Gloucester	1		C. Caron#	5/27	Plymouth B.	1 ad		SSBC (GdE)
5/21	Salisbury	1		D. Chickering	5/29, 6/12	S. Monomoy	2 ad, 12		B. Harris
6/6-8	Rockport	1 (2W)		M. Flor	6/3, 26	Chatham (S.B.)	1 ad, 1 1S		B. Nikula
6/8	Plymouth	1 ph		G. Harriman#	6/26	P'town	1 1S		B. Nikula#
6/13	E. Gloucester	1 1S		R. Heil	Forster's Tern				
Lesser Black-backed Gull					6/3	P.I.	2		P. + F. Vale
5/1	Shrewsbury	1		J. Dekker	6/22-6/29	Minimoy	1 1S		B. Harris
5/12	P'town	1 1S		B. Nikula	6/26	P'town	1 1S		B. Nikula#
5/19	Rockport (A.P.)	2		S. + J. Mirick	Royal Tern				
5/22, 6/16	Chatham (S.B.)	4, 1 1S		B. Nikula	6/5	Nantucket	2		E. Ray
6/4	P.I.	4		R. Heil	6/26	P'town	2		B. Nikula#
6/5	Ipswich	1		BBC (J. Berry)	6/29	Minimoy	1 dead.		B. Harris
6/10	off Truro	1 1S		B. Nikula#	Black Skimmer				
6/12	Eastham	1 1S		R. Heil#	5/6	Orleans	2		P. Schaub
Glaucous Gull					5/12	Chatham	5		B. Nikula
5/19	Salisbury	1 imm		M. Daley#	6/15-21	Monomoy	4 n		A. Bragg#
Black-legged Kittiwake					6/18	Minimoy	10		B. Harris
5/18	Rockport (A.P.)	16		C. Caron#	6/27	Salisbury	1		P. Sullivan
6/7, 26	P'town	1 1S, 1 1S		B. Nikula	Common Murre				
6/12	Truro/Eastham	9 1S		R. Heil#	5/15-6/16	P.I.	1		v.o.
6/13	Manomet	1 1W		I. Davies	Thick-billed Murre				
Least Tern					5/19	Rockport (A.P.)	1 1S		S. + J. Mirick
5/12-6/30	P.I.	100 max		v.o.	Razorbill				
5/13, 25	Duxbury B.	15, 150		R. Bowes	6/13	Rockport (A.P.)	3		R. Heil
5/27	Plymouth B.	50		SSBC (GdE)	Black Guillemot				
6/5, 6/21	Sheep I.	154 nests, 0 nests		R. Stymeist#	5/5	Manchester (KI)	1		M. Lynch#
6/5	Nantucket	500		E. Ray	5/18	Rockport (A.P.)	5		C. Caron#
6/5	Ipswich	50+		BBC (J. Berry)	6/6	Marblehead	1		K. Haley#
6/12	Eastham/Chatham	160+		R. Heil#	6/9	P'town	1 alt pl		B. Nikula
6/15-21	Monomoy	368 n		A. Bragg#	Atlantic Puffin				
6/26	Wellfleet	80 pr		D. Berard	6/14	P'town	1		B. Nikula
Gull-billed Tern *									
6/5	Manchester	1 ph		R. Heil					

DOVES THROUGH FINCHES

With the start of the Massachusetts Breeding Bird Atlas, observers reported many more breeders than in recent years. About 240 observers confirmed 147 species nesting in the state, many of which were noted during this period (*vide* Mass Audubon, August 2007).

There were two reports of **White-winged Doves** during the period; two were photographed at a feeder in East Orleans, the first report of multiple birds at a single location in the state. There were a number of owls confirmed breeding, but most exciting was the discovery of nesting Barred Owls in Mashpee, the first confirmed nesting report of this species on Cape Cod. This bird was first seen on April 29 and in the same area on subsequent trips and was confirmed in early June when two chicks were seen with their parents. Another first Cape record was an Acadian Flycatcher observed on a nest on June 24, remarkably in the same block as the Barred Owls.

The spring migration of Common Nighthawks is much less apparent than in the fall, so a group of thirty-five seen over Topsfield was noteworthy. For the first time in many years there were no reports of Chuck-will's-widow during this period. On May 19, following a northeast storm with heavy rain and wind, about 800 Chimney Swifts were reported at Great Meadows in Concord.

On May 15, after a night of southwest winds, birds were reported in excellent numbers, especially on Plum Island, where rain showers literally dumped migrants onto the refuge. "Amazing, incredible, awesome!" is how Rick Heil summed it up. He reported on Massbird: "The anticipated fallout of warblers overnight far exceeded expectations, the likes of which I have never witnessed here. The island thickets were saturated with grounded and confused migrants, many initially fighting the west wind to 'jump off' back to the mainland, some in futility returning. Later in the morning a steady dense stream of birds flowed southward through the thickets at eye level for nearly two hours, observed at Hellcat. This was all followed in the afternoon by a very strong northbound movement of diurnal migrants, especially hummingbirds and swallows, observed mostly from Lot One." Doug Chickering, also lucky enough to be on Plum Island that morning, wrote, "It was the high point of the migration season, and was one of those magical soaring moments in birding. Some future springs we will talk of this day, we will regale each other and bore future generations about the great fallout of 2007." Similar conditions, though not near the magnitude of Plum Island, were reported from Mount Auburn Cemetery and also in downtown Boston.

Each year the Allen Bird Club of Springfield conducts a census of Hampden County during May. This effort has provided us with data in monitoring bird populations. Some of the results are very interesting, for example Red-bellied Woodpeckers, a "southern" bird that exploded in our area in recent years, has shown a decline now for four straight years, whereas Carolina Wrens showed the highest number ever recorded this year. Other birds reported in significantly lower numbers were Blue Jays (lowest count in 46 years) and Blue-winged Warblers, whose numbers have declined steadily since 1996. Brown Thrashers, Prairie Warblers, Eastern Towhees, and Field Sparrows all showed declines, all birds that favor the same habitat. The birds up in numbers included Acadian Flycatchers, Fish Crows, Cerulean Warblers, and Orchard Orioles.

Among the most unusual birds this spring were two reports of **Scissor-tailed Flycatchers**, a **Western Kingbird** on Nantucket, three **Sedge Wrens**, a **Northern Wheatear** photographed in Manchester, and a **Harris's Sparrow**, which continued from the winter through May 7 at a feeder in Georgetown. A total of thirty-six warbler species plus the hybrid Lawrence's and Brewster's were reported during the period. The highlight of the month was the **Swainson's**

Warbler that was caught and banded on Plum Island on May 23, remained (mostly hidden), and sang through May 29. An earlier report of this species was a single sighting, and unfortunately the bird was never relocated. Both sightings are under consideration by the Massachusetts Avian Records Committee. Other notables included eight Golden-winged, six Orange-crowned, twenty-four Cape May (the most in many years), two Yellow-throated, twelve Cerulean, and four Prothonotary warblers and five chats.

As mentioned above, the Breeding Bird Atlas, began in earnest this year, resulted in many more nesting reports. Common Ravens with young were found in nesting locations farther and farther east. Hooded Warblers were confirmed nesting in Franklin Park in Boston, the first state breeding record for this species since 1968. R. Stymeist

White-winged Dove *			5/19, 28	Hadley	12, 10	C. Gentes	
6/3-5	Nantucket	1	M. Aguiar	5/20	Springfield	6	R. Titus
6/15-30	E. Orleans	2 ph	S. Weeks	5/22	Belchertown	11	L. Therrien
Yellow-billed Cuckoo			6/10	Topfield	35 migr	D. Hill	
5/10	Amherst	1	J. P. Smith	Whip-poor-will			
5/11-6/2	Wompatuck SP	2-3	C. Nims	5/1	S. Peabody	2	R. Heil
5/11-6/7	Medford	1-4	M. Rines	5/5-6/23	P.I.	9 max	v.o.
5/16, 6/7	Manomet	3, 4	I. Davies#	5/6	Douglas	12	D. Berard
5/20	Worc. (BMB)	3	J. Liller#	5/19	Ludlow	6	H. Allen
5/28, 6/10	Ware	4, 1	M. Lynch#	5/24	Montague	15	J. P. Smith
5/28, 6/23	Mashpee	3, 1	M. Keleher	6/1	Granville	9	S. Kellogg
6/10	Halifax	3	SSBC (J. Sweeney)	6/13	MSSF	5	SSBC (GdE)
6/10	IRWS	3	BBS (D. Oliver)	Chimney Swift			
6/24	Rutland	4	M. Lynch#	5/2	Lowell	50	L. de la Flor
Black-billed Cuckoo			5/19	GMNWR	800	S. Perkins#	
5/10-25	Medford	1-4	M. Rines#	5/19	Hampden Cty	398	Allen Club
5/15	Southwick	2	S. Kellogg	5/20	Gloucester (E.P.)	60+	D. Berard
5/16, 6/3	Pittsfield	2, 1	T. Collins	5/22	P.I.	76	R. Heil
5/17	Amherst	2	H. Allen	Ruby-throated Hummingbird			
5/26, 6/16	Brookfield	2, 3	M. Lynch#	5/12	Quabbin Pk	5	M. Lynch#
6/3	Becket	2	R. Laubach	5/13	Mt.A.	5	D. Berard#
6/9	Stoughton	2	G. d'Entremont	5/15	P.I.	44	R. Heil
6/24	Rutland	3	M. Lynch#	5/18	Cape Ann	5	C. Caron#
Eastern Screech-Owl			5/19	Hampden Cty	16	Allen Club	
6/7	Winchester	pr + 3 yg	R. LaFontaine	6/thr	Sherborn	5	E. Taylor
6/7-10	Melrose	pr + 2 yg	D. + I. Jewell	6/3	Little River IBA	12	Allen Club
6/11	Medford	pr + 3 yg	P. Devaney	Belted Kingfisher			
6/14	Worcester	2	M. Lynch#	5/1	P.I.	3	R. Heil#
6/26	Wellfleet	2 ad	D. Berard	5/1	N. Truro	5	D. Manchester#
Great Horned Owl			5/19	Hampden Cty	14	Allen Club	
5/1-20	Hingham	nest + 1 yg	v. o.	6/3	Little River IBA	3	Allen Club
5/3	Ipswich	nest + 1 yg	J. Berry	6/16	W. Boylston	pr n	K. Mills
5/6	Rutland	3	M. Lynch#	6/23	Lee	1	M. Lynch#
5/9	Amherst	2	H. Allen	6/24	W. Newbury	pr, 2 yg	S. McGrath#
5/29	Lexington	pr + 2 yg	M. Rines	6/25	Quabbin	4	J. Galluzzo#
6/2	Southwick	2	S. Kellogg	Red-headed Woodpecker			
6/24	Stoughton	ad + 1 yg	G. d'Entremont	5/5-25	Littleton	1	v.o.
6/26	Wellfleet	pr + 3 yg	D. Berard	5/25	N. Truro	1	D. Manchester
Barred Owl			Red-bellied Woodpecker				
5/3	IRWS	nest + 1 yg	J. Berry#	5/thr	Medford	4 pr	R. LaFontaine
6/thr	Mashpee	pr + 2 yg	M. Keleher#	5/7	Sutton	6	D. Berard
6/3	Little River IBA	9	Allen Club	5/14	Boxford (C.P.)	4	P. + F. Vale
6/5	Leicester	pr + 1 yg	M. Lynch#	5/19	Hampden Cty	56	Allen Club
6/8	Hardwick	ad + 1 yg	M. Lynch#	6/2	Wompatuck SP	3	G. d'Entremont
6/16	Dover	2 yg	J. O'Connell	6/7	Brookfield	4	M. Lynch#
6/28	Truro	1 dead	P. Trull	6/10	IRWS	5	BBS (D. Oliver)
Northern Saw-whet Owl			Yellow-bellied Sapsucker				
5/4	Worcester	1	M. Lynch#	5/4	Quabbin	22	L. Therrien#
5/6	Rutland	2	M. Lynch#	5/5	Gloucester	2 f	D. Sande
5/13	Hubbardston	1	M. Lynch#	5/28	Ware	9	M. Lynch#
5/17, 6/1	Granville	1, 1	S. Kellogg	6/3	Little River IBA	61	Allen Club
5/20	Hardwick	1	M. Lynch#	6/6	Woburn (HP)	1	P. Ippolito
5/23	Windsor	1	B. Wood	6/10	Westminster	4	C. Caron
5/26	Brookfield	1	M. Lynch#	6/10	Hardwick	4+pr + yg	M. Lynch#
5/28	Ware	1	M. Lynch#	6/17	October Mt.	5	SSBC (GdE)
6/2	Southwick	1	S. Kellogg	6/30	Ashby	3	C. Caron
Common Nighthawk			Hairy Woodpecker				
5/15	P.I.	1	T. Wetmore	5/5	Mashpee	6	M. Keleher
5/15	Newbury	1	R. Heil	5/6	Rutland	7	M. Lynch#
5/19	Ludlow	8	H. Allen	5/19	Hampden Cty	11	Allen Club

Hairy Woodpecker (continued)			5/27	Hubbardston	14	M. Lynch#	
6/3	Little River IBA	17	Allen Club	6/3	Little River IBA	16	Allen Club
6/11	Lancaster	6	S. Sutton	6/10	Hardwick	11	M. Lynch#
6/17	October Mt.	5	SSBC (GdE)	6/16	Tyringham	5	SSBC (GdE)
6/28	Ashburnham	6	C. Caron	6/30	Hawley	10	M. Lynch#
6/30	Hawley	9	M. Lynch#	Eastern Phoebe			
Northern Flicker			5/19	Hampden Cty	55	Allen Club	
5/19	Hampden Cty	51	Allen Club	5/26	Brookfield	24	M. Lynch#
6/3	Little River IBA	14	Allen Club	5/27	Hubbardston	15	M. Lynch#
Pileated Woodpecker			6/3	Little River IBA	31	Allen Club	
5/8, 6/6	Boxford (C.P.)	2	J. Nelson	Great Crested Flycatcher			
5/17	Quabbin	4	L. Therrien#	5/1	Mt.A.	2	D. Berard#
5/19	Hampden Cty	11	Allen Club	5/6-6/30	Medford	7 max	M. Rines
5/20	Hardwick	6	M. Lynch#	5/12	Ipswich River	12	ECOC (J. Berry#)
6/3	Ashburnham	2	T. Pirro	5/13-6/30	Rutland	10 max	M. Lynch#
6/3	Little River IBA	8	Allen Club	5/13	Ipswich	7	J. Berry
6/10	Wenham	2	BBS (P. + F. Vale)	5/19	Hampden Cty	46	Allen Club
6/17	October Mt.	2	SSBC (GdE)	6/2	Mashpee	10	M. Keleher#
Olive-sided Flycatcher			6/3	Little River IBA	21	Allen Club	
5/15-6/5	Reports of individuals from 20 locations		6/10	Wenham	8	BBS (P. + F. Vale)	
5/20	Amherst	2	J. P. Smith	6/10	IRWS	15	BBS (D. Oliver)
5/21	Turners Falls	2	W. Howes	Western Kingbird			
6/17	October Mt.	2	SSBC (GdE)	6/16	Nantucket	1 ph	S. Langer + v.o.
6/24	Washington	1	P. DesJardins	Eastern Kingbird			
Eastern Wood-Pewee			thr	P.I.	38 max	R. Heil#	
5/10	Granville	1	S. Kellogg	5/12	Ipswich River	12	ECOC (J. Berry#)
5/12	Quabbin Pk	1	M. Lynch#	5/19	Hampden Cty	30	Allen Club
5/19	Hampden Cty	20	Allen Club	5/24	Worcester	16	M. Lynch#
5/28	Ware	17	M. Lynch#	5/26	Brookfield	24	M. Lynch#
6/2	Oxford	11	P. Meleski	5/26	N. Truro	22 migr	Manchester
6/3	Little River IBA	47	Allen Club	5/27	Hubbardston	21	M. Lynch#
6/10	Westminster	19	C. Caron	6/3	Rutland	33	M. Lynch#
6/10	IRWS	28	BBS (D. Oliver)	6/3	Little River IBA	17	Allen Club
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher			Scissor-tailed Flycatcher				
5/17-6/8	Reports of individuals from 14 locations		5/8	Franklin	1	T. + K. Mongeon	
5/20	Northampton	3	S. Satin	5/31	Falmouth	1 ph	T. Stone
5/21	Medford	1	I. Davies	White-eyed Vireo			
5/23	S. Quabbin	2	L. Therrien	5/thr	Reports of indiv. from 10 locations		
5/25-6/5	P.I.	1-3	v.o.	6/7	Manomet	1	I. Davies#
6/1	Salisbury	2	H. d'Entremont#	6/10	HRWMA	1	C. Caron
6/5	Manomet	11 b	I. Davies#	6/10	S. Dart. (A. Pd)	2	G. d'Entremont
Acadian Flycatcher			Yellow-throated Vireo				
5/15	W. Quabbin	2	L. Therrien	5/4	Lenox	1	R. Laubach
5/16-6/2	Granville	1-2	S. Kellogg	5/4	Southwick	1	S. Kellogg
5/23-6/10	Reports of individuals from 14 locations		5/7-6/30	Groveland	4 max	v.o.	
6/2	Wompatuck SP	2	S. Jaffe#	5/12	Ipswich River	4	ECOC (J. Berry#)
6/5, 25	Manomet	3 b, pr	I. Davies#	5/12	Quabbin	8	H. Allen
6/19	Nahant	1	M. Iliff	5/19	Hampden Cty	14	Allen Club
6/22	N. Andover	1	M. Daley	5/20	Hardwick	6	M. Lynch#
6/24	Mashpee	pr n ph	M. Keleher	6/3	Little River IBA	10	Allen Club
Alder Flycatcher			6/7	Brookfield	6	M. Lynch#	
5/17-19	Malden	1	P. + F. Vale	6/10	Ware	9	M. Lynch#
5/26, 6/16	Brookfield	7, 6	M. Lynch#	6/16	Sheffield	5	SSBC (GdE)
5/27	Granville	4	S. Kellogg	Blue-headed Vireo			
5/28-6/30	Burlington	3 m	M. Rines	5/1-23	P.I.	8 max	v.o.
6/3, 30	Rutland	12, 6	M. Lynch#	5/1-14	Medford	11 max	M. Rines#
6/3	Ashburnham	6	T. Pirro	5/6-6/24	Rutland	26 max	M. Lynch#
6/3	Little River IBA	27	Allen Club	5/6	Mt.A.	15	P. + F. Vale
6/8	Savoy	8	B. Harris	5/19	Hampden Cty	11	Allen Club
6/17	October Mt.	4	SSBC (GdE)	5/27	Hubbardston	20	M. Lynch#
Willow Flycatcher			6/3	Little River IBA	17	Allen Club	
5/14	Amherst	1	H. Allen	6/28	Ashburnham	13	C. Caron
5/16	Newton	3	H. Miller	6/30	Hawley	12	M. Lynch#
5/20-6/30	P.I.	15 max	v.o.	Warbling Vireo			
5/26-6/16	Brookfield	15 max	M. Lynch#	5/11	Wakefield	20	P. + F. Vale
5/28	S. Dart. (A. Pd)	7	G. d'Entremont	5/12	Ipswich River	23	ECOC (J. Berry#)
5/28-6/30	Burlington	9 max	M. Rines	5/13	Woburn (HP)	16	M. Rines
6/8	Groveland	8	S. Williams#	5/19	Hampden Cty	108	Allen Club
6/17	Worcester	8	M. Lynch#	5/19	Boston (Fens)	14	M. Garvey
6/23	Concord	7	S. Perkins	5/26	Brookfield	29	M. Lynch#
Least Flycatcher			6/17	Worcester	27	M. Lynch#	
5/1	Gardner	1	T. Pirro	Philadelphia Vireo			
5/3	W. Newbury	1	S. McGrath	5/15	Mt.A	1	T. Spahr
5/5-6/30	Quabbin	25 max	L. Therrien	5/16	P'town	1	B. Nikula
5/8-27	P.I.	7 max	v.o.	5/19	Gloucester (E.P.)	1	C. Caron#
5/13-6/24	Rutland	12 max	M. Lynch#	5/19	GMNWR	1	E. Nielsen#
5/15	Westminster	5	C. Caron	5/19	Quabbin Pk	1	M. Lynch#
5/19	Hampden Cty	10	Allen Club	5/19	Holyoke	1	D. McLain

Philadelphia Vireo (continued)			6/17	Lee	75	SSBC (GdE)
5/20	Essex	1		Cliff Swallow		
5/25	Nahant	1		5/1-6/13	P.I.	33 max v.o.
Red-eyed Vireo				5/5	W. Warren	2
5/1	P'town	1	B. Nikula	5/6	W. Newbury	3
5/3	Lenox	1	T. Collins	5/13	Williamsburg	3
5/19	Hampden Cty	116	Allen Club	5/14-6/30	Rowley	8 max v.o.
5/23	Quabbin Pk	30+	P. + F. Vale	5/19	W. Springfield	2
6/2	Ashburnham	27	C. Caron	5/19	Holyoke	3
6/3	Little River IBA	364	Allen Club	5/28	Haverhill	2
6/6	Hubbardston	83	M. Lynch#	6/16	Lee	4
6/10	Westminster	43	C. Caron	6/17	Lenox	4
6/10	Hardwick	57	M. Lynch#	6/24	Concord (NAC)	4 prs n
6/10	IRWS	28	BBS (D. Oliver)	Barn Swallow		
6/17	October Mt.	48	SSBC (GdE)	thr	P.I.	300 max v.o.
6/30	Hawley	64	M. Lynch#	5/2, 6/29	GMNWR	70, 20
Fish Crow				5/19	Hampden Cty	253
5/1, 6/2	Mashpee	1, 4	M. Keleher	6/3	Topsfield	55+
5/4	N. Truro	8	D. Manchester	6/3	Little River IBA	44
5/5	Plymouth	pr n	D. Furbish	6/23	Tyringham	56
5/13	Dennis	2	B. Nikula	6/30	Hawley	67
5/15	W. Gloucester	2	J. Nelson	Red-breasted Nuthatch		
5/17	Westfield	2	S. Kellogg	5/4	Quabbin	16
5/19	N. Reading	2	P. + F. Vale	5/19	Hampden Cty	10
5/28	Burlington	10	M. Rines	6/2	Mashpee	6
6/27	Southwick	15	S. Kellogg	6/3	Little River IBA	10
Common Raven				6/24	Rutland	21
5/1	Lakeville	2	M. LaBossiere	6/26	N. Truro	4
5/10	Concord	2	S. Perkins#	Brown Creeper		
5/12	Waltham	pr	J. Forbes#	5/6	Rutland	21
5/20	Hardwick	pr + yg	M. Lynch#	5/9	Manchester	pr n
5/27	Hubbardston	ad + 2 yg	M. Lynch#	5/16	Gardner	5
5/28	Ashburnham	pr + 4 yg	T. Pirro	5/19	Hampden Cty	5
5/28	Ipswich	pr	J. Berry	5/22	Pepperell	pr
6/3	Little River IBA	7	Allen Club	5/27	Hubbardston	19
6/17	Becket	4	R. Laubach	6/3	Little River IBA	11
6/23	Lee	2	M. Lynch#	6/10	Hardwick	7
Horned Lark				6/14	Ipswich	pr n
5/17	Northampton	2	C. Gentes	6/16	Ashburnham	4
6/2	Mashpee	1	M. Keleher#	Carolina Wren		
6/2	Westover	2	Hampshire Club	5/19	Hampden Cty	27
6/15	Plymouth	6	MAS (J. Galluzzo)	6/3	Burlington	8
Purple Martin				6/11	Lexington	9
thr	P.I.	22 max	v.o.	6/17	Worcester	11
5/11, 6/3	DWWS	5, 10	D. Furbish	6/23	Stoughton	11
5/25	W. Harwich	1	B. Nikula	6/24	Canton	8
5/25	N. Truro	11	D. Manchester	House Wren		
5/31	Duxbury B.	2	D. Furbish	5/7	Sutton	11
6/thr	Mashpee	5 pr n	M. Keleher	5/10	Leicester	9
6/1	Marshfield	2	MAS (J. Galluzzo)	5/13	Rutland	8
6/9	Ashburnham	1	C. Caron	5/19	Hampden Cty	27
6/25	Hadley	1	P. Yeskie	6/7	Brookfield	10
Tree Swallow				6/7	Hamilton	9 m
5/11	DWWS	160+	D. Furbish	6/8	Grafton	6
5/15	P.I.	2000+	R. Heil	6/9	Ashburnham	8
5/19	Hampden Cty	486	Allen Club	6/9	Worcester	15
5/19	S. Quabbin	450	L. Therrien	6/10	Freetown	6
6/3	Little River IBA	45	Allen Club	Winter Wren		
6/10	IRWS	69	BBS (D. Oliver)	thr	Wompatuck SP	2-3
6/24	Rutland	104	M. Lynch#	5/5	Boxford (C.P.)	2
6/29	GMNWR	250	S. Perkins	5/6	Petersham	4
Northern Rough-winged Swallow				5/14, 6/16	Ashburnham	3, 2
5/1	P.I.	15	R. Heil#	6/3	Little River IBA	8
5/5	Manchester (KD)	10+	M. Lynch#	6/10	Wenham	3
5/19	Hampden Cty	178	Allen Club	6/11	Lancaster	2
6/3	Topsfield	25+	P. + F. Vale	6/17	October Mt.	2
6/6	Hubbardston	12	M. Lynch#	6/23	Lee	4
Bank Swallow				6/30	Hawley	11
thr	P.I.	200 max	5/15 R. Heil#	Sedge Wren		
5/2	GMNWR	20	S. Perkins#	5/15	Wayland	1
5/8	Sudbury	9 nests	B. Harris	6/7, 16	Brookfield	1 m
5/9	S. Monomoy	13 mig	B. Harris	6/11-13	Amherst	1
5/19	Hampden Cty	272	Allen Club	Marsh Wren		
5/21	Grafton	30+	J. Liller	thr	P.I.	35 max
5/23	Burlington	50 nests	M. Rines	5/5, 6/2	Mashpee	3, 4
5/29	Bolton Flats	72	S. Sutton#	5/26, 6/16	Brookfield	15, 20
6/5	Ipswich	50+	BBC (J. Berry)	6/thr	Burlington	12 max
6/16	Sheffield	30	SSBC (GdE)	6/10	IRWS	56
						BBS (D. Oliver)

Marsh Wren (continued)			Hermit Thrush				
6/20	Hadley	2	H. Allen	5/5	Mashpee	5	M. Keleher
6/23	Lee	3	M. Lynch#	5/5	MNWS	20+	L. Ferrarasso
6/27	Ipswich	9	J. Berry	5/6-6/30	Hubbardston	28 max	M. Lynch#
6/29	GMNWR	10 m	S. Perkins	5/6-6/30	Rutland	19 max	M. Lynch#
Golden-crowned Kinglet				5/7	P.I.	9	I. Davies#
6/6	Rutland	17	M. Lynch#	6/thr	Sherborn	10	E. Taylor
6/6	Hubbardston	5	M. Lynch#	6/3	Little River IBA	48	Allen Club
6/8	Savoy	2	B. Harris	6/13	MSSF	11	SSBC (GdE)
6/13	Quabbin	2	L. Therrien#	6/16	Ashburnham	14	T. Pirro
6/17	October Mt.	2	SSBC (GdE)	6/30	Hawley	14	M. Lynch#
6/18	Weston	pr + yg	S. Miller#	Wood Thrush			
Ruby-crowned Kinglet				5/1	Mt.A.	2	D. Berard#
5/1-15	Medford	15 max	M. Rines#	5/2	Longmeadow	1	E. Rutman
5/1-19	P.I.	30 max	v.o.	5/4, 6/5	Leicester	2, 22	M. Lynch#
5/4, 17	Quabbin	16, 2	L. Therrien#	5/7-6/30	Medford	15 max	M. Rines#
5/5	P'town	10	B. Nikula	5/19	Hampden Cty	195	Allen Club
5/5	MNWS	20+	L. Ferrarasso	5/20	Hardwick	39	M. Lynch#
5/6	Mt.A.	20+	P. + F. Vale	5/28	Ware	26	M. Lynch#
5/6	Ludlow	20	L. Rogers	6/2	Lancaster	10	S. Sutton
5/19	Cape Ann	4	C. Caron#	6/3	Little River IBA	50	Allen Club
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher				6/23	Ipswich	12 m	J. Berry
5/4	W. Roxbury	12	M. Kaufman	American Robin			
5/6	Sheffield	12	Hoffmann Club	5/19	Hampden Cty	1046	Allen Club
5/8	S. Quabbin	14	L. Therrien	6/3	Little River IBA	103	Allen Club
5/12	Ipswich River	18	ECOC (J. Berry#)	6/8	Worcester	173	M. Lynch#
5/19	Hampden Cty	19	Allen Club	Gray Catbird			
5/28	Ware	10	M. Lynch#	5/3-6/30	P.I.	150 max	5/15 v.o.
6/10	IRWS	33	BBS (D. Oliver)	5/10	Leicester	43	M. Lynch#
Northern Wheatear *				5/16	Manomet	46	I. Davies#
6/18	Manchester	1 phS.	Hedman + v.o.	5/16	Boston	50+	J. Dibbell
Eastern Bluebird				5/19	Cape Ann	224	C. Caron#
5/5	Northampton	16	S. Surner	5/19	Hampden Cty	363	Allen Club
5/19	Hampden Cty	16	Allen Club	5/26	Brookfield	88	M. Lynch#
5/26	Ipswich	8	J. Berry	6/2	Mashpee	26	M. Keleher#
Veery				6/10	IRWS	32	BBS (D. Oliver)
5/15	P.I.	11	R. Heil	6/17	Worcester	59	M. Lynch#
5/19	Hampden Cty	75	Allen Club	6/30	Stoughton	29	G. d'Entremont
5/20	Wompatuck SP	25	SSBC (GdE)	Brown Thrasher			
5/26	Brookfield	38	M. Lynch#	thr	P.I.	14 max	v.o.
5/28	Ware	57	M. Lynch#	5/9	Medford	9	M. Rines#
6/2	Lancaster	17	S. Sutton	5/19	Northampton	6	J. P. Smith
6/3	Rutland	46	M. Lynch#	5/19	Hampden Cty	13	Allen Club
6/3	Little River IBA	168	Allen Club	6/22	Thompson I.	6	R. Stymeist#
6/11	Essex	19	J. Berry	6/23	Concord	9	S. Perkins
6/25	Ipswich	17	J. Berry	American Pipit			
Gray-cheeked Thrush				5/2	Northampton	6	T. Gagnon
5/20-21	Mt.A.	1	C. Floyd + v.o.	5/4, 21	N. Monomoy	2, 1	B. Harris
Bicknell's Thrush				5/6	Townsend	40	J. Shetterly
5/23	Worcester	1	M. Lynch#	5/8-26	P.I.	1	R. Heil
Gray-cheeked/Bicknell's Thrush				6/3	Duxbury B.	1	R. Bowes
5/12	Cummington	1	C. Quinlan	Cedar Waxwing			
5/13	Quabbin Pk	1	B. Zajda#	5/20	Winchester	44	M. Rines
5/16	Wompatuck SP	1	S. Jaffe#	5/25	Medford	135	M. Rines
5/19	Agawam	1	S. Kellogg	5/29	Wakefield	85+	F. Vale
5/19	Ware	1	M. Lynch#	5/29	N. Truro	355	D. Manchester#
5/19	Boston (Fens)	1	M. Garvey	5/31	Ashburnham	61	C. Caron
5/20	Hardwick	1	M. Lynch#	6/3	Little River IBA	70	Allen Club
5/21	MNWS	1	K. Haley	6/5	Gloucester	80	R. Heil
5/22-25	Marshfield	1	MAS (J. Galluzzo)	6/12	Ipswich	45	J. Berry
5/22-23	Mt.A.	1	v.o.	Blue-winged Warbler			
5/23	Arlington	1	S. Simpson	5/3	Northampton	1	F. Bowrys
5/25-26	Medford	1	M. Rines	5/4	Winchester	1	M. Rines
5/25-30	P.I.	1	T. Spahr#	5/7-6/12	Leicester	12 max	M. Lynch#
5/27	Nahant	1	J. Hoye#	5/12	W. Newbury	15+	P. + F. Vale
6/5	Manomet	1 b	I. Davies#	5/13	Hadley	14	C. Gentes
Swainson's Thrush				5/14	Westboro	17	G. d'Entremont#
5/10-31	Medford	6 max	M. Rines#	5/19	Hampden Cty	33	Allen Club
5/15-6/4	P.I.	5 max	R. Heil	5/26	Brookfield	25	M. Lynch#
5/17	Springfield	11	R. Titus	6/3	Little River IBA	9	Allen Club
5/18	Winchester	8	M. Rines	Golden-winged Warbler			
5/18	Mt. Tom	20	J. P. Smith	5/12	Westboro	1 m	J. Slovin
5/19	Gloucester (E.P.)	7	J. Nelson#	5/12	W. Newbury	2	J. Hoye#
5/19	Hampden Cty	60	Allen Club	5/13	W. Warren	1 m	B. Zajda
5/20	Hardwick	16	M. Lynch#	5/17	Mt.A.	1 f	G. Hirth#
5/20	Essex	6	D. Brown#	5/19	Gloucester	1	C. Caron#
5/22	Brookline	19	J. Offermann	5/20	Worc. (BMB)	1	J. Liller#
6/30	Hawley	3	M. Lynch#	5/24	Newton	1 m	M. Gilmore

Brewster's Warbler				Black-throated Blue Warbler			
5/13 Westboro	1	T. Spahr		5/1-22 Mt.A.	20 max		v.o.
Lawrence's Warbler				5/4-27 Medford	23 max	M. Rines	
5/9 E. Bridgewater	1	S. Fostello#		5/5-6/5 P.I.	80 max		v.o.
5/21 Medford	1	M. Rines		5/12 Quabbin Pk	24	M. Lynch#	
Tennessee Warbler				5/12 Quabbin	30	H. Allen	
5/11 Mt.A.	2	J. McCoy		5/16 Marshfield	35	D. Furbish	
5/13-6/7 Medford	7 max	M. Rines		5/19 Cape Ann	41	C. Caron#	
5/13 Quabbin Pk	3	B. Zajda#		5/26 Shutesbury	20	L. Therrien	
5/16 Newbypt	4	S. Grinley		6/3 Little River IBA	121	Allen Club	
5/21 Brookline	4	J. Offermann		6/10 Westminster	27	C. Caron	
6/7 Arlington	1	R. Stymeist		6/17 Holden	3	S. Sutton	
6/13 E. Gloucester	1	R. Heil		6/17 Chatham	1 m	R. Clem	
Orange-crowned Warbler				6/30 Hawley	17	M. Lynch#	
5/1-3 MNWS	1		v.o.	Yellow-rumped Warbler			
5/5 Tuckernuck	1	R. Veit		5/1-21 Medford	75 max	M. Rines#	
5/7 Leicester	1	M. Lynch#		5/1-18 Mt.A.	75 max		v.o.
5/16 Squantum	1	G. d'Entremont#		5/1-25 P.I.	125 max		v.o.
5/16 Boston (A.A.)	1	J. Miller		5/2 Melrose	100+	P. + F. Vale	
5/18 Gloucester (E.P.)	1	C. Caron#		5/2 Longmeadow	200	E. Rutman	
Nashville Warbler				5/5 Northampton	175	S. Surner	
5/3-17 Mt.A.	7 max		v.o.	6/11 Manomet	1 b	I. Davies#	
5/4-23 P.I.	5 max		v.o.	6/17 October Mt.	3	SSBC (GdE)	
5/4-21 Medford	11 max	M. Rines		6/30 Hawley	22	M. Lynch#	
5/5 Granville	7	S. Kellogg		Black-throated Green Warbler			
5/12 Fitchburg	6	C. Caron		5/1-28 Medford	36 max	M. Rines#	
5/19 Hampden Cty	6	Allen Club		5/4-6/10 P.I.	140 max		v.o.
6/3 Ashburnham	6	T. Pirro		5/15 Newbury	200	L. Leka	
6/27 Gardner	2	T. Pirro		5/27 Hubbardston	62	M. Lynch#	
6/30 Ashby	3	C. Caron		6/3 Ashburnham	14	T. Pirro	
Northern Parula				6/3 Little River IBA	96	Allen Club	
5/1-22 Mt.A.	20 max		v.o.	6/17 October Mt.	11	SSBC (GdE)	
5/1-27 Medford	52 max	M. Rines#		Blackburnian Warbler			
5/4-26 Winchester	20 max	M. Rines		5/1 Mt.A.	1	BBC (C. Floyd)	
5/8-6/10 P.I.	65 max		v.o.	5/5 Boxford (C.P.)	1	L. Ferrareso	
5/16 Marshfield	23	D. Furbish		5/6-6/24 Rutland	18 max	M. Lynch#	
5/19 Cape Ann	254	C. Caron#		5/6-21 Medford	14 max	M. Rines	
5/20 Hingham	60	SSBC (GdE)		5/17 Quabbin	13	L. Therrien#	
5/21 P'town	20	B. Nikula		5/19 Hampden Cty	15	Allen Club	
6/21 Harwich	1	B. Nikula		6/3 Ashburnham	4	T. Pirro	
Yellow Warbler				6/3 Little River IBA	64	Allen Club	
thr Medford	20 max	M. Rines#		6/7 Mt. Watatic	17	C. Caron	
thr P.I.	110 max		v.o.	6/17 October Mt.	12	SSBC (GdE)	
5/12 Ipswich River	23	ECOC (J. Berry#)		6/30 Hawley	16	M. Lynch#	
5/19 Hampden Cty	215	Allen Club		Yellow-throated Warbler			
6/3 Little River IBA	37	Allen Club		5/15 P.I.	1	S. Grinley	
6/7 Brookfield	74	M. Lynch#		5/20 Mt.A.	1	L. de la Flor#	
6/10 IRWS	57	BBS (D. Oliver)		Pine Warbler			
6/22 Thoppmpson I.	27	R. Stymeist#		5/4 Quabbin	27	L. Therrien#	
Chestnut-sided Warbler				5/5 Mashpee	38	M. Keleher	
5/4-6/3 Ashburnham	8 max	C. Caron		5/19 Hampden Cty	33	Allen Club	
5/6-6/24 Rutland	45 max	M. Lynch#		5/20 Hardwick	18	M. Lynch#	
5/8-28 P.I.	19 max		v.o.	5/25 Wompatuck SP	11	C. Nims	
5/12-27 Medford	15 max		v.o.	5/27 Hubbardston	27	M. Lynch#	
5/17 Quabbin	67	L. Therrien#		6/3 Little River IBA	14	Allen Club	
5/19 Cape Ann	48	C. Caron#		6/5 Leicester	19	M. Lynch#	
5/19 Hampden Cty	38	Allen Club		6/25 Manomet	13	I. Davies#	
5/27 Hubbardston	43	M. Lynch#		Prairie Warbler			
5/28 Ware	46	M. Lynch#		5/8 S. Quabbin	6	L. Therrien	
6/3 Little River IBA	129	Allen Club		5/11 Westminster	6	C. Caron	
6/10 Hardwick	38	M. Lynch#		5/14 Andover	10+	M. Baird	
6/17 October Mt.	20	SSBC (GdE)		5/19 Hampden Cty	12	Allen Club	
Magnolia Warbler				5/31 Falmouth	6	I. Davies#	
5/3 Longmeadow	2	S. Kellogg		6/2 Rutland	11	M. Lynch#	
5/6-31 Medford	42 max	M. Rines		6/3 Little River IBA	6	Allen Club	
5/8-6/7 P.I.	120 max		v.o.	6/6 Fitchburg	7	C. Caron	
5/16 Newbypt	24	S. Grinley		6/7 Manomet	13+	I. Davies#	
5/16 Manomet	44	I. Davies#		6/9 Woburn	6	P. Ippolito	
5/19 Cape Ann	191	C. Caron#		6/10 WMWS	12	P. Meleski#	
5/19 Hampden Cty	67	Allen Club		Palm Warbler			
5/20 Wompatuck SP	30	SSBC (GdE)		5/1-13 Mt.A.	20 max		v.o.
6/17 October Mt.	8	SSBC (GdE)		5/1-12 Medford	15 max	M. Rines#	
6/30 Hawley	9	M. Lynch#		5/1-15 P.I.	16 max	R. Heil#	
Cape May Warbler				5/1 Westminster	13	C. Caron	
5/5-20 Mt.A.	1-3		v.o.	5/1 Wakefield	57+	F. Vale	
5/15-28 P.I.	5 max	R. Heil		Bay-breasted Warbler			
5/16-22 Medford	2		v.o.	5/9-23 P.I.	5 max		v.o.
5/22 Framingham	8	R. Crissman		5/12-23 Mt.A.	3 max		v.o.

Bay-breasted Warbler (continued)				6/24	Rutland	50	M. Lynch#
5/14-25	Medford	3 max	v.o.	6/30	Hawley	65	M. Lynch#
5/16	Wompatuck SP	3	S. Jaffe#	Northern Waterthrush			
5/16	Essex	9	D. Brown#	thr	Ashburnham	6 max	C. Caron
5/18	Cape Ann	3	C. Caron#	5/4-27	Medford	8 max	M. Rines
5/20	Wellfleet	4+	B. Nikula	5/7-27	P.I.	12 max	v.o.
5/20	Hingham	8	SSBC (GdE)	5/13, 6/18	Ipswich	7, 5 m	J. Berry
5/21	Newbypt	3	P. + F. Vale#	5/19	Hampden Cty	12	Allen Club
Blackpoll Warbler				5/19	Cape Ann	15	C. Caron#
5/9-6/1	Mt.A.	10 max	v.o.	5/20	Hingham	10	SSBC (GdE)
5/10-6/7	P.I.	10 max	v.o.	6/3	Rutland	7	M. Lynch#
5/12-31	Medford	17 max	M. Rines#	Louisiana Waterthrush			
5/19	Cape Ann	12	C. Caron#	5/5	Boxford (C.P.)	2	L. Ferrarasso
5/19	Hampden Cty	18	Allen Club	5/16	Leicester	pr	M. Lynch#
5/20	Essex	16	D. Brown#	5/19	Hampden Cty	13	Allen Club
6/11	Manomet	2 b	I. Davies#	5/20	Pepperell	2	M. Resch
6/11-6/13	Morris I.	2	B. Harris	6/3	Rutland	3 pairs	M. Lynch#
Cerulean Warbler				6/3	Little River IBA	7	Allen Club
5/5	Boxford (C.P.)	1 f	F. Caruso#	6/9	Ashburnham	2	C. Caron
5/5-7	Chatham	1	B. Nikula#	6/11	Lancaster	4	S. Sutton
5/12, 19	Quabbin Pk	1	M. Lynch#	6/17	W. Boylston	2	S. Sutton
5/13-6/21	Mt. Holyoke	1-2	v.o.	6/23	Tyringham	ad + 2 yg	M. Lynch#
5/19	Agawam	1	S. Pereaullt	Kentucky Warbler			
5/20	Marshfield	1 f	SSBC (GdE)	5/12	Medford	1	M. Rines#
5/23	S. Hadley	3 m	P. + F. Vale	5/16	Hingham	1	K. Godfrey#
5/23	Mt. Tom	2	T. Gagnon	5/20	Mt.A.	1 m	C. Floyd + v.o.
5/24	Wompatuck SP	pr	D. + S. Larson	5/21	Rockport	1	M. Flor
Black-and-white Warbler				5/25	P.I.	1 f	T. Spahr#
5/1-18	Mt.A.	17 max	v.o.	5/25	Nahant	1 f	D. Bates#
5/1-25	Medford	31 max	M. Rines#	5/28	Wompatuck SP	2	J. McCoy
5/1-29	P.I.	40 max	v.o.	5/31-6/9	Yarmouthport	1 ad m	M. Tuttle + v.o.
5/19	Cape Ann	46	C. Caron#	Mourning Warbler			
5/19	Hampden Cty	55	Allen Club	5/16-6/10	Reports of indiv. from 29 locations		
5/20	Hingham	40	SSBC (GdE)	5/21-31	Medford	5 total	M. Rines
6/3	Little River IBA	92	Allen Club	6/17	October Mt.	2	SSBC (GdE)
6/24	Rutland	17	M. Lynch#	6/30	Hawley	3	M. Lynch#
American Redstart				Common Yellowthroat			
5/1	Longmeadow	1	E. Rutman	thr	P.I.	110 max	v.o.
5/8-29	P.I.	100 max	v.o.	5/19	Cape Ann	93	C. Caron#
5/8-31	Medford	33 max	M. Rines	5/19	Hampden Cty	170	Allen Club
5/19	Hampden Cty	131	Allen Club	5/20	Hingham	40	SSBC (GdE)
5/19	Cape Ann	49	C. Caron#	5/26	Brookfield	89	M. Lynch#
5/20	Hingham	25	SSBC (GdE)	6/3	Little River IBA	132	Allen Club
5/23	Quabbin Pk	40+	P. + F. Vale	6/10	IRWS	74	BBS (D. Oliver)
6/3	Little River IBA	110	Allen Club	6/23	Worc. (BMB)	35	J. Liller#
6/10	IRWS	14	BBS (D. Oliver)	Hooded Warbler			
6/10	Ware	44	M. Lynch#	5/1	Nahant	1 f	L. Pivacek
6/16	Sheffield	14	SSBC (GdE)	5/5-8	Mt.A.	1 m	v.o.
6/17	Lenox	10	SSBC (GdE)	5/9, 12	Medford	1 m, 1 f	R. LaFontaine
6/30	Hawley	29	M. Lynch#	5/9-25	P.I.	2-3	v.o.
Prothonotary Warbler				5/10-11	MNWS	1 m	v.o.
5/1-3	Melrose	1	D. + I. Jewell	5/11-6/24	Wompatuck SP	2-3 m	v.o.
5/9	MNWS	1	J. Kalman	5/16, 20	Essex	1	D. Brown#
5/16-17	Mt.A.	1	v.o.	5/19	Agawam	1	S. Pereaullt
6/11-19	W. Gloucester	1 ph	J. + M. Nelson#	5/22	Scituate	1	MAS (J. Galluzzo)
Worm-eating Warbler				6/1-16	Boston (F.Pk)	f n	Stephen Baird
5/3	P'town	1	B. Nikula#	6/17	Northfield	1	M. Marcello
5/5-6/24	Wompatuck SP	4 max	v.o.	Wilson's Warbler			
5/10	Mt. Tom	11	J. P. Smith	5/11	Northampton	2	C. Gentes
5/13	Bourne	2	M. Keleher	5/12-31	P.I.	13 max	v.o.
5/13	Mt. Holyoke	3	L. Therrien	5/12-25	Medford	5 max	M. Rines#
5/20-6/10	Hardwick	1	M. Lynch#	5/12	Quabbin Pk	6	M. Lynch#
5/28	S. Hadley	3	B. Zajda#	5/16	Newbury	4	L. Leka
6/2	Southwick	1	S. Kellogg	5/16	Manomet	6	I. Davies#
6/16	Dover	pr n	J. O'Connell	5/16	Marshfield	5	D. Furbish
6/29	Fitchburg	1	C. Caron	5/19	Hampden Cty	9	Allen Club
Swainson's Warbler (details submitted) *				5/19	Cape Ann	21	C. Caron#
5/9	P.I.	1	L. Pivacek	5/20	Hingham	12	SSBC (GdE)
5/23-29	P.I.	1	Gette, Standley + v.o.	Canada Warbler			
Ovenbird				5/9-27	Medford	20 max	M. Rines#
5/1	Mt.A.	1	D. Berard#	5/9	Hadley	1	H. McQueen
5/2	Amherst	1	L. Therrien	5/15-6/2	P.I.	6 max	v.o.
5/4-6/5	Leicester	43 max	M. Lynch#	5/19	Hampden Cty	45	Allen Club
5/11	Wompatuck SP	39	C. Nims	5/19	Cape Ann	10	C. Caron#
5/13, 6/25	Ipswich	36 m, 31 m	J. Berry	5/20	Amherst	6	J. P. Smith
5/19	Hampden Cty	109	Allen Club	6/3, 16	Ashburnham	8, 6	T. Pirro
5/27	Hubbardston	102	M. Lynch#	6/3	Little River IBA	28	Allen Club
6/3	Little River IBA	320	Allen Club	6/24	Rutland	9	M. Lynch#

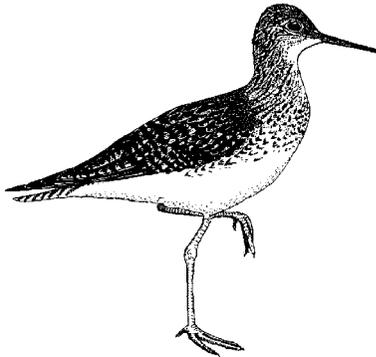
Yellow-breasted Chat				5/27	Plymouth Airport	3	SSBC (GdE)
5/18-19	Rockport (H.P.)	1	C. Caron#	5/31	Falmouth	7+	I. Davies#
5/20	N. Truro	1	B. Nikula	6/2	Westover	10	Hampshire Club
5/24	WBWS	1	D. Berard	6/10	Amherst	1	S. Surner
5/26	P.I.	1	J. Hoye#	6/22	Mashep	4	M. Keleher
6/13	Manomet	1 b	fide I. Davies	6/23	Pittsfield	3	N. Mole
Summer Tanager				Saltmarsh Sharp-tailed Sparrow			
5/1-2	Nantucket	1 f	K. Blackshaw	5/4, 6/26	N. Monomy	3, 30	Harris, Nikula
5/3	Boston	1 m	G. Jones	5/9-6/30	P.I.	35 max	v.o.
5/5-7	Chelmsford	1 m ph	R. Conradt	5/28, 6/10	S. Dart. (A. Pd)	13	G. d'Entremont
5/9-11	Plymouth	1 ph	K. + B. Keleher	5/30	Mashep	3	M. Keleher
5/12	Cambridge	1 m ad	B. Stevens#	5/30	Duxbury B.	1	R. Bowes
5/13	Wellfleet	1 m ph	Elwell	6/8	Newbury	8+	J. Berry#
Scarlet Tanager				6/21	Rowley	3	J. Berry
5/1	Mt.A.	1	v.o.	Seaside Sparrow			
5/6-6/30	Medford	14 max	M. Rines	5/4-6/16	P.I.	1-2	v.o.
5/13	Ipswich	12 m	J. Berry	5/28, 6/10	S. Dart. (A. Pd)	3, 2	G. d'Entremont
5/19	Hampden Cty	58	Allen Club	Lincoln's Sparrow			
6/3	Little River IBA	47	Allen Club	5/6-6/10	Reports of indiv. from 19 locations		
6/11	Lancaster	11	S. Sutton	5/15	Salisbury	2	D. Chickering
6/24	Rutland	26	M. Lynch#	5/15	P.I.	10	R. Heil
Eastern Towhee				5/17	Melrose	3	D. + I. Jewell
thr	Westminster	22 max	C. Caron	5/19	Cape Ann	3	C. Caron#
thr	P.I.	22 max	v.o.	Swamp Sparrow			
5/5	Mashep	28	M. Keleher	thr	Rutland	25	M. Lynch#
5/19	Hampden Cty	52	Allen Club	6/thr	Burlington	22	M. Rines
5/20	Hardwick	47	M. Lynch#	6/thr	Brookfield	43	M. Lynch#
6/3	Little River IBA	72	Allen Club	6/3	Little River IBA	12	Allen Club
6/12	Ipswich	22	J. Berry	6/10	IRWS	82	BBS (D. Oliver)
American Tree Sparrow				White-throated Sparrow			
5/3	Amherst	1	S. Surner	5/1-22	P.I.	75 max	v.o.
Chipping Sparrow				5/5	P'town	30	B. Nikula
5/1	Amherst	46	L. Therrien	5/8	Salisbury	35	D. Chickering
5/2	Worcester	52	M. Lynch#	6/17	October Mt.	9	SSBC (GdE)
5/19	Hampden Cty	52	Allen Club	6/24	Rutland	3	M. Lynch#
6/3	Little River IBA	61	Allen Club	6/27	Gardner	2	T. Pirro
6/16	Bolton/Lanc.	38	S. Sutton	6/30	Hawley	20	M. Lynch#
Clay-colored Sparrow				Harris's Sparrow			
5/15	Wayland	1	B. Harris/T. Spahr	5/1-7	Georgetown	1 m	A. O'Hare
6/3	Blandford	2	S. Svec	White-crowned Sparrow			
Field Sparrow				5/9-26	P.I.	1-5	v.o.
5/4	Falmouth	6	M. Keleher	5/16	Newbury	2	L. Leka
5/6	Southwick	10	S. Kellogg	5/19	Longmeadow	2	M. + K. Conway
5/19	Hampden Cty	20	Allen Club	Dark-eyed Junco			
6/2	Rutland	9	M. Lynch#	5/5	Ashburnham	6	C. Caron
6/3	Little River IBA	14	Allen Club	5/28	P'town	1	C. Goodrich
6/7	Manomet	9	I. Davies#	6/3	Little River IBA	27	Allen Club
6/8	Worcester	7	M. Lynch#	6/7	Mt. Watatic	15	C. Caron
6/9	Woburn	20+	P. Ippolito	6/17	October Mt.	5	SSBC (GdE)
6/23	Worc. (BMB)	11	J. Liller#	6/25	Medford	1	A. Ankers
Vesper Sparrow				6/30	Hawley	14	M. Lynch#
5/1	Hatfield	1	C. Gentes	Rose-breasted Grosbeak			
5/3	P'town	1	B. Nikula	5/1	Nahant	1	L. Pivacek
5/3	Southwick	1	S. Kellogg	5/5-6/30	Medford	11 max	M. Rines#
5/15-6/13	Hadley	1	v.o.	5/6-6/30	Rutland	18 max	M. Lynch#
5/23	Westfield	1	G. d'Entremont#	5/16	MBWMA	16	P. + F. Vale#
5/23	N. Truro	1	D. Berard	5/19	Hampden Cty	88	Allen Club
5/23, 6/18	Sunderland	2, 1	GdE, Allen	5/20	Hardwick	23	M. Lynch#
5/27, 6/25	Plymouth	1, 1	SSBC (GdE)	6/3	Little River IBA	19	Allen Club
5/29	Danvers	1	S. McGrath	Blue Grosbeak			
Lark Sparrow				5/1-2	Nantucket	1 f	E. Andrews
5/10	P.I.	1	G. Gove#	5/11	Mt.A.	1 m 1yr	S. Jaffee#
Savannah Sparrow				5/30	Sudbury	1 m	H. Yelle#
thr	P.I.	25 max	v.o.	Indigo Bunting			
5/2	GMNWR	14	S. Perkins#	5/1	Amherst	1	J. P. Smith
5/3	Northampton	62	T. Gagnon	5/10-6/5	Medford	6 max	M. Rines#
5/4	Leicester	25	M. Lynch#	5/19	Gloucester (E.P.)	7	J. Nelson#
5/5	Concord	100+	S. Perkins	5/19	Hampden Cty	5	Allen Club
5/6	Gloucester (E.P.)	15	J. Nelson	5/26, 6/17	Brookfield	12, 10	M. Lynch#
5/6	Southwick	40	S. Kellogg	5/27	Milton	5 m	L. Tyrala#
5/9	Bolton Flats	16	S. Sutton	6/2	Lexington	7	M. Rines
5/9	Melrose	15	F. Vale	6/3	Ipswich	5 m	J. Berry
6/thr	Burlington	15	M. Rines	6/3	Little River IBA	28	Allen Club
6/3	Little River IBA	16	Allen Club	6/30	Hawley	15	M. Lynch#
Grasshopper Sparrow				Dickcissel			
5/3, 6	Southwick	2, 4	S. Kellogg	6/5	P'town	1	B. Nikula
5/21	Cumb. Farms	1	D. Furbish	Bobolink			
5/23	Westfield	3	G. d'Entremont#	5/2-6/30	DWWS	16 max	v.o.

Bobolink (continued)				6/3	Little River IBA	37	Allen Club
5/3-29	P.I.	85 max	v.o.	6/30	Hawley	60+	M. Lynch#
5/16	Essex	60+	J. Nelson	Orchard Oriole			
5/19	Hampden Cty	23	Allen Club	5/1	Boston (BNC)	2	BBC (L. Ferraresso)
5/21	Cumb. Farms	22	D. Furbish	5/2	Amherst	1	B. Weeks
6/3	Little River IBA	44	Allen Club	5/4-6/30	Medford	3-4	m M. Rines
6/17	Gardner	13	T. Pirro	5/13	Hadley	5	C. Gentes
6/21	Rowley	40+	J. Berry	5/20	Hingham	4	SSBC (GdE)
Red-winged Blackbird				5/26	Woburn	8	M. Rines
5/8	P.I.	120+	R. Heil	6/2	Mashpee	4	M. Keleher#
5/13	Rutland	134	M. Lynch#	6/30	Stoughton	3	G. d'Entremont
5/19	Hampden Cty	569	Allen Club	Baltimore Oriole			
6/10	IRWS	327	BBS (D. Oliver)	5/12	Ipswich River	39	ECOC (J. Berry#)
Eastern Meadowlark				5/19	Hampden Cty	272	Allen Club
5/2	Amherst	4	L. Therrien	6/10	IRWS	52	BBS (D. Oliver)
5/3-6/15	Worcester	2-4	M. Lynch#	Purple Finch			
5/3-6/30	P.I.	2-4	v.o.	thr	Sherborn	2-4	E. Taylor
5/4, 6/5	Leicester	5, 7	M. Lynch#	thr	P.I.	10-14	v.o.
5/15, 6/11	Grafton	2, 2	J. Liller	5/17	Quabbin	9	L. Therrien#
5/19	Hanscom	2	S. Perkins#	5/23	Groveland	2	D. Chickering
6/2	Westover	5	Hampshire Club	6/3	Little River IBA	5	Allen Club
6/10	Halifax	2	SSBC (J. Sweeney)	6/6	Rutland	13	M. Lynch#
Yellow-headed Blackbird				6/7	Becket	8	R. Laubach
5/19	Northampton	1	P. Yeskie	6/12	Ipswich	3 m	J. Berry
5/29	Nantucket	1	O. Small	White-winged Crossbill			
Rusty Blackbird				5/26	Canton	2	E. Nielsen
5/3	Medford	2	M. Rines	Evening Grosbeak			
5/6	Westwood	1	E. Nielsen	5/5, 6/30	Ashburnham	1, 1	C. Caron
5/6	Longmeadow	4	S. Kellogg	5/6	Hinsdale	2	D. Monk
5/8	Clarksburg	1	D. Monk	5/12	Quabbin	6	H. Allen
Common Grackle				5/20	Bradford	1 f	J. + S. Mirick
5/15	P.I.	140+	R. Heil	5/23	New Salem	2	G. d'Entremont#
5/19	Hampden Cty	395	Allen Club	6/7	Mt. Watatic	2	C. Caron
5/26	Brookfield	105+	M. Lynch#	6/12	Lincoln	pr	N. Soulette
6/10	IRWS	142	BBS (D. Oliver)	6/24	Boxford	pr	T. Martin
6/24	Stoughton	200	G. d'Entremont	6/25	Wakefield	2 ph	T. Beers
Brown-headed Cowbird				6/26	Westford	2	S. Niles
5/8	P.I.	40+	R. Heil	6/29	Stow	pr	W. Howell
5/19	Hampden Cty	135	Allen Club				

HOW TO CONTRIBUTE BIRD SIGHTINGS TO *BIRD OBSERVER*

Sightings for any given month must be reported in writing by the eighth of the following month, and may be submitted by postal mail or e-mail. Send written reports to Bird Sightings, Robert H. Stymeist, 36 Lewis Avenue, Arlington, MA 02474-3206. Include name and phone number of observer, common name of species, date of sighting, location, number of birds, other observer(s), and information on age, sex, and morph (where relevant). For instructions on e-mail submission, visit: <<http://massbird.org/birdobserver/sightings/>>.

Species on the Review List of the Massachusetts Avian Records Committee (indicated by an asterisk [*] in the Bird Reports), as well as species unusual as to place, time, or known nesting status in Massachusetts, should be reported promptly to the Massachusetts Avian Records Committee, c/o Marjorie Rines, Massachusetts Audubon Society, South Great Road, Lincoln, MA 01773, or by e-mail to <marj@mrines.com>.

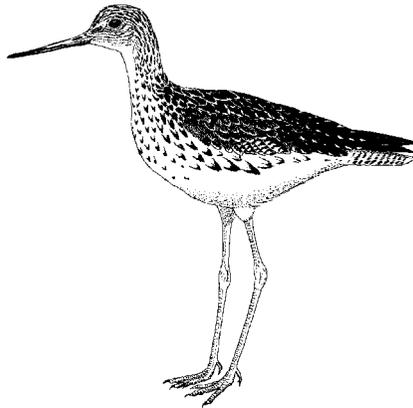


LESSER YELLOWLEGS BY GEORGE C. WEST

ABBREVIATIONS FOR BIRD SIGHTINGS

Taxonomic order is based on AOU checklist, Seventh edition, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, and 47th Supplements, as published in *The Auk* 117: 847-58 (2000); 119:897-906 (2002); 120:923-32 (2003); 121:985-95 (2004); 122:1026-31 (2005); 123:926-936 (2006) (see <<http://www.aou.org/checklist/index.php3>>).

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	WBWS	Boston Harbor Census
CCBC	Cape Cod Bird Club	WMWS	Wellfleet Bay WS
Cumb. Farms	Cumberland Farms,	Wompatuck SP	Wachusett Meadow WS
	Middleboro	Worc.	Hingham, Cohasset,
DFWS	Drumlin Farm Wildlife Sanctuary		Scituate, and Norwell
DWMA	Delaney WMA		Worcester
	Stow, Bolton, Harvard		
DWWS	Daniel Webster WS	Other Abbreviations	
E.P.	Eastern Point, Gloucester	ad	adult
EMHW	Eastern Mass. Hawk Watch	alt	alternate
F.E.	First Encounter Beach, Eastham	b	banded
F.P.	Fresh Pond, Cambridge	br	breeding
Fpk	Franklin Park, Boston	dk	dark (morph)
G40	Gate 40, Quabbin Res.	f	female
GMNWR	Great Meadows NWR	fl	fledgling
H.	Harbor	imm	immature
H.P.	Halibut Point, Rockport	juv	juvenile
HRWMA	High Ridge WMA, Gardner	lt	light (morph)
I.	Island	m	male
IRWS	Ipswich River WS	max	maximum
L.	Ledge	migr	migrating
M.V.	Martha's Vineyard	n	nesting
MAS	Mass. Audubon Society	ph	photographed
MBWMA	Martin Burns WMA, Newbury	pl	plumage
MNWS	Marblehead Neck WS	pr	pair
MSSF	Myles Standish State	S	summer (1S = 1st summer)
	Forest, Plymouth	v.o.	various observers
Mt.A.	Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambr.	W	winter (2W = second winter)
NAC	Nine Acre Corner, Concord	yg	young
Newbypt	Newburyport	#	additional observers



GREATER YELLOWLEGS BY GEORGE C. WEST

ABOUT THE COVER

Eastern Meadowlark

The Eastern Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*) is perhaps the most characteristic bird of open country and farmland in the eastern United States. Brown above, bright yellow below with a black bib, it often sings from an exposed perch such as a fence post. The Eastern Meadowlark is unmistakable, although it closely resembles the Western Meadowlark, which is very similar in plumage. The two are best distinguished by song. That of the Eastern Meadowlark is a series of clear whistles, while the Western Meadowlark song is more a series of descending warbles. When seen clearly in breeding plumage, the Eastern Meadowlark has a mostly white malar stripe; that of the Western is yellow.

This wide-ranging species is polytypic, with seventeen subspecies generally recognized; the nominate race, *S. m. magna*, occurs in our area. The most distinctive subspecies, *S. m. lilianae* of the southwestern United States and northern Mexico, may be a separate species. Eastern and Western meadowlarks are sibling species and are not larks but rather are related to the new world blackbirds and Troupials.

Breeding populations range from New Brunswick south through the eastern half of the United States and Cuba, with an isolated population in the Southwest, and south through Central America to Brazil and Colombia. Eastern Meadowlarks are sedentary through most of their range, but Canadian and northern United States populations are partially migratory, moving south in winter. In Massachusetts they are uncommon breeders and migrants; a few winter over on the southeastern coastal plain. Migrants arrive in March and April, and nesting begins in late April. The breeding populations are greatest in the farming districts of Berkshire County, in the Connecticut River Valley, and at several large grasslands associated with airports (e.g., Westover AFB in Chicopee and Hanscom Field in Bedford).

Eastern Meadowlarks are generally polygynous, with a male usually having more than one female nesting in his territory. Their range includes a broad spectrum of open habitats, including hay fields, pastures, savannahs, and airports. Males are highly territorial and often sing from perches near the border of adjacent male territories. They may confront intruders with body sleeked, making frequent upward jerks with the bill, sometimes with wings and tail flashing. Another display involves fluffing their colorful contour feathers, with head pulled in and tail spread. Territorial disputes may lead to fighting with wings, claws, and bills. Their song consists of three to five pure flute-like whistles, given from the ground, or more commonly from perches such as fence posts and utility poles or wires. Courtship includes both ground and aerial displays. On the ground, the male may stand straight up, bill pointed to the sky, with tail feathers fanned and wings waving. Or he may jump into the air, displaying his bright yellow and black bib feathers. The flight song is a twittering or warble that may be used as well for territorial advertisement. Courtship flights include chases, and if the male has two mates, the chasing may involve all three. Eastern Meadowlark females do not respond to the song of male Western Meadowlarks.

The well-concealed ground nest is usually placed in dense vegetation in pastures or hay fields. The female constructs the nest in a scrape or natural depression using dry grass or bark woven into the surrounding vegetation, and it is often partially roofed. The usual clutch is three to five white eggs speckled with various dark colors. The female incubates alone for the period before hatching, about two weeks. The young are altricial (helpless, eyes closed, sparse down). Fecal sacs are either eaten or carried away from the nest. The young fledge in ten to twelve days, before they can fly, and depend on the adult birds for about two weeks after fledging. Both parents feed the young, but the female does the greater share.

Meadowlarks forage mostly on the ground, gleaning prey from vegetation, but they also probe and may use their bills to flip manure in search of insects. In summer they eat mostly insects, including grasshoppers, crickets, caterpillars, and grubs. In winter their diet consists mostly of weed seeds and waste crop seeds, including corn. They take some fruit and may scavenge roadkills if deep snow eliminates access to their normal food.

Eastern Meadowlarks have had a tough time in recent decades. They are victims of cowbird nest parasitism, are poisoned by agricultural pesticides, and are ravaged by ice and snowstorms in parts of their range. They have had nests and young destroyed during the mowing of hay fields; are trampled by livestock; suffer the usual ground-nest predators such as foxes, dogs, cats, raccoons, and skunks; and have experienced habitat loss through reforestation, intensive agriculture, and urbanization. Nesting meadowlarks are sensitive to human intrusion and may abandon their nests when disturbed. It is little wonder that Breeding Bird Survey data indicate population declines throughout Canada and the United States. Their population has been decreasing in Massachusetts since the nineteenth century, when agriculture was at its height. Fortunately, the species is very widely distributed, so that it will persist in many areas, but it is hoped that conservation measures will help stabilize populations throughout its range. 

William E. Davis, Jr.

About the Cover Artist: Barry Van Dusen

Once again, *Bird Observer* publishes a cover by Barry Van Dusen, the wildlife artist whose work has become almost a regular feature in our journal. Barry's drawings and watercolors are well known throughout the birding world. Not only has he illustrated several nature books and pocket guides, but Barry's articles and paintings have been featured in *Birder's World*, *Birding*, and *Bird Watcher's Digest*. He frequently exhibits in New England and elsewhere in the United States and abroad: Ireland, Scotland, France, and Holland. During the summer of 2007 he exhibited at the Slimbridge Wetland Centre in Gloucestershire, England. Barry became drawn to nature subjects through an association with the Massachusetts Audubon Society, which began in 1982. He has been influenced by the work of European wildlife artists and uses their methodology of direct field sketching. His skill as a field artist has enabled Barry to participate in projects abroad sponsored by

the Netherlands-based Artists for Nature Foundation. With this organization he has traveled to India, Peru, Ireland, and Spain, working with other artists to raise funds for conservation of threatened habitats. In 1994 he was elected a full member of London's Society of Wildlife Artists and is a frequent contributor to its exhibitions. This year he became the first U.S. artist to be commissioned by the Wildlife Habitat Trust of Wexham, England, to design the 2007 UK Habitat Conservation Stamp, which is modeled on the U.S. Duck Stamp program. Barry resides in the central Massachusetts town of Princeton. His website is <<http://www.barryvandusen.com>>. 🦋

Red Knot: Not Good

A "Red Knot Assessment Report" released by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) in late July contains troubling news about the health of the Red Knot (subspecies *Calidris canutus rufa*).

Population numbers at this subspecies' South American wintering grounds fell from 51,300 in 2000 to about 30,000 in 2004, to only 17,200 in 2006. The report predicts possible extinction for the *rufa* subspecies with ten years if declines continue at current rates.

A significant contributing factor to the population crash has been the low availability of horseshoe crab eggs in Delaware Bay, (a key Red Knot stopover site during spring migration), due to continued over-harvesting of adult crabs by conch and eel fishing industries. There was also mass Red Knot mortality this April at stopover sites in Uruguay, a possible outcome of harmful algal blooms. The extreme decline noted in recent years highlights the need for further research into threats to the *rufa* population.

Based on recent information, USFWS biologists determined that the Red Knot warranted Endangered Species Act protection, but placing the bird on the endangered species list was precluded by higher priority listing actions for other species at greater risk. The *rufa* race of the Red Knot is listed as Endangered by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC).

For a summary from BirdLife International, visit:
<http://www.birdlife.org/news/news/2007/08/red_knot_report.html>.

For a press release from the USFWS, visit:
<<http://www.fws.gov/news/NewsReleases/showNews.cfm?newsId=E486E645-9CED-D287-8D803DE0A02D757A>>.

[From: *The Birding Community E-bulletin*, distributed through the generous support of Steiner Binoculars as a service to active and concerned birders. You can access an archive of past E-bulletins on the website of the National Wildlife Refuge Association (NWRA) <<http://www.refugenet.org/birding/birding5.html>> and on the birding pages for Steiner Binoculars <<http://www.steiner-birding.com/bulletin.html>>.]

AT A GLANCE

August 2007



DAVID LARSON

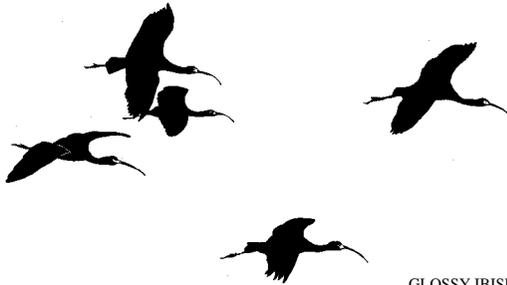
The substrate in this month's "At a Glance" picture strongly suggests that the mystery bird is sitting on a beach; the shell bits, pebbles and stones, eelgrass, and sand are all solid indicators of that habitat. Assuming that the mystery bird *belongs* on the beach — a reasonable assumption since it fails to resemble a raptor or passerine of any sort — we are ready to proceed with the identification process.

The bird is obviously very pale in color (white?), both dorsally and on the visible portion of the underparts. The only shorebird species likely to exhibit such a pale-colored back are Piping Plover and Sanderling; however, the short legs and appearance of a dusky nape and top of the head force us to eliminate those species, along with other species of shorebird likely to be found in Massachusetts. That the bird has such short legs and that it appears to be small and somewhat chunky suggests either a tern or, possibly, a small gull. A close look reveals that the bird has a fairly strong pattern to the back feathers, almost like fine streaks. While certain species of juvenile gulls (e.g., Bonaparte's) have patterned back feathers, the pattern tends to be horizontal barring across the back, not the longitudinal streaked or spotted effect showing on the mystery bird.

Given that the mystery bird appears to be a tern, there are only two viable candidates: Roseate and Least. Although juvenile Roseate Terns typically appear very pale on the back, they usually give the impression of a scaled back pattern, rather than the lightly streaked or spotted pattern shown by the bird in the picture. In addition, a juvenile Roseate Tern would have black legs, not light-colored legs like the mystery bird, and it would be unlikely to exhibit such prominently dark (black?) primaries. Because of the apparently small size of the bird in the photo, its very dark primaries, and light-colored legs, the mystery bird can only be a juvenile Least Tern (*Sterna antillarum*).

Although listed as a species of special concern in Massachusetts, Least Terns are locally abundant breeders in the state, with over 3100 pairs nesting along the coast, primarily on South Shore, Cape Cod, and Island beaches. Breeders arrive in early May or the last days of April, and most depart by early September. David Larson photographed this juvenile Least Tern at South Beach in Chatham.

Wayne R. Petersen



GLOSSY IBISES BY WILLIAM E. DAVIS, JR.

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AT A GLANCE



WAYNE R. PETERSEN

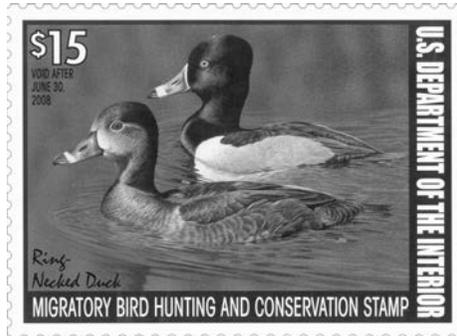
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Identification will be discussed in next issue's AT A GLANCE.

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CONTENTS

LOOKING FOR WATERFOWL IN THE SUDBURY RESERVOIR	<i>Mark Lynch</i>	269
OBSERVATIONS OF ROOSTING CROWS	<i>Eliot Taylor</i>	276
FIRST CONFIRMED BARRED OWL AND ACADIAN FLYCATCHER NESTINGS ON CAPE COD, MASSACHUSETTS	<i>Mary Keleher</i>	280
FIELD NOTES		
A Feisty Unexpected Visitor	<i>Sue Finnegan</i>	285
Sighting of a Black Rail at Nantucket, Massachusetts	<i>Richard R. Veit</i>	287
Yellow-nosed Albatross Saga	<i>Simon Perkins</i>	289
ABOUT BOOKS		
Father of the Field Guide and “Nature’s Engraver:” An Interview with Jenny Uglow, Biographer of Thomas Bewick	<i>Mark Lynch</i>	291
BIRD SIGHTINGS		
May/June 2007		299
ABOUT THE COVER: Eastern Meadowlark	<i>William E. Davis, Jr.</i>	318
ABOUT THE COVER ARTIST: Barry Van Dusen		319
AT A GLANCE	<i>Wayne R. Petersen</i>	321