# Bird Observer 



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## Letter from the President

The staff of Bird Observer is proud to publish and produce the Journal entirely by a volunteer staff, and there are many people who contribute to its success. It is the Editor in Chief, however, who is finally responsible for pulling together all the pieces that create the Journal. For three years, Matt Pelikan has held this position, carrying on the tradition of excellence set by his predecessors. In 1998 Matt was appointed editor of the American Birding Association's newsletter, Winging It, and after nearly two years of editing both journals, Matt has decided to retire as editor of Bird Observer. Matt will continue to be involved in Bird Observer, but in a reduced role.

I would like to thank Matt for his outstanding contributions to Bird Observer. He has been an exemplary editor, an outstanding wordsmith, and a good friend. The journal has greatly benefited from his tenure.

Beginning with the first issue of the year 2000, we are pleased to welcome Brooke Stevens in the new role of Managing Editor. Brooke brings a new vitality and a wealth of ideas to the journal, and we are all very excited about this new beginning.

You will notice another change, beginning with this issue. We have adopted a new design to the Journal to give it a more modern, readable look. We thank designer Andrea Golden of Arlington for her contribution in creating this new look.

Marjorie W. Rines
President, Bird Observer of Eastern Massachusetts


## Habitat Restoration at Joppa Flats

## Bill Gette

I'm sure that you all have seen many advertisements showing before and after scenes: there's the couple exalting over the transformation of their dirty carpets; the woman appearing decades younger after using a moisturizing lotion; and the middle-aged man reveling in his restored hairline. You may wonder, however, about the truth of these testimonials. Well, here is a real-life, before and after scene that you can experience for yourself. The habitat restoration project at the Joppa Flats Education Center and Wildlife Sanctuary on the southern shore of the Merrimack River in Newburyport was completed in December 1999, and the transformation has been nothing less than miraculous! A tangle of invasive plant species and trash has been replaced by magnificent wildlife habitat.

In December 1993 the Massachusetts Audubon Society purchased the 3.3-acre site of the Sportsmen's Lodge, an internationally known birding destination. It was the vision of the Society to establish an education center and meeting place for birders at the gateway to the Merrimack River estuary and the Parker River National Wildlife Refuge, and to restore the degraded habitat. An important element of site development for the Joppa Flats Education Center was to restore the badly damaged salt marsh. The salt marsh had been filled during the past decades by both human and natural causes. Sand, construction materials, and trash of almost every description had been deposited in the area. As the salt marsh was filled, tidal flow through the area was restricted, and salinity levels decreased. As a result, invasive plant species such as the common reed (Phragmites australis) and Japanese knotweed (Polygonum cuspidatum) overran the area. The encroachment of invasive plants was so bad that monitoring efforts by Thomas Rawinski, Staff Scientist for Massachusetts Audubon, revealed that these two exotic species made up over 98 percent of the vegetation in large sections of the Joppa Flats site. In late summer and fall, individuals standing in the Joppa Flats parking lot could not see the Merrimack River through the enormous standings of common reed and knotweed. For all practical purposes, the area was completely unusable for shorebirds, waders, and waterfowl.

## The Restoration Plan

Working with local, state, and federal regulators and the Massachusetts Wetlands Restoration and Banking Program, Massachusetts Audubon and its contractor, Great Meadow Farm, developed a restoration plan for the site. This ambitious plan called for the removal of huge quantities of fill and plant material, the development of three salt pannes (impoundments), and the creation of two tidal creeks. After thorough review by regulators, work began in September 1998. The three salt pannes were constructed at different elevations to create a variety of tidal inundation periods, water depths, and salinity levels and therefore, a variety of habitats. While one of the pannes would be flooded on every high tide (twice per day), the other two would only be flooded on the highest tides. The tidal creeks were built to ensure adequate tidal flow throughout the site.

Workers graded the area surrounding the pannes to create extensive mudflats - excellent feeding habitat for a variety of shorebirds.

In June 1999 as the major features of the restoration were taking shape, we began informal monitoring at the site. We were very pleased to see that egrets, herons, and ducks were utilizing the area. Large schools of fish, often containing several hundred individuals, were swimming in the tidal creeks and in the pannes. The wildlife was returning to the area despite the fact that men and equipment were still working there. It was as if, after decades of inactivity, the site had suddenly come alive!


Before: Note the Japanese Knotweed and Common Reed infestations, and the Merrimack River and the north end of Plum Island in the background.


After: Note that the knotweed and reed have been removed, fill has been removed, and a salt panne and mud flats have been constructed.

Both photographs courtesy of Great Meadow Farm (contractor for the restoration)

We began a formal monitoring program in August 1999. The initial findings were amazing! We observed 44 species of birds feeding and roosting within the area of work. Four additional species were added in September. Three species of fish were caught in monitoring traps in August. Prior to restoration, only a dozen or so bird species, all landbirds, were observed within the area of work. These birds included the Mourning Dove, American Crow, European Starling, Song Sparrow, Red-winged Blackbird, and House Sparrow. No waterfowl, waders, shorebirds, or fish were present.

Species seen within the restored area:

| Birds |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Double-crested Cormorant | Semipalmated Sandpiper |
| American Bittern (September) | Western Sandpiper (September) |
| Great Blue Heron | Least Sandpiper |
| Great Egret | White-rumped Sandpiper (September) |
| Snowy Egret | Short-billed Dowitcher |
| Green Heron | Long-billed Dowitcher (September) |
| Black-crowned Night-Heron | Ring-billed Gull |
| Glossy Ibis | Herring Gull |
| Canada Goose | Common Tern |
| Green-winged Teal | Rock Dove |
| American Black Duck | Mourning Dove |
| Mallard | Belted Kingfisher |
| Blue-winged Teal | Tree Swallow |
| Merlin | American Crow |
| Peregrine Falcon | American Robin |
| Black-bellied Plover | Northern Mockingbird |
| Semipalmated Plover | European Starling |
| Killdeer | Song Sparrow |
| Greater Yellowlegs | Bobolink |
| Lesser Yellowlegs | Red-winged Blackbird |
| Solitary Sandpiper | Common Grackle |
| Spotted Sandpiper | House Finch |
| Marbled Godwit (August 28) | American Goldfinch |
| Sanderling | House Sparrow |
| Fish |  |
| Striped Killifish | Mummichog |
|  | Threespine Stickleback |

We welcome you to visit the Joppa Flats site during your next birding trip to the Newburyport/Plum Island area. We would very much appreciate it if you could provide listings of the wildlife you observe within the restored wetland. Please call 978-462-9998, or send your observations to the Joppa Flats Education Center, PO Box 1558, Newburyport, MA 01950. Also, check out our kiosk for upcoming sanctuary events and information on development efforts for the education center building.

As part of its on-going monitoring efforts and community outreach programs to demonstrate the value of wetlands, Joppa Flats will conduct its "Second Annual Big Sit by the River" on May 6, 2000. During this 24-hour event that starts at 12:01 a.m. on Saturday, we will attempt to observe as many species as possible from within a 25 -foot diameter circle overlooking the restoration area. In May 1999, we saw 64 species including a Parasitic Jaeger. So we're a little crazy. We have great fun and would love to see you! See Rob Gough's article, "The First Annual Big Sit By The River: Foggy Flats and a Seabird Surprise," in this issue.
Bill Gette is the Sanctuary Director of the Joppa Flats Education Center. He leads adultand family-oriented natural history adventures to Costa Rica, Kenya, Trinidad and Tobago, Alaska, and many other locations.

# The First Annual Big Sit By The River: Foggy Flats and a Seabird Surprise 

Rob Gough

As most area birders know, the Joppa Flats site along the southern bank of the Merrimack River in Newburyport is a very rich birding location. For decades, birders have come to Joppa Flats to observe waterfowl, shorebirds, gulls, and many other species. During spring migration, Joppa Flats is especially productive.

In celebration of the diversity of this area's wildlife and in honor of International Migratory Bird Day, the Massachusetts Audubon Society's Joppa Flats Education Center in Newburyport staged the First Annual "Big Sit By The River" on Saturday, May 8, 1999. During this event, we listed all of the bird species seen or heard from within a twenty-five foot diameter "count circle" during a 24 -hour period, beginning at midnight.

The idea to conduct a "Big Sit By The River" was adapted from the New Haven Bird Club Big Sit!, an event held every year in mid-October, and now cosponsored by Swarovski Optik. During this international event, groups conduct counts from within a seventeen foot circle in many locations across the country. Although we widened the circle to twenty-five feet (making it large enough to include a shelter, chairs, a barbecue, etc.), and we conducted our event on a different date, to coincide with International Migratory Bird Day, we otherwise adhered to the guidelines of the New Haven based event. These guidelines include the following: 1) Observations can be made only from within the designated circle. 2) There is no limit to how many people can occupy the area (other than obvious spatial limitations). 3) If a bird is seen or heard from within the circle but is too distant to identify, observers can leave the circle to get a closer look for confirmation. However, any new bird seen or heard while confirming the original can't be counted, unless it can be seen from the circle. 4) Participants can work in shifts. No one person needs to be there throughout the entire event. 5) The same circle must be used for the entire duration of the Sit.

Our circle was positioned just west of the center of the Massachusetts Audubon Society's Joppa Flats property, located on the Plum Island Turnpike in Newburyport. The property currently includes a total of fifty-four acres along the southern edge of the Merrimack River. During this event, the property was undergoing a salt marsh restoration project (see Gette, "Habitat Restoration at Joppa Flats," this issue). Much of the joy of our Big Sit By The River event was in witnessing the diversity of bird species that were already utilizing this newly created habitat, as well as enjoying a view of the Merrimack River that was previously blocked by large stands of common reed and Japanese knotweed.

On the opposite side of Plum Island Turnpike from the Joppa Flats property is a small area of freshwater marsh, several small stands of trees, and a corner of the Plum Island Airport fields. The positioning of our count circle enabled us to view these areas across the road, and provided an excellent view of the newly created salt pannes within the restoration site. During periods when the fog would lift, we were able to see clearly
up and down the river, all to way to the mouth of the river at the north end of Plum Island.

## Our Soggy Success

Our day began at 12:01 a.m., in thick fog and a light drizzle. The first species on our list came just one minute later as several American Black Ducks made a startlingly close fly-by, and splashed down at the water's edge. Things slowed down a bit over the next several hours, with vocalizing birds, including Great Horned Owl, Black-crowned NightHeron, Greater Yellowlegs, Marsh Wren, Swamp Sparrow, and Red-winged Blackbird slowly being added to our list.

The pre-dawn light provided the welcome advantage of sight, and the action began to pick up. The intermittent rain continued all day, and an often thick fog hung over the harbor. In the end, however, we came out of it waving a list of sixty-four species, including one very nice surprise. If good things come to those who wait, then perhaps spectacular things come to those who wait even longer.

The following is our complete list for the day:

Double-crested Cormorant
Great Egret
Snowy Egret
Green Heron
Black-crowned Night Heron
Glossy Ibis
Brant
Canada Goose
American Black Duck
Mallard
Blue-winged Teal
Gadwall
Oldsquaw
Bufflehead
Red-breasted Merganser
Northern Harrier
Sharp-shinned Hawk
Cooper's Hawk
Merlin
Black-bellied Plover
Semipalmated Plover
Killdeer
Greater Yellowlegs
Lesser Yellowlegs
Willet
Least Sandpiper
Common Snipe
Parasitic Jaeger
Bonaparte's Gull
Ring-billed Gull
Herring Gull
Great Black-backed Gull

Common Tern
Rock Dove
Mourning Dove
Great Horned Owl
Belted Kingfisher
Northern Flicker
Tree Swallow
Barn Swallow
Blue Jay
American Crow
Black-capped Chickadee
Tufted Titmouse
White-breasted Nuthatch
Carolina Wren
Marsh Wren
American Robin
Northern Mockingbird
Brown Thrasher
European Starling
Yellow-rumped Warbler
Northern Cardinal
Field Sparrow
Song Sparrow
Swamp Sparrow
White-throated Sparrow
Red-winged Blackbird
Eastern Meadowlark
Common Grackle
Brown-headed Cowbird
House Finch
American Goldfinch
House Sparrow

## Some Notes on the Parasitic Jaeger

The Parasitic Jaeger gave us looks at four different times throughout the day. It was first seen at 11:00 a.m. and last seen at approximately $4: 30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. The bird was initially seen following several Herring Gulls; later it was chased by a Great Black-backed Gull. During our third and fourth look at this beautiful bird, it flew by the edge of the salt pannes in front of us and landed on the water at the near edge of the river. At one point, it landed atop a small patch of Spartina and preened before our delighted eyes. This light morph, breeding-plumaged adult showed us great views of its field marks, including the characteristic rusty toned collar around the chest and beneath the tail, as well as the absence of any pale underwing patch at the base of the primaries.

## Lessons Learned

This event proved to be a wonderful day, filled with many laughs and great birds. We are already looking forward to the Second Annual Big Sit By The River on May 6, 2000. Special thanks go to David Davis, Brooke Stevens, Lynette Leka, Karl Reidl, and all others who stopped by and participated in this admittedly strange endeavor to celebrate International Migratory Bird Day. Together we made some interesting observations on the habits and behavior of our area's birds, and perhaps in the process we learned a bit about the merits of patience, the value of slowing down and staying in one place for a time, and the joy of "sitting."

Rob Gough is Education Program Coordinator at MAS's Joppa Flats Education Center in Newburyport.


# Fourth Annual Report of the Massachusetts Avian Records Committee 

Marjorie W. Rines, MARC Secretary

This is the Fourth Annual Report of the Massachusetts Avian Records Committee (MARC). Previous summaries appeared in the October 1995, August 1997, and December 1998 issues of Bird Observer. In addition to these references, readers may find copies of these reports at the MARC web site at http://Massbird.org/MARC/.

The purpose of the MARC is to evaluate reports of rare, and difficult-to-identify species. These species are those designated by the MARC on its review list (http://massbird.org/MARC/MARCreviewlist.htm). In addition, the MARC evaluates any new state record, and records of species that are judged to be geographically or temporally rare. Massachusetts has a long and important ornithological tradition, and readers are encouraged to support this tradition by submitting written details or photographic evidence to the MARC whenever they observe an unusual bird in Massachusetts.

The Committee's actions in 1999 resulted in the acceptance of three new species. Pacific Loon was accepted for the first time; it had been included in previous lists, but only as part of the species pair "Arctic/Pacific Loon." Common Chaffinch had previously been included in the MARC's supplemental list ("the MARC believes that wild individuals of these species may have occurred in the state, however, a captive origin cannot be discounted"). A "large, fork-tailed swift" clearly represented a new species to Massachusetts. The net addition of two species (the change of Arctic/Pacific Loon to Pacific Loon resulted in no net addition) increases the MARC's state list to a total of 466 species. The Supplemental List has been reduced from six to five, with the elevation of Common Chaffinch to the main list.

MARC members include Steve Arena, Jim Baird, Rick Heil, Chris Leahy, Blair Nikula, Jan Ortiz, Jackie Sones, Richard Veit, and Trevor Lloyd-Evans (Chair). Since the last report of the MARC, Brad Blodget retired after serving the maximum of two consecutive three-year terms, and was replaced by Jim Baird. Wayne Petersen retired as Secretary, and was replaced by Marjorie Rines.

The MARC accepted the following reports. County names follow town or community names in parentheses.

Pacific Loon (Gavia pacifica). One in alternate plumage at Plum Island (Essex) on 10 May 1997 (\#97-25, S. Perkins et al). One in basic plumage at Plum Island on 24 May 1997 (\#97-26, S. Perkins et al). One in basic plumage in Sandwich (Barnstable), 5-6 December 1997 (\#97-28, M. Sylvia, K. Anderson). One in basic plumage at Plum Island 28 February 1998 (\#98-3, W. Petersen et al). Since its inception, the MARC has struggled with this species, due to the difficulty in differentiating between Pacific Loon and the closely related Arctic Loon (G. arctica). Until now, the Committee has taken the conservative approach of including only the species pair (Arctic/Pacific Loon) on the
state list. A growing body of knowledge on this species pair has convinced the MARC that Pacific Loon can be identified in the field under the right conditions.

Albatross species, \#93-19, Gay Head (Dukes), 4 and 7 October 1993, T. Barksdale. One or two individuals videotaped off Gay Head on Martha's Vineyard were submitted as probable Yellow-nosed Albatrosses. The videotape was somewhat unclear, and the Committee agreed that the bird(s) could not be identified except as albatross species.

Little Egret (Egretta garzetta). One on Nantucket (Dukes) 8 July 1995 (\#95-21, R. Lockwood et al). One on North Monomoy Island (Barnstable), 16 May 1998 (\#98-8, W. Loughran, P. Trimble, B. Nikula et al). One on Nantucket (Dukes) 16 May 1998 \#98-25, S. Perkins). This species was first reported in the state only in 1989, yet has been recorded a number of times since then. It was recorded annually on Nantucket between 1992 and 1995, quite possibly the same individual. In 1994, there were two additional reports, one in South Dartmouth, and the second in Essex. Then, in 1998, there were reports from three locations (two on the same day), all on islands off Cape Cod. An individual on Tuckernuck Island 3 June 1998, may well have been the same bird reported in May on Nantucket.

Mississippi Kite (Ictinia mississippiensis) \#98-24, Provincetown (Barnstable), 31 May 1998, J. Trimble. This well-described individual was seen for over a minute, and in direct comparison with a Broad-winged Hawk for a good size comparison.

Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica), \#98-7, North Monomoy Island (Barnstable), 15 May 1998, B. Nikula. A basic plumaged bird was well described by an experienced observer.

Red-necked Stint (Calidris ruficollis), \#98-15, Plymouth (Plymouth), 21 August to 7 September 1998, D. Ludlow et al. (details submitted by R. Fox). A breeding plumaged individual was discovered in the Saquish area of Plymouth, at the end of Duxbury Beach. Shuttle buses run to this location allowed it to be viewed and photographed by many individuals, despite the difficult location.

Thayer's Gull (Larus thayeri), \#99-8, Provincetown (Barnstable), 15 February 1999, R. Heil, J. Smith. Acceptance of Thayer's Gull by the MARC was delayed while the American Ornithologists' Union considered lumping this species with Iceland Gull (L. glaucoides). When it became clear that Thayer's Gull was considered a full species, the MARC added it to the state list in 1997. The first-winter gull described in this report (\#99-8) was viewed in flight for fifteen minutes, and at a distance as close as 100 feet. As one committee member said, it was "a convincing description of an unconvincing species."

Mew Gull (Larus canus), \#99-4, Winthrop (Essex), 16 January 1999, D. Larson, S. Carlson. This adult in winter plumage was observed roosting on the beach with Ringbilled Gulls, and a careful comparison of these two similar species was included in the description.

Ancient Murrelet (Synthliboramphus antiquus), \#99-6, Rockport (Essex), 5 February 1999, R. Frechette. The first state record of this species occurred only in 1992, with a second record in 1998.

Selasphorus hummingbird species, \#98-19, Leicester (Worcester), 29 October 1998, W. + C. Gardener (details submitted by M. Lynch). Selasphorus hummingbirds (primarily Rufous, but most immature Allen's and Rufous cannot be differentiated in the field) are now reported almost annually in Massachusetts. Any hummingbird reported after midOctober, in fact, is perhaps more likely to be a vagrant than our native Ruby-throated.

Large, fork-tailed swift, \#96-21, Chappaquiddick Is. (Dukes), 14 July 1996 (A. Keith, G. Daniels, et al.), This intriguing bird was seen by a number of experienced birders, yet there was no consensus as to species. The original observers identified it as a Black Swift (Cypseloides niger) of the West Indian subspecies, but later observers believed it to be an Apus swift, most probably Common Swift (Apus apus). Photos were taken, but the Committee felt there was not enough resolution in the photographs to make a clear identification. This record remains frustrating, since whatever species was involved, it was clearly new to Massachusetts.

Black-backed Woodpecker (Picoides arcticus), \#98-26, Uxbridge (Worcester), 16 March 1998 (B. Kimball). A male was convincingly described and sketched.

Fork-tailed Flycatcher (Tyrannus savana). One, a young bird on Ram Island in Mattapoisett (Plymouth) 29 June 1993 (\#93-27, B. Blodget et al.). One, an immature bird on Plum Island (Essex), 8 August to 13 September 1998 (\#98-9, S. Perkins, E. Nielsen et al. (details submitted by S. Hennin).

Ash-throated Flycatcher (Myiarchus cinerascens), \#98-23, Barnstable (Barnstable), 2026 December 1998, R. Pease, B. Nikula, J. Trimble. Initially identified as a Great Crested Flycatcher, the timing of this discovery in late December suggested that Ash-throated should be suspected. Further viewing by experienced observers confirmed this suspicion.

Townsend's Solitaire (Myadestes townsendi), \#97-18, Truro (Barnstable), 2 November 1997, J. Hoye, A. McCarthy. While other reports of this unusual vagrant have come slightly later in the year, the description included convincing details of plumage, posture, and behavior.

Townsend's Warbler (Dendroica townsendi), \#98-14, Chilmark (Dukes), 4 October 1998, A. Keith. An adult male in near-breeding plumage was carefully described, including the elimination of a potential hybrid dendroica warbler.

MacGillivray's Warbler (Oporornis tolmiei). One in South Peabody (Essex) 5 October 1998 (\#98-10, R. Heil). One in Boston (Suffolk), 13 December 1998 (\#98-21, R. Stymeist, M. Rines). The Peabody bird was discovered in the same location as a MacGillivray's Warbler in 1990, and by the same observer. Details by the single observer placed particular emphasis on the plumage distinctions and call notes differentiating the various oporornis warblers. The Boston MacGillivray's was seen sporadically over four days at the Audubon sanctuary in the Mattapan section.

Golden-crowned Sparrow (Zonotrichia atricapilla), \#98-17, Weston (Middlesex), 9-15 April 1998, M. Hunt (details submitted by M. Rines). An adult visiting a private home in Weston was observed by a number of experienced observers.

Bullock's Oriole (Icterus bullockii). One in Sterling (Worcester), 3 November to 31 December 1998 (\#98-20), P. + G. Tosi (details submitted by M. Lynch). One on Nantucket (Dukes), 2 January 1999 (\#99-1), R. Fox, D. Duxbury. An adult male in Sterling was well described and photographed. The Nantucket bird was a female, which is similar to the female Baltimore, but the report drew attention to important criteria such as eye line and jagged wing bar which help differentiate these species.

Common Chaffinch (Fringilla coelebs), \#97-12, Scituate (Plymouth), 3-5 April 1997, R. Faust. This individual appeared at a feeder shortly after a snowstorm, and a photograph eliminated any question of its identity. Prior to this record, Chaffinch had been included on the MARC's supplemental list, which states that captive origin cannot be excluded. This species is migratory, and there is a pattern to the sightings in North America which cluster into the end of March and early April, coinciding with their migration in Europe. The Committee believed this was compelling evidence to accept this as a true vagrant.

The following records were not accepted by the MARC.
Pacific Loon (Gavia pacifica), \#99-3, Plum Island (Essex), 10 January 1999. Details submitted lacked sufficient details to positively identify this bird.

Arctic Loon (Gavia arctica), \#98-6, Plum Island (Essex), 16 May 1998. This basic plumage loon was seen and identified independently by two groups of observers. While both descriptions and circumstances are intriguing, this would have been a first east coast record, and the Committee believed that the highest standard for acceptance should be kept for such a difficult-to-identify species.

Little Egret (Egretta garzetta), \#98-11, N. Monomoy Island (Barnstable), 9 September 1998. The details submitted were insufficient to differentiate this bird from juvenile Snowy Egret.

Crested Caracara (Caracara plancus), \#99-2, 3-9 January 1999, Middleboro (Plymouth). The bird that loitered for nearly a week in the Cumberland Farms fields was unquestionably a Crested Caracara, and was enjoyed by many birders. This species, however, is highly sedentary, and its natural occurrence is questionable.

Franklin's Gull (Larus pipixcan), \#96-26, 23 April 1996. The details on this sighting were incomplete and could not definitely eliminate other species.

California Gull (Larus californicus), \#99-5, Easton (Bristol), 23 April 1996. Details on this observation did not include a size comparison, and the observer was unable to see the bird in flight, and therefore lacked a description of the wing pattern. The Committee felt that the details of this observation could not rule out Lesser Black-backed Gull ( $L$. fuscus), and that the rarity of this species in the state required the most stringent standard for acceptance.

Thayer's Gull (Larus thayeri), \#99-7, Newburyport (Essex), 13 February 1999. This bird was seen in flight at a distance through a telescope. The Committee felt the details were insufficient to differentiate it from a dark "Kumlien's" gull.

Black Swift (Cypseloides niger), \#96-21, Chappaquiddick Is. (Dukes), 14 July 1996.
Under reports accepted, please see "large, fork-tailed swift."

Violet-green Swallow (Tachycineta thalassina), \#98-16, Plum Island (Essex), 11 August 1998. A juvenile swallow was observed carefully by experienced observers, but the Committee felt that its similarity to juvenile Tree Swallow required a particularly high standard to be met.

Plumbeus Vireo (Vireo plumbeus), \#93-26, Cambridge (Middlesex), 16 May 1993. This observation was made prior to the split of Plumbeus from the Solitary Vireo complex. While intriguing, the Committee felt that the observer did not have enough time to study (and describe) the bird in sufficient detail to eliminate other vireo species.

Bewick's Wren (Thryomanes bewickii), \#99-10, Acoaxet (Bristol), 6 January 1999. The observers were not able to see the tail pattern which is the most distinctive field mark. The rarity of this species in the east made the Committee decide on a conservative approach to this report.

Brewer's Blackbird (Euphagus cyanocephalus), \#98-13, Rehoboth (Bristol), 22 October 1998. While the bird described was consistent with Brewer's Blackbird, and the timing correlated with the typical appearance of this species in Massachusetts, the report did not address comparisons to either Common Grackle or Rusty Blackbird.


## YOUNG BIRDERS

(Editor's note: We all know of, or have been in the field with, some exceptional young birders. This issue of Bird Observer inaugurates an occasional series of features and observations by the talented youth who are out and about in our region.)

## Crossbills

## Scott Yanco

A gusty wind was blowing through the open windows of the car as my mother and I drove down the streets of the campground at Salisbury State Park. I was thinking of how curious our behavior must seem, driving through a campground by the ocean, in January, with the windows down and the heat off (so that birdcalls could be heard better), with our heads protruding from the car. But my thoughts were abruptly cut off. "Flock!" I said, before the image of sixteen undulating birds flying above the stunted pines even registered in my mind.

We turned down one of the many crossroads, to follow the birds. We saw them descend suddenly onto one of the trees, so we pulled the car off the road four campsites away. Immediately we discovered that they were Red Crossbills, an irruptive finch found in this area only during the winter months. Part of their allure is the unique feature that gives them their name: the upper mandible is angled one way while the lower is angled the other way, hence "crossbill." The birds use their odd beak for prying open pinecones and retrieving the seeds that lie hidden at the center.

I picked up the camera with my new telephoto lens and moved closer. I came to the seawall and began to walk along it. All of a sudden I heard chirp notes and the fluttering of wings. I looked ahead and in the air were the sixteen crossbills, but they had been joined by thirty-five common redpolls, another finch from northern latitudes. The flock swirled above my head, breaking apart into smaller flocks, only to join together again and float through the air as one aggregate being whose form is fluid and ever changing, morphing from a ball to a line to an undulating blob and back again. Eventually the flocks split apart by species, and the redpolls set down in the sand and on the cement curbing along the river's edge. The crossbills flew in my direction at almost eye level. Most of the birds flew past me, but a few stopped in the trees next to me for a few brief seconds. Before I could raise either binoculars or camera, they were gone.

I got back in the car, and we took off in the direction that the crossbills had taken. Once again we pulled off the road a few campsites away. This time I loaded my pockets with extra film and a lens cleaner to brush off the droplets of water that were collecting from the light drizzle that had begun. My mom and I crouched under the tree next to the one that was alive with the animated red birds. In the silence we could hear the crackle of pinecones as they were pried open. I took shot after shot; I was through one roll before I knew it. We watched as the birds hung from the tree in every direction, frantically working the pinecones as though they were about to disappear.

When they had finished with the tree next to us, they moved into ours! The rhythmic click of the camera shutter stopped, since a clear shot was impossible. Instead, we watched in awe as the birds feasted no more than six feet above our heads. The contrast between the male's red body and black wings seemed to be even crisper, and the yellow rump patch of the females seemed to be even brighter. And the sound of their feeding grew more intense. They only stopped eating every once in a while to glance our way. Soon this source of food began to run out, and one by one the birds left the tree, flying a short distance (not more than ten feet) to the next tree, until only one bird remained - a male. Hanging upside down from a pinecone, he methodically used the unique tool that was his beak to pry open the cone bit by bit, taking the seeds as he went. Then, without warning, he too left us.

None of the birds went far. They were close enough to photograph, especially as they fluttered down to a puddle to drink. Here I could see that a feature that had been a help, become a hindrance; their wonderful beaks, which evolution had sculpted to perfection for their feeding technique, posed a distinct problem when it came to getting water. The birds had to turn their heads sideways to drink.

Suddenly two of the birds uttered harsh notes in staccato bursts and took to the air. They fluttered in amazing aerial acrobatics as they locked in what seemed like combat. Up, up, up they went, quarreling all the way. Then they ceased flying and pried at each other with their bills, at which point they began tumbling, earthbound. Before they became intimate with the pavement below, the loser was declared, and we watched as he left the area and began feeding on the outskirts of the flock in a different tree. At the opposite end of the behavioral spectrum, we saw a male pull a seed out of a pinecone and lean down from his perch to give it to a female resting on a lower branch. Crossbills are known to display courtship feeding. However, this would seem unusual in the winter, and no references to this behavior could be found in the literature.

One hour and several rolls of film later the birds moved on, and so did we, knowing that nothing for a long time was going to top that experience. It reminded me of how spending more time with each bird can be just as rewarding as trying to rack up a huge list or find something unusual. I really felt as though I knew the character of this species. This experience has taught me to look at birds for what they are, and not for what they could be. $\uparrow$

Scott Yanco, age 15 lives in Medway, MA. His first birding experience came when he was nine years old, on a spring trip to Mount Auburn Cemetery. From that time on he has been hooked. Scott is also a founding member of the Sustainability/Environmental Committee at his school, which has raised money to buy land in Brazil, gotten disposable utensils and dishes banned from the cafeteria, started a recycling center, and reduced the school's electricity usage.


Digital image by Dotty Moffett


The author at the Charlestown Breachway on 7/25/99 and one of her very favorite birds. Digital images by Stephen Mirick (M, top two were taken through a telescope) of Newmarket, NH , and photographs by Donald Wilkinson (W) of Wakefield, MA, and Arie Gilbert (G) of Flushing, NY. The editors appreciate the use of these images.

## Mongolian Madness: Mongolian Plover at Charlestown, Rhode Island, July 24 - 26, 1999

Linda Ferraresso

July 24,1999 , was a typical summer morning on the Rhode Island coast: sunny but not too warm, with heavy dew and a nice breeze off the ocean. With Mary Jo Murray, a long-time birding friend in the area, I arrived at the Charlestown, Rhode Island, Breachway on Ninigret Pond at about 9 a.m. Arriving on the falling tide, we crossed the channel and briefly scanned with binoculars. Immediately, I noticed a reddish bird maybe a Red Knot, I thought, but since the distance was too great to be sure, I unzipped my scope cover to take a closer look. The bird didn't look quite right. Setting up her scope, Mary Jo agreed: this was something we had never seen before.

Of course, my field guide was in the car, on the other side of the channel. Mary Jo came more prepared and pulled out her new third-edition National Geographic guide. The bird had the overall shape of a plover but was slightly larger than a Semipalmated Plover, with longer legs and a more elongated appearance. Its behavior was also plover-like as it ran intermittently across the flats. I asked Mary Jo to look up Mongolian Plover (Charadrius mongolus); we looked at the picture, then back into our scopes, and our blood pressure must have gone off the scale. We spent the next ten or fifteen minutes studying the bird and reassuring ourselves that we had correctly identified it. It was small to medium-sized, rather plain brown with a bright chestnut breast. Its head and neck were chestnut brown; its forehead white with a distinct black mask. Based on the brief write-up and picture in the National Geographic guide, we called our find an "unequivocal" breeding-plumage male Mongolian Plover. Once we had recovered our breath and our wits, we agreed one of us should call to notify others. Since Mary Jo was local and knew most of the area birders and their phone numbers, back through the water she went to herald the news.

My job, which at the time seemed the easier of the two, was simply to keep an eye on the bird. But I found there is nothing easy about staring at one bird for long periods of time: your mind wanders, you look at other birds in the same telescope field, just for diversion. While I was checking another suspicious bird, the plover disappeared. Not much later, Mary Jo returned, somewhat frustrated that she called many people and never reached a real person. With a few other birders who were in the area, we searched the area until early afternoon. The bird was clearly not there.

Where would a self-respecting Asian vagrant go at dead low tide? Some other mudflat offering better pickings, presumably. So we headed off to check other local spots. On the way, I called Barbara Drummond, who put the news out on the MASSBIRD e-mail list and activated the telephone hotline; spreading the word that the bird had flown and we were trying to relocate it.

After checking Quonochontaug, Mary Jo recalled Davis Finch's words: "When in doubt, return to where you first observed the bird." I headed back to the Breachway. On my way back through the channel, I passed Paul Buckley, who asked if we had ruled out

Greater Sandplover. That was my introduction to the Sandplover family. The Mongolian Plover is also known as the Lesser Sandplover and resembles its close relative, the Greater Sandplover (Charadrius leschenaultii). At 3:30 p.m. I relocated the bird in the same section of the mudflat where we first saw it. Prepared this time, I called Mary Jo and Barbara Drummond immediately and then was able to study the finer points of the bird's appearance.

Its head was rounded, with a white forehead bisected by a thin, black mid-sagittal line. There was a white supercilium over each eye. Above the forehead was a narrow black band, and above that, a narrower buffy area. The crown and nape were a taupe brown color with a band of buffy rufous approximately an inch in width across the back of the neck. The back was taupe brown with slightly lighter, almost buffy feather edges. The neck and throat were white with a thin black line separating the white from a broad chestnut breast-band that extended onto the flanks. The legs appeared black in low light but were more grayish with a green tinge in good light. The leg length from "knee" to foot seemed a bit longer than the upper portion of the leg. The bird's bill was black, about as long as the distance from the base of the bill to the eye, and pointed but somewhat stout in shape.

When it flew, this bird's feet did not project beyond the end of the tail, and a narrow, uniform white line could be seen on the wing. The underwings were white. Based on the carriage of the feet in flight, the thin black line separating the white throat from the breast-band, the extension of the rufous breast-band onto the flanks, and short bill, Greater Sandplover was ruled out. The mid-sagittal line on the white forehead suggested that the bird probably belonged to the race stegmanni from Kamchatka and the Chukotsk Peninsula area of eastern Siberia. Mongolian Plovers breed in scattered areas, mainly at fairly high elevations, across central and eastern Asia, wintering on coasts from southern Africa to Australia. The mongolus group of this widespread polytypic species, including the race stegmanni, occupies the eastern portion of the species' breeding range. While Mongolian Plovers turn up from time to time on the West Coast and in Alaska (where it has even bred), this attractive shorebird has only occurred once before in the Northeast in New Jersey in 1990 (see Walsh et al., Birds of New Jersey, New Jersey Audubon Society, Bernardsville, NJ, 1999).

The next day dawned with coastal fog, but undaunted, I headed back to the Breachway, arriving at 6:45 a.m. Already, a long line of birders with scopes could be seen. Al Richards had both hands in the air (a sign our bird club uses to show that we are looking at the bird). All morning long, birders continued to make their way through the thigh-high water to see this rare Siberian visitor. The fog came and went, adding further challenges to visibility, but with patience, everyone was "getting the bird."

There was ample opportunity to study the plover and its behavior. It seemed to prefer the small puddles rather than the drier mudflat. When it walked, it moved fairly slowly and methodically, sometimes bobbing a bit. When feeding, it seemed oblivious to most of the other birds, though it became very aggressive toward Semipalmated Plovers when sandworms were concerned. Throughout the day we observed the bird feeding, resting, bathing, and preening.

The Rhode Island birding community performed heroic service, arriving at 5:30 a.m. to relocate the bird the following morning and guiding visiting birders across the channel. It was an incredible team effort by the many who saw the bird and then stayed to help others get to see it. Needless to say, a vigorous social scene rapidly evolved. Friends from throughout the region were reunited, names from MASSBIRD were connected with faces, and there was a jovial, almost giddy feeling in the air. Cameras were snapping, videos were running, and scenes for both were staged. Though an exact count was never taken, it was estimated that somewhere between 200 and 300 birders paid homage to the Mongolian Plover that Sunday in July.

At 7 a.m. the next day (Monday, July 26), it was cloudy and cool on the flats. The plover was much more active this morning, flying back and forth between several small pools. His appetite for sandworms seemed to have been replaced with a yen for insects, and he constantly tapped one or the other foot on the sand to stir up flying prey. The bird vocalized only a few times, fairly quietly, sounding somewhat like a Ruddy Turnstone.

The trail of visitors continued, though in smaller numbers than the day before. The tales of the channel crossing grew taller, and birders seemed to arrive wetter: the "crossing guards" of the day before had returned to their jobs, leaving many birders to navigate the channel on their own. This infamous channel crossing was a memorable part of the experience. Rhode Island birders have been doing it for years, know where the sandbars are, and can negotiate it without getting too wet. Mary Jo had led me through many times so I hardly gave it any consideration. But unsuspecting waders, especially at high tide, can plunge into deep water, optics and all. Many birders arrived over the weekend and departed with tales to tell - and watermarks to prove them.

At 1:10 p.m., on Monday the 26th, the plover disappeared briefly, only to return ten minutes later. Bill Drummond, recently returned from a trip to the Northwest Territories, then arrived and was to be one of the last people to view this striking rarity. Around 3 p.m. a well-dressed man (clearly not in birding attire!) made his way to the flats. He represented the South County Independent (a southern Rhode Island weekly newspaper) and had come to find out what all the excitement was about. The plover was to make the paper's front page. At 4:15 p.m., with thunderstorms threatening, Mary Jo, Mike Tucker from Rhode Island Audubon, and I left the area. Birders heading out at 5:45 p.m. passed others returning from the birding area who indicated that the bird was still there. But these newest arrivals would be the first to be disappointed: the plover had departed.

However, during its three-day stay, the bird was extensively photographed, videotaped, and sketched to document its occurrence so far from home. It was estimated that a total of 300 to 400 birders from all the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Washington, D.C., Maryland, Virginia, and Florida, and perhaps elsewhere made it to the Charlestown Breachway to see this beautiful bird. I can hardly wait for my next birding adventure with Mary Jo: who knows what we may find?

Linda Ferraresso has been birding for over ten years. She is active in the Brookline Bird Club, where she is Membership Secretary, on the Conservation Committee, and a trip leader. Linda has traveled extensively and has co-led a number of bird trips in North America.


## Block Island, RI

## Bob Fox

Twelve miles off the coast of Rhode Island, halfway between Long Island and the Elizabeth Islands, lies Block Island, a premier location from which to watch fall migration. The island's small size, low trees, and open spaces make it possible to cover the area in a weekend and have good looks at migrant birds. Whether you are trying to identify various species or studying fall plumages, the island is a laboratory. Some birders may prefer to view aspects of migration, seek rare birds, or establish record counts. Everyone enjoys the peace of island life, the scenery, and the weather (usually). I have spent the first weekend in October on Block Island nearly every year since 1963.

You reach the island by ferry from Point Judith (Galilee), RI, a 70-minute trip (\$11+ round-trip). A car (or bicycle) is needed on the island. A car reservation ( $\$ 20+$ each way) can be made by telephone but should be made well in advance. The car must be ready for boarding at least 45 minutes before the ferry's departure. For more details call Interstate Navigation Company (401-783-4613). Other ferries leave from New London and elsewhere; there is also a small-plane service from Westerly, RI.

I always bring a ski jacket, hat, and mittens for the wind and morning cold but sunny afternoons can have temperatures up to 70 degrees F. Rain gear is always a prudent item. In New Shoreham, where the ferry lands, there are a variety of places to stay but advanced registration is needed. There are 6-8 restaurants, a few small stores, and a gas station in town.

Now I will highlight eight good birding areas based on the how various birds use the island in fall. This approach focuses on the six migration patterns of the island. The Offshore Drift brings the largest numbers and greatest variety of birds. Some migration occurs on most fall nights, but the biggest influxes occur under certain weather conditions. After a series of warm days and southern winds, when birds are feeding 50 to 250 miles inland from the coast, a cold front crosses New England with light northwest winds blowing all night. Eighty species of birds that normally migrate southwest toward Florida start to move. Many birds will drift over the ocean, realize their mistake by dawn's early light, and head northwest to the nearest land they can find. These birds, 95 percent of which are immature, land on the south and east sides of Block Island, feed, and fly north. As the island narrows to a point at the north, birds are concentrated there. From dawn to 11 a.m. they feed, mill about, and form small flocks to head to the mainland just visible to the north.

Get to the north end by dawn, parking at the end of the paved Corn Neck Road. Listen for Bobolinks, Horned Larks, or American Pipits in flight, and look for Northern Flickers and flocks of Blue Jays and Cedar Waxwings. Check the bayberry thickets for both races of Palm Warbler and migrant and resident Savannah and Song sparrows. Then, starting where the paved road ends, some five miles north of New Shoreham, walk south toward town. After 100 yards turn left on the first dirt road, which goes to Clay Head 250 yards to the east. On your right is a grove of small pine trees, some of which are dying
from blight. Often there are numbers of Ruby-crowned and Golden-crowned kinglets, White-breasted and Red-breasted nuthatches, Brown Creepers, and a dozen species of warblers such as Yellow-rumped, Pine, Nashville, Blackburnian, Chestnut-sided, Wilson's, and Magnolia.

As you continue toward Clay Head there is a lawn on the left where you can find many varieties of migrant sparrows (Field, Chipping, White-throated, and Whitecrowned), Dark-eyed Juncos, and even a Lapland Longspur or Snow Bunting. As this is private land and we have spent years building good relations with the home owners, please do not walk through gardens or hedgerows or get close to homes. Most owners welcome birders; we respect the wishes of the few who do not want us in and around their yards. On the right, beyond the pines, are some brushy fields with rough paths (land recently acquired by The Nature Conservancy). The area is usually sheltered from the wind, yet gets early morning sun. It is good for Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Yellow-billed and Black-billed cuckoos, Eastern Phoebe, Eastern Wood-Pewee, Eastern Kingbird, Redeyed, Blue-headed, and Philadelphia vireos, American Goldfinch, an early Pine Siskin, Gray Catbird, Eastern Towhee, House Wren, and resident Carolina Wrens. Going out and up to the top of Clay Head, there is a stone wall-lined trail on the right, one of many on the island that is good for birding; this one follows the eastern side of the island. Tree and Barn swallows often circle overhead, and small flocks of Red-winged Blackbirds and Common Grackles can be seen heading toward the mainland. From Clay Head watch the migrant birds coming to the point, and check the brush on all sides for good looks at migrants and an occasional vagrant. You now retrace your steps to the paved road.

Heading south some 100 feet from where you rejoin the road, there is an inconspicuous path left into the pines that is sheltered from the wind and a great place to get good looks at feeding migrants. (This is across from a parking area, and you climb over a low stone wall to enter.) Besides the previously mentioned species, it has been a good place to find Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, Orange-crowned, Canada, and Baybreasted warblers, and a late Blue-winged Warbler.

As you again head south on the paved road, the field beyond the pines has had more than its share of Connecticut and Mourning warblers. The next four or five driveways are good places to see a different mix of the species mentioned earlier. Continue on the paved road up the hill looking especially on the left at a little goldfish pond, then a yard in which there are both water and feeders for birds. By now, migrants are becoming less common, but one stop is important. Mrs. Elise Lapham has an outstanding banding station at her home, which is east from Corn Neck Road. Her dirt road is marked on the northeast corner by a red house with white gingerbread trim. You might want to call before stopping by but the beautiful grounds, home, and station, some 600 yards east of the paved road and almost on the shore, are worth seeing. Hermit, Swainson's, Graycheeked, and Wood thrushes, Yellow-breasted Chats, and more common migrants can be found here.

Often, this is a good morning's birding, so I will pause for a moment to comment on two aspects of the Offshore Drift species I have just mentioned. First, they are the most common migrants to be found on any day. Second, during a good flight, certain species can be seen in large numbers. High daily counts include 1000 Northern Flickers, 1200

Red-breasted Nuthatches, 300 Cape May Warblers, 300 Golden-crowned and 250 Rubycrowned kinglets, and 100 Eastern Phoebes. Once 50 Brown Creepers filled the pines and would alight on birders. Often, you can see more birds of a given species here in a few hours than you will see the rest of the year.

Now let's consider a second group of birds that are headed for the Caribbean Islands and South America by an Over water route. They fly south and east crossing over Bermuda, reaching 15,000 feet then dropping slowly for a landfall 80 hours or more after leaving the New England Coast. These birds are more scattered over Block Island but can be found in all the places previously mentioned. While on the island, they are still putting on weight to carry them on this over water journey. A higher percentage of them are adults because they are here by design, not by accident. You will find many Blackpoll Warblers, the archetype of this flight, but also big numbers of Black-and-white, Parula, Black-throated Blue, and Prairie warblers, Ovenbirds, Northern Waterthrushes, Common Yellowthroats, and American Redstarts. Warblers heading for the Greater Antilles are Cape May, Magnolia, and Black-throated Green.

The third group, the Postbreeding Dispersal Species, is found all over the island. They come from three areas, the Ohio Valley, the far west, and elsewhere - the true vagrants. The fifteen Ohio Valley rare birds include Common Moorhen, American Avocet, Red-headed and Red-bellied woodpeckers, Western Kingbird, Bewick's Wren, Loggerhead Shrike, Prothonotary, Worm-eating and Yellow-throated warblers, Summer Tanager, Blue Grosbeak, Dickcissel, and Clay-colored and Lark sparrows. Far-western species include White Pelican, Golden Eagle, Say's Phoebe, Western Tanager, and Yellow-headed Blackbird. Vagrants include Northern Fulmar, White Ibis, and Wheatear. Per day in the field, I have seen more of these rare birds more often on Block Island than anywhere else in New England.

Here are some of the good spots to see the rare as well as the more likely birds. Around the town, walk west from town toward the power station (two-bladed windmill), checking for sparrows along the way and looking for waterfowl at the power station and the pond immediately beyond. Make a big counterclockwise circle back to town via Old Town Road, stopping at the beginning of Beacon Hill Road - a standard spot for Blue Grosbeak. Check the thickets for other species.

On a second walk go toward Southeast Light. Two inns - the 1661 and Manatee - are within 200 yards of the edge of town. Their grounds and nearby gardens have had blackbirds including many western specialties over the years. About $11 / 4$ miles south and just before a long hill to the lighthouse, take a dirt road left. Fifty yards from the pavement on the right is a small pond that is good for ducks including Wood Duck, and it has produced Yellow-breasted Chats, Prothonontary Warblers, and other southern stragglers. The first time I visited the Lighthouse, I had six Dickcissels in a bush; something I have not repeated but there have been midwestern sparrows there frequently. While Barn Owls sometimes nest in holes in the banks beneath the Lighthouse, do not try to climb to them; it is dangerous. Better, try to find the owls in pine groves in the daytime or see them at night.

This Lighthouse is a good reason to mention a fourth migration pattern, Falcon and Accipiter Flights. Block Island is on a flyway, and you can get many good looks at Merlins, Peregrines, and Sharp-shinned and Coopers hawks most days. The Lighthouse is at the east end of the Mohegan Cliffs. Peregrines, especially, perch on promontories, or sail on updrafts along the cliffs. All four of these raptors plus Northern Harriers and Ospreys (but hardly ever a buteo!) can be easily seen at Clay Head at the north end, along both shorelines, anywhere over the island, but especially on the south end.

Besides the Southeast Light, a must-do trip is to Lewis Dicken's Farm near the southwest corner of the island. Continue along the Mohegan Trail road. En route there are two small ponds on the left where thicket birds, shorebirds, and western stragglers often appear. Just where the road turns inland is another overgrown small pond on the right, and on the left, check the spruces. Often near evening 500-2500 Monarch butterflies gather on the trees. Circling back onto Cherry Hill Road, there is a sharp right turn and on the left a sign marking Rodman's Hollow. Stop and scan for hawks. As you approach the end of the road, and Southwest Point is not far ahead, you enter the Lewis Dicken's Farm area at the second entrance (off Cooneymus Road), a dirt road to the left that soon shows a sign marking the Farm's formal entrance. You cross the spacious, rolling fields to the cliffs. Looking east across the fields, you can expect to see several Peregrines, a dozen Merlins and Kestrels, plus some accipiters racing past. From here you can watch the hawks take off for Montauk Point, just visible on the southwest horizon. Monarch and other migrant butterflies are common on the flowering pasture lands and crossing to Long Island.

From the southern end of the island and elsewhere, you can watch two other migration patterns, shorebird and waterfowl movements. To the west of Block Island pass large, mixed flocks of Great and Double-crested cormorants and groups of surfacefeeding ducks, all entering Long Island Sound. To the east, well seen from Southeast Light, are movements of more ocean-going species. Nearby are flocks of Laughing and Bonaparte's gulls and terns, while farther out are scoters, Common Eiders, and geese. In earlier years, both jaegers, Northern Fulmars, and Cory's, Greater, and Manx shearwaters have been seen occasionally. You often get small flocks of Snow Geese here but in 1998, 5000 Greater Snow Geese were flying high and straight toward the Jersey shores.

Shorebirds on Block Island are in small numbers. The best places are at the north end, beside Chagum Pond or on the sandy spit to North Light. A second spot, especially from full to half-tide, is a walk on the west side of the Great Salt Pond. Drive in the road just north of Andy's Way - it is signed for the town's transfer station. Park at the road's west end, and walk south through soft sand. Egrets and herons, especially Yellow-crowned Night-Heron, as well as rails and salt-marsh sparrows, can be found around this tidal pond. Occasionally there are Buff-breasted Sandpipers and American Golden-Plovers on the outer beach, but you usually settle for yellowlegs, the more common plovers, and a family of American Oystercatchers. The pine grove at the end of this walk usually has migrants and occasionally roosting night-herons. If you are short on time, take Andy's Way to the edge of the pond, and walk 100 yards north working the spartina grasses for sparrows, rails, and migrant bitterns. A third shorebird/gull area is at the Coast Guard Station. Drive out Coast Guard Road checking along the shore; Lesser

Black-backed Gulls and American Oystercatchers are often found here. Walk past the station to a stone breakwater where a variety of shorebirds and gulls rest.

Block Island in the fall is usually good and occasionally spectacular. Six migration patterns pass by, each with birds heading for different wintering grounds. The Audubon Society of Rhode Island (401-949-5484) has a trip to the island the first weekend in October each year; many smaller groups come from bird clubs across New England and New York. You can average over 125 species (from a list of over 265) in a weekend here, and see more individual birds on this weekend than on any other in New England during the year. In 35 years, no two weekends have been the same, and none have disappointed me. See you on Block Island this fall! $\hat{\imath}$

Bob Fox, a resident of North Andover, Massachusetts, has been an active birder since his college days. He has led trips on Block Island for the Audubun Society of Rhode Island since 1962. In addition, he has led trips for a number of groups in New England and has been a leader in the South Shore Bird Club and Nuttall Ornithological Club. He and his wife, Dana Duxbury-Fox, have birded together across the United States, Hawaii, Central America, England, and China, and look forward to more trips with friends in the coming years.


## FIELD NOTES

Inland Sighting of Black-legged Kittiwakes

## Marjorie W. Rines

The weather in late October 1999 had been unusually pleasant, and the forecast for October 30 promised more of the same. When I woke up, however, there was a dense fog, so I postponed my planned visit to Arlington Reservoir and poked around in some of the local thickets waiting for the fog to lift. When I found two redpolls foraging nearby, I called my friend Renee LaFontaine to come over and enjoy them with me. Around 10 o'clock we decided to go over to the reservoir to check it out.

The fog was just starting to lift when we arrived, and by the time we had walked halfway around, we could see almost all the way across. I noticed a tightly bunched flock of eleven gulls in the middle of the deepest section, and raised my binoculars. The birds were ruffling their wings and bobbing up and down, possibly bathing. From the buoyant posture in the water and the dark smudge behind the eye, it was obvious that these were not Ring-billed Gulls.
"Bonaparte's!" I announced. Bonaparte's Gull (Larus philadelphia) was the obvious choice for a flock of hooded gulls. While this species is rare inland, individuals and small flocks are occasionally seen. Renee is relatively new to birding, and took my word for it. We watched them for a while, and then went to the car to pick up the telescope for a better view.

This is the embarrassing part, because I continued to think first-winter Bonaparte's, even with a better view. I eliminated both Black-headed (L. ridibundus) and Little ( $L$. minutus) gulls, but did not consider any others. I was not wholly comfortable with the look of these birds, but we agreed to consult the field guide when we returned to the cars. In the meantime, we reviewed the field marks verbally. "Look at that strong black bar on the wing," I said, "and look at that black on the nape."

We got back to the cars, but completely forgot to consult the field guide. It wasn't until a few hours later that I remembered to do so. I opened my book, looked at Bonaparte's, and realized something was really wrong. I leafed through the gulls, puzzled. When I got to the kittiwakes, I stopped dead, and a creeping feeling of idiocy came over me. I had just blown off a flock of inland Black-legged Kittiwakes (Rissa tridactyla) as Bonaparte's Gulls.

Cursing myself for sloppy birding, I rushed back to Arlington, but when I got there around 2:00 the flock was gone. I scanned every gull, and - thank heaven - a single bird remained. I studied it carefully, making written notes and looking for pertinent field marks. It seemed quite content to simply sit there, no longer in the middle of the pond, but resting at the edge of a small island with the Ring-billed Gulls. At one point a family came to feed the ducks, and when they tossed food into the water, all the gulls lifted in
the air to try to steal some food. The kittiwake was not interested in the food, but lifted briefly with the rest of the gulls, probably startled by the sudden movement.

I went home to pick up my digital camera and, on second thought, grabbed a loaf of bread. I returned to the reservoir, and was able to photograph the kittiwake through the lens of my telescope; hardly award-winning photographs, but clearly recognizable. I used the loaf of bread to lure the gulls into lifting off the island again, and it worked. The Ring-bills rushed in to grab the bread, and the kittiwake lifted long enough for me to get an excellent view of the distinctive wing pattern: a black " M " formed across its wings, with no black trailing edge, as there would have been in a first winter


Digital image by the author of Black-legged Kittiwake at Arlington Reservoir, taken with a Sony Mavica digital camera, through the zoom eyepiece of a Swarovski telescope Bonaparte's Gull.

It's difficult to imagine what these birds were doing ten miles inland following several days of exceptionally nice weather. Black-legged Kittiwakes are pelagic birds, and I have only been able to discover three inland records in the state, all reports of single birds. In Birds of Massachusetts Veit and Petersen report an individual shot in Bridgewater November 13, 1909, and Seth Kellogg (editor of Bird News of Western Massachusetts) tells me of two reports in the western part of the state: an individual in Holyoke on October 27, 1942, and a more recent report of an individual at Onota Lake in Pittsfield on November 9, 1997. There are no records of multiple Kittiwakes at inland locations in Massachusetts.


## ABOUT BOOKS: Looking Back

(Bird Observer continues its series celebrating the books that have inspired, delighted, or enlightened our book reviewers.)

## Books That Influenced My Life

William E. Davis, Jr.

When I was a small boy my father would read to me in the evenings - natural history and adventure books - titles such as Jim Corbett's Man-eaters of Kumaon (1946, Oxford, UK), Patterson's The Man-eaters of Tsavo (1927, MacMillan, New York), Theodore Roosevelt's African Game Trails (1909, Sundial, New York), all of Carl Akeley's marvelous African adventure stories, and the euphonious words of William Beebe all drift up from my long-term memory. My father had been interested in natural history, and particularly in birds, from an early age - he got his first bird book in 1907 at age six, Chester Reed's little oblong Bird Guide: Land Birds East of the Rockies (1906, Doubleday, New York) and thus natural history and birds became a part of my awareness as I began to think about the world.

From the sixth grade through high school I attended Belmont Hill School, and one of the requirements of that attendance was to read at least four books every summer (yes, we were tested on them each fall). All the books that I read concerned natural history with an emphasis on birds. By far the most influential with me were the long series of books by William Beebe, the research director of the New York Zoological Society. Beebe's first book, Two Bird Lovers in Mexico (1905, Houghton, Mifflin, Boston) was autobiographical (as were virtually all his books) and related his adventures riding horseback and camping through the wilds of Mexico with his young bride. Another book, Pheasants Jungles (1927, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York)) told of his 17 months in the far East during which he collected natural history data in the Himalayas and the jungles of the Indian subcontinent and southeast Asia for his two-volume monograph Pheasants: Their Lives and Homes (1931, Doubleday, New York). A series of books (e.g., Edge of the Jungle (1921, Henry Holt, New York), and High Jungle (1949, Duell, Sloan and Pearce, New York), often compendia of essays previously published in the magazines The Atlantic Monthly and Harper's) dealt with his various expeditions into the rain forests of British Guiana and Venezuela. The focus of the books ran the gamut from botany to microbes and mammals, but all contained chapters on birds. I have since spent many happy months in Central and South America birding and doing research on birds. For the past eight years I have traveled to the rain forests of Amazonian Peru to give workshops on birds, sponsored by Children's Environment Trust, for American juniorhigh school students. I trace my keen interest in tropical American birds directly to the many wonderful hours of vicarious adventure in the jungles of William Beebe's books. I decided early on that I would be a naturalist of some sort, and this resolve was strongly influenced by William Beebe.

My first actual adventure with tropical American birds was a 1961 trip to Trinidad and Tobago with my father on a birding trip led by C. Russell Mason who had been Executive Director of the Massachusetts Audubon Society during the 1940s and 50s, and whom I knew from the many Sunday birding bus trips that were run by Mass Audubon. The highlight of that trip of many highlights was an afternoon spent at Simla, William Beebe's tropical research station in the Arima Valley of Trinidad, where Beebe spent the last years of his life. We were greeted by an active little old man dressed in khaki who I at first took to be the caretaker. I soon realized that the "caretaker" was William Beebe, my boyhood hero and the man who had been so influential in shaping the future directions of my life. We spent a marvelous afternoon at Simla listening to Beebe, in a fervent gush of retrospection, relate adventure after adventure from his long life of expeditions to remote and fascinating places - I watched my first White Hawk soar overhead as Beebe talked about Trinidad and its birds. Years later I wrote about William Beebe and that afternoon ("Simla," Naturalist Magazine, 1985, 6(3):11) of many recollections.

One book stands out above all others in significance in its influence on fostering my obsession with birds. That book was Roger Tory Peterson's Birds Over America, first published by Dodd, Mead \& Company in 1948. It remains as refreshing and compelling to me today as it did on my first reading about a half a century ago. The book consists of a compendium of short chapters many of which relate Peterson's personal experiences with bird watching, and the pantheon of interesting people that he met along the way. Some of the chapters relate birding experiences in Massachusetts, and the people he describes were people that I knew, or at least knew of. Ludlow Griscom, the legendary master of instant field identification of birds, was the focus of several chapters and as a small boy my father and I had encountered Griscom on several occasions when we crossed paths with Griscom and his entourage. I remember particularly Griscom coming to a gathering of Cape Campout participants and handing around a large alcid, sans head, for identification, and another instance when he identified, with a great theatrical performance, an immature Common Murre before an audience of eager birders at Cape Ann on one of the Massachusetts Audubon bus trips. I could relate to the awe with which Peterson portrayed Griscom, and I was very excited reading Peterson's well-written tales. They elicited from me the thrill-of-the-chase response that made birding in those days a thrilling event for me, and really hooked me on birds and birding. I also hold that book responsible for my decision, many years later, to embark on a long and rewarding project - writing a biography of Ludlow Griscom (Dean of the Birdwatchers: A Biography of Ludlow Griscom, 1994, Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C.). Compiling the information for the biography gave me an opportunity to meet and get to know some remarkable people in the world of birds, including Roger Tory Peterson. Birds Over America was reprinted a few years ago, and I would still recommend it as a must read for anyone already interested in birds, or as a gift to prompt an interest in birds.

The last of my "influential bird books" is not one that is easy reading, or one that I might recommend to everyone. Erwin Stresemann's Ornithology from Aristotle to the Present was written in the late 1940s in a shattered and battered post-WW II Germany. An English translation, edited by William Cottrell, was published by Harvard University Press in 1975. The translated version included a 32-page epilogue with an additional 10
pages of references - Materials for a History of American Ornithology - written by Ernst Mayr, who had been mentored by Stresemann, and is perhaps the most influential evolutionary biologist of the twentieth century, and a prominent philosopher and historian of science. I have always been interested in history and reading this rather academic historical account of birds and ornithology stimulated an apparently latent interest. The epilogue by Mayr certainly made it clear to me that the history of North American ornithology was a wide-open field. I credit this book for stimulating me to undertake the writing of History of the Nuttall Ornithological Club 1873-1986 (1987, NOC, Memoir 11), for the Griscom biography, and for coediting the Memoir series for the NOC, and the series Contributions to the History of North American Ornithology (Davis and Jackson 1995, NOC, Memoir 12, and Davis and Jackson, in press, NOC, Memoir 13).

I am by training a paleontologist, but soon after finishing graduate school I decided to forsake long-dead animals and turn my professional research attention to the birds that had become my hobby and my passion. The books that I have discussed had an enormous effect on the direction of my personal and professional life. In this era of television and the internet, I can only hope that people do not neglect the importance and potential impact of a good book.
William E. Davis, Jr., is a member of the Bird Observer editorial board and a professor at Boston University.


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## BIRD SIGHTINGS

## September/October 1999

Jim Berry, Seth Kellogg, Simon A. Perkins, Marjorie W. Rines, and Robert H. Stymeist

The weather highlight, especially for birders, was the anticipation of Hurricane Floyd in midSeptember. Although there was so much hype in the media, the storm was downgraded before hitting New England, but nonetheless produced several interesting avian specialties along the coast and even in some inland locations. The strongest gusts were noted in the extreme southeastern areas of the state and the heaviest flooding in the west, where storm totals exceeded nine inches in many western Massachusetts communities. The center of Floyd passed in the very early morning of September 17 heading northeast through central Massachusetts just to the west of Worcester.

On the average September was very warm, cloudy with much more rain than normal, while October brought cool temperatures, some heavy rain, but the usual bright blue weather, with sunshine totaling 64 percent of possible. In September there were no temperature records broken but six days topped 80 in Boston. The mercury averaged 67.1 in Boston, 2.3 above normal and tied with 1945 as the ninth warmest in 129 years. The high reached 87 on September 3. October's temperature averaged $53,1.8$ below normal. No temperature records were broken and just eleven days averaged above normal. The high was 75 in Boston on the 17th and the low was 35 on the 19th and 28 th. Frost was recorded much earlier west of Boston.

Rainfall totaled 9.86 inches in September, 6.80 inches more than normal in Boston, much of that from the remnants of Hurricane Floyd and another storm on the 10 th. The Hurricane dumped much more rain in western Massachusetts. The month was the third wettest September in 129 years of record for Boston, and the wettest since 10.94 inches in 1933. In October rain totaled 4.30 inches in Boston, an inch more than normal.
R.H.S.

## LOONS THROUGH ALCIDS

It was a season of continued drought, which resulted in some westward shifting of stopover locations for southbound migrants. Some inland records were set, especially in western Massachusetts. Tropical storm Floyd, which tracked through Worcester County, added to the deposition of littoral species inland. In this our first statewide report of the fall migration, we are able to provide a broader perspective on bird movements among such families as waterfowl, raptors, and shorebirds that was lacking until now in these pages. Readers in eastern New England are encouraged to study the reports from the western half of Massachusetts and become familiar with the place names frequently used.

A Pacific Loon at Rockport was one of an increasing number of substantiated reports in recent years, and on the early side. The loyal, if lost, Eared Grebe returned to Niles Beach in East Gloucester for the fifth consecutive year. At least it is lost consistently. Warmer-than-usual ocean temperatures brought impressive numbers of Cory's Shearwaters to Massachusetts waters, or kept them there from the summer; they continued to be seen even from Cape Ann into late September. The numbers of Greater Shearwaters often reached quadruple digits from Cape Ann to Provincetown. Tropical storm Floyd in mid-September brought welcome sightings of Leach's Storm-Petrels to near-shore waters, but the sighting of one from Gloucester September 30 was fortuitous.

Heron reports dotted central and western Massachusetts this fall, as birds took advantage of the more concentrated food supplies in shrinking inland water bodies; a Snowy Egret in Longmeadow was the first September report since 1992 for western Massachusetts. Eight American Bitterns on Plum Island October 17 were an encouraging count. Cattle egrets, in contrast,
were few in number and limited to Essex County. This species has been declining in New England throughout the 1990s. Glossy Ibis reports were almost nonexistent.

Greater White-fronted Goose reports from Plum Island and West Newbury were almost certainly of the same bird, and were the only reports. For the second consecutive October, most of the big Snow Goose flights were observed at or near the coast, which is the reverse of the usual trend; see last year's September/October summary for a discussion of this phenomenon. Strangely, Brant showed the opposite trend, with Granville hawk-watchers finding flocks of 90,80 , and 65 migrating overhead on three dates between October 12 and 24. Large flocks inland have rarely been reported, and not since the early 1970s had flocks of that size been observed in fall in western Massachusetts. However, 1999 was the first year with continuous full-time hawk-watch coverage at Granville, so it is possible that the phenomenon is not as rare as we think. "Richardson's" (hutchinsii) Canada Geese are rarely reported from New England, so a report of three at Great Meadows NWR was remarkable.

Whooper Swans maintain their exotic toehold in Essex County and nearby Rockingham County, New Hampshire; birders should remember that these birds are of captive origin and are not an established wild population. One pair of these escaped swans nested successfully in Ipswich in 1996, 1997, and 1998, which explains why as many as a dozen have been found on occasion, but the pair was captured and neutered in 1999 by MDFW to mitigate the spread of this artificially introduced species. Meanwhile, two of the original male birds continue to "waste their genes" by remaining with their adopted Mute Swan families in Ipswich, while another in Newmarket, New Hampshire, on Great Bay, has similarly adopted a human family, attacking all other humans with the nerve to invade his "family's" territory - including the birder who rents an apartment there!

The single Eurasian Wigeon report came from West Barnstable, while Worcester County's perennial drake Tufted Duck returned to Sterling for the fifth straight year. Two Redheads seemingly overcame the species' dislike of Essex County and settled into Cherry Hill Reservoir in West Newbury for at least 11 days, while three more were early in Richmond. Berkshire County had the most Lesser Scaup in October since 1989. But one of the big stories on ducks was the number of drought-related inland records for some species. Note especially the numbers of Greenwinged Teal at Great Meadows NWR and Longmeadow; 100 at the latter location constituted the largest flock in the area since 1988. Black Scoters from Quabbin west, particularly the 200 on Onota Lake in Pittsfield, were actually fewer than normal, but eastern readers should be aware that scoters, especially Black Scoters, often put down on inland lakes in migration, and that Onota Lake is one of the best spots for sea ducks anywhere in inland New England. (See "Waterfowl in the Berkshires," by Bartlett Hendricks, Bird Observer, Vol. 20 No. 5, Oct. 1992.) Surf Scoters, on the other hand, were unobserved in western Massachusetts in October for the first time since 1982.

A Common Goldeneye at Wachusett Reservoir on September 17 and a Common Merganser at Daniel Webster Wildlife Sanctuary September 19 were early, while several of the latter species in Holyoke and South Hadley the first week of September may have been residents. The other big duck story is the explosion of fall Ruddy Ducks in recent years, which continued unabated this year. The numbers just keep increasing, so the species is either doing exceptionally well or changing its migratory pathways.

The year 1999 was the first for continuous hawk-watch coverage at Blueberry Hill in Granville and the first for consolidated records in Bird Observer, so attention is drawn to the numbers from that site as well as from the more eastern ones. Perhaps as a consequence of the greater coverage, the seasonal total of Ospreys there was higher than ever before in western Massachusetts, as were the totals for Cooper's Hawk, American Kestrel, and Merlin. The 632 kestrels were the most ever in inland New England. The totals from the same location for Sharpshinned Hawk and Northern Goshawk were on the high side; those for Red-shouldered and Redtailed Hawks were average; and that for Broad-winged Hawk was low, as were their numbers at the two primary Worcester County sites, Mounts Wachusett and Watatic. Five Golden Eagles state-
wide were more than average. On the spectacular side were a light-morph Swainson's Hawk at Mt. Watatic and a dark-morph Red-tailed Hawk in Northampton, a very rare form in New England. Peregrine Falcon reports actually outnumbered those for Merlin statewide, reflecting the national trend that contributed to their federal de-listing in 1999. (They remain on the endangered list in Massachusetts.)

A Ruffed Grouse drumming in Sharon on October 6 showed that testosterone can flow at any time of year. Eleven Wild Turkeys on the Vineyard were evidence that their recent reintroduction there is succeeding, even if the birds tend to attack cars, people, buildings, and so forth. Two Northern Bobwhites at Daniel Webster may have reflected the established, if declining, population in southeastern Massachusetts, but one in Newton was more likely released, as are almost any found west and north of Boston. Late finds were a Clapper Rail on Plum Island October 17 and a Common Moorhen in South Egremont the same day. South Egremont is one of the very few known inland breeding locations in Massachusetts over the last decade for this locally declining species.

Faced with the summer drought, shorebirds migrating inland were forced to concentrate at the last water bodies to dry up. One of these locations, Great Meadows NWR in Concord, attracted some birds not often reported from there, such as Hudsonian Godwits, White-rumped and Baird's Sandpipers, Dunlin, and a Red Phalarope. The latter is the least frequently seen inland of the three phalarope species, but this bird represented at least the fifth record for the locale. Some of these birds coincided with tropical storm Floyd, others not. A Whimbrel at Granville was only the 16 th record ever for western Massachusetts; a Stilt Sandpiper in Hadley only the 12th; a Dunlin in Northampton only the 2nd since 1994. Western Sandpipers made a good showing in many coastal locations, but the star of the show was an adult Red-necked Stint at South Beach, Chatham, September 5-13, remarkable for being the third to be documented in the state within a year! A Least Sandpiper October 28 in New Salem was the second-latest on record for western Massachusetts, while two Purple Sandpipers on Nantucket October 1 must have been in a hurry to get to a warmer place than wherever they came from. A juvenile Ruff, an age seldom found in New England, was well-documented at Fort Hill, Eastham September 12.

A skua species was a rare treat from land at Rockport September 6, as was an adult Longtailed Jaeger from Provincetown, found ten days later by the same observer. Notable gulls were a Little on Plum Island, 7 or 8 Black-headeds up and down the coast, a phenomenal total of 1870 Bonaparte's at Lynn, up to nine Lesser Black-backs (typically only one north of Boston), and six Sabine's, with three on one trip (!) to Stellwagen September 14 and two others seen from land on Cape Cod. Tropical storm Floyd brought a Laughing Gull and a Forster's Tern to Wachusett Reservoir and some fancy terns to southeastern Massachusetts: a dozen Royals, mostly in Edgartown on the Vineyard; at least ten Sandwich, also in Edgartown; three Bridleds in Edgartown and Eastham; and as many as six Sootys on Cape Cod. Caspian Terns were found in excellent numbers through the first week of October, including two at Great Meadows NWR. Interestingly, six Sandwich Terns were found on the Vineyard and in Dartmouth prior to tropical storm Floyd. Fifty-three Forster's Terns in Newburyport Harbor were probably a record number for the location, while a Black Tern at Turners Falls was only the 5th western Massachusetts record since 1985, in contrast with 155 of them at Chatham at the time of tropical storm Floyd.

One of the most phenomenal events of the period was the documented discovery of eleven Black-legged Kittiwakes inland at Arlington Reservoir in Arlington on October 30 following a night of heavy fog. Alcids trickling down from their northern haunts in October included an Atlantic Puffin seen from Rockport October 4. Recent sightings of this species in late summer and fall may be related to puffin reintroduction programs in the Gulf of Maine.
J.B.

Red-throated Loon

| 10/3 | Scituate | 1 SSBC (D. Furbish\#) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10/3 | Salisbury | , | M. Resch |
| 10/4 | Rockport (A.P.) | 7 | R. Heil |
| 10/17 | P.I. | 11 | M. Lynch\# |
| 10/19 | Duxbury B. | 2 | D. Furbish |
| 10/24 | Ipswich | 7 | BBC (J. Nove) |
| 10/31 | Cape Ann | 33 | R. Heil |
| Pacific Loon (details submitted) * |  |  |  |
| 10/4 | Rockport (A.P.) | 1 | R. He |

Rockport (A.P.)
9/3 Falmouth
9/5, 10/7P.I.
9/18 Randolph
9/18 Westminister
9/19 E of Monomoy $\quad 2$ E. Taylor
9/20 GMNWR
9/26 Gardner 5 T. Pirro
10/4 Rockport (A.P.) 222 R. Heil
10/10 Barnstable
10/11 Wachusett Res
10/30 S. Quabbin
Pied-billed Grebe 9/6
9/18 Nantucket
9/19 S. Monomoy
9/26 Worcester
10/6 Cheshire
10/9 Canton
10/10 Braintree
10/16 Randolph
10/16 Wakefield
10/23 Lynnfield
10/28 Essex Co.
Horned Grebe

| $10 / 18$ | Gloucester | 3 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| $10 / 26$ | Nahant | 17 |
| $10 / 28$ | Quabbin (G22) | 11 |
| $10 / 28$ | Montague | 2 |
| $10 / 28$ | Ludlow | 3 |
| $10 / 28$ | New Salem | 11 |
| $10 / 30$ | Waltham | 1 |

Red-necked Grebe

| 9/18, | 10/18 Rockport (A.P.) | 2,9 | R. Heil |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | ---: |
| 9/19 | Chatham | 1 | S. Miller\# |
| 10/19 | Eastham (F.E.) | 4 | B. Nikula |
| 10/23 | Lincoln | 1 | M. Rines |
| $10 / 29$ | Plymouth B. | 13 | M. Faherty |

## Eared Grebe *

9/24-10/30 Gloucester (E.P.) $1 \quad$ J. Soucy + v.o.
Northern Fulmar

| 9/25 | Stellwagen | 2 | SSBC (D. Clapp) |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 10/4 | Rockport (A.P.) | 14 | R. Heil |
| 10/9 | N. Stellwagen | 5 | BBC (E. Tarry) |
| cry's Shearwater |  |  |  |
| $9 / 2,22$ | Rockport (A.P.) | 25,25 | J. Soucy |
| $9 / 6$ | Gloucester (E.P.) | 9 | R. Heil |
| $9 / 15$ | Stellwagen | 10 | R. Stymeist |
| $9 / 16$ | P'town (R.P.) | 49 | R. Heil |
| 9/17 | Eastham (F.E.) | 4 | W. Petersen\# |
| 9/19 | E. of Chatham | 4 | V. Laux\# |
| $10 / 5$ | Nantucket | 2 | J. Hoye\# |
| $10 / 18$ | Dennis | 2 | K. Hamilton |

Greater Shearwater

| 9/6,30 | Cape Ann | 993,1420 | R. Heil |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | ---: |
| 9/14 | Stellwagen | $550+$ | B. Nikula |
| 9/16 | P'town (R.P.) | 1200 | R. Heil |
| $9 / 17$ | Orleans | $20+$ | B. Nikula\# |
| $9 / 17$ | Eastham (F.E.) | 12 | W. Petersen\# |
| 9/18 | Chatham (S.B.) | $15+$ | B. Nikula |
| 9/19 | E. of Chatham | 200 | S. Perkins\# |
| $10 / 18$ | Dennis | 42 | K. Hamilton |


| 10/21 | Stellwagen | 1200 | P. Trull |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10/23 | Truro | 200 | B. Nikula |
| 10/23 | P'town | 250 | B. Nikula |
| 10/23 | Rockport (A.P.) | 200 | J. Soucy |
| Sooty Shearwater |  |  |  |
| 9/4 | Stellwagen | 12 | S. Leonard\# |
| 9/5 | off Chilmark | 1 | A. Keith\# |
| 9/11 | Stellwagen | 30 | N. Samson |
| 9/16 | P'town (R.P.) | 11 | R. Heil |
| 9/17 | Eastham (F.E.) | 1 | W. Petersen\# |
| 9/19 | 10 mE . of Chatham | m 2 | S. Perkins\# |
| 10/10 | Stellwagen | 3 | R. Lockwood\# |
| 10/23 | Rockport (A.P.) | 1 | J. Soucy |
| Manx Shearwater |  |  |  |
| 9/5 | off Chilmark | 3 | A. Keith\# |
| 9/12, 22 | Rockport (A. P.) | 2, 6 | J. Soucy |
| 9/14 | Stellwagen | 6 | B. Nikula |
| 9/17 | Eastham (F.E.) | 1 | W. Petersen\# |
| 9/19 | E. of Chatham | 7 | S. Perkins\# |
| 10/3 | Stellwagen | 10 | v.o. |
| 10/4, 18 | Rockport (A.P.) | 5,2 | R. Heil |
| 10/18 | Dennis | 2 | K. Hamilton |
| 10/23 | Truro | 1 | B. Nikula |
| large shearwater species |  |  |  |
| 9/18 | Eastham (F.E.) | 15+ | B. Nikula |
| 10/23 | Truro | 1400 | B. Nikula |
| 10/23 | P'town | 500 | B. Nikula |
| Wilson's Storm-Petrel |  |  |  |
| 9/17 | Eastham (F.E.) | 1 | B. Nikula\# |
| Leach's Storm-Petrel |  |  |  |
| 9/16 | P'town (R.P.) | 1 | R. Heil |
| 9/17 | Eastham (F.E.) | 8 | W. Petersen\# |
| 9/17 | Chatham | 1 | R. Heil\# |
| 9/17 | Orleans | 4 | B. Nikula\# |
| 9/30 | Gloucester (E.P.) | 1 | R. Heil |
| Northern Gannet |  |  |  |
| 9/18, 30 | Rockport (A.P.) | 720, 1230 | 30 R. Heil |
| 9/18, 10 | /19 Eastham (F.E.) | 90, 1800 | B. Nikula |
| $9 / 30$ | Gloucester | 270 | R. Heil |
| 10/4, 18 | Rockport (A.P.) | 3700, 3100 | 0 R. Heil |
| 10/17 | P.I. | $200+$ | M. Lynch\# |
| 10/18 | Dennis | 325 | K. Hamilton |
| 10/21 | Stellwagen | 1500 | P. Trull |
| 10/23 | Duxbury B. | $90+$ | D. Furbish\# |
| 10/23 | P'town | 800 | B. Nikula |
| 10/26 | Nahant | 25 | R. Heil |
| Great Cormorant |  |  |  |
| 9/6 | Gloucester (E.P.) | 1 imm | $m$ R. Heil |
| 9/6 | Rockport (A.P.) | 1 imm | $n$ R. Heil |
| 9/9 | Manomet | 2 | W. Petersen |
| 10/4 | Rockport (A.P.) | 11 mmm | $m$ R. Heil |
| 10/24 | Ipswich | 46 B | BBC (J. Nove) |
| 10/29 | Manomet | 25 | M. Faherty |
| 10/31 | Cape Ann | 92 | R. Heil |
| Double-crested Cormorant |  |  |  |
| 9/4 | Northampton | 45 | T. Gagnon |
| 9/15 | DWWS | 860 | D.Furbish |
| 9/19 | Saugus | 900 migr | gr D. + I. Jewell |
| 9/19 | P.I. | 1850 | R. Heil |
| 9/27 | Newbury | 1360 | R. Heil |
| 10/3 | Newbypt | 1180 mig | R. Heil |
| 10/9 | Essex | 400 | J. Berry |
| 10/15 | Avon | 496 migr | r R. Titus |
| 10/16 | Squantum | 800 G. | G. d'Entremont\# |
| 10/16 | Norwood | 450 | G. Long |
| 10/17 | Newbypt H. | 421 | M. Lynch\# |
| 10/24 | Boston (Fens) | 486 BBC | C (R. Stymeist) |
| American Bittern |  |  |  |
| 9/1 | GMNWR | 2 | R. Lockwood |
| 9/19 | S. Monomoy | 1 | V. Laux\# |
| 9/26 | Dorchester | 1 | R. Donovan |
| 10/3 | GMNWR | 1 | J. Mullen |


| American | Bittern (continued) |  |  | 9/19 | Rowley | 8 | Heil |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10/7 | E. Boston (B.I.) | 1 | G. Wood | 9/25 | Mt. Watatic | 7 EMH | MHW (P. Staub) |
| 10/17 | P.I. | 8 | M. Lynch\# | 10/3 | Newbury | 6 migr | g J. Berry |
| 10/24 | Eastham (F.H.) | 7 | M. Sylvia | 10/3 | Salisbury | 7. | M. Resch |
| Great Blue | Heron |  |  | 10/6, 26 | Framingham | 7, 5 | K. Hamilton |
| 9/4 | GMNWR | 44 | S. Perkins | 10/6 | Groton | 7 | T. Pirro |
| 9/26 | Worcester | 24 | M. Lynch\# | 10/7 | Newbypt | 18 | R. Heil |
| 9/30 | Scituate | 34 | R. Titus | 10/11 | GMNWR | 9 migr | gr. Perkins |
| 10/2 | Eastham (F.H.) | 69 G. | d'Entremont\# | 10/11 | W. Newbury | 23 r | R. Heil |
| 10/6 | P.I. | 63 | W. Drew\# | 10/17 | Ipswich | 8 BB | $B \mathrm{BC}$ (T. Young) |
| 10/24 | Ipswich | 13 | BBC (J. Nove) | 10/19 | Mt. Watatic | 50 | EMHW |
| Great Egret |  |  |  | 10/21 | Rochester | 6 | F. Smith |
| 9/1 | GMNWR | 7 | D. Lange | Greater W | hite-fronted Goose |  |  |
| 9/1, 15 | Longmeadow | 2,1 | S. Kellogg | 10/11 | P.I. | $1 \mathrm{ad}$ | R. Heil |
| 9/6 | Acoaxet | 11 | M. Lynch\# | 10/17-23 | 3 W. Newbury | 1L. Fen | erraresso + v.o. |
| 9/11 | Egremont | 1 | B. Lafley | Snow Goose |  |  |  |
| 9/12 | S. Dart. (A.Pd) | $50+$ | B. Nikula\# | 10/3 | Barnstable | 100 | J. Hoye\# |
| 9/13 | Rowley | 25 | J. Berry | 10/7 | P.I. | 145 | R. Heil |
| 9/17 | Yarmouthport | 23 | S. Miller\# | 10/8 | Granville | 99 | J. Weeks |
| 9/18 | Nantucket | 40 | E. Ray | 10/8 | Hingham | 200-250 K | K. Vespaziani |
| 9/19 | S. Monomoy | 23 | S. Perkins\# | 10/8 | Ipswich | 75 | J. Berry |
| 10/3 | P.I. | 85 | R. Heil | 10/8 | Gill | 120 | B. Lafley |
| 10/3 | Rowley | 60 | J. Berry | 10/8 | Scituate | 275 migr | J J. Center |
| Snowy Egr |  |  |  | 10/9 | P.I. | 480 | M. Resch\# |
| 9/1-7 | Longmeadow | 1 | S. Kellogg | 10/9 | Marshfield | 275 BB | BBC (J. Center) |
| 9/2 | Woburn | 1 | M. Rines | 10/9 | W. Newbury | 185+ | P. + F. Vale |
| 9/11, 10 | /3 P.I. | 220, 80 | R. Heil | 10/9 | Essex | $350+$ | J. Berry |
| 9/13 | Rowley | 26 | J. Berry | 10/11 | GMNWR | 19 migr | r S. Perkins |
| 9/24 | Falmouth | 32 | R. Farrell | 10/12 | Chesterfield | 22 | R. Packard |
| 9/26 | Squantum | 15 G. | d'Entremont\# | 10/12 | Worc. (BMB) | 55 | J. Liller |
| 10/2 | WBWS | 3 G | d'Entremont\# | 10/19 | Deerfield | 1 | R. Packard |
| 10/3 | Rowley | 18 | J. Berry | 10/31 | P.I. | 2 | P. + F. Vale |
| 10/11 | E. Boston (B.I.) | 6 | A. Joslin | Canada Goo |  |  |  |
| Little Blue | Heron |  |  | 10/11 | GMNWR | 1373 | S. Perkins |
| 9/2 | P.I. | 5 ad | S. Leonard | Canada Goo | ose(hutchinsii) |  |  |
| 9/6 | Acoaxet | 1 imm | M. Lynch\# | 10/17 | GMNWR | 3 | D. Sibley |
| 9/18 | Chilmark | 1 | V. Laux | Brant |  |  | D. Sibley |
| Tricolored | Heron |  |  | 9/26 | Squantum | 4 G. | . d'Entremont\# |
| 9/4 | Nashon I. | , | A. Lapey\# | 10/1 | Westport | 7 | E. Nielsen |
| 9/11 | P.I. | 1 | R. Heil | 10/2 | Stellwagen | 10 | J. Berry\# |
| Cattle Egre |  |  |  | 10/12 | Granville | 90 | J. Weeks |
| 9/9 | Manchester | 2 | J. Berry | 10/14 | Revere B. | 200 | M. Gonsalo |
| 9/11, 18 | Newbypt, Essex | 1,1 | R. Heil | 10/15 | Granville | 80 | S. Kellogg |
| 10/14 | Rowley (P.I.) | 1 | T. Roberts | 10/16 | Squantum | 40 G. d | . d'Entremont\# |
| Green Hero |  |  |  | 10/24 | Granville | 65 | J. Weeks |
| 9/4 | Arlington Res. | 4 | M. Rines | 10/29 | Plymouth | 150 | M. Faherty |
| 9/4 | Worcester | 16 | M. Lynch\# | Mute Swan |  |  |  |
| 9/4 | GMNWR | 7 | S. Perkins | 9/1-4 | Northampton | 7 | H. Allen |
| 9/8, 15 | Melrose | 2 | D. + I. Jewell | 10/1-3 | Nantucket 67 | BBC (L | (L. Ferraresso) |
| 9/11 | Wellfleet | 4 BBC | (R. Stymeist) | 10/9-31 | Southwick | 2 | S. Kellogg |
| 10/2 | Northampton | 1 | R. Packard | 10/10-26 | 6 Longmeadow | 5 | N. Eaton |
| 10/17 | P.I. | 3 | P. + F. Vale | 10/17 | Westport | 113 D | D. + S. Larson |
| Black-crow | ned Night-Heron |  |  | Whooper Sw | wan |  |  |
| 9/1 | GMNWR | 10 | D. Lange | 10/17 | Ipswich | 1 BBC | BC (T. Young) |
| 9/6 | Ipswich | 15 | R. Heil | Wood Duck |  |  |  |
| 9/15 | Longmeadow | 4 | S. Kellogg | 9/1, 19 | Petersham | 24, 27 | B. Lafley |
| 9/19 | S. Monomoy | 38 | S. Perkins\# | 9/4, 12 | Wakefield | 22, 17 | P. + F. Vale |
| 9/25 | Eastham (F.H.) | 27 | R. Titus | 10/9 | Worcester | 74 | M. Lynch\# |
| 10/1 | Wayland | 3 | K. Hamilton | 10/11 | Marstons Mills | $36+$ | J. Liller\# |
| 10/19 | Duxbury B. | 2 | D. Furbish | 10/14 | Norfolk | $30+$ | M. Grzenda |
| 10/24 | Eastham (F.H.) | 4 | M. Sylvia | 10/17 | Winchester | 65 R | R. LaFontaine |
| 10/27 | Winchester | 1 mm | C. Fox | 10/24 | Quabbin | 31 | T. Gagnon |
| Yellow-cro | wned Night-Heron |  |  | Gadwall |  |  |  |
| 9/27 | MNWS | 1 juv | S. Hedman | 9/19 | S. Monomoy | 15 | S. Perkins\# |
| Glossy Ibis |  |  |  | 9/20, 10/1 | 11 GMNWR | 3, 8 | S. Perkins\# |
| 9/6 | Marlboro | 1 | S. Moore | 9/21 P | P.I. | 24 | W. Drew\# |
| Turkey Vul | ture |  |  | 9/25 | Newbury | 2 | P. + F. Vale |
| 9/4 | Newbypt | 7 | J. Hoye\# | 10/11 | Longmeadow | 1 | J. LaPointe |
| 9/8 | Westport | 8 | M. Boucher | 10/17 | Ipswich | 18 BBC | $B C$ (T. Young) |
| $9 / 12$ | Milton | 16 | D. Furbish | 10/17, 28 | 8 Pittsfield (Onota) | 1,2 | T. Gagnon |
| 9/15 | Mt. Wachusett | 12 | P. + F. Vale | 10/22 | Waltham | 9 | M. Rines |
| 9/18 | Worcester | 11 | M. Lynch\# | 10/23 | Worcester | 6 | M. Lynch\# |
| 9/18 | Mt. Skinner | 7 | S. Surner | 10/24 | Camb. (F.P.) | 3 | J. Barton |


| Gadwall (continued) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10/25-30 | Lanesboro (Pont.) | ) 2 | E. Neumuth |
| 10/29 | Littleton | 2 | M. Resch |
| 10/29 | GMNWR | 6 | R. Lockwood |
| Eurasian Wigeon |  |  |  |
| 10/29 | W. Barnstable | 1 | G. Page |
| American Wigeon |  |  |  |
| 9/8 | Longmeadow | , | S. Kellogg |
| 9/12 | P.I. | 4 | M. Lynch\# |
| 9/12 | Arlington Res. | 2 | M. Rines |
| 9/19 | S. Monomoy | 25 | S. Perkins\# |
| 9/20, 10, | ,9 GMNWR | 12, 24 | S. Perkins\# |
| 10/2 | Arlington Res. | $20+$ | K. Hartel\# |
| 10/11 | Marstons Mills | 101 | J. Liller\# |
| 10/14 | Norfolk | $20+$ | M. Grzenda |
| 10/16 | Worcester | 35 | M. Lynch\# |
| 10/24 | Camb. (F.P.) | 18 | J. Barton |
| 10/30 | Carver | 48 G | d'Entremont\# |
| 10/30 | Lanesboro (Pont.) | , | S. Kellogg |
| Blue-winged Teal |  |  |  |
| 9/3 | Melrose | 6 | D. + I. Jewell |
| 9/3 | Cambridge Res. | 35 | R. Lockwood |
| 9/6 | Acoaxet | 9 | M. Lynch\# |
| 9/8-10-14 | 4 Longmeadow | 15-43 | S. Kellogg\# |
| 9/11, 25 | GMNWR | 22, 28 | S. Perkins |
| 9/12 | S. Monomoy | 25 | W. Petersen |
| 9/12, 10/2 | /2 P.I. | 8,9 | M. Lynch\# |
| 9/12 | Randolph | 18 G. | G. d'Entremont |
| 9/19, 28 | Petersham | 4,5 | B. Lafley |
| 9/19 | Newbypt | 6 | R. Heil |
| 9/26 | Northampton | 3 | T. Gagnon |
| 9/26 | Worcester | 5 | M. Lynch\# |
| 10/3 | Marstons Mills | 21 G. | d'Entremont\# |
| 10/24 | Boston (B.I.) | 4 BBC | (R. Stymeist) |
| Northern Shoveler |  |  |  |
| 9/19 | Chatham (S.B.) | 2 | S. Perkins\# |
| 9/19 | S. Monomoy | 10 | S. Perkins\# |
| 10/3-31 | GMNWR | 1-2 S. P | Perkins + v.o. |
| 10/7-9 | Longmeadow | 2 | N. Eaton |
| 10/17 | Seekonk | 10 | D. Zimberlin |
| 10/22 | Belmont | 3 | M. Rines |
| 10/24 | Boston (Fens) | 3 BBC | (R. Stymeist) |
| 10/25 | Lanesboro (Pont.) | 1 | E. Neumuth |
| 10/30 | Cheshire | 1 | S. Kellogg |
| 10/31 | P.I. | 2 R | R. Lockwood\# |
| Northern Pintail |  |  |  |
| 9/19 | S. Monomoy | 40 | S. Perkins\# |
| 9/19 | Chatham (S.B.) | 8 | S. Perkins\# |
| 9/29, $10 /$ | 11 GMNWR | 25, 67 | S. Perkins\# |
| 10/2 | Northampton | 3 | T. Gagnon |
| 10/3 | P.I. | 78 | R. Heil |
| 10/10 | Arlington Res. | 1 m | K. Hartel\# |
| 10/14 | Norfolk | 1 f | M. Grzenda |
| 10/26 | Longmeadow | I | N. Eaton |
| 10/28 | Belchertown | 2 | H. Allen |
| 10/30 | Carver | 2 G. | d'Entremont\# |
| 10/30 | Pittsfield (Onota) | 1 | S. Kellogg |
| Green-winged Teal |  |  |  |
| 9/17, 10/2 | /2 GMNWR | 350, 1537 | 7 S. Perkins |
| 9/17 | Wachuset Res. | 72 | M. Lynch\# |
| 9/19 | Newbypt/P.I. | 1350 | R. Heil |
| 9/19 | 5 m . E. of Chatham | 6 | S. Perkins\# |
| 9/19 | S. Monomoy | 475 | S. Perkins\# |
| 9/21, 10/6 | /6 P.I. | 890, 1065 | 5 W. Drew\# |
| 9/25 | Longmeadow | 100 | H. Allen |
| 10/4 | Rockport (A.P.) | 194 | R. Heil |
| 10/8 | Wayland | 65 | K. Hamilton |
| 10/11 | Marstons Mills | 52 | J. Liller\# |
| 10/11 | Sterling Peat | 84 | M. Lynch\# |
| 10/22 | Arlington Res. | 45 | T. Mara |
| 10/31 | Marlboro | 30 | J. Slovin |
| Canvasback |  |  |  |
| 10/20,27 | 7 Camb. (F.P.) | 4, 49 | J. Barton |


| Redhead Arington Res. 3 M. Rinest |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 10/18-28 | W. Newbury | 2 | R. Heil |
| 10/28-29 | 9 Richmond | 3 | R. Packard |
| Ring-necked Duck |  |  |  |
| 9/19 | S. Monomoy | 9 | S. Perkins\# |
| 9/19 | W. Newbury | 39 | R. Heil |
| 9/19 | Petersham | 3 | B. Lafley |
| 10/3 | Granville | 24 | S. Kellogg |
| 10/8 | W. Stoughton | 39 | D. + S. Larson |
| 10/11 | Wachusett Res. | 27 | M. Lynch\# |
| 10/11, 27 | 7 Cambr. (F.P.) | 43, 175 | 5 J. Barton |
| 10/21 | W. Newbury | 590 | R. Heil |
| 10/22 | Arlington Res. | 320 | T. Mara |
| 10/28 | Essex Co. | 250 | J. Berry\# |
| 10/30 | Pittsfield (Mud Pd) | 600 | S. Kellogg |
| 10/31 | Marlboro | 200 | J. Slovin |
| Tufted Duck |  |  |  |
| 10/11-29 | Sterling 1 m | m F. Mc | Menemy + v.o. |
| Greater Scaup |  |  |  |
| 9/19 | S. Monomoy | 3 | S. Perkins\# |
| 9/19 | Newbypt | 2 | R. Heil |
| 10/3 | Salisbury | 8 | M. Resch |
| 10/11 | Wachusett Res. | 3 | M. Lynch\# |
| 10/11 | Cambr. (F.P.) | 4 | J. Barton |
| 10/16 | Randolph | 2 f | G. d'Entremont |
| 10/16 | Sterling | 15 | B. Volkle\# |
| 10/17 | Westport | 15 | D. + S. Larson |
| 10/23 | Lynnfield | 24 | P. +F. Vale |
| 10/28 | Lanesboro (Pont.) | 1 | R. Packard |
| Lesser Scaup |  |  |  |
| $9 / 5$ | Pembroke | 1 | W. Petersen |
| 9/19 | S. Monomoy | 10 | S. Perkins\# |
| 10/10 | Quabbin | 5 | H. Allen |
| 10/11, 27 | 7 Cambr. (F.P.) | 2,1 | J. Barton |
| 10/15 | Petersham | 1 | B. Lafley |
| 10/17, 30 | 0 Cheshire |  | T. Gagnon |
| 10/23 | Lynnfield | 4 | P. + F. Vale |
| 10/25 | Lanesboro (Pont.) | 16 | E. Neumuth |
| 10/26 | Worcester | 2 f | M. Lynch\# |
| 10/28 | Ludlow | 6 | H. Allen |
| 10/28 | W. Newbury | 12 | R. Heil |
| 10/31 | Gloucester | 6 | R. Heil |
| King Eider |  |  |  |
| $10 / 1$ | P'town (R.P.) | 1 f | D. Comeau\# |
| Common Eider |  |  |  |
| 9/26 | Rockport (A.P.) | 115 | R. Heil |
| 10/19 | Duxbury B. | 75 | D. Furbish |
| 10/27 | Stellwagen | 160 | P. Trull |
| Harlequin Duck |  |  |  |
| 10/23 | Rockport (H.P.) | 15 | C. Holzapfel |
| 10/31 | S. Boston | 1 m | R. Donovan\# |
| Surf Scoter |  |  |  |
| 9/1 | Gloucester | 1 m | N. Mann |
| 9/12 | S. Monomoy | 3 | W. Petersen |
| 9/19 | Nantucket Sound | 5 | S. Perkins\# |
| 10/4, 18 | Rockport (A.P.) 2 | 2800,800 | 0 R. Heil |
| 10/19 | Duxbury B. | 70 | D. Furbish |
| White-winged Scoter |  |  |  |
| 9/3 | Newbypt | 15 | J. Berry |
| 9/18 | E. Dennis | $60+$ | J. O'Neil |
| 10/3 | Scituate | 26 SSB | BC (D. Furbish\#) |
| 10/3 | Salisbury | 20 | M. Resch |
| 10/4 | Rockport (A.P.) | 1120 | R. Heil |
| 10/17 | Cheshire | 1 | T. Gagnon |
| 10/17 | P.I. | 57 | M. Lynch\# |
| 10/23 | Duxbury B. | $350+$ | D. Furbish\# |
| 10/23 | Cambridge Res. | 2 | M. Rines |
| 10/25 | Pittsfield (Onota) | 6 | E. Neumuth |
| 10/25 | Ware | 2 | B. Lafley |
| 10/26 | Nahant | 950+ | R. Heil |
| 10/29 | Littleton | 1 f | M. Resch |


| Black Scoter |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9/26 | Gardner | 10 | Pirro |
| 10/3 | Barnstable (S. N.) | 200 G. | G. d'Entremont\# |
| 10/4 | Rockport (A.P.) | 1950 | R. Heil |
| 10/5, 25 | 5 Cambridge Res. | 6,35 | M. Rines |
| 10/25 | Quabbin Park | 75 | B. Lafley |
| 10/25 | Ware | 75 | B. Lafley |
| 10/25 | Worcester | 51 | M. Lynch\# |
| 10/25 | Pittsfield (Onota) | 200 | E. Neumuth |
| 10/25 | Gardner | 100 | T. Pirro |
| 10/25 | Lanesboro (Pont.) | 16 | E. Neumuth |
| Oldsquaw |  |  |  |
| 9/6 | Ipswich | I | R. Heil |
| 10/17 | Salisbury B. | 20 | M. Resch |
| 10/24 | Rockport (A.P.) | 10 | P. + F. Vale |
| 10/25 | Worcester | 2 f | M. Lynch\# |
| 10/25 | Pittsfield (Onota) | 1 | E. Neumuth |
| Bufflehead |  |  |  |
| 10/25 | S. Carver | 22 | J. Shaw |
| 10/28 | Essex Co. | 43 | J. Berry\# |
| 10/29 | S. Quabbin | 10 | H. Allen |
| 10/30 | Braintree | $50+$ | S. Carey |
| Common Goldeneye |  |  |  |
| 9/17 | Wachuset Res. | 1 | M. Lynch\# |
| 10/24 | Ipswich | 3 B | BBC (J. Nove) |
| 10/29 | Littleton | 2 | M. Resch |
| 10/30 | S. Quabbin | 3 | M. Lynch\# |
| 10/30 | Cambridge Res. | 2 | M. Rines |
| 10/31 | Marlboro | 3 | J. Slovin |
| Hooded Merganser |  |  |  |
| 9/5 | Paxton | 6 imm | $m$ M. Lynch\# |
| 9/25 | GMNWR | 3 | S. Perkins |
| 10/5 | Cambridge Res. | 2 | M. Rines |
| 10/10 | Quabbin | 8 | H. Allen |
| 10/21 | Melrose | 8 | M. Gonsalo |
| 10/24 | Worcester | 23 | M. Lynch\# |
| 10/30 | Braintree | 10+ | S. Carey |
| 10/30 | Winchester | 26 | C. Fox |
| Red-breasted Merganser |  |  |  |
| 10/3 | Scituate | 9 SSBC | $B C$ (D. Furbish) |
| 10/11 | Wachusett Res. | 2 f | M. Lynch\# |
| 10/23 | Duxbury B. | 230 | D. Furbish\# |
| 10/29 | Worcester | 1 f | M. Lynch\# |
| 10/31 | Quabbin | 2 | T. Gagnon |
| Common Merganser |  |  |  |
| 9/3 | Holyoke | 2 | H. Allen |
| 9/4 | S. Hadley | 9 | T. Gagnon |
| 9/19 | DWWS | 7 G | G. d'Entremont |
| 10/1 | New Salem | 35 | B. Lafley |
| 10/25 | Waltham | 9 | M. Rines |
| 10/29 | Littleton | 16 | M. Resch |
| 10/29 | Worcester | 9 | M. Lynch\# |
| 10/30 | S. Quabbin | 27 | M. Lynch\# |
| Ruddy Duck |  |  |  |
| 10/6 | W. Newbury | 122 | R. Heil |
| 10/11 | Cambr. (F.P.) | 40 | J. Barton |
| 10/16 | Randolph | 33 G. | G. d'Entremont |
| 10/21 | W. Newbury | 435 | R. Heil |
| 10/23 | Lynnfield | 10 | P. + F , Vale |
| 10/23 | Pittsfield (Onota) | 3 | T. Collins |
| 10/23 | Lincoln | 72 | M. Rines |
| 10/23 | Lanesboro (Pont.) | 3 | T. Collins |
| 10/25 | Waltham | 38 | M. Rines |
| 10/27 | Camb. (F.P.) | 277 | J. Barton |
| 10/27, 29 | 9 Littleton | 185, 345 | 5 M. Resch |
| 10/28 | Essex Co. | 750 | J. Berry\# |
| 10/30 | Melrose | 76 | P. + F. Vale |
| 10/30 | Braintree | $300+$ | S. Carey |
| 10/30 | Plymouth | 31 G. | G. d'Entremont\# |
| 10/31 | Gloucester | 24 | R. Heil |
| 10/31 | Marlboro | 200 | J. Slovin |
| 10/31 | Southwick | 2 | H. Allen |


| Osprey |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9/2-10/24 | 4 Granville 2 | 284 | fide S. Kellogg |
| 9/12-26 | Mt. Watatic 1 | 101 | EMHW |
| 9/12-26 | Mt. Wachusett | 76 | EMHW |
| 9/14-10/2 | 2 Gardner | 28 | T. Pirro |
| 9/17-26 | Lancaster | 31 | EMHW |
| 9/19 | Mt. Holyoke | 6 | S. Moore\# |
| 9/19 | Mt. Tom | 18 | T. Gagnon |
| 9/19 | Lancaster | 16 EMH | HW (B. Kamp) |
| 9/23 | Arlington | 7 | K. Hartel |
| 9/26 | Lancaster | 8 EMH | W (B. Kamp) |
| 10/6 | W. Newbury | 13 | R. Heil |
| 10/11 | GMNWR | 6 migr | r S. Perkins |
| 10/22, 31 | 1 Wayland | 4,1 | K. Hamilton |
| 10/31 | Worcester | 2 | M. Lynch\# |
| Bald Eagle |  |  |  |
| 9/2-10/27 | 7 Granville | 25 fid | fide S. Kellogg |
| 9/3, 24 | Groton | 1,1 | T. Pirro |
| 9/11-24 | Mt. Wachusett | 13 | EMHW |
| 9/11-25 | M. Watatic | 10 | EMHW |
| 9/11 | HRWMA | 1 ad | J. Barton\# |
| 9/17 | Turners Falls | 1 | M. Taylor |
| 9/18, $10 / 2$ | 2 Gardner | 4,2 | T. Pirro |
| 9/18 | Worcester | 1 imm | M. Lynch\# |
| 9/18 | Mt. Skinner | 3 | S. Surner |
| 9/18 | Lancaster | 4 ENH | HW (B. Kamp) |
| 9/19 | S. Monomoy | 1 mm | V. Laux\# |
| 9/19 | Barre F.D./Rutland SP | 2 | M. Lynch\# |
| 9/19 | Mt. Watatic | 3 | EMHW |
| 9/19 | Mt. Tom | 6 | T. Gagnon |
| 9/25 | Worcester | 1 imm | M. Lynch\# |
| 9/25 | GMNWR | 2 | G. Wood |
| 10/1, 8 | Wayland | 1,2 | K. Hamilton |
| 10/3 | Newbypt | 2 imm | R. Heil |
| 10/8 | Gill | , | B. Lafley |
| 10/28 | New Salem | 1 | B. Lafley |

Northern Harrier

| 9/1-10/30 Granville | 71 | fide S. Kellogg |
| :--- | :---: | ---: |
| 9/12-26 Mt. Wachusett | 31 | EMHW |
| $9 / 13$ | Rowley | 4 |
| Mt. Tom | J. Berry |  |
| $9 / 18$ | Mt. | 5 |$\quad$ T. Gagnon

Sharp-shinned Hawk

| 9/1-10/31 | Granville | 1047 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $9 / 11-25,26 ~ M t . ~ W a c h u s e t t ~$ | fide S. Kellogg |  |
| 139, 92 |  |  | EMHW

9/11-25, 26 Worcester 10 M. Lynch\#

| $9 / 11$ | HRWMA | 8 | J. Barton\# |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $9 / 11$ | Mt. Watatic | 166,68 | EMHW |


| $9 / 12$ | Eastham (F.H.) | 12 | D. + S. Larson |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

$9 / 19$ Mt. Holyoke $11 \quad$ S. Moore\#

| $9 / 19$ | Barre F.D./Rutland SP 9 | M. Lynch\# |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| $9 / 25$ | Malden | 45 | EMHW |

9/26 N. Adams 45 R. Rancatti
9/26 Lancaster 41 EMHW (B. Kamp)

| 10/1 | N. Adams | 36 | R. Rancatti |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 10/6 | W. Newbury | 51 | R. Heil |
| 10/7 | Newbypt | 14 | R. Heil |
| $10 / 19 \quad$ Mt. Watatic | 60 | EMHW |  |
| $10 / 21,24 \quad$ Gardner | 47,25 | T. Pirro |  |

Cooper's Hawk
$9 / 1-10 / 29$ Granville $\quad 94$ fide S. Kellogg
9/11-10/19 Mt. Watatic 16 EMHW



| Solitary Sandpiper |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9/2 | Woburn | 3 | M. Rines |
| 9/4 | Worcester | 3 | M. Lynch\# |
| 9/5 | Grafton | 6 | M. Lynch\# |
| $9 / 5$ | Paxton | 5 | M. Lynch\# |
| 9/11 | Wellfleet | 4 BBC | C (R. Stymeist) |
| 9/29 | GMNWR | 2 | S. Perkins\# |
| 10/2, 10 | Arlington Res. | 2, 4 | K. Hartel\# |
| 10/9 W | W. Newbury | 1 | P. + F. Vale |
| Willet |  |  |  |
| 9/6, 10/11 | 1 N. Monomoy | 45, 6 | B. Nikula |
| 9/11 | Wellfleet | 3 BBC | C (R. Stymeist) |
| 9/12 | Chatham (S.B.) | 1 | W. Petersen |
| 9/12 | Newbypt H. | 2 | M. Lynch\# |
| 9/12 | Squantum | 3 G | G. d'Entremont |
| Spotted Sandpiper |  |  |  |
| 9/2 | Woburn | 3 | M. Rines |
| 9/4, 12 | Wakefield | 7, 4 | P. + F. Vale |
| 9/5 | Paxton | 6 | M. Lynch\# |
| 9/5 | Holden | 2 | M. Lynch\# |
| 9/6 | Falmouth | 3 | R. Farrell |
| 9/15 | Melrose | 2 | D. + I. Jewell |
| 9/18 | Randolph | 2 G | G. d'Entremont |
| 10/6 | W. Newbury | 2 | R. Heil |
| 10/9 | Worcester | 2 | M. Lynch\# |
| 10/29 | Gloucester | 1 | P. Akers |
| Whimbrel |  |  |  |
| $9 / 1$ | Duxbury B. | , | A. Strauss |
| 9/4 | $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{Monomoy}$ | 204 | Wi. Harrington |
| $9 / 7$ | Granville | 1 | J. Weeks |
| 9/11 | Wellfleet | 17 BBC | C (R. Stymeist) |
| 9/12 | Rockport (A. P.) | 1 | J. Soucy |
| 9/19 | S. Monomoy | 3 | T. Maloney\# |
| 9/24 | Nantucket | 12 | E. Ray |
| 9/30 | E. Sandwich | 5 | S. Miller\# |
| 10/3 | N. Monomoy | 5 | B. Nikula |
| 10/7-11 | P.I. | 2 | R. Heil |
| Hudsonian Godwit |  |  |  |
| 9/4 | Chatham (S.B.) | 13 | B. Nikula |
| 9/6, 10/3 | 3 N . Monomoy | 11, 1 | B. Nikula |
| $9 / 13$ | Rowley | 3 | J. Berry |
| 9/17 | GMNWR | 1 juv | S. Perkins\# |
| 9/21 | E. Sandwich | 1 | S. Miller\# |
| 10/7 | GMNWR | 4 | R. Lockwood |
| 10/7 | Newbypt | 12 | R. Heil |
| 10/11 | Eastham | 1 | D. + S. Larson |
| 10/31 | P.I. | 6 | R. Stymeist\# |
| Marbled Godwit |  |  |  |
| 9/11, 10/2 | /24 N. Monomoy | 7,6 |  |
| 9/12 | Winthrop H. | 1 | S. Zendeh\# |
| 9/12 | Dartmouth |  | R. Heil\# |
| 9/12 | S. Dart. (A. Pd) |  | R. Heil\# |
| 9/12 | Newbypt H. | 1 | M. Lynch\# |
| 9/17 | Chatham | 6 | B. Nikula\# |
| 9/18 | Orleans | 1 | D. + S. Larson |
| 9/25 | P.I. | 1 | P. + F. Vale |
| 10/11 | Eastham | 1 | D. + S. Larson |
| Ruddy Turnstone |  |  |  |
| 9/9 | Chatham (S.B.) | 30 | W. Petersen |
| 9/12 | Plymouth | 12 | E. Newmuth |
| 9/14 | Rockport (H.P.) | 2 | S. Hedman |
| 10/7 | Nantucket | 20 | J. Hoye\# |
| Red Knot |  |  |  |
| 9/11, 10 | 0/24 N. Monomoy | 300, 150 | 0 B. Nikula |
| 9/12 | Plymouth | 18 | E. Newmuth |
| 9/12 | Eastham | 17 | D. Peacock\# |
| 9/13 | Rowley | 14 | J. Berry |
| 9/26 | Westport | 1 | S. Perkins\# |
| Sanderling |  |  |  |
| 9/4 | Chatham (S.B.) | 3000 | B. Nikula |
| 9/6 | Acoaxet | 171 | M. Lynch\# |
| 9/12 | Revere B. | $500+$ | P. + F. Vale |
| 9/12,19 | Plymouth | $1200+$ | E. Newmuth |


| 10/3 N | N. Monomoy | 1400 | B. Nikula |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10/9 P | P.I. | 400 | M. Resch\# |
| 10/19 D | Duxbury B. | 520 | D. Furbish |
| 10/26 N | Nahant | 800 | R. Heil |
| Semipalmated Sandpiper |  |  |  |
| 9/2 W | Woburn | 30 | M. Rines |
| $9 / 3 \quad$ A | Agawam | 3 | S. Kellogg |
| 9/4, 10/24 | 4 Chatham (S.B.) | 900, 60 | B. Nikula |
| 9/4 L | Longmeadow | 2 | T. Gagnon |
| $9 / 6$ A | Acoaxet | 191 | M. Lynch\# |
| 9/11 N | N. Monomoy | 300 | B. Nikula |
| 9/12 N | Newbypt H. | 436 | M. Lynch\# |
| 9/12 R | Revere B. | $200+$ | P. + F. Vale |
| 9/12 R | Randolph | 60 | G. d'Entremont |
| 9/12 P | Plymouth | 250 | E. Newmuth |
| 9/16 N | Nahant B. | $500+$ | G. Wood |
| 9/25, 10/1 | 11 GMNWR | 24, 1 | S. Perkins |
| 10/3 | Newbypt | 450 | R. Heil |
| 10/17 I | Ipswich | 150 B | BBC (T. Young) |
| Western Sandpiper |  |  |  |
| 9/4, 25 | Chatham (S.B.) | 4,3 | B. Nikula |
| 9/5 N | Newbury | , | S. Grinley |
| 9/5 P | P.I. | 3 | R. Heil |
| 9/6 E | E. Boston (B.I.) | 1 | G. Wood |
| 9/6 A | Acoaxet | 1 | M. Lynch\# |
| 9/12 R | Revere B. | 2 | P. + F. Vale |
| 9/12, 10/2 | 12 Newbypt H. | 2,1 | M. Lynch\# |
| 9/12 S | S. Monomoy | 6 | W. Petersen |
| 9/16 N | Nahant B. | 1 | G. Wood |
| 10/2 E | Eastham (F.E.) | 10 | G. d'Entremont\# |
| 10/3 N | Newbypt | , | R. Heil |
| 10/11 N | N. Monomoy | 2 | B. Nikula |
| 10/19 D | Duxbury B. | , | D. Furbish |
| 10/24 | Chatham (S.B.) | 1 | B. Nikula\# |
| 10/29 N | Nantucket | 3 | E. Ray |
| Red-necked Stint (details submitted) * |  |  |  |
| 9/5-13 C | Chatham (S. B.) 1 | ad G. d'E | ntremont + v.o. |
| Least Sandpiper |  |  |  |
| 9/2 | Woburn | 34 | M. Rines |
| 9/3 | Agawam | 25 | S. Kellogg |
| 9/4, 10/11 | 11 GMNWR | 200, 2 | S. Perkins |
| 9/5 | Grafton | 45 | M. Lynch\# |
| 9/6 | Acoaxet | 25 | M. Lynch\# |
| 9/9 | Chatham (S.B.) | 20 | W. Petersen |
| 9/12 | Newbypt H. | 20 | M. Lynch\# |
| 9/12 | P.I. | 22 | M. Lynch\# |
| 9/23 | Northamp | 6 | T. Gagnon |
| 10/28 N | New Salem | 2 | B. Lafley |
| White-rumped Sandpiper |  |  |  |
| 9/4 | Chatham (S.B.) | 75 | B. Nikula |
| 9/6 | Essex | 9 | D. Brown\# |
| 9/6 | Acoaxet | 6 | M. Lynch\# |
| 9/11, 17 | Wachusett Res. | 1, 1M. Ly | ynch, S. Perkins\# |
| 9/12 | Revere B. | 20 | P. + F. Vale |
| 9/16 | Nahant B. | $40+$ | G. Wood |
| 9/17, 10/2 | /2 GMNWR | 2, 4 | S. Perkins |
| 9/19 | P.I. | 55 | R. Heil |
| 9/23 | Northampton | 4 | T. Gagnon |
| 9/25, 10/2 | /24 Chatham (S.B.) | 70, 15 | 5 B. Nikula\# |
| 10/3 | Newbypt | 20 | R. Heil |
| 10/29 | Nantucket | 2 | E. Ray |
| 10/31 | P.I. | 1 | R. Lockwood\# |
| Baird's Sandpiper |  |  |  |
| 9/5 | P.I. | 2 juv | uv R. Heil |
| 9/19 | S. Monomoy | 3 | V. Laux\# |
| 9/19 | P'town (R.P.) | 1 | D. + S. Larson |
| 9/20, 25 | 5 GMNWR | 2,2 | S. Perkins\# |
| 9/21 | Truro | 1 juv | uv W. Ellison |
| 9/26 | Chilmark | 2 | A. Keith |
| 10/14 | Rockport |  | mm J. Soucy\# |
| Pectoral Sandpiper |  |  |  |
| 9/thr | GMNWR | 30 ma | max 9/17S. Perkins |
| 9/17 | Wachuset Res. | 6 | M. Lynch\# |



| Laughing Gull (continued) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9/26 | Nantucket | 32 | E. Ray |
| 10/3 | Sandwich | 200 G | G. d'Entremont\# |
| 10/3 | Hull | 60 | N. Swirka |
| 10/4 | Rockport (A.P.) | 14 | R. Heil |
| 10/10 | Stellwagen | 59 C | G. Williamson\# |
| 10/23 | P'town | 50 | B. Nikula |
| 10/26 | Lynn | 56 | R. Heil |
| Little Gull |  |  |  |
| Black-headed Gull |  |  |  |
| 9/11, 10/ | /11 Newbypt | 1,2 | R. Heil |
| 9/17 | Chatham | 1 ad | B. Nikula\# |
| 9/23 | Hingham | , | D. Williams |
| 9/24 | P.1. | 1 | E. Goodwin |
| 10/3 | Hull | 1 ad | N. Swirka |
| 10/26 | Lynn | 1 ad | R. Heil |
| Bonaparte's Gull |  |  |  |
| 9/11,10/ | /7 Newbypt | 550, 750 | 0 R. Heil |
| 9/17 | Rockport | 9 | J. Berry |
| 9/30 | Waltham | 3 | M. Rines |
| 10/10 | Stellwagen | $200+$ | G. Williamson\# |
| 10/11 | Wachusett Res. | 2 ad | M. Lynch\# |
| 10/26 | Lynn | 1870 | R. Heil |
| Lesser Black-backed Gull |  |  |  |
| 9/19 | S. Monomoy | 1 ad | V. Laux\# |
| 9/19 | Chatham (S.B.) | 3S. Pe | Perkins, V. Laux |
| 9/21 | Truro | 1 1S | W. Ellison |
| 10/10 | P'town | 1 ad | B. Nikula |
| 10/11 | N. Monomoy | 2 ad | B. Nikula |
| 10/13 | Lynn | 1 ad | J. Quigley |
| Black-legged Kittiwake |  |  |  |
| 9/18 | Rockport (A.P.) | 6 juv | $v$ R. Heil |
| 9/18 | Eastham (F.E.) | 2 | B. Nikula |
| 9/19 | E of Chatham | 2 juv. | , S. Perkins\# |
| 10/3 | Stellwagen | 15 B | B. Nikula + v.o. |
| 10/4, 18 | Rockport (A.P.) | 200, 127 | 7 R. Heil |
| 10/23 | P'town | 50 | B. Nikula |
| 10/23 | Truro | 170 | B. Nikula |
| 10/27 | Stellwagen | 120 | P. Trul |
| 10/30 | Arlington Res. | 11 | M. Rines\# |


|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sabine's Gull ${ }_{\text {9/8, }}$ Stellwagen 1 ad, 3 juv B. Nikula |  |  |  |
| 9/16 | P'town | 1 | R. Heil |
| 9/17 | Eastham (F.E.) |  | m W. Petersen\# |
| Caspian Tern |  |  |  |
| $9 / 1$ | P.I. | 1 | P. Duffy |
| 9/4 | GMNWR |  | gr. S. Perkins\# |
| 9/12 | Squantum | 1 | G. d'Entremont |
| 9/17 | Edgartown | 4 | L. McDowell\# |
| 9/19 | Rockport (H.P.) | 2 | K. Hartel |
| 9/19 | Dorchester | 6 | R. Donovan |
| 9/19 | Fairhaven | 1 | R. Stymeist\# |
| 9/19 | S. Monomoy | 2 | S. Perkins\# |
| 9/26 | Nahant | 2 | I. Giriunas\# |
| 9/27 | Nauset Marsh | 3 | P. Kyle |
| 9/28 | Revere | 2 | G. Wood |
| 10/3 | Newbypt | 7 | R. Heil |
| 10/4 | Nantucket H. | 2 | A. Charder\# |
| 10/4 | Rockport (A.P.) | 1 | R. Heil |
| 10/7 | Falmouth | 3 | M. Kaspryzyck |
| Royal Tern |  |  |  |
| $9 / 17$ | Eastham | 1 | W. Petersen |
| 9/17 | Chatham | 1 | B. Nikula\# |
| 9/17, 18 | Edgartown | 10 | L. McDowell\# |
| 9/26 | Gloucester | 1 | C. Leahy |
| Sandwich Tern |  |  |  |
| 9/8 | Edgartown | 1 | M. Pelikan\# |
| 9/8 | Menemsha | 4 | T. Raymond\# |
| 9/12 | Dartmouth | 1 | B. Nikula\# |


| 9/18, 19 Edgartown |  | 10,6 | L. McDowell\# |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Roseate Tern |  |  |  |
| 9/4 | S. Monomoy | 350 | B. Nikula |
| 9/9 | Chatham (S.B.) | 350 | W. Petersen |
| 9/16 | P'town (R.P.) | $150+$ | R. Heil |
| 9/17 | Eastham | 50 | W. Petersen\# |
| 9/17 | Chatham | $400+$ | R. Heil\# |
| 9/19 | 10 m. E of Chath | ham 7 mig | gr. S. Perkins\# |
| Common Tern |  |  |  |
| 9/3 | Newbypt | 180 | J. Berry |
| 9/6 | Quincy | 300 | E. Taylor |
| 9/6 | Essex | $140+$ | D. Brown\# |
| 9/6, 10/4 | 4Cape Ann | 320, 24 | R. Heil |
| 9/6 | Acoaxet | $90+$ | M. Lynch\# |
| 9/12 | Revere B. | 150+ | P. + F. Vale |
| 9/12 | Squantum | 225 | G. d'Entremont |
| 9/12 | Eastham | $250+$ | D. Peacock\# |
| 9/16 | P'town (R.P.) | $700+$ | R. Heil |
| 9/17 | Chatham | $1700+$ | R. Heil\# |
| 9/17 | Wachuset Res. | 4 | M. Lynch\# |
| 10/18 | Dennis | 120 | K. Hamilton |
| 10/27 | Stellwagen | 52 | P. Trull |
| Forster's Tern |  |  |  |
| 9/4 | N. Stellwagen | 2 | BBC (E. Tarry) |
| 9/6 | Acoaxet | 12 | M. Lynch\# |
| 9/8 | Edgartown | 4 | M. Pelikan\# |
| 9/17, 10/ | /11 Chatham | 11,40 | B. Nikula\# |
| 9/17 | Wachuset Res. | 1 | M. Lynch\# |
| 10/1 | Westport | 51 | E. Nielsen |
| 10/2 | Newbypt H. | 16 | M. Lynch\# |
| 10/3, 11 | Newbypt | 53, 14 | R. Heil |
| 10/18 | Dennis | 2 | K. Hamilton |
| 10/23 | P'town | 2 | B. Nikula |
| 10/29 | Plymouth | 7 | M. Faherty |
| 10/30 | S. Monomoy | 4 | G. Martin\# |
| Least Tern |  |  |  |
| 9/19 | Chatham (S.B.) | 5 | W. Ellison |
| 9/19 | S. Monomoy | 3 | B. Nikula\# |
| Bridled Tern* |  |  |  |
| 9/17 | Edgartown | 2 | L. McDowell\# |
| 9/17 | Eastham (F.E.) | 1 ad | W. Petersen\# |
| Sooty Tern * |  |  |  |
| 9/17 | Eastham (F.E.) | $1 \mathrm{ad}, 2 \mathrm{imm}$ | W. Petersen\# |
| 9/17 | Orleans | 2 imms B. | Nikula, R. Heil |
| 9/17 | Chatham | 1 imm B. | Nikula, R. Heil |
| Black Tern |  |  |  |
| 9/2 | S. Monomoy | 100 | J. Sones\# |
| 9/3 | Rockport | 6 | J. Berry |
| 9/4 | Vineyard Sound | d 15 | V. Laux\# |
| 9/9 | Falmouth | 3 | R. Farrell\# |
| 9/16 | P'town (R.P.) | 2 | R. Heil |
| 9/17 | Eastham (F.E.) | 4 | W. Petersen\# |
| 9/17 | Chatham | 155 B. | Nikula, R. Heil |
| 9/17 | Tumers Falls | 2 M. Fa | airbrother + v.o. |
| Black Skimmer |  |  |  |
| 9/17 | Eastham | 1 | R. Stymeist\# |
| 9/18 | Orleans | 2 ad | D. + S. Larson |
| 9/18-19 | Chatham (S.B.) | 1 ad | B. Nikula |
| 9/19 | Edgartown | 1 | L. McDowell\# |
| Dovekie |  |  |  |
| 10/28 | Eastham | 2 | J. Sones\# |
| 10/30 | Rockport (H.P.) | 1 | J. Barber |
| Razorbill |  |  |  |
| 10/4, 18 | Rockport (A.P.) | 6, 4 | R. Heil |
| 10/19 | Eastham (F.E.) | 1 | B. Nikula |
| 10/28 | Eastham | 1 | J. Sones\# |
| Black Guillemot |  |  |  |
| 10/31 | Cape Ann | 4 | R. Heil |
| Atlantic Puffin |  |  |  |
| 10/4 | Rockport (A.P.) | 1 | R. Heil |

## DOVES THROUGH FINCHES

Fall migration can be one of the most exciting times for birders, more interesting and certainly longer than spring migration. Unexpected encounters with vagrants are part of the thrill of any fall outing. Sightings from September through October were no exception. Some of the big fallouts were on days following west or northwesterly winds. At Gay Head on Martha's Vineyard and on nearby Cuttyhunk Island birders witnessed a tremendous fallout of birds on September 12. Along the cliffs at Gay Head over 500 warblers went streaming by unidentified, but there were also flocks of Cedar Waxwings totaling about 2000 birds, 25 Red-breasted Nuthatches and about 800 Bobolinks. Additional highlights from September 12 included 14 House Wrens in Lexington and 20 migrating Veeries in Hanson. Other days in September with west winds were the 18th, 25th, and 30 th. On the 26 th there was a significant movement of Blue Jays with a count of over 1200 made from Gardner. Northwesterly winds were reported on September 17, 22 and 23rd. In October there were few days with a west or northwest flow; in fact the wind was from a southerly direction on 17 days, leading to instances of reverse migration.

The southerly airflow certainly had something to do with the unprecedented reoccurrence of Chimney Swifts and the large numbers of swallows that were reported during October, especially from Great Meadows NWR in Concord. Most of the swallows, with the exception of Tree Swallows, have left our area in early September. Chimney Swifts, which pretty much follow the same behavior as Common Nighthawks in the fall, are much reduced in numbers by midSeptember. On September 20th over $\mathbf{2 0 0 0}$ swifts were milling over the impoundments at Great Meadows. Large numbers continued there through mid-October when they were joined by a flock of as many as 70 Northern Rough-winged Swallows. This far and away eclipses any previous record of this species; the Rough-winged Swallow generally leaves our area after breeding, which can be as early as late July. Observers in Worcester reported a sizable movement of landbirds at dawn on October 10, a day of southwest winds, though a day with nearly five inches of rain as well. To quote the observers: "We arrived at Airport Hill in Worcester at 7 a.m. and scanned the skies, the air was filled with pockets of flying landbirds at about eye level. At 7:50 a.m. the movements decreased dramatically and many flocks could be seen descending into the trees. This coincided with the rapid approach of the rain. We left by 8:30 a.m. with 99 percent of the birds unidentified because they were just too distant. The birds we counted flew right over us and gave distinct call notes; in fact, in the case of the Purple Finches, we were able to spish several groups literally out of the sky." The count of 213 Purple Finches was the largest number seen at one time in over a decade by that observer, and it represents one of the all-time high counts for the state. Also tallied was a flock of 39 Pine Siskins.

One of the latest species to breed in Massachusetts is the American Goldfinch and it is not uncommon to see begging young in early September; however the report of adult Red-bellied Woodpeckers feeding young at a nest hole in the Middlesex Fells on September 5 was fairly astonishing. The first confirmed nest of Red-bellied Woodpecker in Massachusetts was in 1977. Since then their range has expanded into our area, and nesting birds are frequently reported. The Middlesex Fells birds are unusual in that they have been observed raising two broods for nearly ten years (this species does not generally raise two broods at the northern end of its range). This, however, seems very late and more likely was due to a failure of the second brood and an attempt to correct that situation. On the subject of range expansion, Carolina Wrens are doing well and are being reported in greater numbers in areas where they had been marginally reported; a bird in New Salem is a good example. Common Ravens are also on the increase in the western part of the state with 20 noted from Granville and 13 from Becket, but more interesting are increased sightings in the eastern portion of the state: 2 from Groton, single birds in Wrentham and Boxford, and another Raven seen off and on from Halibut Point in Rockport.

Birders generally were not disappointed with the fall migration of passerines. Counting the hybrid "Lawrence's" Warbler, a total of 34 species was noted during the period. Some of the more
unusual included 3 Golden-winged, 19 Orange-crowned, 2 Yellow-throated, 4 Prothonotary, single Worm-eating and Kentucky, 24 Connecticut, and 5 Hooded warblers, and 14 Yellow-breasted Chats. Observers in western Massachusetts noticed a decline in the overall numbers of Tennessee Warblers, showing a record low. Also in the west, Cape May Warblers have been extremely scarce since 1993, Bay-breasted have been dwindling with just one location reporting, and Blackpolls showed a sudden decline with only 11 birds noted (down considerably from the recent average of about 100). Only one Wilson's was noted, the lowest ever (the usual average is 13), and a Yellowbreasted Chat was the first September report since 1985 and just the 12th overall. Six White-eyed Vireos were still singing in Westport in early September, while three Yellow-throated Vireos were singing at Crooked Pond in Boxford on September 12. Sightings from September 19, following a west wind, at Barre Falls Dam indicated a good flight (with some late breeders): 22 Blue-headed Vireos, 14 Red-eyed Vireos, 17 Hermit Thrushes, and 53 Eastern Phoebes. There was a good, though not remarkable, flight of Red-breasted Nuthatches along the coast from mid-September. At Plum Island over 85 Gray Catbirds and 20 Brown Thrashers were still being seen on September 11 The summary below includes additional species which were reported in better than normal numbers, i.e. Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Northern Shrike, Eastern Bluebirds (really encouraging), 42 Philadelphia Vireos, Dickcissel, Clay-colored, Vesper, Nelson's Sharptailed and Fox sparrows.

Vagrants, those birds that missed the turn or were blown off course, are more often found in the fall, and this year was no exception. I'm not sure we can call the Rufous Hummingbird a true vagrant, since she has returned to the same feeder in Agawam for the past three years. Other interesting sightings included a Brewer's Blackbird from Orange, three different Le Conte's Sparrows, and a very cooperative Lark Bunting from North Weymouth. Not really vagrants but really good reports include an Olive-sided Flycatcher in Washington (the only report), 3 Western Kingbirds, a Boreal Chickadee banded at Manomet on October 29, a Lark Sparrow in Lexington, a Henslow's Sparrow from Newbury, and four different Yellow-headed Blackbirds.

What kind of a winter will it be? You can look in the Old Farmer's Almanac, but if birds could tell us I think we would be better off. There has been a fantastic fallout of Saw-whet Owls, good numbers of Barred and more Short-eareds than in recent years; and Snowy Owls have been welcomed after last years miserable "no-show". There was a good cone crop which in turn made for an abundance of Gray Squirrels, hence a lot of Barred Owls (?); several observers reported Barred Owls dining on Sciurus carolensis. There were reports of a bad year in the north for small rodents, certainly a cause for the many reports of Saw-whets. Another winter sign is the flight of winter finches; outside of the earlier report of 213 Purple Finches, small numbers of Pine and Evening grosbeaks were noted, and there were widespread reports of both Pine Siskins and Common Redpolls, especially in October.

| Black-billed Cuckoo |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9/26 | Westport | 1 | S. Perkins\# |
| Yellow-billed Cuckoo |  |  |  |
| 9/12 | Mt . Tom | 1 | T. Gagnon |
| 9/18 | Squantum | 1 | G. d'Entremont |
| 9/18 | Belmont | 1 | M. Rines\# |
| 9/19 | WBWS | , | D. + S. Larson |
| 9/21 | Melrose | 1 | D. +1 . Jewell |
| 9/25 | P.I. | 1 | P. + F. Vale |
| 10/1 | Wakefield | 2 | F. Vale |
| 10/1 | Truro | 1 | D. Comeau\# |
| 10/1 | Chatham | 5 | D. Comeau\# |
| 10/1 | Newbypt | 2 | S. Perkins\# |
| 10/6 | Nantucket | 1 | J. Hoye\# |
| 10/10 | M. V. | 1 | SSBC (D. Clapp) |
| 10/15 | Westport | I | J. Hoye\# |
| Barn Owl |  |  |  |
| 10/1 | Middleboro | , | K. Holmes |
| 10/29 | Nantucket | I | E. Ray\# |


| Eastern Scre thr | Reech-Owl |  | om 14 locations |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Great Horned Owl |  |  |  |
| 9/7 | Groton | 1 | T. Pirro |
| 9/12 | Hanson | 1 | W. Petersen |
| 9/19 | S. Monomoy | 2 | S. Perkins\# |
| 10/23 | Middleboro | 2 | K. Holmes |
| 10/26-30 | Quincy | 2 | G. Dolan + v.o. |
| Barred Owl |  |  |  |
| 9/11 | Bolton | 1 | R. Lockwood |
| 9/27 | Lenox | 2 | R. Laubach |
| 10/5 | Granville | 1 | J. Weeks |
| 10/11 | W. Boylston | I | B. Volkle\# |
| 10/12 | E. Middleboro | 1 | K. Anderson |
| 10/17 | Mattapan | 1 | G. Walat |
| 10/23 | Middleboro | 1 | K. Holmes |
| Short-eared Owl |  |  |  |
| 10/13 | Penikese I. | 1 | P. Poloni |
| 10/17 | N. Monomoy | 2 | M.A.S |
| 10/19 | Duxbury B. | 1 | D. Furbish |


| Short-eared | d Owl (continued) |  | 10/24 | Boston (Fens) |  | BBC (R. Stymeist) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $10 / 25$ | Granville | J. Weeks | 10/25 | Plympton | 1 | J. Shaw |
| 10/27 | W. Bridgewater | R. Titus | 10/31 | Longmeadow | 1 | N. Eaton |
| 10/28 | DWWS | D. Furbish | Hairy Woo | odpecker |  |  |
| Northern Sa | aw-whet Owl |  | $9 / 1$ | Worc. (BMB) | 3 | M. Lynch\# |
| 10/29 | Nantucket | 10 E. Ray\# | 9/12 | Quabbin (G40) | 4 | R. Lockwood |
| Common N | Nighthawk |  | 9/12 | Lexington | 3 | M. Rines\# |
| 9/1, 2, 5 | Northampton | 57, 67, 30 T. Gagnon | $9 / 19$ | Barre F.D./Rutland SP | 3 | M. Lynch\# |
| $9 / 5$ | Worcester | 47 D. Furbish\# | 10/12 | Wakefield | 3 | F. Vale |
| $9 / 11$ | Dorchester | 1 R. Stymeist\# | Northern F | Flicker |  |  |
| 9/20 | GMNWR | 2 S. Perkins\# | 9/1, 03 | Wakefield | 11,17 | 7 F. Vale |
| 9/23 | Boston | 2 L. Gretz | 9/19 | S. Monomoy | 21 | S. Perkins\# |
| 9/25 | Wellfleet | 1 R. Titus | 9/21 | Trurol | 23 | W. Ellison |
| 10/2 | Eastham (F.H.) | 1 G. d'Entremont\# | 10/10 | Malden | 18 | P. + F. Vale |
| 10/7 | Newbypt | 1 R. Heil | 10/10 | Ashfield | 12 S. | S. Smolen-Morton |
| 10/11 | GMNWR | 2 C. Floyd | Pileated W | Woodpecker |  |  |
| Whip-poor-w | -will |  | 9/1 | Stoneham | 1 m | D. + I. Jewell |
| 9/3 | Bolton | 1 R. Lockwood | 9/1, 19 | Petersham | 1 | B. Lafley |
| 9/12 | S. Dartmouth | 3 S. Perkins\# | 9/4 | New Salem | 2 | B. Lafley |
| Chimney Sw | wift |  | 9/12 | Quabbin (G40) | 1 | R. Lockwood |
| 9/5 | Worcester | 8 migr. M. Lynch\# | 9/13 | Concord | 1 | R. Lockwood |
| 9/5 | Holden | 7 migr. M. Lynch\# | 9/15 | HRWMA | 1 f | P. + F. Vale |
| 9/5 | Mendon | 5 J. Moffett | 9/15 | Mt. Wachusett | 1 m | F. Vale |
| 9/6 | S. Natick | 8 BBC (E. Taylor) | 9/23 | Amherst | I | C. Holzapfel |
| 9/18 | W. Concord | $300+$ A. Joslin | 9/25 | Acton | 1 | J. Michaels |
| 9/20, 29 | GMNWR | 2000, 800 S. Perkins\# | 10/9 | Worcester | 1 | M. Lynch\# |
| 9/25 | Lincoln | 1 J. Forbes | Olive-sided | d Flycatcher |  |  |
| 9/26 | Rockport (A.P.) | 4 R. Heil | 9/1 | Washington | 1 | E. Neumuth |
| 10/2 | Newton | 1BBC (F. Bouchard) | Eastern W | ood-Pewee |  |  |
| 10/2 | Granville | 6 J. Weeks | 9/1 | Wakefield | 1 | F. Vale |
| 10/2 | Wakefield | 5 P. Vale | 9/5 | Paxton |  | M. Lynch\# |
| 10/2, 10 | GMNWR | 600, 150 S. Perkins\# | 9/11 | Wellfleet |  | BC (R. Stymeist) |
| 10/3 | Cumb. Farms | 2 G. d'Entremont\# | 9/12 | $\mathrm{Mt} . \mathrm{A}$. | 2 | R. Stymeist |
| 10/3 | Scituate | 2 SSBC (D. Furbish) | 9/12 | P.I. | 1 | J. Hoye\# |
| 10/6 | W. Newbury | 3 R. Heil | 9/12 | Quabbin (G40) | 4 | R. Lockwood |
| 10/11 | Wayland | 35 K. Hamilton | 9/19 | Barre F.D./Rutland SP |  | M. Lynch\# |
| 10/15 | Concord (NAC) | 25 L. Nachtrab | 9/20 | New Salem | 1 | B. Lafley |
| 10/17 | GMNWR | 20 J. Forbes | 10/7 | Nantucket | 1 | J. Hoye\# |
| 10/18 | W. Bridgewater | 8 S. Arena | Yellow-bel | llied Flycatcher |  | J. Hoye\# |
| 10/18 | Mansfield | 40 S. Arena | 9/14 | Belmont | 1 | M. Rines\# |
| caprimulgid | species |  | 9/18 | Lexington | 1 | M. Rines\# |
| 10/10 I | Ipswich | J. Berry | 9/18 | Gay Head | 1 | T. Raymond |
| Ruby-throated | ted Hummingbird |  | Acadian Fl | lycatcher |  |  |
| 9/1-30 P | Reports of 1-2 ind | div. from 17 locations | 9/12 | Cuttyhunk | 1 | T. Raymond\# |
| 9/1-15 | N. Dartmouth | 3 max M. Boucher | Willow Fly | ycatcher |  |  |
| 10/2 N | Newton | 1 BBC (F. Bouchard) | 9/7 | Northampton | 1 | H. Allen |
| 10/12-17 | Northampton | 17 T. Gagnon | Least Flyca | atcher |  |  |
| Rufous Hum | mmingbird * | 1 T. Gagno | 9/3 | W. Newbury | 1 | R. Heil |
| 9/1-10/30 | 0 Agawam | 1 L. Fieldstad | 9/4 | New Salem | 1 | B. Lafley |
| Belted King | fisher |  | 9/4 | Lexington | 1 | M. Rines |
| 9/19 S | S. Monomoy | 4 S. Perkins\# | 9/11 | Wellfleet |  | BC (R. Stymeist) |
| Red-headed | Woodpecker |  | 9/12 | Mt . A. | BBC | R. Stymeist |
| 9/26 | Cuttyhunk | 1 P. Kile | 9/19 | Barre F.D./Rutland SP | 1 | M. Lynch\# |
| 10/9-10 | Newbury | 1 imm D. Davis | Eastern Pho | oebe |  | M. Lynch |
| 10/25-6 N | Newton | 1 mm T. O'Neil | 9/19 | Barre F.D./Rutland SP5 |  | M. Lynch\# |
| Red-bellied | Woodpecker |  | 9/26 | Worcester 2 | 20 | M. Lynch\# |
| 9/5 M | Medford | prn M. Rines | 10/2 | Stow 1 | 11 | R. Lockwood |
| 10/15 | Westport | 6 J. Hoye\# | 10/4 | Burlington | 12 | M. Rines |
| 10/19-28 | W. Newbury | 4 R. Heil | 10/10 | S. Quabbin | 7 | M. Lynch\# |
| 10/24 | Wayland | 3 BBC (B. Howell) | 10/15 | Westport | 6 | J. Hoye\# |
| 10/28 E | Essex Co. | 3 J. Berry\# | 10/16 | Squantum | 5 G. | G. d'Entremont\# |
| 10/31 | Quabbin (G40) | 3 J. Hoye\# | 10/26 | Southwick | , | S. Kellogg |
| thr R | Reports of 1-2 ind | div. from 18 locations | 10/27 | Belmont | 2 | M. Rines |
| Yellow-bellie | lied Sapsucker |  | Great Crest | Bed Flycatcher |  |  |
| 9/24 P | P.I. | 1 E. Goodwin | 9/1 | Petersham | 1 | B. Lafley |
| 10/2 P | P'town | 2 G. d'Entremont\# | 9/4 | Chatham | 1 G. | G. d'Entremont\# |
| 10/2 | Gardner | 2 T. Pirro | 9/12 | Mt.A. | 1 | R. Stymeist |
| 10/3 B | Bolton Flats | 1 R. Lockwood | 9/12 | Cuttyhunk | 1 | R. Heil\# |
| 10/7 | Nantucket | J. Hoye\# | 9/26 | Worcester | 1 | M. Lynch\# |
| 10/8 N | Northboro | 1 B. Volkle | Western Ki | ingbird |  | M. Lynch |
| 10/10 S | S. Quabbin | 1 imm M. Lynch\# | 9/6 | Nantucket | 1 | E. Ray |
| 10/10 S | Salisbury | 1 J. Hoye\# | 9/12 | S. Dartmouth | 1 | R. Heil\# |
| 10/10 A | Ashfield 1 | 1 imm S. Smolen-Morton | 10/3 | Bolton Flats | , | M. Lynch\# |

Eastern Kingbird

| $9 / 11$ | P.I. | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $9 / 12$ | Cuttyhunk | 3 |
| $9 / 12$ | Mt.A. | 3 |
| $9 / 19$ | S. Monomoy | 1 |
| $9 / 25$ | Eastham (F.H.) | 1 |
| $9 / 29$ | Hyannis | 1 |


| Northern Shrike |  |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| $10 / 21$ | Gardner |  |  |
| $10 / 23$ | W. Concord | 1 | 1 |
| $10 / 24$ | W. Newbury | 1 T. Pirro |  |
| $10 / 27$ | Pittsfield | D. Lange |  |
| $10 / 28$ | Newton | 1 | D. Furbish\# |
| $10 / 29$ | Hadley | 1 | R. Ferren |
| $10 / 29-31$ | Dorchester | 1 | P. Chamian |
| $10 / 30$ | Lynnfield | 1 imm | R. Donovan\# |
| $10 / 30$ | Quabbin | 1 imm | P. + F. Vale |
| $10 / 31$ | DWWS | 1 ABNC | (D. Small\#) |
| $10 / 31$ | Nantucket | 1 | M. Emmons |
| $10 / 31$ | Granville | 1 | E. Ray |
| $10 / 31$ | W. Bridgewater | 2 | J. Weeks |

White-eyed Vireo 9/6 Acoaxet
Blue-headed Vireo

| $9 / 12$ | Quabbin (G40) |
| :--- | :--- |
| $9 / 18$ | MNWS |
| $9 / 19$ | Barre F.D./Rutland SP2 |


| 10/3, | Lexington | 3,2 | M. Rines |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 10/8 | Wakefield | 4 | F. Vale |
| $10 / 10$ | Woburn | 3 | M. Rines |
| $10 / 12-13$ | Manomet | 5 b | T. Lloyd-Evans |
| $10 / 14$ | Mt.A. | 3 | R. Stymeist |
| $10 / 21$ | Wakefield | 2 | F. Vale |
| $10 / 24$ | Melrose | 1 | P. + F. Vale |


| Yellow-throated Vireo |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $9 / 4$ | Northampton |
| $9 / 11$ | Nantucket |
| $9 / 11$ | ONWR |
| $9 / 12$ | Boxford |
| $9 / 12$ | Quabbin (G40) |
| $9 / 19$ | Barre F.D./Rutland SP |
| $9 / 23$ | Amherst |
| $10 / 3$ | Brockton |
| Warbling Vireo <br> $9 / 4$ Worcester <br> $9 / 11$ Milton (F. M.) <br> $9 / 12$ Cuttyhunk <br> $9 / 12$ Wakefield <br> $9 / 15$ Woburn <br> $9 / 19$ Barre F.D./Rutland SP$\$=12$ |  |

Philadelphia Vireo



Barn Swallow

| Barn |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $9 / 6$ | S. Natick |
| $9 / 6$ | Acoaxet |
| $9 / 11$ | GMNWR |
| $9 / 13$ | P.I. |
| $9 / 19$ | S. Monomoy |
| $10 / 2$ | P'town |
| $10 / 3$ | Cumb. Farms |

Cliff Swallow

| 9/11, | 18, 25GMNWR | $2,2,5$ | S. Perkins\# |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| $9 / 12$ | Cuttyhunk | 2 | R. Heil\# |
| $9 / 19$ | S. Monomoy | 1 | V. Laux\# |
| $9 / 26$ | Dorchester | 5 | R. Donovan |
| $10 / 3$ | GMNWR | 1 | S. Perkins\# |

## Boreal Chickadee

 10/29 Manomet Red-breasted Nuthatch $\begin{array}{ll}9 / 5 & \text { Paxton } \\ 9 / 11 & \text { Wellfleet } \\ 9 / 12 & \text { Gay Head }\end{array}$9/12 Cuttyhunk
9/26 Nantucket
10/2 Truro
10/4 Whately
10/29 W. Boylston
10/31 Quabbin (G40)
Brown Creeper

| 9/1 | Petersham |
| :--- | :--- |
| $9 / 2$ | Harwich |
| $9 / 5$ | Paxton |
| $9 / 5$ | Holden |
| $9 / 12$ | Quabbin (G |
| 9/12 | Worc. (BM |
| 9/19 | Barre F.D. |
| 9/19 | P.I. |
| 10/1, | Wakefield |
| 10/24 | Melrose |

10/30 Bolton
Carolina Wren
9/1, 15 Longmeadow
9/4,19
9/6 Acoaxet
$9 / 11 \quad$ Wellfleet
9/12 Braintree
9/12 Cuttyhunk
9/15 Medford
9/17 New Salem
9/18 MNWS
9/26 Rockport
9/30 Weston
10/3 Lexington
10/3, 31 Amherst
10/17 Mattapan
10/28 Richmond
House Wren

| 9/1 | Worc. (BMB) |
| :---: | :---: |
| 9/12 | Lexington |
| 9/19 | Barre F.D./Rutland SP |
| 9/26 | Newton |
| 9/28 | W. Bridgewater |
| 9/28 | Arlington Res. |
| 10/4 | Burlington |
| 10/15 | Lexington |
| 10/24 | Melrose |
| Winter Wren |  |
| 9/26 | Rockport |
| 10/2 | P'town |
| 10/3 | Worcester |
| 10/15 | Lexington |
| 10/17 | HRWMA |

HRWMA
thr Reports of indiv. from 16 locations
Marsh Wren
9/18 DWWS

|  | (E. Taylor) |
| :---: | ---: |
| 5 | BBC (E. |
| $30+$ | M. Lynch\# |
| 8 | S. Perkins |
| 2 | R. Stymeist |
| 5 | S. Perkins\# |
| 1 | D. Brown |
| 1 | G. d'Entremont\# |
|  |  |
| $2,2,5$ | S. Perkins\# |
| 2 | R. Heil\# |
| 1 | V. Laux\# |
| 5 | R. Donovan |
| 1 | S. Perkins\# |

1 b T. Lloyd-Evans
8+ M. Lynch\# 15 BBC (R. Stymeist)
V. Laux
S. Perkins\#

## E. Ray <br> G. d'Entremont\#

 R. Packard B. VolkleB. Lafle
S. Hedman
M. Lynch\# M. Lynch\#
R. Lockwood
J. Liller\# M. Lynch\# R. Heil F. Vale
P. +F. Vale
R. Lockwood

| 9/29 | GMNWR | 2 | J. Berry\# |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10/3 | Newbypt | 8 | R. Heil |
| 10/3 | Northampton | 1 | T. Gagnon |
| 10/10 | Falmouth | I | R. Farrell |
| 10/11 | Sterling Peat | , | M. Lynch\# |
| 10/16 | Middleboro | 1 | J. Hoye\# |
| 10/17 | Uxbridge | J | J. + D. Moffett |
| 10/28 | W. Newbury | 1 | R. Heil |
| 10/29 | Dorchester | 6 | R. Donovan\# |
| 10/30 | Eastham | 1 | D. Peacock\# |
| Blue-gray Gnatcatcher |  |  |  |
| $9 / 1$ | Winchester | 1 | M. Rines |
| 9/4 | Northampton | 1 | H. Allen |
| 9/11 | Wellfleet | 1 BBC | C (R. Stymeist) |
| 9/12 | Gay Head | , | V. Laux\# |
| 9/12 | Quabbin (G40) | 1 | R. Lockwood |
| 9/15 | Hadley | 1 | H. Allen |
| 9/26 | Rockport | 1 | R. Heil |
| 10/3 | P.I. | 1 BB | BC (S. Grinley) |
| 10/3 | Scituate | 1 SSBC | BC (D. Furbish) |
| Golden-crowned Kinglet |  |  |  |
| 9/19 | Cape Ann | 1 | J. Berry |
| 9/26 | Westport | 15 | E. Nielsen\# |
| 9/26 | P.I. | 15 | J. Berry |
| 9/27 | Salisbury | 6 | J. Berry |
| 10/1 | MNWS | 8 | J. Berry |
| 10/3 | Chesterfield | 8 | R. Packard |
| 10/16 | Duxbury | 11 SSBC | C ( N. Swirka) |
| 10/16 | Worcester | 16 | M. Lynch\# |
| 10/19 | W. Newbury | 10 | R. Heil |
| 10/21 | Wakefield | 10 | F. Vale |
| 10/27 | Northampton | 12 | R. Packard |
| 10/30 | S. Quabbin | 12 | M. Lynch\# |
| Ruby-crowned Kinglet |  |  |  |
| 10/1 | MNWS | 7 | J. Berry |
| 10/2 | P.I. | 8 | M. Lynch\# |
| 10/4 | Burlington | 6 | M. Rines |
| 10/9 | Malden | 6 | P. + F. Vale |
| 10/10 | Woburn | 8 | M. Rines |
| 10/10 | Worcester | 16 | M. Lynch\# |
| 10/12 | Huntington | 13 | R. Packard |
| 10/14 | Arlington Res. | 20 | M. Rines |
| 10/14 | Mt.A. | 8 | R. Stymeist |
| 10/15 | Lexington | 27 | M. Rines\# |
| 10/17 | Mattapan | 9 | R. Stymeist\# |
| 10/24 | Boston (Fens) | 10 BBC | C (R. Stymeist) |
| Eastern Bluebird |  |  |  |
| 9/5 | Westport | 16 | M. Boucher |
| 9/18 | Worc. (BMB) | 9 | M. Lynch\# |
| 9/19 | New Salem | 8 | B. Lafley |
| 9/30 | Weston | 16 | M. Rines |
| 10/2 | Stow | 16 | R. Lockwood |
| 10/3 | Cotuit | 10 G. | G. d'Entremont\# |
| 10/9 | Agawam | 30 | J. LaPointe |
| 10/11 | Blackstone | 18 | D. Furbish |
| 10/17 | Maynard | 8 | L. Nachtrab |
| 10/19 | N. Falmouth | 20 | R. Farrell\# |
| 10/23 | Amherst | $50+$ | P. Champlin |
| 10/30 | Granville | 52 | J. Weeks |
| 10/30 | S. Quabbin | 22 | M. Lynch\# |
| Veery |  |  |  |
| $9 / 1$ | Worc. (BMB) | 2 | M. Lynch\# |
| 9/12 | Milton | , | D. Furbish |
| 9/12 | Cuttyhunk | 2 | R. Heil\# |
| 9/12 | MNWS | 3 | J. Hoye\# |
| 9/12 | Hanson | 20 migr | gr W. Petersen |
| 9/15 | Medford | 3 | M. Rines |
| 9/18 | MNWS | 1 | E. Salmela\#\# |
| 9/19 | Barre F.D./Rutland SP | 1 | M. Lynch\# |
| 9/25 | W. Newbury | 2 | R. Heil |
| Gray-cheeked/Bicknell's Thrush |  |  |  |
| 9/18 | MNWS | 1 | L. Pivacek |
| 9/25 | Wayland 6 hear |  | A. McCarthy\# |


| Gray-cheeke | d/Bicknell | (cont |  | 10/24 | Methuen | 500000 | J. Hogan\# |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10/1 M | MNWS | 1 | J. Berry | 10/31 | Newbypt. | $2000+$ | P. + F. Vale |
| 10/3 L | Lexington | 1 | M. Rines | American P | Pipit |  |  |
| Swainson's T | Thrush |  |  | 9/18 | Hadley | 8 | S. Surner |
| 9/19 L | Lexington | 1 | M. Rines\# | 9/23 | Charlton | 6 | P. Meleski |
| 9/19 | Mt. Tom | 1 | T. Gagnon | 10/1-11 | GMNWR | 31 max 10/3 | S. Perkins\# |
| 9/19 N | Northampton | 1 | S. Kellogg | 10/3 | Bolton Flats | 9 BBC | (M. Lynch\#) |
| 9/24 N | Newton | 2 | H. Miller | 10/3 | P.I. | 31 | R. Heil |
| 9/25 H | HRWMA | 1 | T. Pirro | 10/7 | Orange | 60 | B. Lafley |
| 9/26 R | Rockport | 3 | R. Heil | 10/8 | Groton | 20 | T. Pirro |
| 9/27 S | Salisbury | 1 | J. Berry | 10/10 | Arlington Res. | 5 | K. Hartel\# |
| 9/28 W | Worc. (BMB) | 1 | J. Liller | 10/16 | Middleboro | 30 | J. Hoye\# |
| 10/1 | Chatham | 1 | D. Comeau\# | 10/17, 31 | 1 Newbury | 15+, 87 | P. + F. Vale |
| 10/2 M | Melrose | 2 | P. + F. Vale | 10/23 | W. Bridgewate | r 25 | M. Faherty |
| 10/2 W | W. Falmouth | 1 | R. Farrell | 10/25 | Lincoln | 30 | M. Rines |
| 10/3 | Quabbin | 1 | T. Gagnon | 10/28 | Quabbin (G22) | 18 | B. Lafley |
| 10/7 | Westhampton | 1 | H. Allen | 10/29 | Lake Lanesbor | (Pont.) 6 | M. Lamere |
| 10/11 | Cambridge | 2 | B. Stevens | 10/30 | Concord | 32 | M. Rines |
| 10/11 M | Mt Watatic | 1 | J. Hoye\# | Cedar Wax | xwing |  |  |
| 10/12 | Wakefield | 1-2 | F. Vale | 9/12 | Cuttyhunk | $275+$ | R. Heil\# |
| Hermit Thrus |  |  |  | 9/12 | Gay Head | 2000 | V. Laux |
| 9/11 W | Wellfleet |  | BBC (R. Stymeist) | 9/12 | P.I. | 41 | C (S. Moore |
| 9/19 | Barre F.D./Rutlan | SP17 | M. Lynch\# | 9/25 | Burlington | 50 | M. Rines\# |
| 9/19 | New Salem | 4 | B. Lafley | 10/16 | Worcester | 42 | M. Lynch\# |
| 10/12, 15 | Wakefield | 3,5 | F. Vale | 10/22 | Nantucket | 350 | fide E. Ray |
| 10/12, 24 | Worc. (BMB) | 3 | J. Liller | 10/23 | Amherst | 35 | P. Champlin |
| 10/14 | Mt.A. | 12 | R. Stymeist | Blue-winge | ed Warbler |  |  |
| 10/15 | Lexington | 20 | M. Rines\# | 9/1 | Worc. (BMB) | 1 | M. Lynch\# |
| 10/17 | Mattapan | 4 | R. Stymeist\# | 9/4 | New Salem | 1 | B. Lafley |
| 10/21 | Rockport (H.P.) | 4 | L. Ferraresso | 9/11 | Milton (F. M.) | G | G. d'Entremont |
| 10/24 | Boston (Fens) |  | BBC (R. Stymeist) | 9/11 | Wellfleet | 1 BBC | C (R. Stymeist) |
| 10/25 | Weston | 4 | M. Rines | 9/12 | Mt.A. | 2 | R. Stymeist |
| 10/26 | Nahant | 3 | R. Heil | 9/13 | P.I. | 1 | R. Stymeist |
| Wood Thrus |  |  |  | 9/19 | Stow | 1 | R. Lockwood |
| 9/4 | Worcester | 2 | M. Lynch\# | 9/24 | Newton | 1 | H. Miller |
| 9/6 | Acoaxet | 2 | M. Lynch\# | Golden-win | nged Warbler |  |  |
| 9/15 | Medford | 1 | M. Rines | 9/13 | P.I. | $1 \mathrm{~J} .+\mathrm{S}$ | S. MacDougall |
| 9/23 | Mendon | 1 | J. + D. Moffett | 9/18 | Long Island | 1 m G | G. d'Entremont |
| 10/3 | Quabbin | 1 | T. Gagnon | 9/23 | Medford | 1 m | R. LaFontaine |
| 10/11 | Athol | 2 | B Coyle | "Lawrence' | 's" Warbler |  |  |
| American R | Robin |  |  | 9/21 | Stoughton | 1 f | R. Titus |
| 10/3 | Bolton Flats | 559 | M. Lynch\# | Tennessee | Warbler |  |  |
| 10/16 | Worcester | 398 | M. Lynch\# | 9/4 | New Salem | 1 | B. Lafley |
| 10/23 | Amherst | $1000+$ | P. Champlin | 9/4 | Granville | 1 | S. Kellogg |
| Gray Catbir |  |  |  | 9/12, 19 | Mt. Tom | 2,1 | T. Gagnon |
| $9 / 1$ | Worc. (BMB) | 74 | M. Lynch\# | 9/18 | MNWS | , | E. Salmela\# |
| 9/6 | Acoaxet | 27 | M. Lynch\# | 9/19 | Chatham | , | J. Baird\# |
| 9/11 | Wellfleet |  | BBC (R. Stymeist) | 9/23 | Amherst | 1 | C. Holzapfel |
| 9/11 | P.I. | 85+ | R. Heil | 9/24 | Newton | 1 | H. Miller |
| 9/11 | Milton (F. M.) | 19 | G. d'Entremont | 9/29 | GMNWR | 1 | T. Roberts |
| 9/19 | DWWS | 17 | G. d'Entremont | 10/2 | Lexington | 1 | J. Forbes |
| 9/21 | Stoughton | 49 | R. Titus | 10/2 | Stow | 1 | R. Lockwood |
| 9/26 | Westport | 25 | S. Perkins\# | 10/7 | Bolton Flats | 1 | R. Lockwood |
| 10/3 | Bolton Flats | 24 | M. Lynch\# | 10/9 | Burlington | 1 | M. Rines |
| 10/9 | Mendon | 1 | D. Moffett | Orange-cro | owned Warbler |  |  |
| 10/16 | Wakefield | 1 | P. + F. Vale | 9/12-10/20 | /26 Repor | rts of indiv. from | m 17 locations |
| 10/21 | Lexington | 1 | M. Rines | 10/30 | Truro | 2 | D. Peacock\# |
| 10/23 | Worcester | 2 | M. Lynch\# | Nashville W | Warbler |  |  |
| 10/28 | Woburn | 1 | M. Rines | 9/11 | Wellfleet | 3 BBC | C (R. Stymeist) |
| Brown Thra | asher |  |  | 9/12 | Cuttyhunk | 3 | R. Heil\# |
| 9/11 | ONWR | 2 | R. Lockwood | 9/12, 10 | 0/12 Lexington | 4,2 | M. Rines\# |
| 9/11 | P.I. | 20 | R. Heil | 9/13 | P.I. | 8 | R. Stymeist |
| 9/11 | Rockport (H.P.) | 15 | J. Hoye\# | 9/14 | HRWMA |  | T. Pirro |
| 9/15 | Medford | 5 | M. Rines | 9/25 | Newton | 3 BBC | (F. Bouchard) |
| 9/18 | Worc. (BMB) | 2 | M. Lynch\# | 10/4 | Burlington | 4 | M. Rines |
| 9/21 | Woburn | 2 | M. Rines | 10/10 | Woburn | 3 | M. Rines |
| 9/26 | Rockport | 5 | R. Heil | 10/28 | W. Newbury | 1 | R. Heil |
| 10/3 | Wakefield | 2 | P. + F. Vale | 10/31 | Winchester | 1 | M. Rines |
| 10/15 | Westport | 3 | J. Hoye\# | Northern P | Parula |  |  |
| 10/31 | Rockport | 1 | R. Heil | $9 / 1$ | Longmeadow | 2 | S. Kellogg |
| 10/31 | P.I. | 1 | R. Lockwood\# | 9/12 | Cuttyhunk | 4 | R. Heil\# |
| European St | Starling |  |  | 9/12, 10 | 0/25 Lexington | 7, 1 | M. Rines\# |
| 9/15 | DWWS | 7300 | D.Furbish | 9/13 | P.I. | 8 | R. Stymeist |

Northern Parula (continued)
$9 / 15 \quad$ Worc. (BMB)

| 9/15 | Worc. (BMB) |
| :--- | :--- |
| 9/15 | Medford |
| 9/18 | Squantum |
| $9 / 18$ | MNWS |

9/18 MNWS
9/19 Barre F.D./Rutland SP1
9/19 Nantucket
10/2 Melrose
10/3 Wakefield
10/10 Malden
Yellow Warbler

| $9 / 12$ | Lexington |
| :--- | :--- |
| $9 / 12$ | Cuttyhunk |
| $9 / 15$ | Worc. (BMB |
| $9 / 15$ | Longmeadow |
| $9 / 19$ | Northampton |
| $9 / 25$ | Worcester |
| $10 / 3$ | Lexington |
| $10 / 18$ | W. Bridgewa |
| Chestnut-sided Warbler |  |
| $9 / 4$ | New Salem |
| $9 / 12$ | Quabbin (G4 |
| $9 / 15$ | Medford |
| $9 / 18$ | Lexington |
| $9 / 18$ | MNWS |
| $9 / 19$ | Chatham |
| $9 / 19$ | Northampton |
| $9 / 19$ | Lincoln |
| $9 / 26$ | Nantucket |

Magnolia Warbler
$\begin{array}{ll}9 / 2 & \text { Lincoln } \\ 9 / 4 & \text { New Salem } \\ 9 / 12 & \text { Quabbin (G4 }\end{array}$
9/13 P.I.
9/15 Worc. (BMB)
9/15 Medford
9/18, 10/15 Lexington
9/25 MNWS
10/12 Huntington
10/12 Manomet
10/16 Squantum
Cape May Warbler
9/11 Wellfleet
$9 / 19$ Truro
9/25 Eastham
10/3 Brockton
10/10 P.I.
10/12 Nantucket
10/12 Manomet
Black-throated Blue Warbler

| $9 / 4$ | New Salem |
| :--- | :--- |
| $9 / 12$ | Cuttyhunk |
| $9 / 26$ | Rockport |

9/26 Rockport
10/1 Wakefield
10/1 MNWS
10/2 Stow
10/2 P.I.
10/7 Lexington
10/9 N. Truro
10/10 Quabbin
10/15 Lexington
10/19 Waltham 10/27 P'town
Yellow-rumped Warbler

| 9/26 | Mt. Tom | 35 | R. Packard |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| $9 / 27,10 / 15$ Lexington | 154,81 | M. Rines |  |
| $10 / 2$ | Stow | 33 | R. Lockwood |
| $10 / 3$ | Bolton Flats | 271 | M. Lynch\# |
| $10 / 4$ | Burlington | 49 | M. Rines |
| $10 / 6$ | Nantucket | 50 | J. Hoye\# |
| $10 / 9,24$ | Ipswich | 50,30 | J. Berry |
| $10 / 10$ | Truro | 36 | R. Lockwood\# |



| Palm Warbler (continued) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9/25 | Barnstable | 12 | J. Hoye\# |
| 9/25, 10/5 | /5 Burlington | 2, 24 | M. Rines\# |
| 9/25 | Cumb. Farms | $15+$ | M. Maurer |
| 9/26, 10/2 | /25 Lincoln | 4,7 | M. Rines |
| 9/28, 10/18 | /18 W. Bridgewater 1 | 11,9 | S. Arena |
| 10/2 | Gardner | 22 | T. Pirro |
| 10/3 | Scituate | 19 SSB | $B C$ (D. Furbish) |
| 10/3 | Bolton Flats | 12 | R. Lockwood |
| 10/10 | Worcester | 13 | M. Lynch\# |
| 10/10 | Quabbin | 18 | H. Allen |
| 10/10 | Truro | 13 | R. Lockwood\# |
| 10/18 | W. Newbury | 15 | R. Heil |
| 10/23 | Amherst | 20 | P. Champlin |
| 10/27 | Belmont | 23 | M. Rines |
| Bay-breasted Warbler |  |  |  |
| 9/4 | Southwick | 3 | S. Kellogg |
| 9/4, 11 | MNWS | 1,5 | J. Hoye\# |
| 9/11 | Wellfleet | 1 | K. Vespaziani |
| 9/12 | P.I. | 2 | J. Hoye\# |
| 9/15 | Worc. (BMB) |  | M. Lynch\# |
| 9/19 | Lincoln | 1 | M. Forbes |
| 9/19 | Barre F.D./Rutland SP | P 1 | M. Lynch\# |
| 9/21 | Wakefield | 1 | F. Vale |
| 10/2 | Lexington | 1 | J.Hoye\# |
| 10/10 | Truro | 1 | H. C. Floyd |
| Blackpoll Warbler |  |  |  |
| 9/4 | Northampton | 1 | H. Allen |
| 9/5, 9/15 | 5 Medford | 1,9 | M. Rines |
| 9/11 | Wellfleet | 10 BBC | C (R. Stymeist) |
| 9/11 | P.I. | $30+$ | R. Heil |
| 9/12, 10/14 | /14 Mt.A. | 5,20 | R. Stymeist |
| 9/18 | Long Island | 15 | G. d'Entremont |
| 9/18, 10/1 | /15 Lexington 1 | 10, 4 | M. Rines\# |
| 9/18 | MNWS 20 | 20 | E. Salmela\# |
| 9/18 | Wachusett Res. | 66 | R. Lockwood |
| 9/21 | Truro | 22 | W. Ellison |
| 9/21, 10/28 | /28 Woburn 1 | 14, 1 | M. Rines |
| 9/25 | Burlington | 16 | M. Rines\# |
| 9/26 | Worcester | 57 | M. Lynch\# |
| 10/1 | Wakefield | $20+$ | F. Vale |
| 10/2 | Arlington Res. | $12+$ | K. Hartel\# |
| 10/12-14 | 4 Manomet | 34 b | T. Lloyd-Evans |
| 10/17 | Mattapan | 16 | R. Stymeist\# |
| 10/24 | Boston (Fens) | 12 BBC | C (R. Stymeist) |
| 10/26 | Nahant | 3 | R. Heil |
| 10/31 | Worcester | 1 | M. Lynch\# |
| Black-and-white Warbler |  |  |  |
| 9/11 | ONWR | 4 | R. Lockwood |
| 9/12 | Quabbin (G40) | 2 | R. Lockwood |
| 9/12 | Cuttyhunk | 8 | R. Heil\# |
| 9/12 | Braintree | 2 | G. d'Entremont |
| 9/13 | Granville | 2 | J. Weeks |
| 9/18 | Worc. (BMB) | 2 | M. Lynch\# |
| 9/25 | P.I. | 2 | P. + F. Vale |
| 10/1 | Wakefield | 2 | F. Vale |
| 10/2 | Stow | 2 | R. Lockwood |
| American Redstart |  |  |  |
| 9/5, 9/15 | 5 Medford | 6,17 | M. Rines |
| 9/11 | Wellfleet | 6 BBC | C (R. Stymeist) |
| 9/11 | ONWR | 4 | R. Lockwood |
| 9/12 | Lexington | 7 | M. Rines\# |
| 9/12 | Mt.A. | 7 | R. Stymeist |
| 9/12, 14 | Worc. (BMB) | 4, 5 | J. Liller\# |
| 9/18 | Braintree | 3 | G. d'Entremont |
| 9/18 | Squantum | 4 | G. d'Entremont |
| 9/19 | Northampton | 1 | S. Kellogg |
| 9/25 | Burlington | 4 | M. Rines\# |
| 9/26 | Newton | 2 | G. d'Entremont |
| 10/11 | Boston | 1 | B. Mayer |
| Prothonotary Warbler |  |  |  |
| 9/11 Pr | P.I. | 1 | R. Heil |
| 9/12 | Cuttyhunk | 1 m | S. Perkins\# |






| Baltimore Oriole (continued) |  |  |  | 10/30 | Lexington | 3 | M. Rines\# |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10/10 | Truro | 1 | R. Lockwood\# | 10/30 | S. Monomoy | 6 | G. Martin\# |
| 10/24 | Burlington | 1 | M. Rines | 10/31 | Worcester | 1. | M. Lynch\# |
| 10/29 | Ellisville | , | M. Faherty | 10/31 | Salisbury | 14 | R. Stymeist\# |
| 10/31 | DWWS | I | M. Emmons | Pine Siskin |  |  |  |
| Pine Grosbeak |  |  |  | $9 / 1$ | Amherst | 1 | H. Allen |
| 10/6 | W. Newbury | 4 | R. Heil | 9/20 | E. Boxford | 1 | J. Brown\# |
| 10/7 | Amesbury | 5 | R. Heil | 9/26 | Rockport (H.P.) | 2 | R. Heil |
| 10/15 | Westport | 11 | J. Hoye\# | 9/27 | Newbury | 1 | R. Heil |
| 10/29 | Worcester | , | M. Lynch\# | 10/5 | Natick | 1 | G. Long |
| 10/30 | S. Quabbin | 1 | M. Lynch\# | 10/6 | Marion | 1 | M. Maurer |
| Purple Finch |  |  |  | 10/7 | Dorchester | 2 | R. Donovan |
| 9/2 | S. Monomoy | $6+$ | J. Sones\# | 10/10 | WBWS |  | D. + S. Larson |
| $9 / 2$ | Gardner | 4 | T. Pirro | 10/10 | Worcester | 39 | M. Lynch\# |
| 9/4 | New Salem | 3 yg | B. Lafley | 10/10 | Quabbin | 35 | T. Gagnon |
| 9/13 | P.I. | 3 | R. Stymeist | 10/11 | Ashfield | 3 S . S | Smolen-Morton |
| 9/15 | Hadley | 10 | H. Allen | 10/15 | W. Falmouth | 35 | R. Farrell |
| 9/19 | Barre F.D./Rutland SP | P 5 | M. Lynch\# | 10/15 | Middleboro | $30+$ | K. Holmes |
| 9/21 | Stoughton | 6 | R. Titus | 10/15 | Wesport Point | 30-40 | K. Preston |
| 9/21 | Truro | 10 | W. Ellison | 10/15-31 | 1 Reports of 1- | div. fror | 27 locations |
| 10/3 | Bolton Flats | 3 | M. Lynch\# | 10/16 | Falmouth | $20+$ | B. Good |
| 10/6 | Burlington | 4 | M. Rines | 10/17 | Manchester | 40 | C. Corley |
| 10/8 | Northboro | 3 | B. Volkle | 10/17 | S. Middleboro | 34 | M. Maurer |
| 10/10 | Ashfield | 5 S . | Smolen-Morton | 10/19 | E. Middleboro | 25 | K. Anderson |
| 10/10 | Worcester 2 | 213 | M. Lynch\# | 10/19 | Wareham | 27 | M. LaBossiere |
| 10/12, | 5 Haydenville | 3, 2 | R. Packard | 10/20 | Mattapoisett | 17 | M. LaBossiere |
| 10/17 | HRWMA | 3 | T. Pirro | 10/22 | Arlington | 11 | M. Rines |
| 10/19,2 | Framingham | 1, 4 | K. Hamilton | 10/26 | Westford | 10 | L. Clark |
| 10/28 | W. Newbury | 5 | R. Heil | 10/27 | Southwick | 12 | S. Kellogg |
| thr | Reports of 1-2 indiv. fir | from 2 | locations | 10/28 | W. Newbury | $15+$ | R. Heil |
| Red Crossbill |  |  |  | 10/28 | Deerfield | 15 | P. Champlin |
| 10/4 | Williamsburg | 5 | R. Packard | 10/28 | Mt. Sugarloaf | 15 | P. Champlin |
| 10/4 | Whately | 5 | R. Packard | 10/29 | Nantucket | 30 | E. Ray |
| 10/18 | Essex | 1 | P. Brown | 10/30 | S. Quabbin | 16 | M. Lynch\# |
| 10/27 | P.I. | 4 | B Murphy | 10/thr | Boxford | 18 max | K. Disney |
| 10/28 | W. Newbury | 4 | R. Heil | Evening Gro | rosbeak |  |  |
| 10/29 | Nantucket | 47 | E. Ray | 9/15 | Washington | 6 | E. Neumuth |
| 10/30 | Gardner | 3 | T. Pirro | 10/3 | Pepperell | 1 | M. Resch |
| 10/31 | Rockport (H.P.) | 3 | R. Heil | 10/21 | Lenox | 4 | R. Laubach |
| 10/31 | Salisbury | 4 | D. Lounsbury | 10/24 | Duxbury | 1 | D. Murphy |
| White-winged Crossbill |  |  |  | 10/27 | Pittsfield | 2 | R. Ferren |
| 10/26 | Newbury | , | R. Heil | 10/28 | Northampton | 3 | M Taylor |
| 10/30 | Fort Hill | 1 | D. Koeppen\# | 10/28 | Northfield | 3 | M. Taylor |
| 10/30 | Rockport | 3 | J. Hoye\# | 10/29 | Nantucket | 3 | E. Ray |
| 10/31 | Salisbury | 1 f | P. + F. Vale | 10/29 | Lenox | 9 | R. Laubach |
| Common Redpoll |  |  |  | 10/30 | New Salem | 4 | J. Forbes |
| 10/28 | Pepperell | 1 | M. Resch | 10/30 | New Salem |  | B. Lafley |
| 10/29 | Dorchester |  | R. Donovan | 10/30 | Gardner | 5 | T. Pirro |
| 10/30 | Gardner | 2 | T. Pirro | 10/31 | Worcester | 1 | M. Lynch\# |

## HOW TO CONTRIBUTE BIRD SIGHTINGS TO BIRD OBSERVER

This publication prints monthly compilations of reports of birds seen in Massachusetts and offshore waters. Space does not permit the inclusion of all material submitted. However, bird sightings sent to Bird Observer are archived at the Massachusetts Audubon Society. Our compilers select and summarize for publication sightings that provide a snapshot of birdlife during the reporting period. These sightings include early and late dates for migratory species, maximum counts of migrants and some common birds, and species found beyond their normal ranges.

Sightings for any given month must be reported in writing by the eighth of the following month. Send to Bird Sightings, Robert H. Stymeist, 94 Grove Street, Watertown, MA 02172. Please organize reports by month and by species in current A.O.U. checklist order. Include name and phone number of observer, common name of species, date of sighting, location, number of birds, number of observers, and information relevant to age, sex, morph, etc.

Species on the Review List of the Massachusetts Avian Records Committee, 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 Wayne Petersen, Massachusetts Audubon Society, South Great Road, Lincoln, MA 01773.

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| ad | adult | I. | Island |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| alt | alternate | L. | Ledge |
| b | banded | M.V. | Martha's Vineyard |
| br | breeding | Mt.A. | Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge |
| dk | dark (phase) | Nant. | Nantucket |
| f | female | Newbypt | Newburyport |
| $f 1$ | fledged | P.I. | Plum Island |
| imm | immature | Pd | Pond |
| ind | individuals | P'town | Provincetown |
| juv | juvenile | Quab. | Quabbin Reservoir |
| loc | location | Res. | Reservoir |
| It | light (phase) | R.P. | Race Point, Provincetown |
| m | male | S.B. | South Beach, Chatham |
| max | maximum | S. Dart. | South Dartmouth |
| migr | migrating | S.N. | Sandy Neck, Barnstable |
| n | nesting | Stellw. | Stellwagen Bank |
| ph | photographed | Worc. | Worcester |
| pl | plumage | Barre F.D. | Barre Falls Dam, Barre, Rutland, Oakham |
| pr | pair | BBC | Brookline Bird Club |
| S | summer ( $1 \mathrm{~S}=$ first summer $)$ | BMB | Broad Meadow Brook, Worcester |
| thr | throughout | CCBC | Cape Cod Bird Club |
| vid | videotaped | DFWS | Drumlin Farm Wildlife Sanctuary |
| v.o. | various observers | DWMA | Delaney Wildlife Management Area |
| W | winter ( $2 \mathrm{~W}=$ second winter) |  | Stowe, Bolton, Harvard |
| w/ | with | DWWS | Daniel Webster Wildlife Sanctuary |
| yg | young | EMHW | Eastern Massachusetts Hawk Watch |
| \# | additional observers | GMNWR | Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge |
| A.A. | Arnold Arboretum, Boston | HRWMA | High Ridge Wildlife Management Area, |
| A.P. | Andrews Point, Rockport |  | Gardner-Westminster |
| A.Pd | Allens Pond, S. Dartmouth | IRWS | Ipswich River Wildlife Sanctuary |
| Arl. | Arlington | LBS | Local Bird Survey |
| B. | Beach | LCES | Lloyd Center for Environmental Studies |
| B.I. | Belle Isle, E. Boston | MARC | Massachusetts Avian Records Committee |
| B.R. | Bass Rocks, Gloucester | MAS | Massachusetts Audubon Society |
| Cambr. | Cambridge | MBO | Manomet Observatory |
| C.B. | Crane Beach, Ipswich | MBWMA | Martin Burns Wildlife Management Area, |
| Corp. B. | Corporation Beach, Dennis |  | Newbury |
| C.P. | Crooked Pond, Boxford | MDFW | MA Division of Fisheries and Wildlife |
| Cumb. Fa | ms Cumberland Farms, Middleboro- | MNWS | Marblehead Neck Wildlife Sanctuary |
|  | Halifax | MSSF | Myles Standish State Forest |
| E.P. | Eastern Point, Gloucester | NAC | Nine Acre Corner, Concord |
| F.E. | First Encounter Beach, Eastham | NBC | Needham Bird Club |
| F.H. | Fort Hill, Eastham | NEHW | New England Hawk Watch |
| F.M. | Fowl Meadow, Milton | ONWR | Oxbow National Wildlife Refuge |
| F.P. | Fresh Pond, Cambridge | Pont. | Pontoosuc Lake, Lanesboro |
| F.Pk | Franklin Park, Boston | SRV | Sudbury River Valley |
| G40 | Gate 40, Quabbin | SSBC | South Shore Bird Club |
| G45 | Gate 45, Quabbin | TASL | Take A Second Look Harbor Census |
| H.P. | Halibut Point, Rockport | USFWS | US Fish and Wildlife Service |
| H. | Harbor | WBWS | Wellfleet Bay Wildlife Sanctuary |
|  |  | WMWS | Wachusett Meadow Wildlife Sanctuary |

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## ABOUT THE COVER

## Mongolian Plover

Nothing causes a surge of adrenaline in a birdwatcher more than finding a truly rare vagrant bird, and in New England a Mongolian Plover (Charadrius mongolus) is just such a bird. Some authorities call this species Lesser Sandplover, a fact that focuses attention on its similarity to the Greater Sandplover (C. leschenaultii). The Mongolian Plover is an Asiatic species that regularly occurs as a migrant in extreme western Alaska, as well as casually along the Pacific Coast south to California. The species has also irregularly nested in northern and western Alaska. Elsewhere in the United States, the Mongolian Plover is an accidental vagrant that has only twice appeared on the Atlantic Coast, once in New Jersey (1990) and once in Rhode Island (1999).

The Mongolian Plover is slightly larger than a Semipalmated Plover and is quite striking in breeding plumage. Both sexes display a more or less ruddy or cinnamon head and breast coloration that sets off a plain white throat. Males possess a black mask and a thin black line that extends above the white of the forehead. Most male Mongolian Plovers also possess a thin line of black separating the white throat from the ruddy breast, a feature that, along with a more extensive reddish breast band, helps to distinguish them from the similarly plumaged male Greater Sandplover. In winter plumage the two species of sandplover are very similar; even the shorter, stubbier bill of the Mongolian Plover is a difficult characteristic to determine unless both species are seen together. The plumage of juvenile Mongolian Plovers resembles that of adults in winter.

Mongolian Plovers are polytypic, with five subspecies generally recognized. The species has a disjunct breeding distribution across Siberia south to Tibet, Kashmir, and central China, a distribution that no doubt has contributed to the evolution of subspecific differences. Interior subspecies winter along the Indian Ocean south along the East Coast of Africa, and the more eastern Siberian populations winter from China to Australia.

Mongolian Plovers usually breed close to streams from tree line up to 16,000 feet on sandy steppes and tundra areas with sparse vegetation. Their calls have been variously described as tik-it, pip-ip, chitik or chiktic, tirrit-tirrit-tirrit or tirrir-it, and have sometimes been likened to the calls of Ruddy Turnstones. On the breeding grounds males produce a kruit-kruit call, both on the ground and in flight. In addition, they have an aerial display that includes calling tekr-ryuk while flying in broad circles with a slow, gliding flight; on the ground, they perform a wing-lifting display. Males often build one or more "dummy" nests, but the real nest is a shallow scrape on the ground lined with leaves or stems. The usual clutch is three eggs. There is disagreement among ornithologists over the division of parental duties in this understudied plover. Both sexes develop brood patches but some authorities contend that only the female incubates and broods, while others report that the male also participates in this task. Whenever potential predators approach the nest the male performs a wing-drooping, tail dragging distraction display. Incubation is reported to last 22-24 days. The precocial young feed themselves
soon after hatching, even though one or both parents accompany them until the four to five-week fledging period is complete.

In winter Mongolian Plovers forage mostly along tidal flats and estuaries, as well as in salt pannes and salt marshes. They also occasionally feed on sandy beaches, in mangroves, or on upland airfields. Although they sometimes stalk marine worms that are in burrows, their usual foraging method is a run-stop-peck procedure, feeding by sight rather than by probing. Like many other small plover species, they sometimes rapidly vibrate their feet in sand or mud, presumably to disturb prey. On the breeding grounds, their diet is comprised of terrestrial insects, but in winter small mollusks, amphipods, and a variety of other small crustaceans and marine worms make up their diet. Even though they are mostly solitary when foraging, at other times they regularly associate with other shorebird species.

Little is known about the conservation status of this species when it is in its remote highland habitat; however, the rigors of undertaking extensive migrations undoubtedly take their toll. Like many species having long migration routes, Mongolian Plovers appear with some regularity in far away places. Perhaps someday one will thrill the Massachusetts birding community! $\hat{d}$

William E. Davis, Jr.

## About the Cover Artist

Dan Lane has been a birder and interested in bird art since the age of five. He grew up in the New York suburbs of New Jersey, but his love of birding, particularly his interest in tropical American birds drove him to travel the continent and beyond. Dan recently received a master's degree from the ornithology program at Louisiana State University and is now a research associate of the LSU Museum of Natural Science. He has participated in four LSU research expeditions to study the avifauna in remote areas in South America. One of the highlights of his first trip to Peru, in 1996, was the discovery of a species of barbet new to science. Dan and coauthors will shortly submit the species description to The Auk. Recently, Dan has been busy illustrating Academic Press' Ecotourist Guides to Ecuador (to be published in February), and Ecotourist Guides to Peru (to be published by the end of 2000), two plates for Paul Johnsgard's Trogons of the World, and the T-shirt for this year's Rio Grande Valley Birding Festival (a Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl). Dan also leads birding tours for WINGS. It was on just such a tour to Alaska in June 1999 that he made the field sketches of a breeding plumaged Mongolian Plover that provided the material for this cover illustration.

## AT A GLANCE

December 1999


Photograph by Wayne R. Petersen

The final At A Glance photo of the twentieth century depicts three of everybody's favorites - large gulls. Despite the chilling effect that some birders seem to feel when faced with identifying large larids, try taking a crack at sorting out the images in this month's photo quiz.

First, based on the hefty overall structure, as well as the light leg and bill pattern of the three birds in the picture, it is reasonable to assume that they are all big gulls, as opposed to small, hooded gulls (e.g., Laughing, Little, Black-headed, Bonaparte's) or Black-legged Kittiwakes. It is also important to also note that two of the gulls in the picture have white wing tips and one has black wing tips.

Most Massachusetts birders are probably aware that the majority of large gull species have black wing tips. Indeed, only the Iceland and Glaucous Gull have white wing tips along with light-colored bills and legs (the smaller Ivory Gull has black legs and a dark bill with a light tip). Given these realities, it is obvious that at least two species of gulls are represented in the photograph.

The gull in the photograph with black wing tips, a medium-toned gray (?) mantle, what appears to be a pale eye, and a size at least comparable to the bird behind it in the picture collectively suggest that the bird is a Herring Gull (Larus argentatus). In addition, there is no black on the bill, a feature which helps to eliminate California Gull, and which is obvious on the other two birds in the picture. Although difficult to see, the
dark-mantled individual also has white apical spots on the ends of its folded primaries. These prominent spots and the total absence of dusky markings on the wing coverts, head, and underparts all suggest that the bird is an adult.

Looking at the other two gulls in the photograph, it is interesting to note that 1 ) they have white wing tips, 2) they have distinct dark rings near the distal end of their bills, 3) the mantle coloration of the bird in the foreground appears to be slightly darker than that of the bird in the background, and 4) the bird in the foreground appears to be noticeably smaller than either of the other two birds in the photograph. From what has already been stated, the most likely candidate for the identification of these birds is either Glaucous Gull or Iceland gull.

From the information visible in the picture, it is fair to assume that both of the "white-winged" gulls are in immature plumage. The fact that there is a marked contrast between the light gray mantle color and the white primary and secondary coverts, as well as a dark band near the tip of the bill, indicates that the birds are probably in either firstsummer or second-winter plumage. At this point it is necessary to specifically distinguish between Glaucous and Iceland gull.

Although many Massachusetts birders are undoubtedly familiar with these two species, a brief review of the key distinctions may nonetheless be helpful. Glaucous Gulls are typically large, heavy-chested gulls which, in immature plumage, usually have either a black tip or a dark subterminal ring near the end of the bill. Male Glaucous Gulls are as large, or larger than Herring Gulls (females are slightly smaller), and their head shape tends to exhibit a somewhat flat-headed, sloping forehead profile. Because they also have a shorter wing-to-tail ratio than Iceland Gulls, they present a more compact, less attenuated wing profile than Iceland Gulls. Iceland Gulls typically exhibit a decidedly rounder-headed, gentler profile than do Glaucous Gulls. Additionally, Iceland Gulls often exhibit more extensively dusky bills than Glaucous Gulls in corresponding plumage; however, this last difference is somewhat variable depending upon the precise age of the individual gull in question.

With these facts in mind, it would appear that the large gull in the picture behind the Herring Gull is a typical Glaucous Gull (Larus hyperboreus) in second-year plumage. A close comparison between the smaller individual in the foreground and the Glaucous Gull suggests that the bill pattern and overall shape of the two birds is nearly identical, the most noticeable difference being a slightly darker mantle coloration in the smaller bird. Indeed, this gull is also a Glaucous Gull, except that it represents a different subspecies (L. h. barrovianus). The race barrovianus - a smaller, shorter-billed, and slightly darker-mantled race than hyperboreus - breeds in the northern Yukon and western Mackenzie areas of northern Canada.

In summary, the photograph depicts two Glaucous Gulls of two distinct subspecies, as well as one Herring Gull. The picture was taken in early summer in Inuvik, Northwest Territories. Present at the same dump were a number of "Nelson's" Gulls - Glaucous X Iceland hybrids - but that's another story! Herring Gulls are abundant year-round residents in Massachusetts, while Glaucous Gulls of the race hyperboreus are uncommon winter visitors in the Bay State.

Wayne R. Petersen

## AT A GLANCE



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[^0]:    * Indicates a species on the review list of the Massachusetts Avian Records Committee (MARC). Because these sightings are generally published before the MARC votes, they normally have not been approved by the MARC. The editors publish records that are supported by details, multiple observers, or both.

