

# BIRD OBSERVER



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# BIRD OBSERVER

• a bimonthly journal •

To enhance understanding, observation, and enjoyment of birds.

VOL. 27, NO. 1 FEBRUARY 1999

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## ABOUT THE COVER ARTIST \*

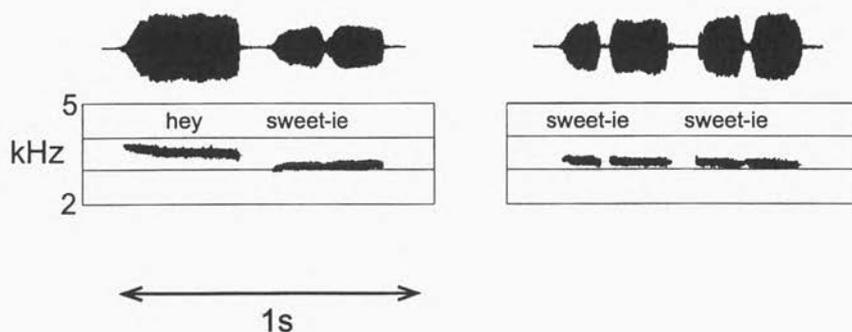
Barry Van Dusen, a wildlife artist and illustrator living in Princeton, Massachusetts, is a frequent contributor to *Bird Observer*. Barry is preparing work for several exhibits this summer. He is submitting work to the Birds in Art show (a juried exhibition in Wisconsin), and his work will appear at the Society of Wildlife Artists show in London in July (Barry is the only American member of this elective society, to which he has belonged since 1994). Paintings derived from Barry's 1997 trip to India are scheduled to go on display at the Glasgow Museums, in Scotland, in the year 2000. In May of this year, Barry will leave the studio briefly to serve as guest leader for an eastern Massachusetts birding trip run by Speyside Wildlife, a Scottish tour company.

**THEY SANG IT THEIR WAY:  
The Deviant Chickadees of Martha's Vineyard**

by Bruce E. Byers and Donald E. Kroodsmo

The island of Martha's Vineyard is a famous place. It's where Bill Clinton went to roost after his apology speech. And it's where the rich and famous of all stripes build gargantuan houses and post astonishing numbers of "No Trespassing" signs. For aficionados of bird song, however, the island's claim to fame is not its politicians, Wall Street wizards, or rock stars. Instead, lovers of bird song know the Vineyard as the place where chickadees sing weird songs.

The strangeness of Vineyard chickadee songs is especially noticeable to a well-traveled birder. A birder who has been around knows that across vast stretches of North America, the Black-capped Chickadee is easily identifiable by its distinctive whistle song. From Newfoundland to British Columbia to Minnesota to Missouri, a visitor can expect to hear the familiar two-tone whistle, which the National Geographic Society field guide describes as "a clear, whistled *fee-bee* or *fee-bee-ee*, the first note higher in pitch." Actually, if you listen closely to a Black-cap at reasonably close range, you'll be able to hear that, although the song sounds like *fee-bee* to the casual listener, the *fee-bee-ee* transliteration is more accurate. There is a barely perceptible pause, or break, in the second, lower-pitched whistle (Figure 1).



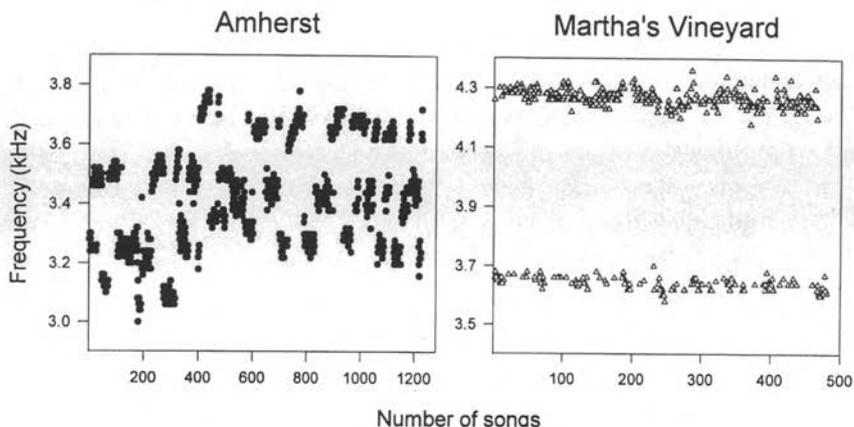
**Figure 1.** Visual representations of a typical mainland Black-capped Chickadee whistle song (left) and an example of a Vineyard song (right). For each song, the top display is an amplitude trace, which shows how the amplitude ("loudness") of the song changes over time, and the bottom display is a sonagram, which shows how the frequency (pitch) of the song changes over time. Note that in the mainland song the first whistle is higher in pitch than the second whistle, and the second whistle contains an amplitude break. In the Vineyard song (one of numerous different types on the island), both whistles are at the same pitch and amplitude breaks occur in each whistle.

But when our well-traveled birder steps off the ferry in Oak Bluffs on a fine May day, she immediately senses that something is not quite right in the world. Casting about for the source of her discomfort, she notices that the local chickadees are singing loudly. The songs are two-part whistles, just as they were on the mainland across Vineyard Sound, but something seems odd. The songs lack the two-tone sound of mainland songs. Instead, the local birds sing in a monotone, with both whistles on the same pitch.

Birders have long been aware of the odd, monotone songs of Martha's Vineyard, which were noted by Brewster as early as 1891 (see Griscom and Emerson 1959) and reported by Bagg (1958). Our personal obsession with the songs, though, began when, after making a few visits to the island, we began to suspect that the singing of the local chickadees encompassed more than just a small deviation from mainland singing. Intrigued by what we heard, we resolved to look more closely at the communication behavior of the island birds. So we returned to the island in May 1995, and this time we brought along a collection of tape recorders, plenty of microphones, a setup for computerized analysis of sounds, and (most importantly) a large and enthusiastic crew of fellow ornithologists. Guided and inspired by local birding legend Dolly Minis, our band of bioacousticians fanned out across the island. For the next five days, we recorded the whistle songs of every chickadee we could find. Invigorated by what we discovered, we returned periodically over the following two years.

As we learned more about singing by the Black-capped Chickadees of Martha's Vineyard, we were astonished. And as continued analysis revealed ever more details about the songs, our astonishment grew. It seemed that the singing of the island birds differed from the singing of mainland birds in every way imaginable. (For a detailed technical report, see our paper in *The Auk*, Kroodsma et al. in press). In addition to the monotone structure of most of the island songs, four other differences were especially striking.

**Island songs are much more diverse than mainland songs.** Mainland songs invariably contain an amplitude break (the brief pause in the middle of a whistle) in the second whistle, but in island songs the amplitude break may occur in the first, second, or both main whistles, or it may be omitted altogether. If we think of the standard mainland whistle as a two-tone *hey sweetie* (where "hey" represents the first, unbroken whistle and "sweetie" represents the second, broken whistle), then on the island we found birds singing *sweetie hey*, *sweetie sweetie*, *sosweetie sweetie*, and *hey hey* in addition to monotone *hey sweetie*. In fact, we found six different common song types and several more rare ones on the island, a sharp contrast to the single song type found over many thousands of square miles on the mainland.



**Figure 2.** The frequency (pitch) of successive whistle songs sung by two birds, one from Amherst, Massachusetts, and one from Martha's Vineyard. Note that the mainland (Amherst) bird's songs occur across a continuous range of frequencies, but that the Vineyard bird's songs occur on two discrete, narrow frequency bands. For the Amherst song, the frequency is measured on the 'sweet' of the second whistle. For the Vineyard songs, the frequency is measured on the second of the two monotone whistles. On the Vineyard, high-frequency songs are usually at 4.2 to 4.4 kHz (just higher than the high C key on a piano), while low-frequency songs are at 3.7 kHz (roughly A-sharp below high C). Thus, with a little practice, any listener can readily distinguish the high and low songs of the Vineyard chickadees.

**Island males often have repertoires of two different songs.** On the mainland, each individual male chickadee uses only one type of song, the classic two-tone *hey sweetie*. In contrast, many individual males on Martha's Vineyard use two different song types, and even those birds with only a single type typically sing it at two different pitches (see below).

**Island males don't "pitch shift."** When a mainland male sings his single song type, he may vary its pitch as he sings, ultimately singing the whistle on a whole variety of different frequencies (Figure 2). This "pitch shifting" behavior is common to males across the mainland. But island birds don't do it. Instead, each male has a "high song" and a "low song," each of which is sung at only a single pitch. The high and low songs are usually of different types, but may be of the same type; the birds at Gay Head, for example, use *sweetie hey* as both high and low songs.

**Song "dialects" occur on the Vineyard.** The mainland *hey sweetie* song is remarkably stereotyped. Whether in Nova Scotia or British Columbia or Iowa, the song sounds the same. If you heard a tape-recorded two-tone whistle song, you couldn't guess the geographic location at which the song was recorded. On the Vineyard, it's a different story altogether. Particular idiosyncratic song types

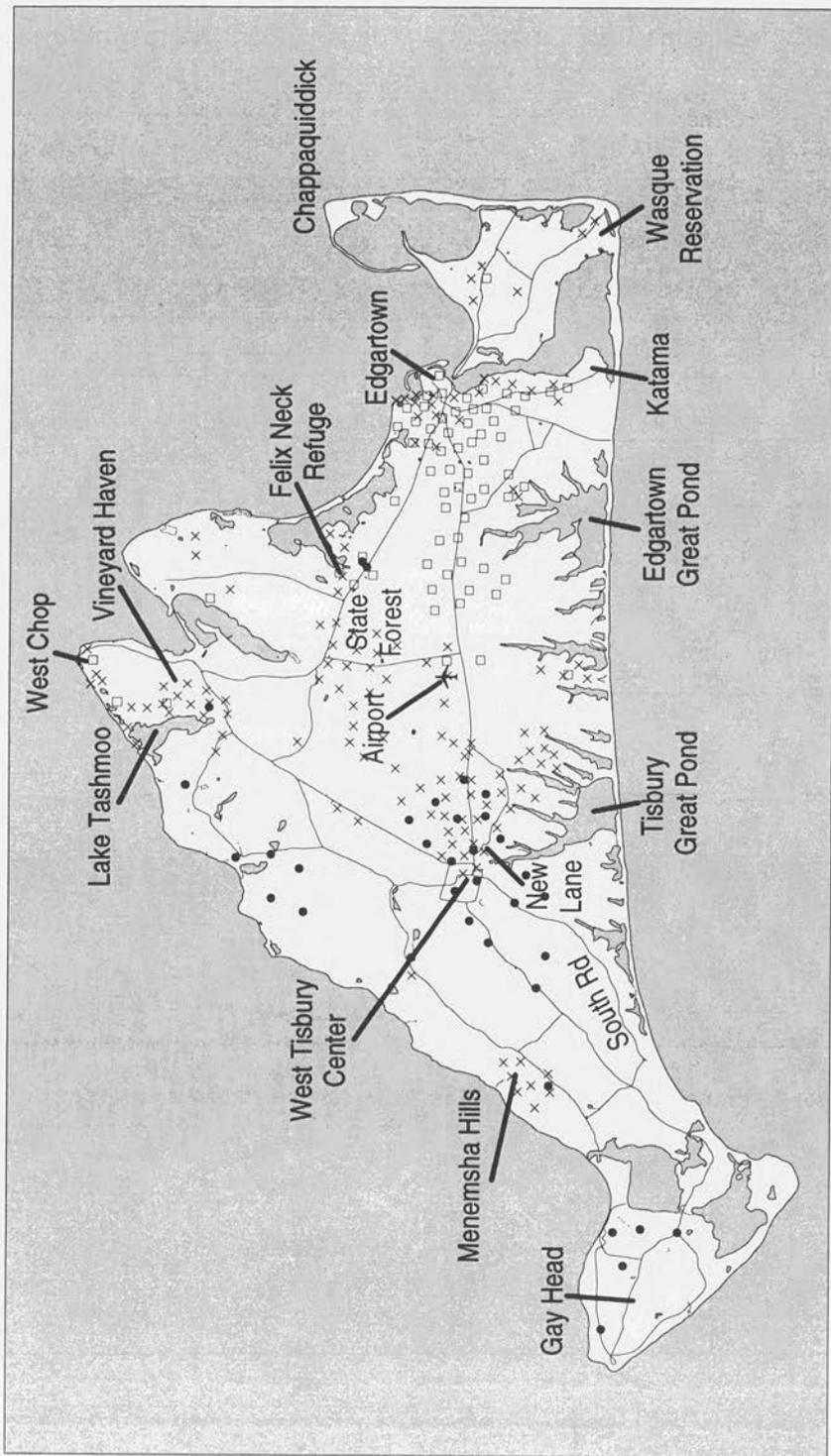
are tied to particular, often very small, geographic areas. The result is a patchwork of song types, analogous to the regional dialects that are common in human language (Figure 3).

In summary, then, the Black-capped Chickadees on Martha's Vineyard sing in a manner that is distinctly different from mainland chickadee singing. The island birds use a variety of different songs that occur in well-defined song dialects, and individual males have multisong repertoires without pitch-shifting. This pattern of singing stands in stark contrast to that of the masses of Black-capped Chickadees elsewhere, which sing a single, widely distributed, highly stereotyped song type that is used in pitch-shifting fashion. Why do the island birds sing so differently?

The peculiar behavior of the island chickadees is in fact a mystery inside of a mystery. For in many ways, it is the singing of mainland chickadees that is surprising. In particular, very few songbirds use songs that are so uniform over such a wide geographic area. The reason for this general lack of uniformity is straightforward. Most species of songbirds must learn their songs; young birds acquire songs by memorizing and imitating the songs of adults. In general, this copying process can be expected to foster locally distinctive, diverse singing. (To understand why, think of how rumors or jokes spread in our own culture; by the time the story is repeated a few dozen times, it has changed considerably and may not even be recognizable as the original.) So it comes as something of a shock that mainland chickadees are able to keep their song so strictly stereotyped, especially since our laboratory experiments with young mainland chickadees have demonstrated that these birds have the ability to learn large repertoires of diverse sounds (Kroodsma et al. 1995).

It appears that mainland Black-capped Chickadees have developed some mechanism for enforcing stereotypy in whistle songs and singing behavior. We don't yet know what that mechanism might be, but it does allow us to restate our question about the island birds. How have the island populations been released from the pressure to maintain rigid stereotypy, and thereby freed to express the rich diversity of songs and singing behaviors that we have come to expect from typical songbirds?

The obvious starting point for explaining the distinctive singing on the islands is the nature of islands themselves. Island populations tend to be isolated, and some observers (e.g., Bagg 1969) have noted that chickadees are reluctant to cross open water. Perhaps the birds on the Vineyard are simply cut off from the influence of mainland social structures. On the mainland, young chickadees often move over great distances in winter (Bagg 1969, Smith 1991). The net effect of these movements is that mainland chickadee populations are subject to



**Figure 3 (facing page).** The distribution of three common song types on Martha's Vineyard. Open squares represent high "*sosweetie sweetie*" songs; filled circles represent high "*sweetie hey*;" x's represent high "*sweetie sweetie*." The Vineyard also holds low-frequency versions of each of these song structures. Low "*sosweetie sweetie*" is found mainly near Edgartown in the east; low "*sweetie hey*" is widely distributed across the entire island (but not on Chappaquiddick); low "*sweetie sweetie*" is generally restricted to the eastern half of the Vineyard. A few of the Vineyard's high frequency songs also occur on Chappaquiddick, but entirely different high frequency songs predominate there.

regular, wide-scale mixing. This mixing ensures that young chickadees seeking a mate for the first time will conduct their search among individuals of diverse and unpredictable geographic origin.

In such circumstances, it is possible that young mainland males would gain a reproductive advantage by learning and singing a standardized song that can be easily recognized by females from any part of the mainland range. The mainland females may in turn enforce male performance of the standardized song by responding only to the highly stereotyped *hey sweetie*. In contrast, Vineyard birds have little or no opportunity for long-distance movements, and so perhaps are freed from social pressures to learn, sing, and respond to only the stereotyped mainland songs. A male Vineyard chickadee, breeding for the first time, is likely to encounter only females from his own neighborhood, and is under no pressure to produce a song that would be universally recognized. Under these conditions, Vineyard chickadee songs would be free to diverge from the communicative conformity observed on the mainland.

This explanation for the unique and distinctive songs of Vineyard males is appealing, but leaves us wondering why some other island chickadee populations (e. g., on Monhegan and other islands off the coast of Maine) adhere to mainland singing conventions. Although island isolation may be part of the explanation, it is certainly not the whole explanation.

Other aspects of the Vineyard may have contributed to deviant chickadee singing. One is the history of the island's forests, which, like many in New England, were almost completely cleared before regrowing over the past century. If tiny remnant populations of chickadees survived in isolated pockets during deforestation, each isolated band of birds may have developed its own song variant. A pocket of birds in Gay Head, for example, might have developed a high-frequency and low-frequency *sweetie hey*, even as isolated birds near Edgartown began to sing high and low *sosweetie sweetie*. Today, the dialect boundaries we find may simply be the outcome of restored contact among descendants of the original deviant singers.

Why do we not find dialects in the mainland areas with similar histories of deforestation and habitat fragmentation? Perhaps the "stranded" mainland populations were not as tiny as those on the Vineyard, or were not separated long enough for dialects to develop. Or perhaps mainland dialects did develop in

the past, but have subsequently been swamped and eliminated by the population mixing process described above. In the end, however, the absence of dialects in mainland habitats with Vineyard-like vegetation histories suggests that while forest fragmentation on the Vineyard may have contributed to dialect formation, some other distinctive feature in the history of Vineyard chickadee populations must also have played a role.

The exceptionally high density of Black-caps on Martha's Vineyard is another aspect of island chickadee ecology that may influence the birds' singing behavior. Crowded conditions may have created competitive pressures that led to the song repertoires of island birds (recall that each mainland bird sings only a single song type). Studies of other species have shown that larger song repertoires can increase a male's ability to defend a territory and/or attract a mate; when population density is high, competition for these resources might be expected to intensify. More intense competition, in turn, could increase pressure on males to increase the potency of their competitive "weapons," including songs. Natural selection for song diversity might therefore be stronger on the Vineyard than it is in other, more sparsely populated locales.

At this point, our explanations for the Vineyard chickadees' distinctive song forms, unique signing behavior, geographic dialects, and song repertoires are mainly informed speculation. We have identified some intriguing features of the island's geography, history, and ecology that may well have had an impact on the evolution of chickadee songs there, but our account of the origin of anomalous chickadee singing on Martha's Vineyard remains fragmentary and incomplete. Stronger explanations await further investigation and more evidence.

In the meantime, the weird singing of the island chickadees represents an opportunity for you to enrich your birding experience. Take a breeding-season trip to the Vineyard and listen carefully to chickadee songs. How many types can you discern by ear? As you travel around the island, can you detect the disappearance of some song types and the appearance of new ones? Are dialect boundaries still as we found them (see Figure 3), or have they shifted with time? The Mystery of the Deviant Chickadees serves as a reminder that even the most common, everyday birds can surprise us with behaviors that engage the ears and minds of curious birders.

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**Bruce E. Byers** and **Donald E. Kroodsmas** are professors in the biology department at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, where they study the ecology and evolution of avian communication. They can't imagine anything better than standing in the pre-dawn darkness of a forest on Martha's Vineyard, waiting for the dawn chorus of Black-capped Chickadees to begin.

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## HE SPANNED TWO ERAS: CHARLES FOSTER BATCHELDER, LAST OF THE "SHOTGUN" ORNITHOLOGISTS

by William E. Davis, Jr.

Charles Foster Batchelder was born before the 1859 publication of Charles Darwin's *Origin of Species* changed biological perspective around the world and launched evolution as the guiding paradigm of biology. Change came slowly to ornithology — never a cutting-edge field of biological endeavor until nearly the middle of the twentieth century — and Batchelder grew up and matured in a world in which ornithology largely involved collecting specimens and naming new species (and, after Darwinian thought had destroyed the constraining notion of the fixity of species, describing geographic races or subspecies). Biogeography — the study of the distribution of species — was in its infancy, genetics was still the well-kept secret of Gregor Mendel, and ecology as a scientific discipline did not exist. Conservation was not a priority, if it was considered at all: nature was still viewed as bountiful and limitless, the disappearance of the Dodo and the Great Auk, and a number of other blemishes notwithstanding. Ornithology was in its infancy and inextricably intertwined with hobby collecting of bird skins, nests, and eggs.

Charles Foster Batchelder was born on July 20, 1856, at 7 Kirkland Street, Cambridge, adjacent to Harvard Yard, and he resided there until his death in 1954. As a boy Batchelder loved to roam the fields and woodlands of then-rural Cambridge, and as a teenager he made the acquaintance of like-minded neighbors, including William Brewster, Henry Henshaw, and Ruthven Deane, who were about five years his senior. These acquaintances and friendships naturally led to his joining, in 1877, the fledgling Nuttall Ornithological Club (NOC), which had been founded by William Brewster, Henry Purdie, W.E.D. Scott, Ruthven Deane, and several others in 1873. The Club was named after Thomas Nuttall, for a time at Harvard University and the author of a handbook of North American ornithology that appeared in two volumes in the 1830s. It was the first organization in North America devoted exclusively to birds. For the rest of his life, the fortunes of Batchelder and the NOC were closely interwoven.

The young men who constituted the NOC took their ornithology very seriously, and during the late nineteenth century its practice was most certainly of the "shotgun school" variety. There were no field guides to aid in the identification of live birds and no binoculars worthy of the name. Identification was made by shooting a bird and then keying it out from one of the standard references. An interest in adult and immature plumages, molts, and plumage variations required the collection of a series of study skins for each species of bird. There were few museum collections available for bird study, so each individual made his (there were virtually no women involved) own collection

with much trading of duplicates among friends — the element of biological “stamp collecting” was certainly present among some of the practitioners, although most emphasized the scientific aspects. The thrill of the chase, the excitement of finding a rarity, the pleasures of being outdoors, and the aesthetics of nature, are elements still shared by the birdwatchers of today, but in the nineteenth century identification was made over the barrel of a shotgun.

Batchelder attended Harvard University, graduating with an A.B. degree in 1878, and a civil engineering degree from the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard in 1882. After graduation he spent nearly a year collecting birds in Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and California (Taber 1958). During this period, and on subsequent trips to Europe and California, he was in constant communication with William Brewster, and his letters provide some insight into shotgun ornithology. Two letters of March 1883 from Batchelder to Brewster highlight the lack of a conservation perspective:

One of my principal objects in going to San Diego was to look for *Passereulus rostratus*. I found him, and secured five specimens, though in the attempt I sacrificed about twenty of the common *Passereuli*. Which are they, by the way, *P. alandinus* and [or] *P. anthinus*?

Then Batchelder responded to Brewster’s return letter:

Yours [letter] of the 15th is just received and your information about *P. anthinus* [one of the Savannah Sparrow subspecies complex] makes me very mournful. I had no idea that it was so valuable. At San Diego, after I had made a few skins, whenever I shot one by accident I used to chuck it away in disgust. They swarmed on every side in the salt marshes. I frequently heard two or three singing at once, and I think I could have gotten fifty in a day if I had tried. I think if I had waited a little longer — I left on March 5 — I could probably have got its nest . . . I enjoyed my stay there and added about ten species to my collection. We spent three or four days camping in the San Bernadino Mts. and had the pleasure of seeing three California Condors though we didn’t succeed in getting even a shot at them.

Bird were shot while nesting, often in preference to at other times of the year, as a September 30, 1886, letter from Batchelder to Brewster attests:

I sympathize with you as to spring migration collecting. It seems to me to be almost a waste of time to shoot and skin spring migrants, provided they are species that can be obtained on the breeding grounds. Specimens taken in migration are practically worthless for comparisons, and I, for one, have come to look upon the spring

migration as one of the worst — instead of the best — times for collecting.

Batchelder returned from his western collecting trip and took a job as an engineer for Boston Bridge Works. Apparently ill-health, which plagued him during much of his early life, led to his quitting work and traveling to Europe to recover. He never again was regularly employed, and he divided his time among the NOC, Harvard University's Museum of Comparative Zoology (MCZ), and the American Ornithologists' Union (AOU), and he was later quoted as saying, "The serious study of natural history has been my principal pursuit" (*Boston Globe* 1954). He married in 1895, acquired a summer estate in Peterborough, New Hampshire, and thereafter divided his time between Cambridge and New Hampshire. He was characterized by Oliver Austin, Jr. (April 1, 1957, letter) as "the country squire in Peterborough, still planting trees in his 80s!"

His involvement in NOC affairs (as Vice President in 1878-1879, and editorial responsibilities for the *Bulletin* of the NOC, the first journal of ornithology in North America) launched him into national prominence in 1883 when NOC members William Brewster and J.A. Allen, and Honorary Member Elliott Coues sent out invitations to prominent ornithologists nationally for a meeting at the American Museum of Natural History in New York for the purpose of creating a national ornithological organization. Batchelder received an invitation and thus became one of the founding members of the AOU. The AOU took over the *Bulletin*, editor and all, and its subscription list, and made it the organ of the AOU, *The Auk*. Clearly, a core of NOC members, together with the Club's Corresponding membership (that included virtually all prominent North American ornithologists) had established a national organization, and this upheaval nearly led to the extinction of the NOC (Davis 1987). Batchelder remained active in AOU affairs throughout much of his life, serving as Vice President from 1900-1905 and President from 1905-1908. As President he was a permanent member of Council and served from 1891 until his death in 1954. He had become the last remaining Founder of the AOU.

Early on, Batchelder expressed reservations about some of the more vocal of the bird protectionists who were threatening to curtail bird collecting as well as the horrendous slaughter associated with the millinery trade and market gunning. In a February 9, 1887, letter to Brewster, he states his opinion forcefully:

It is better in my opinion to have the ranks [of Active Members of the AOU] full than to have plenty of room for pushing aspirants like Dutcher [presumably William Dutcher, a driving force in the establishing a national Audubon movement] or even Coale — we don't want noisy ignoramuses to bring discredit on the Union, and as

long as there are many vacant places there will be danger of such men getting into them, no matter how severe a sifting machine we have.

Batchelder donated his large collection of birds and mammals to the MCZ in 1933, and in 1934 he was named an Associate in Mammalogy and Ornithology, a title which he retained until his death, with the exception of the period 1942-1948, when he was a Research Fellow in Mammalogy and Ornithology.

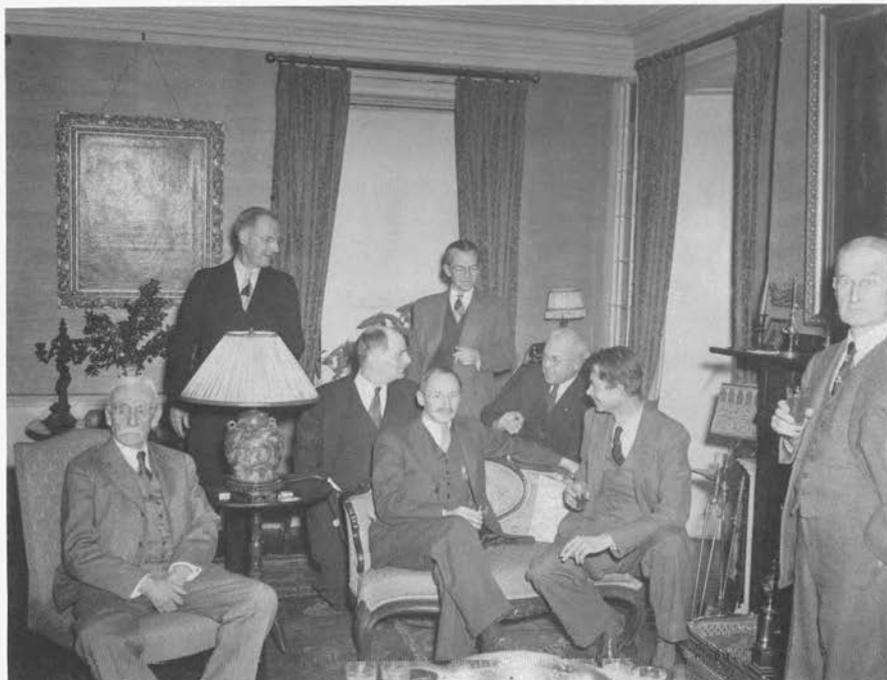
Batchelder dabbled in botany, but continued his interest in birds and mammals throughout his life. His published work in science was modest. Of 77 titles in his bibliography, 33 were reviews of books or other literature, and more than half of his publications did not exceed a page or two. As a scientist he was a dilettante. His major contribution was perhaps as an editor. He helped edit the NOC *Bulletin* during its short life, and was an Associate Editor of *The Auk* from 1888-1893. He was a founder of the New England Zoological Club, which existed solely as an outlet for the rapid publication of scientific papers of its members through the *Proceedings* of the Club. Batchelder edited these *Proceedings* from 1898-1947 — almost a half-century! He was the editor for many of the NOC Memoir series of publications, and Oliver Austin, Jr. wrote (April 1, 1957, letter) about his editorial skills:

I also remember him, most gratefully, as the man who taught me more about writing than I learned in all the English comp courses I took at Wesleyan and Harvard, and who showed me, oh so gently and nicely and diplomatically, just how a manuscript should be. As I look back at it, I think I did more work on 'The Birds of Newfoundland-Labrador' after he started editing it than I did before I presented it to Harvard as my PhD thesis! [published as Memoir VII by the NOC].

Perhaps Batchelder's most substantial contribution to ornithology came from his immense involvement with the NOC. He served the Club as Treasurer from 1880-1930 — a half century of service. For about thirty years (roughly 1920-1950) "Batch" provided a home for NOC meetings, along with the gracious hospitality for which he is still remembered. He often invited selected NOC members for dinner prior to the meetings, provided accommodations for members coming long distances, and hosted the annual New Year's celebration, featuring a rum punch which became legendary. Oliver Austin's comments (April 1, 1957, to Wendell Taber) underscore Batchelder's contributions to the NOC:

I'll always remember Batch as he was when I knew him back in the late 20's, as the friendly but proper and ultra-conservative host of the N.O.C. in the house on Kirkland Street, back in the days when the NOC was something; and, in essence and spirit, the NOC was CFB & vice-versa. What meetings those were! . . . dignified and correct, yes,

but lively, stimulating, and no end of fun. Batch never took a prominent part in the discussions, but somehow his presence set the whole tone. He was always there — in the background, yes — but there, and his was the last word in all matters of policy.



January 1948 annual meeting of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, at the home of Charles F. Batchelder. Left to right: Charles F. Batchelder, Arthur Argue (standing), Wendell Taber, James L. Peters (sitting), Maurice C. Emery (standing), Joseph A. Hager, Charles H. Blake, and Morton Cummings (holding a glass of Batchelder's famous rum punch). A New Year's party was celebrated at the annual meeting. Photograph courtesy of the Nuttall Ornithology Club.

Batchelder's most important publications involved the NOC. His only two books, *Nuttall Ornithological Club 1873-1919* (1937), and *A Bibliography of William Brewster* (1951), were Memoirs VIII and X, respectively, of the NOC Memoir series. His other principal publication was a bibliography of the writings of early Club member C.J. Maynard (1951).

Batchelder lived long enough to see the shotgun era of American ornithology largely replaced by the one of observation of the living bird, but it is clear that he was not entirely happy with the change. When James Lee Peters, Curator of Birds at the MCZ and President of the NOC since 1942, died in 1952, Batchelder feared that the NOC as he had known and loved it had come to an end. He was largely correct, since Ludlow Griscom, a strong advocate of binocular ornithology and the birdwatcher's guru, succeeded Peters as President

of the NOC. Comments in his 1937 history of the NOC suggest that his heart was in the ornithology of his early years. He clearly glorified the days of yore, as the following two excerpts show:

It should not be forgotten that in those days a hunting dog was very apt to be found a member of the household of any active ornithologist, for there seldom was much of a dividing line between ornithologists and sportsmen. Few were the ornithologists who, in season, did not turn keenly to the pursuit of game-birds, and it was only the dullest-witted sportsmen whose eyes and guns were not directed instinctively toward any strange bird that appeared on the horizon. The virility and hardiness demanded and developed in the rough avocations of the sportsman unquestionably helped make the ornithologist of the time better fitted to meet with equanimity the fatigue, the hardship, and the risks that constantly fell to the lot of the pioneer naturalist.

The scientific egg collectors of those days were endowed with qualities that deserve much respect. Keen observation, untiring patience, endurance of hardship and danger to life and limb, were theirs. . . . I know of no training for a young naturalist equal to that of serious egg-collecting.

Batchelder then discussed the anticollecting movement that developed toward the end of the nineteenth century, and in a second excerpt makes clear his view of binocular-based ornithology — ending, however, on an upbeat note:

The rising tide of bird protection that began in the middle 'eighties had far-reaching effects on ornithology and, inevitably on the Club. The movement at first was not without some fanatical leaders, loudly vocal . . . turned their attention especially to that more shining mark, the scientific collector . . . The hysteria aroused among the more emotional of the uninformed public was extraordinary, and under the breaking storm the more timid of the ornithologists laid away their guns. . . .

In such an atmosphere as this it was natural for many new-comers into ornithology to content themselves with the opera-glass. Modern field-glasses were yet to be, but it was a way of approach to the subject that drew an increasing number of amateurs. Some of them doubtless would have found collecting too strenuous. The exacting labor of preparing good bird-skins, especially after a hard day in the field, called for men of serious purpose. Though indolence, of course, was a factor, some of the new recruits unquestionably were greatly

influenced in their choice of method by the spreading opposition to the taking of bird-life.

“Opera-glass” observers, whose experience had given them self-confidence, laid their reports before the older members who were used to seeing the evidence in hand. The latter’s wholesome skepticism had an educative effect on some of the new school; others failed to profit. Meanwhile those who were accustomed to ‘proof by the gun’ began to take up the improved field-glasses that soon were being made, and to discover, a little to their surprise, how much might be learned without a gun.

Charles Foster Batchelder had a long and interesting life, beginning before Darwin’s famous book began biology as we know it today and ending after Watson and Crick had unlocked the genetic secrets of DNA coding. The changes that occurred in ornithology were nearly as profound, and he was witness to them all.

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The author thanks Marta Hersek and John C. Kricher for reviewing a draft of the manuscript. Excerpts from the Batchelder and Austin letters are reproduced by permission of the Museum of Comparative Zoology Archives, Harvard University.

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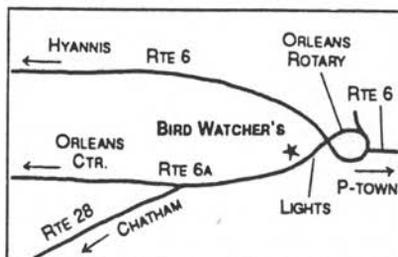
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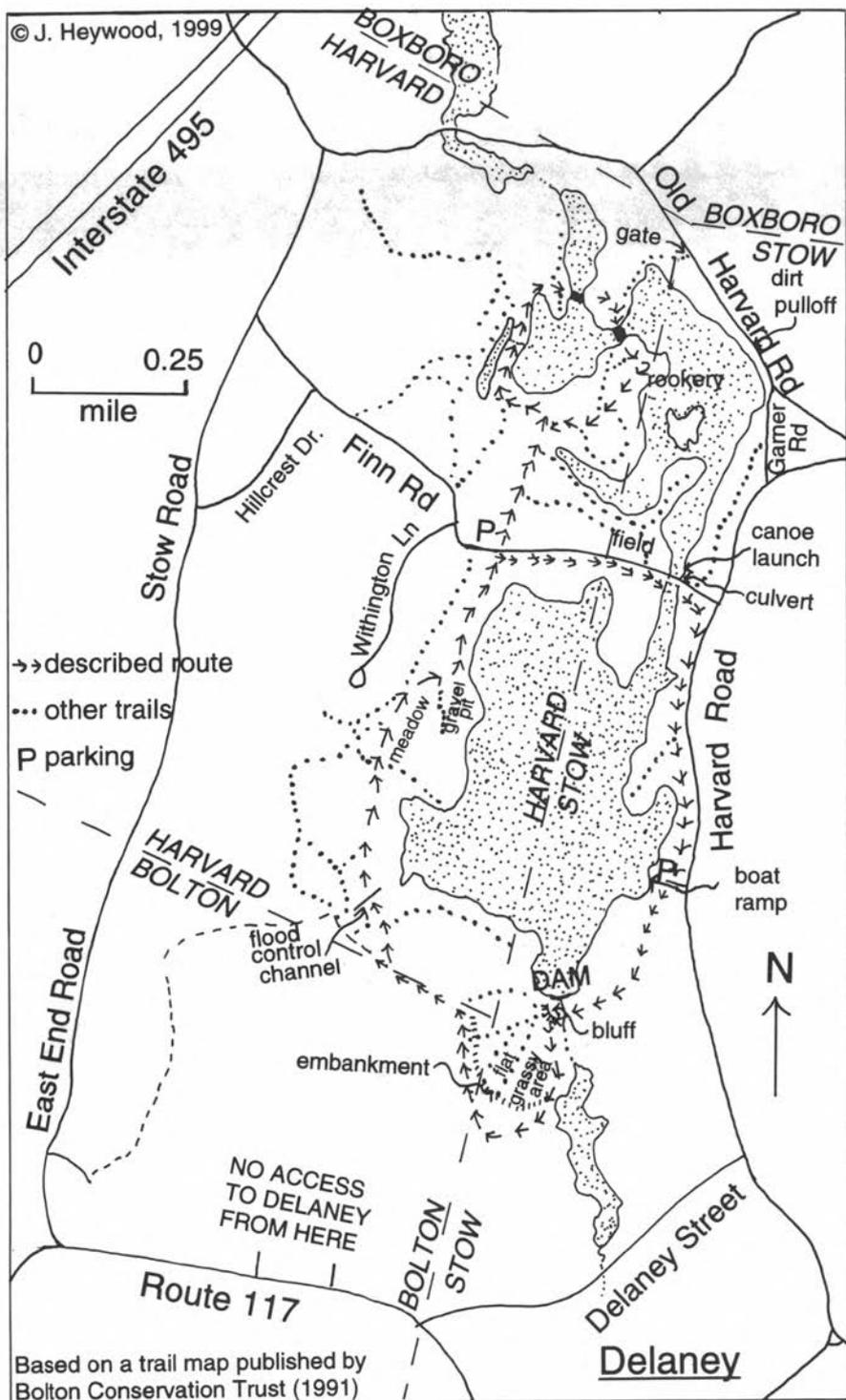
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Based on a trail map published by Bolton Conservation Trust (1991)

## BIRDING THE DELANEY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA

Simon and Lisa Hennin

The 580-acre Delaney Multipurpose Flood Control and Wildlife Management Area lies in the towns of Bolton, Harvard, and Stow. It is managed as part of the SUASCO (Sudbury, Assabet, Concord rivers) Watershed Project by the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife. The area contains a variety of habitat — Delaney Pond, formed by a dam at its south-east corner; open grassland as part of the flood control area; small meadows, wetland areas, mixed forest, and one of the largest cattail marshes in this part of the state.

Delaney is probably less well known, and consequently less frequently birded, than nearby areas such as Bolton Flats and the Oxbow National Wildlife Refuge. But its habitat variety makes it attractive to a wide range of migrants and to many breeding species. Winter is undoubtedly the slowest season there, but checking the area during milder winters or during flight years of irruptive species might yield some interesting finds. As Delaney is within walking distance of our house, it has become one of our favorite local birding areas. In approximately five years of monitoring the area, we have recorded 133 species — a full list is given at the end of this article.

### Access to Delaney

From Interstate 495 take exit 27 (Route 117), toward Bolton and Stow. Follow Route 117 east, in the direction of Stow, for 2.5 miles, passing Skinner Auction, Bolton Spring Farm, and Future Electronics (formerly GenRad) on the left. Just before crossing the town line into Stow, turn left onto Delaney Street and continue for 0.6 mile to where the road ends at a T-junction. At this junction turn left onto Harvard Road and proceed for 0.5 mile to a parking area and boat ramp on the left.

Parking is also possible at trailheads on Finn Road (0.4 mile after the boat ramp, turn left, and proceed 0.3 mile). There is also parking at a dirt pull-off on Old Harvard Road (0.6 mile after the boat ramp, bear left onto Garner Road and proceed for another 0.3 miles) which overlooks the northeast side of the marsh.

As its official name suggests, Delaney sees many uses. It is popular with local residents exercising their dogs, with fishermen, and with hunters in the appropriate seasons — so take the usual hunting-season precautions. On occasion, golden retriever clubs use the area near the dam to train their dogs, including retrieval of objects fired into the pond. Of course, this is not conducive to birding, but the activity can be easily avoided by getting there early. The boat ramp and dam areas are the most heavily used; other parts are much less frequented. Also remember to bring insect repellent during mosquito season (they are abundant!), and don't forget to check for ticks at the end of any outing.

The Delaney area is split into a southern and northern section by Finn Road. This article will describe these two sections separately but without going into detail about all the trails that exist in the area. These are too numerous to mention and are best left to individual exploration once some familiarity with the area has been gained. Plan on allowing 2 to 4 hours for each section.

### **Southern Section**

The southern section will be described by following a clockwise loop around the main pond starting from the boat ramp on Harvard Road. From the boat ramp, take the opportunity to scan the pond for waterfowl. This is particularly worthwhile during spring migration, when Green-winged Teal, Ring-necked Ducks, Common Goldeneyes, Buffleheads, Hooded Mergansers, and Common Mergansers can be seen. Some of these species also show up in the fall but numbers seem to be lower. These migrants tend to stay closer to the other side of the pond and to its northern end, which means they may be blocked from view by a peninsula that juts out to the right of the boat ramp. However, other vantage points give a closer view, and these will be mentioned later.

Canada Geese, Wood Ducks, American Black Ducks, and Mallards breed at Delaney or in the immediate vicinity and so may be seen at any time, March to October. Also check any gulls on the pond and scan the trees on the far side for a perched Osprey during spring and fall raptor migration.

A gravel trail leaves from the left side of the boat ramp, curving around to the right onto the top of a dike leading out to the dam at the southern end of the pond. As you walk out along the dike, watch for landbirds in the trees to either side and in the thickets lower down. Yellow-throated Vireos have nested along this edge.

The dike above the dam gives another vantage point for scanning the pond, but it is also one of the best places to observe migrating swallows, which may number in the hundreds during the spring. They often fly low across the dike and on either side, affording excellent views. In poor weather we have seen them clustered in the bushes on either side of the outlet stream to the left. Tree, Northern Rough-winged, Bank, and Barn swallows are regular. In contrast, we have just one record of Cliff Swallow.

Just past the outlet stream, the dike ends at a bluff overlooking an open, flat, grassy area which is bounded on the far side by more embankments. Savannah, Song, and Chipping sparrows breed in this area. We also have July records of Grasshopper Sparrow from this area in two of the past three years. American Pipits are found here in the fall, and the area looks ideal for Snow Buntings during the winter (though we have yet to record them). A number of obvious trails cross the area, and it is worth walking them back and forth — but please stay on the trails, especially during the breeding season. The sparrows will often

“tee up” on tall weeds, allowing good views. The area is often mown in late summer and so is not very attractive to migrant sparrows in the fall.

From the bluff, one trail drops down and bears off right along the edge of the pond. The next trail to its left cuts directly across the flat area to an obvious opening in the woods on the opposite side. Our route aims for this gap but will bear left and circle around the perimeter of the area. To do this, drop down off the bluff and follow the trail south along the bank of the outlet stream. Check the stream edges for shorebirds — Spotted Sandpiper is most likely since it is a breeder, but we have recorded Greater Yellowlegs in spring and Least Sandpiper in the fall. The stream may provide the last open water in the winter and may harbor a lingering Mallard, Black Duck, or Hooded Merganser. The bushes on the stream banks provide good landbird cover, especially for migrant sparrows and flycatchers. The stream flows into a wider area of open water, which is always worth checking for ducks and herons. Our first record of Great Egret was here in July 1998. This open water can also be viewed from Delaney Street as you come in from Rt. 117, but stay on the road — there is no access from that side.

The trail now climbs steeply up an embankment to reveal another flat, scrubby area with weeds, low bushes, and small trees. Killdeer nest here, favoring the gravelly expanse. The trail continues along the perimeter defined by mixed oak and white pine with a steep drop-off to the left. This edge can be very productive during warbler migration. In the back corner, the trail drops down the bank toward a low swampy area; rather than following this, cut back to the right and continue working along the perimeter of the flat area, monitoring the trees along the edge as you go. The trail here may be indistinct or overgrown, but is readily picked up again as you get closer to the edge of the embankment overlooking the lower grassy area to the right. This will lead you back to the gap in the woods mentioned above.

Follow the broad avenue between the stands of white pine. This is a good area to listen for thrushes (particularly Hermit and Wood), Ovenbirds, Pine Warblers, and Chipping Sparrows. The trail soon emerges into another semi-open area. To the left the area is more overgrown with bushes and low trees and is a regular spot for Indigo Bunting in the summer. The main trail heads straight across the opening toward some large boulders, but follow the trail bearing right to cross the grassy area and re-enter the woods to the right of the boulders. After a short distance in the woods, the trail cuts straight across a flood-control channel, stretching mostly to the left and with thickets forming the end to the right.

The trail continues through the woods, roughly parallel to a stone wall on the left. Another trail comes in from the left through a gap in the wall. Shortly after that the trail forks. Take the right fork, passing a side trail coming in from the right, until the trail goes down into a dip and forks again. Either fork works,

but the right-hand one leads down closer to the swampy southwest edge of the pond before cutting back uphill to rejoin the left fork. From here, the boat ramp is clearly visible across the pond. The buttonbush in this area is a good place to check for migrating blackbirds, including Rusty.

The trail continues, again running parallel to a stone wall, and crosses a slow stream that feeds into the swampy edge of the pond to the right. At the next fork in the trail, bear left through the stone wall, coming out into an open area of meadow, thickets, and edge habitat. Blue-winged Warbler, Gray Catbird, and Eastern Towhee are often found here, and we have seen Ruby-throated Hummingbirds feeding on jewelweed in the later part of the summer. It is worth spending the time to check this area thoroughly for sparrows, warblers, and other songbirds.

The trail cuts across the meadow, with another trail coming in from the left. It continues through a gap in a stone wall (partly adapted into a horse jump) and crosses another field. On the far side of this field there is a tall wooden post where another trail comes in from the left through a "tunnel" formed by cedars, bittersweet, and other vines. Continue straight ahead into the woods and bear right at the next junction, descending into a gravel pit — often a good place to find Eastern Towhees. Facing a steep gravel bank, take the trail to the left and ascend to the top of the embankment; the pond will be straight ahead and below. This spot, with its overlook of the gravel pit and surrounding treetops, can be a good observation point for waves of warblers in migration.

At the top of the embankment, turn left and proceed with the pond on your right (going in the opposite direction will return you to a junction with our route before it enters the meadows). The trail descends and comes down to the edge of the pond. This is another good vantage point for observing ducks, herons, swallows, and shorebirds. In particular, we have noted as many as a dozen Spotted Sandpipers out on the lily pads in the later part of the summer. The cattails and reeds to the left mark the northern edge of the pond, and this habitat looks ideal for bitterns, although we have yet to record one here.

Continue straight along the trail, crossing a low swampy area and a slow stream that feeds the pond. Louisiana and Northern Waterthrush are sometimes found in this area in migration, and migrating warblers such as Magnolia and Northern Parula can frequently be found in the canopy overhead. The trail continues away from the pond edge and soon comes out onto Finn Road — directly across from the trailhead that will be the starting point for the tour of the northern section. To complete the loop of the southern section, turn right and proceed along Finn Road. On the right in a short distance, opposite a yellow house with number 83, there is an overlook of another marshy finger of the northern end of the pond. Check here for herons and blackbirds, and listen for Virginia Rails.

Next, on the left, there is an open field opposite a farmhouse and barn. This is a good area to check for Barn and Northern Rough-winged swallows and Chimney Swifts. Just beyond this field, and just before the junction with Harvard Road, a culvert connects the northern and southern sections. This is an excellent spot for a variety of birds — herons, ducks, warblers such as Common Yellowthroat and Yellow, Warbling Vireos, Baltimore Orioles, and others. A canoe launch behind the screen of trees on the north side of the road is a good observation point for one arm of the open water in the northern section.

Turning right onto Harvard Road will lead you back to the boat ramp (0.4 mile). Before getting there, you will pass a trailhead marked by a wire gate on the right, in a break between sections of crash barrier. This trail leads out onto a peninsula which juts out into the eastern side of the pond and provides another good vantage point for observing ducks in migration.

### Northern Section

The section of Delaney to the north side of Finn Road has a different atmosphere than the southern section, both because of terrain and habitat and because it is less frequented. The terrain is characterized by what appear to be naturally formed eskers or moraines, interspersed by low marshy areas and the main cattail marsh itself. Bordering the marshes, the vegetation is mixed woods, predominantly oak and white pine, with some understory in places. As described in this article, it is possible to complete a loop through this section by crossing a couple of “fishermen’s bridges” over narrow sections of open water within the marsh. A word of warning, however: these bridges are somewhat rickety and can be in varying states of repair. In wet springs they may even be underwater. A good part of the route can be covered without crossing these bridges, but some retracing of steps will be necessary.

Our route will start at the pull-off on the north side of Finn Road, 0.3 mile from the junction with Harvard Road and directly opposite where the southern section route came out to the road. Follow the trail into the woods, past a “wall” of railroad ties, and climb up the side of an embankment until the trail levels out, running parallel to a stone wall on the right. The pine grove to the right is a flat area that can be good for thrushes in migration. Also listen and watch out for Brown Creepers, Pine Warblers, and Ovenbirds, which are numerous throughout the woods of the northern section. Red-breasted Nuthatches can also be found, and there is some evidence that they breed here. To the left of the trail is one of the many low, marshy areas that are typical in this section, forming ideal habitat for Northern Waterthrushes and Winter Wrens, both of which have bred here. Canada Warblers may also be found in migration.

The trail continues past a side trail on the right, and soon another low area is evident on the right. At the next trail junction, turn left and follow the trail down into the dip (staying straight at this junction leads out onto a peninsula in the

marsh and our route will return along this). Coming out of the dip, climb up the embankment and turn right to follow this ridge, which separates marshy low areas on the left from the main marsh on the right. The trail descends gradually to where a stream drains into the marsh on the right. This puts you right at marsh level and is one of the good spots to check for marsh birds, including Virginia Rail, Swamp Sparrow, Common Yellowthroat, and Red-winged Blackbird.

Cross the stream and regain the ridge. Soon the trail drops to go around the left side of a wooded mound, with some side trails coming in from the left, and then reverts to following the perimeter of the marsh to the right. Continue along this, and at the next junction turn right to descend a steep bank, again to marsh level, near an old stone wall. The trail continues out onto a small peninsula with the remains of an old blind at the end. This is another good area for observing marsh birds. Before the blind, another trail splits off to the left, leading to the first bridge. Our route crosses this bridge and continues through woods on the far side before reaching a T-junction.

To digress for a moment, turning left at this T-junction will lead you out past the edge of the marsh and through a grove of red pine to a gate on Old Harvard Road, approximately 0.2 mile north of the dirt pull-off mentioned earlier in the directions to the area. Walking south along the road toward the pull-off will give you an excellent overlook of the marsh, with edge habitat that favors migrants such as Wilson's Warbler and Fox Sparrow, and breeders such as Warbling Vireo and Eastern Kingbird. This stretch of road is the best place to observe the Great Blue Heron rookery that is expanding in the pine trees directly across the marsh. The nests started in dead trees but have since spread to live ones. In the summer of 1998, we tallied at least forty-six birds (adults plus young) divided among nineteen nest platforms.

Our route continues by turning right at the aforementioned T-junction and proceeding back down to the marsh edge, where the second bridge leads across to the tip of another, larger peninsula into the marsh. The trail continues along the edge of the marsh on the northwestern side of the peninsula before cutting inland and uphill just before a hunting blind. This leads up to the main trail that runs the length of the peninsula. At the junction, turning left will bring you to the tip of the peninsula, from which it is also possible to view the heron rookery off to the right. Turning right at the junction takes you through the woods along the ridge of the peninsula. (There is also a side trail off this main trail that leads down to and runs along the marsh edge on the eastern side of the peninsula before rejoining the main trail.) The main trail returns you to the junction where the route splits off on the outward leg. Continue straight to come back out to the start point on Finn Road.

In this marsh complex in the northern section, we had recorded small numbers of Soras and Marsh Wrens in previous years, but not in the last couple of years. The reason for the change is unclear, but the water levels have been

very high in the last two springs, and this may be a factor. Other irregular sightings have included Hooded Merganser with chicks in midsummer, King Rail, American Coot, and Common Moorhen. The last three have tended to be fall records, but Common Moorhen apparently bred one year prior to 1994. Also in this section we have observed Great Horned Owl in daylight as well as raptors such as Sharp-shinned Hawk and Northern Harrier during migration, and Broad-winged Hawk and Northern Goshawk during the summer (presumed to be breeding in the vicinity).

Our owl knowledge for Delaney as a whole is very patchy. It seems that the Great Horned is the predominant owl for the area, and it will be interesting to see whether they utilize the heron nests. There does appear to be suitable habitat for Northern Saw-whet Owls in migration, but more observation is necessary to confirm this theory.

### Delaney Species List

This list is made entirely from our observations between 1994 and the end of 1998.

Key:

C = Common/regular in appropriate season(s)

U = Uncommon/less regular in appropriate season(s)

R = Rare

\* = Breeder (either confirmed by direct observation or presumed by common presence during the nesting season)

\*\* = Breeding suspected but no definitive proof

Pied-billed Grebe	C	Northern Goshawk	U*
Double-crested Cormorant	C	Broad-winged Hawk	U**
Great Blue Heron	C*	Red-tailed Hawk	U
Great Egret	U	American Kestrel	U
Green Heron	C*	Ruffed Grouse	U
Canada Goose	C*	King Rail	R
Wood Duck	C*	Virginia Rail	C*
Green-winged Teal	C	Sora	U
American Black Duck	C*	Common Moorhen	R
Mallard	C*	American Coot	U
Ring-necked Duck	C	Killdeer	C*
Common Goldeneye	C	Greater Yellowlegs	U
Bufflehead	C	Spotted Sandpiper	C*
Hooded Merganser	C*	Least Sandpiper	U
Common Merganser	C	Herring Gull	C
Osprey	U	Great Black-backed Gull	C
Northern Harrier	U	Mourning Dove	C*
Sharp-shinned Hawk	U	Great Horned Owl	U**

Common Nighthawk	U	Nashville Warbler	C
Chimney Swift	C*	Northern Parula	C
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	U	Yellow Warbler	C*
Belted Kingfisher	C*	Chestnut-sided Warbler	C
Downy Woodpecker	C*	Magnolia Warbler	C
Hairy Woodpecker	C*	Black-throated Blue Warbler	U
Northern Flicker	C*	Yellow-rumped Warbler	C
Eastern Wood-Pewee	C*	Black-throated Green Warbler	C*
Willow Flycatcher	U	Blackburnian Warbler	U
Least Flycatcher	U	Pine Warbler	C*
Eastern Phoebe	C*	Palm Warbler	C
Great Crested Flycatcher	C*	Blackpoll Warbler	C
Eastern Kingbird	C*	Black-and-white Warbler	C
Tree Swallow	C*	American Redstart	C
N. Rough-winged Swallow	C*	Ovenbird	C*
Bank Swallow	C	Northern Waterthrush	C*
Cliff Swallow	U	Louisiana Waterthrush	U
Barn Swallow	C*	Common Yellowthroat	C*
Blue Jay	C*	Wilson's Warbler	U
American Crow	C*	Canada Warbler	U
Fish Crow	U	Scarlet Tanager	C*
Black-capped Chickadee	C*	Northern Cardinal	C*
Tufted Titmouse	C*	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	C*
Red-breasted Nuthatch	U**	Indigo Bunting	C*
White-breasted Nuthatch	C*	Eastern Towhee	C*
Brown Creeper	C*	American Tree Sparrow	C
Carolina Wren	C	Chipping Sparrow	C*
House Wren	C*	Field Sparrow	U
Winter Wren	C*	Savannah Sparrow	C*
Marsh Wren	U**	Grasshopper Sparrow	U**
Golden-crowned Kinglet	C	Fox Sparrow	U
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	C	Song Sparrow	C*
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	U	Lincoln's Sparrow	U
Eastern Bluebird	U	Swamp Sparrow	C*
Veery	C*	White-throated Sparrow	C
Hermit Thrush	C*	Dark-eyed Junco	C
Wood Thrush	C*	Bobolink	U*
American Robin	C*	Red-winged Blackbird	C*
Gray Catbird	C*	Eastern Meadowlark	U
Northern Mockingbird	C*	Rusty Blackbird	U
Brown Thrasher	U	Common Grackle	C*
American Pipit	U	Brown-headed Cowbird	C**
Cedar Waxwing	C*	Baltimore Oriole	C*
European Starling	C*	Purple Finch	U
Blue-headed Vireo	U	House Finch	C*
Yellow-throated Vireo	U*	American Goldfinch	C*
Warbling Vireo	C*	Evening Grosbeak	U
Red-eyed Vireo	C	House Sparrow	C*
Blue-winged Warbler	C**		

The authors wish to thank Mark Lynch for reviewing a draft of this article and for making some valuable suggestions.

**Simon and Lisa Hennin** started birding regularly in 1993 thanks to Lisa's Maine heritage and Mark Lynch/Sheila Carroll's bird classes at Massachusetts Audubon's Broad Meadow Brook Sanctuary in Worcester. Simon regrets that he wasn't birding while growing up in England or while living in the Netherlands in the early 1980s. Lisa's passion is for hawks and thickets full of little brown jobs; Simon loves birding the expanse of sea and shore. In their spare time, Simon works on air traffic control systems for Raytheon, and Lisa works in health promotion services for the Worcester YWCA.

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## BOOK REVIEW: *The Song of the Dodo*

by William E. Davis, Jr.

*The Song of the Dodo: Island Biogeography in an Age of Extinctions*, by David Quammen. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1996. 702 pages. \$17, paperbound.

Most of my birding friends started birding as enthusiastic listers and chasers, enjoying being outdoors at all seasons, relishing the thrill of the chase, but always getting special enjoyment from the esthetic appreciation of a really spiffy bird. But almost without exception, their interest in birds has expanded through the years to encompass bird behavior and other aspects of bird biology. All have become involved at one level or another in conservation (it makes sense to worry about the continued existence of the objects of your affection). And most have developed interests in natural history that extend beyond birds to include the fundamental processes of nature. This book is for those people who wish to expand their horizons to include a deeper understanding of ecology and the processes that delineate and constrain the theory and practice of conservation. This is not an easy book — it requires you to think. But it contains more information about natural processes, and about the people who have discovered their importance, than any other book I have read.

Known to many for his witty essays on natural history, David Quammen manages to express complex ideas in an understandable way. Part of this stems, I suspect, from a less-than-full appreciation of the world of mathematics and statistics: in describing someone else's work he states, "It contains a few simple diagrams, a few maps, but no outbursts of statistical abracadabridizing, no tirades of hieroglyphic calculus, almost no mathematics at all. So it makes easy reading for those of us who are mathematically impaired." Hence, although his discussions are not mathematically rigorous, they are accessible to all, and although the subjects discussed are serious, a sense of humor surfaces with regularity.

The book consists of ten chapters which trace the development of modern ideas about evolution and explain the role of biogeography (the study of patterns of distribution of species) — especially as it relates to islands — in shaping those ideas. Quammen thoroughly researched the historical literature about, for example, the Darwin-Wallace simultaneous publication of the theory of natural selection, and he traveled to many of the Australasian sites that Alfred Russel Wallace visited during the years of intellectual incubation that led to the final theory. The narrative of Quammen's travels is woven through the historical treatment to provide a highly readable account, spiced with adventure. He visited many of the areas he was writing about, and his commentary about Komodo dragons (giant carnivorous monitor lizards) in southeast Asia, lemurs

in Madagascar, saki monkeys in the Amazon, Mauritius and the ghost of the Dodo, and, of course, the Galapagos islands with their tortoises, mockingbirds, and finches, provides fascinating interludes and supports his discussion of island biogeography theory. His adventures are real and stimulate empathy. For example, as a person who finds spiders a less-than-adorable example of evolutionary diversity, I appreciated his description of walking into the web of a Guam spider with a body as big as a prune:

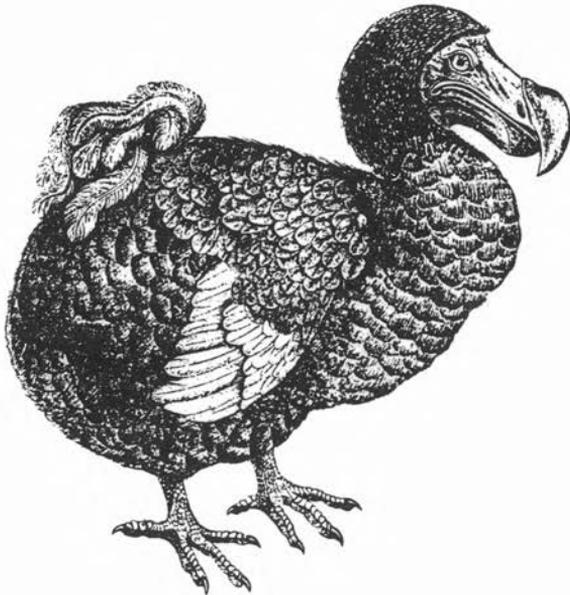
I freeze. My pores pucker like sphincters. I feel the strong tiny threads, sticky with some sort of glandular arachnoid exudate, stretched taut against my forehead and cheeks. With false calm, I back my way out. Doubled over, I brush my hair, swat my ears, scoop at my collar. The silk is like cotton candy. I peel away what I can. Then I look up to see a long-legged black spider at eye level just in front of me. From this perspective the prune simile seems inadequate; her abdomen looks as big as eggplant.

Although the book brings everything from insects to elephants into the story line, there are still plenty of birds — e.g., birds-of-paradise, ostriches, Guam Rail, flightless cormorants, and, of course, the Dodo. The concept of adaptive radiation is exemplified by Darwin's Galapagos finches and the honeycreepers of the Hawaiian Islands.

Islands have become important natural laboratories for the study of evolution, and Quammen takes the reader through the historical assessment of patterns (for example, giantism and dwarfism) that characterize island faunas: "Midgets and giants, behemoths and runts — it's all a confusing welter of upscaling and downscaling." The discussion of the theory of island biogeography, originally proposed by Robert MacArthur and Edward O. Wilson, and the subsequent challenges and debate which the theory elicited, are humanized by intriguing interviews Quammen had with Wilson, Thomas Lovejoy, and others in the cast of characters. Science comes across as much less "cut-and-dried" than it is usually portrayed — scientists appear as actual people, with strengths, weaknesses, and political agendas. The important theoretical contributions of twentieth-century giants of ornithology such as Ernst Mayr (Harvard University) and David Lack (Great Britain) are presented as background for the biological disputes of today, particularly conservation issues such as the SLOSS ("single large or several small") arguments about the best way to construct nature preserves. Quammen takes the lessons learned from the study of islands — ". . . insular evolution, for all its wondrousness, tends to be a one-way tunnel toward doom" — and extends them to continental masses, where fragmentation of ecosystems can produce "islands" of habitat that mimic the biological processes observed on true islands.

The book deals with extinction — a sober subject — and the role and extent of human influence. The story is not pretty, but is told in a nonpolemical way, which makes it even more chilling. In discussing an introduced snake that has wreaked havoc among bird populations on Guam, Quammen states, "It's not an evil animal, after all. It's just an amoral and earnestly stupid creature in the wrong place. What it has done here in Guam is precisely what *Homo sapiens* has done all over the planet: succeeded extravagantly at the expense of other species." *The Song of the Dodo* isn't all gloom and doom, however, and describes success stories, such as bringing the Mauritius Kestrel back from the brink of extinction, as well as disasters. Quammen even ends the book on an upbeat note: "Meanwhile, though, there's still time. If time is hope, there's still hope."

This may not be a book for everyone, but if you are willing to read this long, serious, and insightfully written science adventure story, you will most certainly gain a better understanding of the condition of our planet and what might be done to improve it. I learned a lot from the first reading, and am about to read it a second time.



# BIRD SIGHTINGS

## SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1998

### SUMMARY

By Marjorie W. Rines, Simon A. Perkins, and Robert H. Stymeist

Weather for fall migration was ideal. September was warm and sunny, while October brought cool temperatures and more sunshine than normal. The average temperature in September was 66.3° in Boston, with a high of 88° on September 6 and a low of 46° on the 24th. In October, the first half of the month was quite cool and the last half of the month was mostly on the mild side. The temperature averaged 54.5° in Boston, with October 18 reaching a high of 77, the low for the month was 38° on the 27th. Winds were out of the northwest, the most favorable direction for southbound migrants on September 8, 9, 11, and 23. Favorable winds were even more frequent in October, occurring on October 9, 15, 16, 22, 29, 30, and 31.

R. H. S.

#### LOONS THROUGH WOODPECKERS

A **Pacific Loon** still in breeding plumage was carefully (albeit briefly) scrutinized as it flew by Andrew's Point in Rockport. The **Eared Grebe** that had spent the previous four winters in East Gloucester arrived in early October. The only Northern Fulmar reported during the period was at Stellwagen Bank, and the only Cory's and **Audubon's Shearwaters** were noted at Hydrographer Canyon, at the continental shelf break, south of Nantucket. Whereas Cory's typically ranges north at least to Cape Cod in mid summer through the fall, Audubon's Shearwater is virtually never seen away from the warm waters over the continental slope.

A count of thirteen Great Egrets in Wayland represented an above-average total for an inland site. A report of a juvenile **Little Egret** in Chatham, September 9, currently being reviewed by the MARC, would represent the first record of a juvenile in the state, and one of the first anywhere in North America. A juvenile **Little Egret** was also reported from Block Island, R.I., five days after the Monomoy sighting. If either of these two reports are accepted by the respective state committees, the central question will become, "where did these birds hatch?" Now that this species is nesting in the West Indies (albeit in small numbers), and spring/summer sightings of adults in New England have become annual, close attention should be given to local Snowy colonies. A Snowy Egret in Marlboro was noteworthy so far inland.

The only **Greater White-fronted Goose** noted during the reporting period was found in a cranberry bog in Carlisle. A remarkable Snow Goose flight October 3-5 was most unusual in that virtually all the birds were seen at the immediate coast. In fact, many of those noted from the shoreline were observed flying in off the ocean as if they had been deflected even farther eastward and were just then regaining land. Typically most Snow Geese move through the

interior of the state. Yet among a total of at least seventeen flocks reported during this flight, only two were noted inland. Generally, birds as strong and as heavy as geese are capable of compensating for crosswinds and are rarely set so far off course. A cursory attempt by this writer to find a correlation between the flight and wind patterns in eastern Canada revealed little in the way of an explanation, but still, the wind provides the most likely answer. Concurrent with the Snow Goose flight was a (primarily inland) passage of many thousands of Canada Geese, identified as Canadian birds by the great height at which they were observed. However, few (if any) Snows were noted among these. For example, none were detected among nearly 2,500 southbound Canadas counted over Concord, nor among more than 5,000 over Newburyport during this same three-day period. A Brant in Westminster was noteworthy because this species is rarely detected inland even though it must regularly overfly interior regions during migration. A rush of **Eurasian Wigeon** reports included at least six individuals within a ten-day period in October, and Green-winged Teal were well represented by two high counts at Plum Island and at the Great Meadows Refuge in Concord. The latter locality became especially productive for waterbirds after one of the two pools was drained as part of the refuge staff's ongoing efforts to control the invasive aquatic plant, water chestnut.

The **Tufted Duck** that has spent the previous four winters in Worcester County returned October 10. Scaup are not often detected far offshore, so a flock of 35 migrating Greaters at Stellwagen Bank was noteworthy. Three early King Eider were observed flying in together and alighting in the water off Manomet Point in mid-October. Of the three scoter species, Surf is least frequently seen away from the coast, so six inland reports were unusual. Other inland scoters included rafts of 47 and 51 Blacks on lakes in Sharon and Waltham, respectively, and an Oldsquaw at the Great Meadows Refuge in Concord furnished a rare record for the Sudbury River Valley. A Barrow's Goldeneye in South Dartmouth was a bit early, and a Common Merganser in Lakeville was very early (or it over-summered there).

Raptor migration was, with a few exceptions, rather typical. The biggest show came September 13 at Mt. Watatic in Ashburnham. Highlights from this flight included the season's largest single-day totals for Bald Eagle (14), Golden Eagle (3), and Broad-winged Hawk (8,975). While such flights at this site and/or nearby Mt. Wachusett have become more or less expected (though the Golden Eagles were surprisingly early), another flight in early October in Newburyport was somewhat anomalous, inasmuch as it occurred at a site that is generally thought to be much less productive for migrant raptors in the fall than it is during the spring passage. The Newburyport flight included the season's largest single-day totals for Osprey (71), and Northern Harrier (57), and the second largest total for Peregrine Falcon (13), and other features included modest numbers of Sharp-shinned Hawks, American Kestrels, and Red-tailed Hawks, and a late pulse of Broad-winged Hawks. These latter birds were especially surprising because, in addition to being somewhat late, in Massachusetts, Broad-wingeds usually try to avoid the immediate coast at any time of year. A report of two **Swainson's Hawks** at Provincetown is currently under review by the MARC, and a "Richardson's" Merlin, a paler, western prairies subspecies rarely detected in eastern North America, allowed careful study for two consecutive days at Tuckernuck.

A **Yellow Rail**, carefully observed in the Neponset marshes in Dorchester, was a rare find.

The aforementioned drawdown at the Concord section of the Great Meadows NWR created mud flats that proved to be very attractive to a wide variety of waterbirds, especially shorebirds. Remarkably, at least nineteen species of shorebirds were recorded there, among which was an impressive assortment of species rarely seen in the Sudbury River Valley: Black-bellied Plover, Whimbrel, Sanderling, White-rumped Sandpiper, Baird's Sandpiper, Dunlin, Stilt Sandpiper, and Buff-breasted Sandpiper. Indeed, Whimbrel and Sanderling are rarely seen inland anywhere in New England.

Elsewhere, other shorebird highlights included **American Avocets** in Quincy and Chatham, and the **Red-necked Stint** at Duxbury Beach that was first found in August. By the time the stint was last seen, it was nearing full basic plumage. A count of twelve Long-billed Dowitchers at South Monomoy represented a high count for any locale away from the Newburyport/Plum Island area, and an American Woodcock seen flying by a whale-watch boat at Stellwagen Bank must have looked oddly out of place.

The fifteen **Lesser Black-backed Gulls** reported represented a near-average total for a fall season in Massachusetts, as did the total of five **Sabine's Gulls**. A **Gull-billed Tern** that remained in Chatham for a week provided many birders with a rare opportunity to study this coveted southern visitor. A less accommodating **Sandwich Tern** was seen only once on the Lynn/Nahant town line. For several days in mid September, unusually large numbers of Black Terns gathered each evening on the beach in the North Monomoy/South Beach area of Chatham. A pair of Black Skimmers that nested very late in the season on Plymouth Beach, lingered there with one fledged young until late September, and one very late individual from this family group remained for yet another month after that.

Single migrant Short-eared Owls appeared at several coastal locales throughout October, and eight Short-eareds appeared quite suddenly during one October day at Tuckernuck. Virtually all of the roughly ten nesting pairs on this small island had, seemingly, departed by September. So, were the eight individuals in October returning residents, migrants, or both?

A late Common Nighthawk was reported from Mt. Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, a migrant Whip-poor-will was out of place at North Monomoy in early September, and an unusually late, large swarm of 80 actively feeding Chimney Swifts was observed on the South Shore in the first week of October.

An unidentified immature/female-type *Selasphorus* hummingbird visited a feeder in Leicester October 29-31, and represented the first record for Worcester County. A well-described **Black-backed Woodpecker** was carefully studied in Groton in late October.

S. A. P.

Red-throated Loon			10/27	Newbypt	15	R. Heil
9/19	N. Monomoy/S.B.	1	H. Ferguson#	<b>Pacific Loon</b> (details submitted) *		
9/27	Chatham	1	D. Brown#	10/9	Rockport (A.P.)	1 br pl R. Heil
10/9	Rockport (A.P.)	36	R. Heil	Common Loon		
10/11	Manomet Pt.	27	W. Petersen	9/13	Rockport (A.P.)	6 R. Heil
10/11	Barnstable (S.N.)	260	T. Raymond	9/15	Essex	3 D. Brown#
10/17	Lakeville	1	W. Petersen	9/18	Quabbin (G33)	1 B. Laflay
10/25	Nantucket Shoals	25+	T. Young#	9/19	Newbypt/P.I.	9 M. Lynch#
10/26	Truro	26	W. Ellison#	9/19	Mt. Wachusett	5 T. Carrolan
10/26	Manomet	50	W. Petersen	10/11	Barnstable (S.N.)	150 T. Raymond

Common Loon (continued)				10/25	Rockport (H.P.)	1110	M. Lynch#
10/11	Rockport (A.P.)	227	R. Heil	10/25	Chatham	300+	W. Ellison#
10/11	Manomet Pt.	75	W. Petersen	10/25	Nantucket Shoals	100	T. Young#
10/17	Lakeville	4	W. Petersen	10/26	Manomet	50	W. Petersen
10/25	Westport	15	M. Boucher	Great Cormorant			
10/25	Rockport (H.P.)	19	M. Lynch#	9/06	Millbury	1	D. Berard#
10/25	Nantucket Shoals	80	T. Young#	9/13	Cape Ann	3 imm	R. Heil
10/31	Philipston	1	T. Pirro	9/18	GMNWR	1 migr	S. Perkins
Pied-billed Grebe				9/24	N. Scituate	3	R. Titus
9/9	P.I.	5	W. Drew#	10/11	Rockport (A.P.)	10 migr	S. Perkins
9/12-30	GMNWR	5-9	S. Perkins	10/24	Braintree	1	G. d'Entremont
9/14	Nantucket	12	E. Ray	10/25	Nantucket Shoals	3	T. Young#
10/thr	Randolph	16 max	G. d'Entremont	10/26	Manomet	25	W. Petersen
10/thr	GMNWR	5-14	S. Perkins	10/27	Stoughton	1	R. Titus
10/2	S. Peabody	6	R. Heil	10/27	Newbypt	21	R. Heil
10/4	W. Newbury	9	J. Berry	Double-crested Cormorant			
10/8	Brockton	11	M. Faherty	9/12	Sherborn	100 migr	E. Taylor
10/10	Worcester	7	M. Lynch#	9/18	GMNWR	110 migr	S. Perkins
10/14	M.V.	6	T. Raymond#	9/19	Newbypt/P.I.	700 migr	M. Lynch#
10/15	Wakefield	13	D. + I. Jewell	10/3	Newbypt	1600	R. Heil
10/17	Lakeville	8	W. Petersen	10/12	Rowley	210 migr	J. Berry
10/18	Braintree	10+	S. Carey	10/12	Newbury	260 migr	J. Berry#
10/25	Waltham	6	D. + D. Oliver	10/24	Essex	1700 migr	D. Brown#
10/30	Nantucket	25	E. Ray	10/24	P.I.	1500 migr	E. Taylor
Horned Grebe				10/25	Westport	1500	M. Boucher
10/4	Wollaston	3	SSBC (T. O'Neil)	American Bittern			
10/16	Gardner	2	T. Pirro	9/1-6	Tuckermuck	1	R. Veit
10/17	Lakeville	3	W. Petersen	9/10	N. Monomoy	1	B. Nikula
10/24	Randolph	2	G. d'Entremont	9/13	E. Boston (B.I.)	1	M. Gonsalo
10/24	Sharon	1	S. Arena	9/13	Nauset Marsh	2	B. Nikula#
10/25	Waltham	3	D. + D. Oliver	9/19	WBWS	1	B. Nikula
10/25	Falmouth	27	R. Farrell	9/20	S. Monomoy	1	J. Trimble
10/26	Manomet	2	W. Petersen	9/23-10/7	GMNWR	1	S. Perkins + v.o.
10/31	Quincy Bay	65	G. d'Entremont#	9/26	Dorchester	1	R. Donovan
Red-necked Grebe				10/3	Hanson	1	W. Petersen
10/11	E. Gloucester	1	J. Berry	10/4	Newbypt	2	R. Heil
10/11	Rockport (A.P.)	4	R. Heil	10/4	P.I.	3	G. Wood
10/17	Lakeville	1	W. Petersen	10/12	Rowley	1	J. Berry
10/25	Chilmark	9	V. Laux#	10/23	Manomet	1	D. Clapp
10/30	Quabbin (G35)	1	B. Lafley	10/27	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	1	C. Leahy
<b>Eared Grebe (no details) *</b>				10/30	Nantucket	1	E. Ray
10/7-25	Gloucester	1	J. Soucy + v.o.	Great Blue Heron			
Northern Fulmar				9/14	Essex	17	D. Brown#
10/18	Stellw. Bank	1	W. Petersen	9/28	Fairhaven	17	M. Boucher
Cory's Shearwater				10/3	Orleans	25	M. Lynch#
9/11-13	Hydro. Canyon	15	R. Donovan	10/4	Eastham (F.H.)	22	D. Furbish#
Greater Shearwater				10/18	Stellw. Bank	4	W. Petersen
9/11-13	Hydro. Canyon	25	R. Donovan	Great Egret			
9/13	Rockport (A.P.)	17	R. Heil	9/4	Wayland	13	E. Taylor
9/26	Stellw. Bank	20	D. Deifik	9/10	Ipswich	28	J. Berry
10/10	Rockport (A.P.)	60	E. Nielsen	9/14	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	42	M. Sylvia
10/18	Stellw. Bank	10	W. Petersen	9/19	Middleboro	1	W. Petersen
10/25	Nantucket Shoals	1	T. Young#	9/20	Fairhaven	37	M. Lynch#
Sooty Shearwater				9/20	S. Monomoy	12	B. Nikula#
9/5	Stellw. Bank	10	BBC (E. Tarry)	9/20	Uxbridge	1	M. Lynch#
9/26	Stellw. Bank	5	D. Deifik	9/25	Wayland	1	D. + D. Oliver
10/11	Rockport (H.P.)	3	J. Barber	10/2, 20	P.I.	37, 6	W. Drew#
Manx Shearwater				10/12	Rowley	35	J. Berry
9/5	Stellw. Bank	5	BBC (E. Tarry)	10/23	Nantucket	35	E. Ray
9/16	P'town (R.P.)	1	J. Hanson	<b>Little Egret (details submitted) *</b>			
10/10	Stellw. Bank	1	K. Hartel	9/9	N. Monomoy	1 juv	M. Sylvia
10/25	Nantucket Shoals	1	J. O'Neill#	Snowy Egret			
<b>Audubon's Shearwater</b>				9/7	Rowley	21	J. Berry
9/11-13	Hydro. Canyon	10	R. Donovan	9/12	Falmouth	31	R. Farrell
Wilson's Storm-Petrel				9/14, 20	Essex	40+	D. Brown#
9/11-13	Hydro. Canyon	30	R. Donovan	9/14	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	83	M. Sylvia
Northern Gannet				9/16	Marlboro	1	S. Hennin
9/5	Stellw. Bank	4	BBC (E. Tarry)	9/19	P.I.	60	M. Lynch#
9/13	Rockport (A.P.)	105	R. Heil	9/20	Fairhaven	21	M. Lynch#
10/9	Rockport (A.P.)	2300	R. Heil	10/9	Nantucket	17	E. Ray
10/11	Cuttyhunk	3	T. Maloney	10/14	P.I.	14	R. Heil
10/12	Eastham (F.E.)	2000	B. Nikula	10/15	Gloucester	8	J. Young
10/18	Stellw. Bank	300	W. Petersen	10/25	Hingham	2	S. Carey

Little Blue Heron				10/23	Wellfleet	150	J. Berry#
9/4,18	Falmouth	1 imm	R. Farrell	10/25	Westport	63	M. Boucher
9/5	Orleans	1	M. Lynch#	10/25	P.I.	365	G. d'Entremont
9/15	Mattapoissett	1 imm	M. Maurer	Whooper Swan			
9/19	P.I.	1	BBCC (L. Johnson)	9/10	Ipswich	9	J. Berry
10/7	Essex	6	B. Gette	Wood Duck			
10/9	Nantucket	1 imm	E. Ray	thr	GMNWR	140 max	10/5 S. Perkins
Tricolored Heron				9/6	Worcester	29	M. Lynch#
9/5	N. Monomoy	4	M. Sylvia	9/7	Wakefield	31	P. + F. Vale
9/19	N. Monomoy	1	B. Nikula#	10/4	W. Newbury	20	J. Berry
Cattle Egret				10/10	Worcester	45	M. Lynch#
9/4	Katama	2	H. Meleney	10/12	Bolton Flats	28	S. + L. Hennin
9/14	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	1	M. Sylvia	10/20	Winchester	52	M. Rines
9/27	Salisbury	1	E. Tarry	Gadwall			
Green Heron				9/9	P.I.	45	W. Drew#
9/5	GMNWR	5	D. + S. Larson	9/20	S. Monomoy	80+	B. Nikula#
9/12	Falmouth	6	R. Farrell	9/26	GMNWR	2	S. Perkins
9/20	Fairhaven	3	M. Lynch#	9/27	Weston	2	F. Bouchard
10/1-10	GMNWR	1-2	S. Perkins	9/27	Barnstable	9	G. d'Entremont#
10/3	Orleans	1	M. Lynch#	10/4	Squantum	2	SSBC (T. O'Neil)
10/12	Bolton Flats	1	S. + L. Hennin	10/17	S. Monomoy	50	B. Nikula#
Black-crowned Night-Heron				10/26	DWWS	36	D. Furbish
9/4	Wayland	8	E. Taylor	Eurasian Wigeon			
9/6	Worcester	9	M. Lynch#	10/16	Arlington Res.	1	B. Wright#
9/10	Ipswich	2 imm	J. Berry	10/17	Carver	2	M. Sylvia
9/11	Fairhaven	10	M. Sylvia	10/18-27	Lexington	1	J. Young + v.o.
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron				10/24-25	GMNWR	1 m + 1 f	S. Perkins
9/11	Fairhaven	1 juv	M. Sylvia	10/26	Oak Bluffs	1	M. Pelikan
9/16	Muskeget I.	1 juv	R. Veit	American Wigeon			
Glossy Ibis				thr	GMNWR	41 max	S. Perkins
9/3	Newbury	1	S. Grinley#	9/4	Arlington Res.	3	M. Rines
9/5	N. Monomoy	9	M. Sylvia	9/6	Worcester	3	M. Lynch#
9/7	Rowley	1	J. Berry	9/25	Waltham	43	D. + D. Oliver
10/26	Brewster	1	P. Kyle	9/27	Barnstable	44	G. d'Entremont#
10/31	Ipswich	2	J. Paluzzi#	10/3	Arlington Res.	56	K. Hartel
Turkey Vulture				10/17	S. Monomoy	50	B. Nikula#
9/5-13	Mt. Wachusett	49	T. Carrolan	10/17	Carver	100	M. Sylvia
9/13	Mt. Watatic	10	EMHW	10/22	Lexington	115	R. Lockwood
9/13	Worcester	8	M. Lynch#	American Black Duck			
9/18	GMNWR	6	S. Perkins	9/9	P.I.	100	W. Drew#
9/19	Newbury	8	J. Brown#	10/17	S. Monomoy	350	B. Nikula#
9/30	Milton	15	D. Larson	10/20	P.I.	1095	W. Drew#
10/3	S. Dartmouth	26	T. Raymond	Blue-winged Teal			
10/3	Newbypt	20	R. Heil	9/1-10/21	GMNWR	22 max	10/1 S. Perkins
10/3	GMNWR	6	S. Perkins	9/1, 10/2	P.I.	16, 2	W. Drew#
10/22	P.I.	6	R. Heil	9/1	Lexington	12	M. Rines
10/24	Mt. Wachusett	10	T. Carrolan	9/3	Newbury	6	S. Grinley#
10/26	Groton	5	T. Pirro	9/6	Worcester	5	M. Lynch#
10/26	Truro	7	W. Ellison#	9/19	Randolph	10	G. d'Entremont
Greater White-fronted Goose				9/20	S. Monomoy	40	B. Nikula#
10/11-15	Carlisle	1	D. Brownrigg + v.o.	9/22	Nantucket	15	E. Andrews#
Snow Goose				9/27	Barnstable	11	G. d'Entremont#
9/18	P.I.	1	S. Haydock	10/4	Randolph	9	G. d'Entremont
9/26	Rockport	1	N. Lobe	10/26	DWWS	4	D. Furbish
10/3-4	Reports of flocks of 20-100 from 10 loc.			Northern Shoveler			
10/3	Stellw. Bank	150+	L. Healy	9/4	Arlington Res.	2 f	M. Rines
10/4	N. Monomoy	550	B. Nikula	9/17	P.I.	4	D. + D. Oliver
10/4	Gloucester	180	J. MacDonald	9/20	S. Monomoy	10	B. Nikula#
10/4	P.I.	165	G. Wood	10/17	P.I.	6+	G. Wood
10/4	Plymouth	230	W. Petersen	10/17	S. Monomoy	16	B. Nikula#
10/4	Middleboro	150	M. Maurer	10/31	Waltham	4	B. Chiasson
10/5	Brewster	170	P. Trull	Northern Pintail			
10/13	M.V.	80	V. Laux	thr	GMNWR	32 max	10/12 S. Perkins
10/17	Eastham	75	SSBC (R. Fox)	9/14	Arlington Res.	1	D. + D. Oliver
10/20	P.I.	33	W. Drew#	9/20	S. Monomoy	8	B. Nikula#
Canada Goose				10/3	Orleans	6	M. Lynch#
10/3-5	GMNWR	2335 migr	S. Perkins	10/6	P.I.	26	W. Drew#
10/3-4	Newbypt	5300 migr	R. Heil	10/17	S. Monomoy	60	B. Nikula#
10/3	Mt. Wachusett	600 migr	E. Taylor	10/25	Arlington Res.	6	K. Hartel
Brant				Green-winged Teal			
10/3	Orleans	7	M. Lynch#	9/thr	GMNWR	200 max	9/30 S. Perkins
10/4	Plymouth	60	W. Petersen	9/1, 10/16	P.I.	155, 1570	W. Drew#
10/20	Westminster	1	T. Pirro	9/4	Arlington Res.	4	M. Rines

Green-winged Teal (continued)				10/24	Sharon	3	S. Arena
9/7	Wakefield	2	P. + F. Vale	10/25	Chatham	500	J. Berry#
9/19	Randolph	100	G. d'Entremont	10/26	Manomet	700	W. Petersen
9/20	S. Monomoy	15	B. Nikula#	White-winged Scoter			
10/thr	GMNWR	750 max	10/24 S. Perkins	9/24	N. Scituate	12	R. Titus
10/4	Plymouth	75	W. Petersen	9/30	Hull	200	J. Plotkin
10/10	Worcester	27	M. Lynch#	10/24	Sharon	1	S. Arena
10/17	S. Monomoy	160	B. Nikula#	10/25	Nantucket Shoals	200+	T. Young#
Canvasback				10/25	Chatham	200+	W. Ellison#
10/24	Sharon	1	S. Arena	10/25	Westport	139	M. Boucher
10/28	Cambr. (F.P.)	62	J. Barton	10/25	Rockport (H.P.)	749	M. Lynch#
Redhead				10/26	Manomet	250	W. Petersen
10/10	Nantucket	1	E. Ray	Black Scoter			
10/31	Marlboro	1	m S. + L. Hennin	10/6	Rockport (A.P.)	50	J. Soucy#
Ring-necked Duck				10/11	Barnstable (S.N.)	50	T. Raymond
9/19, 10/4	Lakeville	60, 200	W. Petersen	10/17	W. Newbury	2 f	J. Berry
9/19	S. Monomoy	25	H. Ferguson#	10/24	Sharon	47	S. Arena
9/20, 10/25	W. Newbury	27, 892	R. Heil	10/25	Waltham	51	D. Oliver#
10/thr	Randolph	227 max	G. d'Entremont	10/25	Rockport (H.P.)	665	M. Lynch#
10/4	Stoughton	110	R. Titus	10/25	Chatham	30	W. Ellison#
10/14	Cambr. (F.P.)	135	J. Barton	10/25	Lynnfield	15	P. + F. Vale
10/17	S. Monomoy	175	B. Nikula#	10/26	Manomet	100	W. Petersen
10/25	Arlington Res.	90	K. Hartel	Oldsquaw			
Tufted Duck				10/6	Rockport (A.P.)	2	J. Soucy#
10/10-30	Sterling	1	F. McMenemy	10/10	Nantucket	1	E. Ray
Greater Scaup				10/25	Rockport (H.P.)	149	M. Lynch#
9/19	Lakeville	4	W. Petersen	10/25	Chatham	40	W. Ellison#
9/23	N. Scituate	1	R. Titus	10/25	Nantucket Shoals	50+	T. Young#
10/thr	Randolph	40 max	G. d'Entremont	10/25	GMNWR	1 f	S. Perkins
10/8	Tuckermuck	30 max	R. Veit	10/26	Manomet	200	W. Petersen
10/10	Rockport (A.P.)	18	E. Nielsen	Bufflehead			
10/18	Stellw. Bank	35	W. Petersen	10/18	Braintree	3	S. Carey
10/24	Sterling	15	T. Roberts#	10/24	Gloucester	15	K. Haley
10/24	Sharon	20	S. Arena	10/24	Randolph	13	G. d'Entremont
Lesser Scaup				10/25	Hingham	200+	S. Carey
9/30	W. Newbury	30	S. Grinley#	10/30	Nantucket	34	E. Ray
10/2, 20	P.I.	1, 4	W. Drew#	10/31	Duxbury B.	100	D. Furbish#
10/4, 31	Pembroke	12, 175	W. Petersen	Common Goldeneye			
10/24	Lynnfield	25	L. de la Flor#	10/23	Manomet	3	D. Clapp
10/25	Gloucester	1	M. Lynch#	10/25	Westport	2	M. Boucher
10/25	W. Newbury	6	R. Heil	10/26	Lincoln	5	M. Rines
10/25	GMNWR	1 f-type	S. Perkins	10/31	Sharon	3	S. Arena
10/25	Waltham	1	D. + D. Oliver	Barrow's Goldeneye			
10/28	Cambr. (F.P.)	1	J. Barton	10/27	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	1	C. Leahy
10/30	Nantucket	750	E. Ray	Hooded Merganser			
10/31	Sharon	15	S. Arena	9/26	Melrose	1	imm P. + F. Vale
Scaup species				10/20	Lexington	4	M. Rines
9/20, 10/17	S. Monomoy	17, 175	B. Nikula#	10/25	Jamaica Plain	3 m	A. Joslin
King Eider				10/25	Wakefield	15	P. + F. Vale
10/12, 17	Manomet Pt.	3, 1	W. Petersen	10/31	Melrose	20	P. + F. Vale
Common Eider				Red-breasted Merganser			
9/6	Westport	32	M. Lynch#	10/9	Rockport (A.P.)	232	R. Heil
10/7	WBWS	100+	D. + P. Grimm	10/19	Gardner	1 m	T. Pirro
10/11	Rockport (A.P.)	228	S. Perkins	10/23	Nantucket	200	E. Ray
10/26	Truro	150	W. Ellison#	10/25	Rockport (H.P.)	64	M. Lynch#
10/26	Manomet	400	W. Petersen	10/31	Duxbury B.	60	D. Furbish#
Harlequin Duck				Common Merganser			
10/11	Rockport (A.P.)	2	R. Heil	9/19	Lakeville	1	W. Petersen
10/25	N. Scituate	5	R. Titus	9/25	Quabbin (G40)	1	B. Lafley
10/24	Rockport (A.P.)	13 m	K. Haley	Ruddy Duck			
10/25	Chilmark	40	V. Laux#	9/14	Nantucket	1	E. Ray
10/26	Manomet	5	W. Petersen	9/25	W. Newbury	35	D. Chickering
Surf Scoter				10/thr	Melrose	61 max	D. + I. Jewell
9/13	Rockport (A.P.)	2	R. Heil	10/3, 25	Arlington Res.	1, 30	K. Hartel
9/18	Eastham	15	J. Hanson	10/4	Pembroke	3	W. Petersen
10/2, 16	Gardner	1, 2	T. Pirro	10/17	S. Monomoy	40	B. Nikula#
10/4	P.I.	250	R. Heil	10/24	Randolph	116	G. d'Entremont
10/10	Rockport (A.P.)	800	E. Nielsen	10/25	Waltham	62	D. + D. Oliver
10/11	Randolph	2 f	G. d'Entremont	10/25	W. Newbury	380	R. Heil
10/11	Manomet Pt.	265	W. Petersen	10/26	Hudson	350	E. Salmela
10/11	Barnstable (S.N.)	1200	T. Raymond	10/31	Winchester	145	M. Rines
10/12	GMNWR	3	S. Perkins	10/31	Marlboro	390	S. + L. Hennin
10/17	Lakeville	6	W. Petersen				



Broad-winged Hawk (continued)				9/28	Lexington	1	C. Floyd
9/16, 17	Mt. Watatic	1033, 403	EMHW	10/2	S. Peabody	2	R. Heil
9/17	HRWMA	373	S. Anderson	10/2	Gardner	1	T. Pirro
9/17	Quabbin (G52)	520	B. Laffey	10/3	Newbypt	13	R. Heil
9/18, 23	Mt. Wachusett	178, 264	v.o.	10/4	Truro	2	M. Lynch#
9/26	Oakham	11	R. Wolanin	10/4	P.I.	3	R. Heil
10/3	Newbypt	6 imm	R. Heil	10/5	GMNWR	2 ad	S. Perkins
10/3	GMNWR	1 imm	S. Perkins	10/10	Burlington	1 imm	M. Rines
<b>Swainson's Hawk (details submitted) *</b>				10/10, 23	Nantucket	2, 4	E. Ray
10/3	P'town	2 imm	J. Young	10/11	Winchester	1 imm	M. Rines
<b>Red-tailed Hawk</b>				10/16	Noman's I.	18	N. Smith
9/13	Mt. Wachusett	10	T. Carrolan	10/17	Lakeville	1	W. Petersen
10/2	GMNWR	12 migr	S. Perkins	10/19	Wakefield	1	F. Vale
10/3	Newbypt	26 migr	R. Heil	10/25	Nantucket Shoals	1	T. Young#
10/17, 24	Mt. Wachusett	20, 34	T. Carrolan	thr Reports of 34 indiv. from 23 coastal loc.			
10/31	Mt. Wachusett	57	T. Carrolan	<b>Ruffed Grouse</b>			
<b>Rough-legged Hawk</b>				9/7	ONWR	8	R. Lockwood#
10/16	Noman's I.	1 dk	N. Smith	9/25	Quabbin (G40)	2	B. Laffey
10/18	Rowley	1 lt	J. Berry	9/26	Worcester	2	M. Lynch#
10/18	P.I.	2	P. Roberts#	9/28	Concord	1	R. Lockwood
10/23	Nantucket	1	E. Ray	9/30	W. Newbury	1	S. Grinley#
10/24	W. Newbury	1 dk	H. Wiggin	10/4	Milton (F.M.)	1SSBC	(T. O'Neil)
10/26	Nantucket	1	P. Vickery	10/11	Stoughton	1	R. Titus
10/31	Gardner	1 lt	T. Pirro	10/24	Carlisle	1	T. Brownrigg
10/31	P'town	1	J. Carlisle	10/24	Pepperell	2	E. Stromsted
<b>Golden Eagle</b>				10/25	N. Dartmouth	1	M. Boucher
9/13	Mt. Watatic	3 ad	EMHW	<b>Wild Turkey</b>			
9/13	Lunenburg	1	J. Stein	9/6	Lexington	6	J. Forbes
9/16	Worcester	1 imm	M. Lynch#	9/12	Worcester	12	M. Lynch#
9/28	Groton	1 ad	T. Pirro	9/14, 18	Scituate	13	E. Burbank
10/24	Brockton	1 1st yr	S. Arena	9/18-26	Westford	3	S. + D. Selesky
10/24	Mt. Wachusett	1	T. Carrolan	9/20	Holbrook	8	G. d'Entremont
10/31	Mt. Wachusett	1 juv	T. Carrolan	9/20	Quabbin (G37)	2	R. Lockwood
<b>American Kestrel</b>				9/26	Cumb. Farms	9	M. Maurer#
9/5-11	Mt. Wachusett	23	v.o.	10/thr	E. Middleboro	30-40	M. Sarkes
9/10	GMNWR	4	S. Perkins	10/11	Spencer	13	M. Lynch#
9/12, 13	Worcester	7, 8	M. Lynch#	10/24	Shirley	8	E. Stromsted
9/12	Sharon	5	D. Furbish#	10/31	Phillipston	24	T. Pirro
9/13	Mt. Wachusett	31	T. Carrolan	<b>Northern Bobwhite</b>			
9/13	Bolton Flats	49	EMHW	9/26	Eastham (F.H.)	2	G. d'Entremont#
9/13	Gardner	10	T. Pirro	9/26	Wellfleet	17	T. Prince#
9/13-16	Mt. Watatic	69	EMHW	9/27	Barnstable	15	G. d'Entremont#
9/16-19	Mt. Wachusett	48	v.o.	10/4	Truro	2	R. Lockwood
9/23	Mt. Wachusett	29	T. Carrolan	10/7	Woburn	1	M. Rines
10/3	Newbypt	29	R. Heil	10/28	Salisbury	1	B. Stevens#
10/3, 4	GMNWR	7, 4	S. Perkins	<b>Yellow Rail (details submitted) *</b>			
10/15	Groton	5	T. Pirro	9/26	Dorchester	1	R. Donovan
<b>Merlin</b>				<b>Virginia Rail</b>			
9/10-13	Mt. Wachusett	8	T. Carrolan	9/6	Newbury	2	D. + D. Oliver
9/13	Mt. Watatic	3	EMHW	9/10	Newton	1	H. Miller
9/13	Bolton Flats	3	EMHW	9/12	Worcester	1	M. Lynch#
9/14	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	2	M. Sylvia	9/13	P.I.	2 ad	J. Berry
9/17	Nantucket	2	E. Ray	9/19	S. Monomoy	1	H. Ferguson#
9/18, 10/4	GMNWR	3, 3	S. Perkins	10/10	Nantucket	4	E. Ray
9/19	Mt. Wachusett	3	T. Carrolan	10/26	DWWS	1	D. Furbish
9/19	Lakeville	2	W. Petersen	10/30	Nantucket	4	E. Ray
9/30	Eastham (F.H.)	2	R. Donovan	<b>Sora</b>			
10/3	Orleans	3	M. Lynch#	9/3-12	Newbury	1	S. Grinley + v.o.
10/3, 4	Newbypt	5, 4	R. Heil	9/4-30	GMNWR	1-3	S. Perkins
10/7	P.I.	3	B. Gette	9/19	Randolph	1	G. d'Entremont
10/12	Bolton Flats	2	S. Moore#	9/19	P.I.	2	R. Lockwood
10/14	M.V.	6	T. Raymond#	9/20	DWWS	1	G. d'Entremont
10/16	Noman's I.	6	N. Smith	9/26	Dorchester	2	R. Donovan
10/23	Nantucket	3	E. Ray	10/2	Nantucket	2	E. Ray
<b>Merlin (richardsonii)</b>				10/17	Worcester	1	M. Lynch#
9/10-11	Tuckernuck	1	R. Veit	<b>Common Moorhen</b>			
<b>Peregrine Falcon</b>				10/6	Falmouth	1 imm	S. Miller
9/13	Mt. Watatic	2	EMHW	10/15	Manomet	1 imm	M. Faherty
9/18, 19	Mt. Wachusett	1, 1	v.o.	<b>American Coot</b>			
9/19	Canton	1	R. Titus#	9/23-31	GMMWR	1-5	S. Perkins
9/19	GMNWR	1 imm	D. + S. Larson	9/25	Waltham	1	D. + D. Oliver
9/26	N. Monomoy	3 imm	B. Nikula#	10/4-31	Randolph	54	G. d'Entremont
9/27	Nantucket	3	E. Ray	10/13	Lexington	25	S. Perkins

American Coot (continued)

10/17	S. Monomoy	30	B. Nikula#
10/18	Braintree	40+	S. Carey
10/26	Hudson	13	E. Salmela
10/30	Nantucket	27	E. Ray
10/31	Waltham	20+	B. Chiasson
10/thr	GMNWR	34 max	10/25 S. Perkins

Black-bellied Plover

9/1-3	Plymouth	250	E. Neumuth
9/6	Chatham (S.B.)	2400	R. Heil
9/13	Worcester	24	M. Lynch#
9/16-10/16	GMNWR	3-5 juv	S. Perkins + v.o.
9/19	Newbypt	250+	M. Lynch#
9/20	Boston H.	300+	TASL (S. Zende#)
10/4	N. Monomoy	800	B. Nikula
10/4	Plymouth	150	W. Petersen
10/10	Barnstable (S.N.)	100	H. Ferguson
10/14	M.V.	120	T. Raymond#
10/20	P.I.	103	W. Drew#
10/25	Chatham	2500+	W. Ellison#
10/31	Quincy	53	G. d'Entremont#

American Golden-Plover

9/1	Duxbury B.	1	E. Nye
9/4-10/30	GMNWR	2-6	S. Perkins
9/6	Nantucket	19	E. Ray
9/8	Katama	6	V. Laux#
9/9	Chatham (S.B.)	5	R. Clem
9/11	P.I.	9	S. Perkins
9/12	Worcester	1	M. Lynch#
9/18	Eastham	5	J. Hanson
9/20	Boston H.	9	TASL (S. Zende#)
9/20	Essex	2	D. Brown#
9/20	Plymouth	3	E. Neumuth
9/23	Bolton Flats	1	L. Hennin
10/4	N. Monomoy	4	B. Nikula
10/10	Barnstable (S.N.)	4	H. Ferguson
10/11	Cuttyhunk	4	T. Maloney
10/12	Rowley	6	J. Berry
10/12	Katama	4	S. Yurkus#
10/25	Chatham	2	W. Ellison#
10/27	Salisbury	3	R. Heil
10/31	Mansfield	1	S. Arena

Semipalmated Plover

9/1-10/17	GMNWR	48 max	9/10 S. Perkins
9/1-3	Plymouth	400+	E. Neumuth
9/2	Petersham	2	B. Lafley
9/4	P.I.	300+	R. Heil
9/5	Orleans	500+	M. Lynch#
9/6	Chatham (S.B.)	600	R. Heil
9/14	N. Monomoy	200	B. Nikula
9/16	Revere	450+	R. Stymeist#
9/20	Boston H.	250+	TASL (S. Zende#)
10/11	Cuttyhunk	8	T. Maloney
10/22	Arlington Res.	5	M. Rines
10/25	Chatham	50	W. Ellison#
10/25	P.I.	7	G. d'Entremont
10/30	Nantucket	2	E. Ray

Piping Plover

9/1-3	Plymouth	1	E. Neumuth
9/6	Nantucket	3	E. Ray
9/7	Chatham (S.B.)	47	B. Nikula#
9/20	Essex	1	D. Brown#
10/10	Barnstable (S.N.)	4	H. Ferguson

Killdeer

thr	GMNWR	61 max	10/6 S. Perkins
9/5	Pepperell	31	E. Stromsted
9/14	Lexington	45	D. + D. Oliver
9/16	Rochester	31	M. Boucher#
9/25	Hamilton	78	J. MacDougall
10/9	W. Bridgewater	45	S. Arena
10/9	N. Medfield	32	E. Morrier
10/12	Rowley	40	J. Berry
10/23	Nantucket	45	E. Ray

American Oystercatcher

9/4	Falmouth	1	R. Farrell
9/5	N. Monomoy	178	M. Sylvia
9/20	Boston H.	1	TASL (S. Zende#)
9/20	Fairhaven	2	M. Lynch#
10/4	Chatham (S.B.)	60+	B. Nikula
10/9	Nantucket	5	E. Ray
10/25	Chatham	3	J. Berry#

American Avocet

9/10-10/10	Chatham	2	B. Nikula + v.o.
10/7-15	Quincy	1	R. Parsons + v.o.

Greater Yellowlegs

9/1-10/22	GMNWR	8 max	9/2 S. Perkins
9/1, 18	P.I.	32, 42	W. Drew#
9/5	Orleans	90+	M. Lynch#
9/14	N. Monomoy	325	B. Nikula
9/16	Squantum	79	D. Larson
9/19	Newbypt	200+	M. Lynch#
9/20	Boston H.	204	TASL (S. Zende#)
9/26	Quabbin (G35)	2	S. + L. Hennin
10/3	Orleans	65	M. Lynch#
10/6, 20	P.I.	68, 18	W. Drew#
10/8	Hingham	50	R. Titus
10/10	Nantucket	72	E. Ray
10/25	Newbypt	64	G. d'Entremont
10/25	Hingham	50+	S. Carey
10/28	Worcester	1	H. Shainheit

Lesser Yellowlegs

9/1, 10/16	P.I.	21, 2	W. Drew#
9/1-10/8	GMNWR	31 max	9/10 S. Perkins
9/4, 10/25	Arlington Res.	1, 8	M. Rines
9/7	Rowley	30	J. Berry
9/14	N. Monomoy	40	B. Nikula
9/18	P.I.	29	W. Drew#
9/20	Boston H.	23	TASL (S. Zende#)
9/20	Quabbin (G37)	1	R. Lockwood
10/3	Newbypt	175	R. Heil
10/25	Newbypt	2	G. d'Entremont

Solitary Sandpiper

9/1-16	GMNWR	6 max	9/2 S. Perkins
9/4	Arlington Res.	3	M. Rines
9/5	Gardner	2	T. Pirro
9/23	Melrose	2	D. + I. Jewell
10/11	Rowley	3	R. Heil

Willet

9/5	Orleans	3	M. Lynch#
9/14, 10/4	N. Monomoy	25, 10	B. Nikula
10/20	P.I.	1	W. Drew#
10/23	Nantucket	1	E. Ray

Spotted Sandpiper

9/1-16	GMNWR	7 max	9/4 S. Perkins
9/5	Gardner	5+	T. Pirro
9/13	Wakefield	3	P. + F. Vale
9/14	Arlington Res.	3	D. + D. Oliver
9/16	P.I.	3	I. Giriunas#
10/19	S. Peabody	1	R. Heil
10/25	Arlington Res.	1	K. Hartel

Upland Sandpiper

9/8, 16	Katama	4, 3	V. Laux#
9/22	Lincoln	1 migr	S. Perkins

Whimbrel

9/1-3	Plymouth	6	E. Neumuth
9/1	GMNWR	1	R. Akell
9/5	Duxbury B.	4	P. + F. Vale#
9/5	N. Monomoy	17	M. Sylvia
9/5	Orleans	3	M. Lynch#
9/14	N. Monomoy	40	B. Nikula
9/14	Nantucket	12	E. Ray
9/14	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	3	M. Sylvia
9/17	WBWS	13	J. Hanson
9/20	Boston H.	1	TASL (S. Zende#)
9/20	Plymouth	2	E. Neumuth
9/23	P.I.	32	B. Gette#

Whimbrel (continued)									
9/27	Nantucket	2		E. Ray	9/5	Gardner	10+		T. Pirro
10/3	Orleans	3		M. Lynch#	9/7	Rowley	36		J. Berry
10/12	Katama	1		S. Yurkus#	10/30	Nantucket	2		E. Ray
10/17	P.I.	1		R. Lockwood	White-rumped Sandpiper				
Hudsonian Godwit					9/1-10/24	GMNWR	8 max 9/2		S. Perkins
9/19	N. Monomoy/S.B.	7		H. Ferguson#	9/1	P.I.	162		W. Drew#
9/20, 27	Revere	1, 2		P. + F. Vale	9/6	Chatham (S.B.)	700 ad		R. Heil
9/25	P.I.	3		D. Davis	9/16	Eastham	5		M. Faherty
10/12-27	Katama	2		S. Yurkus#	9/27	Revere B.	10		P. + F. Vale
10/13	M.V.	2		V. Laux	9/30	Muskeget I.	20		R. Veit
10/17	P.I.	1		G. Wood	10/3	Arlington Res.	1		K. Hartel
10/25	Chatham	3		J. Berry#	10/12	P.I.	3		G. Wood
Marbled Godwit					10/13	N. Monomoy	8		B. Nikula
9/1, 9/20	Plymouth	1		E. Neumuth	10/17	S. Monomoy	25		B. Nikula#
9/14-26	N. Monomoy	3		B. Nikula	10/25	Newbypt	5		G. d'Entremont
9/17	Chatham (S.B.)	2		R. Donovan#	10/25	Chatham	25		J. Berry#
10/13	N. Monomoy	4		B. Nikula	10/25	Chelmsford	2 T.		+ D. Brownrigg
Ruddy Turnstone					Baird's Sandpiper				
9/5	Orleans	12		M. Lynch#	9/1-6	GMNWR	1-2		S. Perkins
9/13	Revere B.	1		P. + F. Vale	9/6	P.I.	1		P. + F. Vale
9/21	P.I.	1		D. + D. Oliver	9/16	Eastham	1		M. Faherty
10/25	Chatham	10		W. Ellison#	9/19-21	E. Boston (B.I.)	1		R. Stymeist + v.o.
10/30	Nantucket	8		E. Ray	9/20	S. Monomoy	2		B. Nikula#
10/31	Quincy	5		G. d'Entremont#	Pectoral Sandpiper				
Red Knot					9/1-10/31	GMNWR	52 max 10/6		S. Perkins
9/1, 9/20	Plymouth	154, 125		E. Neumuth	9/12	P.I.	6		T. Raymond
9/6	Chatham (S.B.)	550		R. Heil	9/19, 10/22	Arlington Res.	5, 7		M. Rines
9/12	P.I.	30		W. Petersen	9/19	N. Monomoy	5		B. Nikula
9/14, 10/13	N. Monomoy	300, 350		B. Nikula	9/20, 10/17	S. Monomoy	8, 8		B. Nikula#
9/20	Revere	8		P. + F. Vale	9/27	Rowley	7		P. + F. Vale
10/25	Chatham	15		W. Ellison#	10/3	P'town	5		J. Young
Sanderling					10/7	Muskeget I.	11		R. Veit
9/5	Orleans	700+		M. Lynch#	10/13	M.V.	8		V. Laux
9/6	Chatham (S.B.)	2900		R. Heil	10/25	Chelmsford	8		T. + D. Brownrigg
9/16-17	GMNWR	1 juv		S. Perkins	10/30	Nantucket	17		E. Ray
9/19, 10/13	N. Monomoy	800, 500		B. Nikula	Dunlin				
9/20	Plymouth	2500+		E. Neumuth	9/6	P.I.	1		D. + S. Larson
9/20	Revere	850+		P. + F. Vale	9/19	N. Monomoy/S.B.	75		H. Ferguson#
10/7	P.I.	450		R. Hodson	9/20	Revere	15		P. + F. Vale
10/10	Barnstable (S.N.)	1000		H. Ferguson	10/2, 16	P.I.	32, 430		W. Drew#
10/19	Lynn	2400		R. Heil	10/10	Barnstable (S.N.)	250		H. Ferguson
10/25	Chatham	1500+		W. Ellison#	10/13	N. Monomoy	700		B. Nikula
Semipalmated Sandpiper					10/16-25	GMNWR	1		S. Perkins
9/1	P.I.	344		W. Drew#	10/17	Eastham	800		SSBC (R. Fox)
9/4-10/30	GMNWR	180 max 9/7		S. Perkins	10/25	Chatham	8000		W. Ellison#
9/7	Chatham (S.B.)	600+		B. Nikula#	10/25	Newbypt	650		G. d'Entremont
9/9	P.I.	465		W. Drew#	Stilt Sandpiper				
9/16	Revere	500+		R. Stymeist#	9/1-26	GMNWR	1-2		S. Perkins
9/19	Newbypt	700+		M. Lynch#	9/13	P.I.	25		J. Berry
9/20	Revere	540		P. + F. Vale	9/16	Eastham	7		M. Faherty
9/20	Boston H.	650+		TASL (S. Zende#)	9/19	N. Monomoy	1		B. Nikula
9/20	Plymouth	800+		E. Neumuth	9/19	Squantum	3		G. d'Entremont#
10/25	Arlington Res.	1		K. Hartel	9/20	S. Monomoy	1		B. Nikula#
10/25	Chatham	8		W. Ellison#	9/27	Rowley	9		P. + F. Vale
10/25	Newbypt	43		G. d'Entremont	Buff-breasted Sandpiper				
Western Sandpiper					9/6	GMNWR	1		R. Heil
9/4	P.I.	5 juv		R. Heil	9/8	P.I.	3		D. Peacock
9/6	Westport	2		M. Lynch#	9/16	Rochester	1		M. Boucher#
9/6	Chatham (S.B.)	4 juv		R. Heil	9/17	Chatham (S.B.)	1		R. Donovan#
9/13	Eastham	2		D. Chapman	9/19	S. Monomoy	2		T. Raymond
9/14	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	1		M. Sylvia	Short-billed Dowitcher				
9/20	Boston H.	3		TASL (S. Zende#)	9/1	P.I.	27		W. Drew#
9/26	Chatham (S.B.)	5+		B. Nikula#	9/5	Orleans	420+		M. Lynch#
9/27	Revere B.	3		P. + F. Vale	9/7	Chatham (S.B.)	80		B. Nikula#
10/4	Newbypt	2		R. Heil	9/14	N. Monomoy	60		B. Nikula
10/10	Barnstable (S.N.)	3		H. Ferguson	9/18	Eastham	100+		J. Hanson
Red-necked Stint (details submitted) *					10/4	Newbypt	25		R. Heil
9/1-7	Duxbury B.	1		fide D. Furbish	10/4	N. Monomoy	2		B. Nikula
Least Sandpiper					10/10	Barnstable (S.N.)	2		H. Ferguson
9/1-10/21	GMNWR	150 max 9/4		S. Perkins	10/23	Nantucket	1		E. Ray
9/1	P.I.	74		W. Drew#	Long-billed Dowitcher				
9/4	Arlington Res.	20		M. Rines	9/6	Chatham (S.B.)	1 ad		R. Heil
					9/14	N. Monomoy	1		B. Nikula

Long-billed Dowitcher (continued)			
9/19	S. Monomoy	3	H. Ferguson#
9/20	Boston H.	3	TASL (S. Zende#)
10/2, 16	P.I.	38, 60	W. Drew#
10/17	S. Monomoy	12	B. Nikula#
10/17	Eastham	6	SSBC (R. Fox)
Common Snipe			
9/1-10/22	GMNWR	19 max	9/4 S. Perkins
10/9	W. Bridgewater	7	S. Arena
10/9	DWWS	2	D. Furbish
10/12	Newbury	2	J. Berry#
10/13	Gloucester (E.P.)	3	M. Faherty#
10/22	Arlington Res.	4	M. Rines
10/25	Chelmsford	3	T. + D. Brownrigg
American Woodcock			
9/13	ONWR	1	D. Chickering
9/14	P.I.	1	R. Stymeist#
10/11	Burlington	2	M. Rines
10/18	<b>Stellw. Bank</b>	1	W. Petersen
10/31	Truro	1	J. Young
Wilson's Phalarope			
9/7	Chatham (S.B.)	1	B. Nikula#
10/25	P.I.	1	S. Grinley
Pomarine Jaeger			
9/11-13	Hydro. Canyon	1 ad	R. Donovan
10/10	Rockport (A.P.)	1 juv	E. Nielsen
10/24	Stellw. Bank	4 subad	C. Floyd
10/25	Nantucket Shoals	1	T. Young#
Parasitic Jaeger			
9/5	N. Monomoy	2	M. Sylvia
9/8	Tuckernuck	6 juvs	R. Veit
9/14	S. Dart. (A.Pd)	1	M. Sylvia
9/14	Eastham	2	J. Hanson
9/24	Chatham (S.B.)	3	T. Maloney#
10/9	Cuttyhunk	1	T. Maloney
10/10	Rockport (A.P.)	1	S. Moore#
jaeger species			
9/16	Chatham (S.B.)	4	B. Nikula
10/12	Eastham (F.E.)	1	B. Nikula
Laughing Gull			
9/4	Salem	28	R. Heil
9/5	P.I.	2 juv	J. Berry
9/12	Falmouth	75	R. Farrell
9/13	Squantum	50	G. d'Entremont
10/3	Orleans	51	M. Lynch#
10/10	Plymouth B.	60	K. Hartel
10/10	Barnstable (S.N.)	50	H. Ferguson
10/10	Rockport (A.P.)	30	E. Nielsen
10/25	Westport	25	M. Boucher
10/26	Manomet	8	W. Petersen
Little Gull			
9/10	Swampscott	1 2w pl	G. Wood
9/19	Newbypt	1 imm	M. Lynch#
10/17	Newbypt H.	1 imm	C. Leahy
Black-headed Gull			
9/7	Chatham (S.B.)	1 ad	B. Nikula#
9/12	Newbypt	1	J. Brown#
10/11	Ipswich	1 ad	R. Heil
Bonaparte's Gull			
9/5	Rockport (H.P.)	3	S. Perkins#
9/10	Swampscott	80	G. Wood
9/16	Revere	450+	R. Stymeist#
10/3	Newbypt	850+	R. Heil
10/19	Lynn-Nahant	3000+	R. Heil
Lesser Black-backed Gull			
9/5	N. Monomoy	1 3S	M. Sylvia
9/7	Chatham (S.B.)	1 2S	B. Nikula#
9/16	Chatham (S.B.)	1 ad	B. Nikula
9/17	Nantucket	2	E. Ray
9/17	Tuckernuck	1 ad, 1 4W	R. Veit
9/19	Squantum	1 3S	G. d'Entremont#
9/21	Gardner	1 ad	T. Pirro
9/23	N. Scituate	1	R. Titus
9/26	GMNWR	1 ad	S. Perkins
10/9	Barnstable (S.N.)	1 ad	H. Ferguson
10/10	Eastham	1 ad	J. Trimble
10/13	N. Monomoy	1 ad	B. Nikula
10/16	Acton	1	M. Rines
Black-legged Kittiwake			
10/9	Rockport (A.P.)	25	R. Heil
10/11	Manomet Pt.	5	W. Petersen
10/12	Eastham (F.E.)	80	B. Nikula
10/24	Stellw. Bank	50	C. Floyd
Sabine's Gull			
9/11-13	Hydro. Canyon	1 ad	R. Donovan
9/15	Eastham	1 juv	J. Sones
10/10	Stellw. Bank	1 imm	K. Hartel
10/10	Rockport (A.P.)	2	E. Nielsen
Gull-billed Tern (details submitted) *			
9/17-9/24	Chatham	1 ph	R. Donovan + v.o.
Caspian Tern			
9/3	Newbypt H.	2	L. Jenkins
9/7	P.I.	1	L. de la Flor#
9/13, 19	Squantum	3, 2	G. d'Entremont#
9/17	Chilmark	3	V. Laux#
9/22	DWWS	1	D. Furbish
9/25	Randolph Res.	1	B. Chiasson
10/10	Plymouth B.	1	K. Hartel
Sandwich Tern (details submitted)			
10/19	Lynn-Nahant	1	R. Heil
Roseate Tern			
9/1-22	Tuckernuck	1000 max	R. Veit
9/1	Chatham (S.B.)	3500	I. Nisbett#
9/22	Nantucket	7	E. Andrews#
Common Tern			
9/1	Chatham (S.B.)	6500	I. Nisbett#
9/5	Orleans	350+	M. Lynch#
9/5	P.I.	25	J. Berry
9/6	Westport	50+	M. Lynch#
9/6	Chatham (S.B.)	1700	R. Heil
9/13	Squantum	50	G. d'Entremont
10/10	Rockport (A.P.)	150	E. Nielsen
Forster's Tern			
9/6	Westport	5	M. Lynch#
9/7	Chatham (S.B.)	3+	B. Nikula#
9/7	Rowley	8	J. Berry
9/8	P.I.	3	D. Peacock
9/13	Squantum	4+	G. d'Entremont
9/16	Eastham	10	M. Faherty
9/19	S. Monomoy	3	H. Ferguson#
9/19	Essex	1	D. Brown#
10/4	Newbypt	1	R. Heil
10/12	Eastham (F.E.)	1	B. Nikula
10/18	Plymouth	2	M. Rines#
10/23	Duxbury B.	14	D. Clapp
10/25	P.I.	2	G. d'Entremont#
Least Tern			
9/5	Orleans	2	M. Lynch#
9/12	P.I.	1	W. Petersen
9/16	Eastham	10+	M. Faherty
9/19	N. Monomoy	2	B. Nikula
9/19	Chatham	4	B. Nikula
9/19	WBWS	1	B. Nikula
9/19	S. Monomoy	15	H. Ferguson#
9/20	Chatham	4	R. Stymeist#
9/23	Tuckernuck	1	R. Veit
Black Tern			
9/1-10	Tuckernuck	4-5	R. Veit
9/5	Orleans	1	M. Lynch#
9/7, 16	Chatham (S.B.)	120, 400	B. Nikula
9/14	N. Monomoy	160	B. Nikula
9/16	Eastham	7	M. Faherty
9/19	S. Monomoy	20	H. Ferguson#
9/22	Nantucket	3	E. Andrews#
9/24	Chatham (S.B.)	300	T. Maloney#

Black Skimmer									
9/27	Plymouth	2 ad + 1 juv.	J. King	9/28	Gay Head	2	A. Keith#		
10/29	Plymouth	1	R. Titus	9/30	Hanson	12	W. Petersen		
Razorbill				10/3	Newbyp	1	R. Heil		
9/23	N. Scituate	1	R. Titus	10/4	Pembroke	80	W. Petersen		
10/9	Rockport (A.P.)	3	R. Heil	Ruby-throated Hummingbird					
10/17	Manomet Pt.	1	W. Petersen	9/8	Gr. S. Channel	1	W. Henchy		
10/25	Rockport (H.P.)	3	M. Lynch#	9/11	Mt. Wachusett	5	T. Carrolan		
Black Guillemot				9/27	Harvard	1	M. Lynch#		
9/20	Gloucester	1	A. Ginnes	9/1-20	Reports of individuals from 15 loc.				
10/25	Rockport (H.P.)	1	M. Lynch#	<i>Selasphorus</i> species (details submitted) *					
large alcid species				10/29-31	Leicester 1 f-type	W. Gardener + v.o.			
10/12	Eastham (F.E.)	1	B. Nikula	Belted Kingfisher					
Black-billed Cuckoo				thr	GMNWR	1-4	S. Perkins		
9/19	P.I.	1BBC (L. Johnson)		9/12	Wellfleet-Truro	9	BBC (R. Stymeist)		
9/25	N. Scituate	1	D. Clapp	9/19	P.I.	3	R. Lockwood		
10/14	Lexington	1	M. Rines	9/20	Chatham	4	R. Stymeist#		
Yellow-billed Cuckoo				10/10	Nantucket	6	E. Ray		
9/16-10/7	Tuckernuck	7 b + 3	R. Veit	Red-headed Woodpecker					
9/24	WBWS	2	J. Sones	9/6, 9/29	Tuckernuck	1 imm, 1 imm	R. Veit		
10/9	Nantucket	3	E. Ray	9/24	Brockton	1 imm	M. Faherty		
9/13-10/25	Reports of indiv. from 14 loc.			9/24	DWWS	1 imm	R. Titus#		
Eastern Screech-Owl				10/2	Gay Head	4	S. Whiting#		
9/13	Wayland	2	J. Hoye#	10/2	Nantucket	1 imm	E. Andrews		
10/31	Topsfield	2	J. MacDougall	10/3	Cuttyhunk	2	T. Raymond		
thr	Reports of indiv. from 10 locations			10/4	Truro	1	M. Lynch#		
Great Horned Owl				10/20	Gay Head	3	V. Laux#		
9/thr	Ipswich	2	J. Berry	10/27	Ipswich	1	D. Cassidy		
9/8	Bolton	1	S. + L. Hennin	Red-bellied Woodpecker					
9/10	Ipswich	1	J. Berry	9/24	Cohasset	3	R. Titus#		
9/11	N. Scituate	1	T. Raymond	10/3	Ipswich	2	J. Berry		
9/25	Lincoln	1	S. Perkins	10/5	Topsfield	2	J. MacDougall		
9/30	Woburn	1	M. Rines	10/24	Pepperell	3	E. Stromsted		
10/10	Mt.A.	1	R. Stymeist	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker					
10/12	Milton	1	A. Joslin	9/24-10/13	Reports of individuals from 16 loc.				
Barrred Owl				9/24	P.I.	4	S. Grinley#		
9/3	Lincoln	1	S. Perkins	9/24	Worcester	2	M. Lynch#		
10/3	Seekonk	1	R. Farrell	9/25	Mashpee	2	M. Sylvia		
10/19	Bolton	1	R. Lockwood	9/26	P'town	2	G. d'Entremont#		
10/27	Topsfield	1	J. MacDougall	9/26	Truro	2	G. d'Entremont#		
Short-eared Owl				9/28	Fairhaven	3	M. Boucher		
10/4	P.I.	1	R. Heil	9/29	Cuttyhunk	4	T. Raymond		
10/8	Tuckernuck	8	R. Veit	9/30	E. Gloucester	3	C. Leahy		
10/15	S. Peabody	1	R. Heil	10/3	P'town	3ABNC (S. Arena)			
10/31	P'town	1	J. Carlisle	10/3	Nantucket	6	E. Ray		
10/31	Chilmark	1	K. Bramhall	10/4	Melrose	2	P. + F. Vale		
Common Nighthawk				10/4	WBWS	3	D. Furbish#		
9/1	Sudbury	300-500	F. Howes	10/12	P.I.	3 imm	D. + S. Larson		
9/5	GMNWR	19	S. Perkins	10/13	P'town	2	J. Sones		
9/12	Worcester	165	M. Lynch#	Hairy Woodpecker					
9/17	Nantucket	6	E. Ray	9/29	Wakefield	3	F. Vale		
9/20	Medford	1	C. Jackson	10/10	Oxford	2	P. Meleski		
9/27	DWWS	1	D. Brown#	<b>Black-backed Woodpecker</b>					
10/11	Mt.A.	1	D. Hartman	10/28	Groton	1 f	K. McNierney		
Whip-poor-will				Northern Flicker					
9/5	N. Monomoy	1	M. Sylvia	9/12	Wellfleet-Truro	22	BBC (R. Stymeist)		
9/8	Newbury	1	G. Leet	9/13	Mt.A.	28	R. Stymeist		
9/23	Manomet	1	T. Lloyd-Evans	9/26	P'town	27	G. d'Entremont#		
Chimney Swift				10/3	Cuttyhunk	55	T. Raymond		
9/6	Worcester	25	M. Lynch#	Pileated Woodpecker					
9/7	GMNWR	50	E. Taylor	9/18	Quabbin (G33)	1	B. Lafley		
9/7	Wakefield	125+	P. + F. Vale	9/25	Quabbin (G40)	4	B. Lafley		
9/19	W. Bridgewater	12	W. Petersen	10/3	GMNWR	1	S. Perkins		

## FLYCATCHERS THROUGH GROSBEAKS

Olive-sided Flycatchers make their fall appearance starting in August, with a small handful lingering into early September, but a bird reported on October 1 in Maynard was distinctly late for this species. A **Western Kingbird** at the

Daniel Webster Wildlife Sanctuary in Marshfield had arrived surprisingly early on August 22, and stayed through October 3. On Plum Island, a **Fork-tailed Flycatcher** was a holdover from early August. This rarity delighted hundreds of birders, not just from Massachusetts, but from all over the northeast. This individual was in juvenal plumage, and may represent the first record for this plumage in the northeastern United States.

A scattering of Northern Shrikes were reported at the end of October. There are only a handful of breeding locales for White-eyed Vireo in Massachusetts, most of these in the southeastern part of the state. Westport is one of these locations, so a report of seven here on September 6 probably represented post-breeding individuals. An October 17 report of 1700 American Crows in Framingham was the start of a well-established winter roost. A flock of 60 Fish Crows, on the other hand, did not appear to be staging for an evening roost, and this surprising sighting underscores how little we know about the real status and distribution of this species in Massachusetts. Fish Crows are difficult to differentiate from the more common American Crow if they don't vocalize, which may be a reason for the spotty reports of Fish Crow.

By September, Tree Swallows are very scarce inland north and west of Boston, so the October sightings were noteworthy. Northern Rough-winged Swallows are unusual after the end of August, but this year there were reports of birds from five locations into early October. A Cliff Swallow on Tuckernuck Island on October 15 was also exceptionally late.

Red-breasted Nuthatches had a poor fall flight, with good numbers reported only from Worcester County. Carolina Wrens were well reported north and west of Boston, and this species appears to be making a solid recovery after the difficult winter of 1993-1994, when the species suffered a serious decline in Massachusetts.

Thrushes are often poorly reported during fall migration. These lurkers are often hard to see, and without hearing their songs, observers may be unable to detect them. The best reports of the *Catharus* thrushes were from nighttime vigils in Lincoln on September 25 and October 9, when their flight calls were detected as they flew overhead.

After a dismal spring migration, birders enjoyed a more satisfying fall warbler flight during September and October. A Blue-winged Warbler on October 11 on Cuttyhunk was late. Golden-winged Warblers are always unusual, but two within two days of each other on Tuckernuck were particularly noteworthy. Cape May Warblers are variable in migration, based largely on the spruce budworm "crop" in the northern spruce forests where they breed. Reports of this species were only scattered, except for a report of six on September 17 on Tuckernuck.

A **Townsend's Warbler** was reported from Martha's Vineyard on October 4, and a **MacGillivray's Warbler** was reported on October 5 in South Peabody. Both species are rare vagrants to Massachusetts, with only a handful of previous records. One of the previous MacGillivray's was found on October 12, 1990 at the same South Peabody location, and was discovered by the same observer.

**Yellow-throated, Prothonotary, and Hooded warblers**, and Blue Grosbeaks were all part of a remarkable reverse migration in mid-October. Many individuals appeared as far north as southern Nova Scotia. Apparently this

flight resulted from a relatively weak storm system that moved from New Jersey northeast to Nova Scotia.

Clay-colored sparrows were reported in good numbers, particularly from Cape Cod and the Islands. A **Le Conte's Sparrow** on Martha's Vineyard was seen by several experienced observers. Two Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrows of the *subvirgatus* race were reported from Salisbury. This is the northern breeding race of this species, less-frequently reported in Massachusetts. Lincoln's Sparrows arrived early, and were reported in good numbers, particularly at Bolton Flats, where huge numbers of Swamp Sparrows were also reported. White-crowned Sparrows were reported in excellent numbers.

Blue Grosbeaks arrived on Martha's Vineyard with a vengeance, with a record-breaking 26 tallied on October 16. A **Painted Bunting** visited a feeder in Mattapoisett at the end of October. Three **Yellow-headed Blackbirds** were reported from Cape Cod and the Islands, which is typical of this uncommon, but regular, fall migrant. An individual reported from Burlington was much less typical for its inland location. **Brewer's Blackbirds** are almost an annual visitor, but the difficulty of identification has placed this species on the review list of the Massachusetts Avian Records Committee, and reports of two individuals are pending action by the MARC. M. W. R.

Olive-sided Flycatcher			9/20	Chatham	3	M. Rines
9/4 MNWS	1	R. Heil	9/30	Eastham (F.H.)	1	R. Donovan
9/12 Worc. (BMB)	1	M. Lynch#	<b>Fork-tailed Flycatcher</b> (details submitted) *			
9/26 P.I.	2	H. Wiggin	9/1-13	P.I.	1 ph	fide D. Chickering
10/1 Maynard	1	L. Nachtrab	<b>Northern Shrike</b>			
<b>Eastern Wood-Pewee</b>			10/18	Truro	1	R. Clem
9/6 Medford	3	M. Rines	10/24	Sterling	1	S. + L. Hennin
9/7 ONWR	2	R. Lockwood#	10/24	Truro	1	S. Clifton#
9/13 Concord	4	R. Lockwood	10/25	Lexington	1 imm	D. Hartman
9/20 Quabbin (G37)	2	R. Lockwood	10/26	Nantucket	1	P. Vickery
9/25 Newton	1	H. Miller	<b>White-eyed Vireo</b>			
9/27 Quabbin (G40)	1	R. Lockwood	9/6	Westport	7	M. Lynch#
<b>Yellow-bellied Flycatcher</b>			9/12	Newton	1	S. + L. Hennin
9/7 Chilmark	1	M. Pelikan	9/13	Rockport	1 imm	R. Heil
9/7 Lexington	1	M. Rines	10/3	Cuttyhunk	1	T. Raymond
9/13-29 Tuckernuck	5 b	R. Veit	10/12	Truro	1	E. Nielsen
9/13 Gloucester	1	R. Heil	<b>Blue-headed Vireo</b>			
9/15 Arlington	1	M. Rines	9/20	Quabbin (G37)	18	R. Lockwood
9/26 P'town	1	G. d'Entremont#	9/26	Barre F.D.	9	M. Lynch#
<b>Least Flycatcher</b>			9/27	Quabbin (G40)	4	R. Lockwood
9/4 Newton	1	H. Miller	10/3	Cuttyhunk	5	T. Raymond
9/25 Tuckernuck	1 b	R. Veit	10/10	Burlington	3	M. Rines
9/27 Nantucket	1	E. Ray	10/15	S. Peabody	3	R. Heil
<b>Eastern Phoebe</b>			10/24	Worc. (BMB)	1	J. Liller#
9/25 Mashpee	12	M. Sylvia	10/24	Sterling	1	S. + L. Hennin
9/25 Newton	10	H. Miller	10/25	Rockport (H.P.)	1	M. Lynch#
9/29 Cuttyhunk	15	T. Raymond	<b>Yellow-throated Vireo</b>			
10/10 Worcester	10	M. Lynch#	9/4	P.I.	1	R. Heil
10/23 Nantucket	2	E. Ray	9/6	Lexington	1	J. Forbes
10/25 Lincoln	1	M. Rines	9/8	Tuckernuck	2 b	R. Veit
<b>Great Crested Flycatcher</b>			9/13	Weston	1	M. Rines
9/5 Rockport (H.P.)	1	S. Perkins#	9/20	Quabbin (G37)	1	R. Lockwood
9/6 Westport	1	M. Lynch#	9/24	N. Dartmouth	1	M. Boucher
9/8 P.I.	1	D. Peacock	9/25	MNWS	1	L. Privacek
9/20 Quabbin (G37)	1	R. Lockwood	9/25	Lexington	1	K. Dorsey
<b>Western Kingbird</b>			9/26	Barre F.D.	2	M. Lynch#
9/1-10/3 DWWS	1	D. Furbish# + v.o.	10/13	P'town	1	J. Sones
10/4 Truro	1	M. Lynch#	<b>Warbling Vireo</b>			
10/18 Uxbridge	1	J. Liller#	9/3	W. Newbury	2	S. Grinley#
10/18 DWWS	1	D. Clapp	9/4	P.I.	2	R. Heil
<b>Eastern Kingbird</b>			9/7	Wakefield	2	P. + F. Vale
9/13 Rockport	2	R. Heil	9/19	Cambr. (F.P.)	1	R. Stymeist
9/20 P.I.	2	R. Heil	9/29	S. Peabody	2	R. Heil

Philadelphia Vireo				Barn Swallow			
9/1-30	Reports of individuals from 16 loc.			9/4	P.I.	100	G. Wood
9/7	Katama	4	V. Laux#	9/5	Orleans	40+	M. Lynch#
9/8	Tuckernuck	5	R. Veit	9/7	GMNWR	50	E. Taylor
9/13	Rockport	3	R. Heil	9/27	Chatham	4	G. d'Entremont#
10/4	Truro	1	J. Young	10/3	Cutthunk	2	T. Raymond
10/7	Maynard	1	L. Nachtrab	Cliff Swallow			
Red-eyed Vireo				9/11	P.I.	1	S. Perkins
9/4	P.I.	16	R. Heil	10/14	Tuckernuck	1	R. Veit
9/12	Wellfleet-Truro	13	BBC (R. Stymeist)	Red-breasted Nuthatch			
9/12	Worcester	9	M. Lynch#	thr	E. Middleboro	1-2	K. Anderson
9/20	Quabbin (G37)	9	R. Lockwood	9/4	Stoneham	2	D. + I. Jewell
10/3	Cutthunk	12	T. Raymond	9/10	Tuckernuck	1	R. Veit
10/3	Wellfleet	6	M. Lynch#	9/13	Rockport (H.P.)	3	D. Jacques
10/6, 23	Burlington	3, 1	M. Rines	9/19	Plymouth	3	R. Titus
10/11	Cutthunk	3	T. Maloney	9/20	Quabbin (G37)	16	R. Lockwood
10/22	P.I.	1	R. Heil	9/26	Barre F.D.	38	M. Lynch#
American Crow				9/28	Concord	2	R. Lockwood
10/17	Framingham	1200	E. Taylor	10/26	Weston	2	M. Rines
Fish Crow				Brown Creeper			
9/23	Scituate	60	W. Petersen	9/13	Concord	5	R. Lockwood
9/25	Newbypt	1	S. Grinley	9/20	Quabbin (G37)	7	R. Lockwood
9/28	Stoughton	1	R. Titus	9/24	Stoughton	3	R. Titus
10/25	WBWS	1	W. Petersen	9/26	Barre F.D.	12	M. Lynch#
10/31	Quincy	10	G. d'Entremont#	9/27	Quabbin (G40)	5	R. Lockwood
Common Raven				Carolina Wren			
9/5, 16, 23	Mt. Wachusett	6, 19, 4	v.o.	9/2	Wakefield	2	F. Vale
9/26	Barre F.D.	2	M. Lynch#	9/7	Lexington	7	M. Rines
10/31	Gardner	1	T. Pirro	9/9	Winchester	4	M. Rines
Horned Lark				9/13	Cape Ann	4	R. Heil
9/25	Hamilton	8	J. MacDougall	9/20	Chatham	8	R. Stymeist#
9/26	Eastham	2	G. d'Entremont#	9/29	Stoughton	4	R. Titus
10/17	P.I.	2	G. Wood	9/30	Woburn	2	M. Rines
10/26	Truro	25	W. Ellison#	10/2	Stoughton	8	R. Titus
10/28	Newbypt	40	R. Lockwood	10/3	Cutthunk	12	T. Raymond
10/31	Salisbury B.	35	S. Moore#	10/10	W. Bridgewater	4	G. d'Entremont
10/31	Mansfield	30	S. Arena	10/17	Acton	2	A. Jones#
10/31	Philipston	14	T. Pirro	10/17	Worc. (BMB)	5	J. Liller#
Purple Martin				10/22	Arlington Res.	2	M. Rines
9/2	W. Newbury	1	R. Heil	10/31	W. Quincy	2	G. d'Entremont#
9/4	P.I.	30	G. Wood	House Wren			
Tree Swallow				9/7	Lexington	20	M. Rines
9/4	P.I.	10000+	R. Heil	9/12	Ipswich	5	J. Berry
9/4	Falmouth	600+	R. Farrell	9/13	Cape Ann	6	R. Heil
9/6	GMNWR	1	S. Perkins	9/27	Bolton Flats	2	BBC (M. Lynch)
9/12	Pasque Island	10000+	B. Nikula#	10/3	Ipswich	2	P. + F. Vale
9/19	P.I.	12	M. Lynch#	10/3	Newton	2	G. d'Entremont#
9/19	W. Bridgewater	250	W. Petersen	10/14	Lexington	3	M. Rines
9/20	S. Monomoy	25000+	B. Nikula#	10/25	Malden	2	P. + F. Vale
9/21	S. Dartmouth	5000+	M. Boucher	Winter Wren			
10/3	Hanson	200	W. Petersen	9/13	Mt.A.	1	R. Stymeist
10/4	P'town	200	R. Lockwood	9/30	E. Gloucester	2	C. Leahy
10/4	Middleboro	500	W. Petersen	10/12	Lexington	3	M. Rines
10/5	Westport	95	M. Boucher	10/13	P'town	2	J. Sones
10/7	Melrose	1	D.+ I. Jewell	9/23-10/31	Reports of indiv. from 12 loc.		
10/10	W. Bridgewater	20	G. d'Entremont	Marsh Wren			
10/11	Barnstable (S.N.)	6000	T. Raymond	9/6	P.I.	2	M. Resch
10/17	GMNWR	3	S. Perkins	9/7	Wakefield	1	P. + F. Vale
10/17	S. Monomoy	1000	B. Nikula#	9/26	Eastham (F.H.)	2	G. d'Entremont#
10/17	Cumb. Farms	50	W. Petersen	10/4	Truro	1	R. Lockwood
10/23	Truro	2	J. Berry#	10/30	Nantucket	7	E. Ray
10/23	DWWS	20	D. Clapp	10/thr	GMNWR	1-2	S. Perkins
Northern Rough-winged Swallow				Blue-gray Gnatcatcher			
9/12, 10/7	Melrose	18, 9	D. + I. Jewell	9/1	GMNWR	1	M. Rines
9/24	Newton	5	S. Perkins#	9/11	N. Scituate	1	T. Raymond
9/30, 10/12	GMNWR	1, 4	S. Perkins	9/14	Fairhaven	1	M. Boucher
10/2	S. Peabody	11	R. Heil	9/19	Newton	1	F. Bouchard
10/3	Newton	2	G. d'Entremont	9/26	Arlington	1	M. Rines
10/11	Wakefield	5	P. + F. Vale	10/10	Gay Head	1	V. Laux#
Bank Swallow				10/20	M.V.	1	V. Laux
9/4	P.I.	100	G. Wood	Golden-crowned Kinglet			
9/25	Newton	1	D. + D. Oliver	9/13	Rockport (H.P.)	1	D. Jacques
9/30	GMNWR	1	S. Perkins	9/14	P.I.	1	M. Rines#

Golden-crowned Kinglet (continued)				10/15	Wayland	1	B. Howell
9/25	MNWS	13	L. Pivacek	Thrush species			
9/26	Quabbin (G35)	12	S. + L. Hennin	9/22	Lincoln	51 migr	S. Perkins
9/26	Barre F.D.	36	M. Lynch#	American Robin			
9/29	Wakefield	20+	F. Vale	10/4	GMNWR	128 migr	S. Perkins
10/2	Tuckermuck	100+	R. Veit	10/24	Essex	104	D. Brown#
10/3	Cuttyhunk	100	T. Raymond	10/24	Worc. (BMB)	249	J. Liller#
10/12	P.I.	30	D. + S. Larson	Gray Catbird			
10/16	Wakefield	22	F. Vale	9/12	Worcester	58	M. Lynch#
10/17	S. Monomoy	25	B. Nikula#	9/13	Cape Ann	53	R. Heil
10/18	Ipswich	20+	J. Berry	9/19	Milton	26	G. d'Entremont#
Ruby-crowned Kinglet				9/20	P.I.	58	R. Heil
9/6	P.I.	1	P. + F. Vale	9/26	P'town	22	G. d'Entremont#
9/7, 10/12	Lexington	1, 11	M. Rines	9/26	Barre F.D.	29	M. Lynch#
9/13	Rockport	6	R. Heil	9/27	Bolton Flats	21	BBC (M. Lynch)
9/25	MNWS	9	L. Pivacek	10/2	Tuckermuck	75	R. Veit
9/26	Barre F.D.	31	M. Lynch#	10/3	Wellfleet	46	M. Lynch#
9/30	E. Gloucester	10	C. Leahy	10/6, 23	Burlington	7, 1	M. Rines
10/2, 10/15	S. Peabody	17, 18	R. Heil	10/24	Newton	2	G. d'Entremont#
10/3	Cuttyhunk	12	T. Raymond	10/25	P.I.	1	G. d'Entremont
10/5	Lynnfield	15	D. + I. Jewell	Brown Thrasher			
10/7	P'town	24	D. + P. Grimm	9/5	Rockport (H.P.)	2	S. Perkins#
10/17	Worc. (BMB)	7	J. Liller#	9/11	Lexington	2	K. Dorsey
10/25	Gloucester	3	M. Lynch#	9/11	P.I.	5	S. Perkins
10/25	Malden	3	P. + F. Vale	9/18	Wakefield	2	F. Vale
Eastern Bluebird				9/19	Squantum	2	G. d'Entremont#
9/17	HRWMA	14+	P. + F. Vale	9/25	W. Newbury	4	D. Chickering
9/26	Hingham	6	K. Vespaziani	10/10	Nantucket	1	E. Ray
10/4	Truro	6	R. Lockwood	10/11	Newton	1	G. d'Entremont#
10/4	Stoughton	6	R. Titus	10/11	Cuttyhunk	4	T. Maloney
10/9	N. Medfield	14	E. Morrier	American Pipit			
10/18	Uxbridge	40+	M. Lynch#	thr	GMNWR	200	max 10/6 S. Perkins
10/18	DWWS	6	D. Clapp	9/14	Duxbury	10	M. Sylvia
10/22	Medfield	17	E. Morrier	9/26	Wellfleet	15	G. d'Entremont#
10/25	Carlisle	7	D. Brownrigg#	10/3	Cumb. Farms	15-20	M. Maurer
10/26	Lincoln	7	M. Rines	10/4	Newbury	43	R. Heil
Veery				10/11	W. Brookfield	20+	M. Lynch#
9/5	E. Boxford	1	J. Brown#	10/11	Arlington Res.	12	M. Rines
9/6	Saugus	1	D. + I. Jewell	10/12	Bolton Flats	84	S. + L. Hennin
9/9	Winchester	1	M. Rines	10/15	Groton	10	T. Pirro
9/20	Quabbin (G37)	1	R. Lockwood	10/16	Carlisle	35	M. Rines
9/24	Nahant	1	J. Hoye#	10/30	Nantucket	85	E. Ray
9/29	Cuttyhunk	1	T. Raymond	10/31	Sharon	45	S. Arena
Gray-cheeked Thrush				Cedar Waxwing			
9/21	Tuckermuck	1 b	R. Veit	9/8	Tuckermuck	200	R. Veit
9/25	Tuckermuck	1 b	R. Veit	9/26	P'town	75	G. d'Entremont#
Gray-cheeked/Bicknell's Thrush				9/27	Bolton Flats	27	BBC (M. Lynch)
9/20	MNWS	1	D. + D. Oliver	9/29	S. Peabody	305	R. Heil
9/22	Lincoln	9 migr	S. Perkins	10/4	GMNWR	236 migr	S. Perkins
10/4	Chilmark	1	M. Pelikan	10/4	W. Falmouth	30	R. Farrell
10/9	Lincoln	1 migr	S. Perkins	10/12	Bolton Flats	35	R. Lockwood
Swainson's Thrush				10/25	Cumb. Farms	22	M. Maurer#
9/20	Quabbin (G37)	2	R. Lockwood	Blue-winged Warbler			
9/22	Lincoln	43 migr	S. Perkins	9/4	Newton	1	H. Miller
9/24	Waltham	2	S. Perkins#	9/6	Nantucket	2	E. Ray
10/9	Nantucket	2	E. Ray	9/6	Westport	7	M. Lynch#
10/9	Lincoln	36 migr	S. Perkins	9/7	Lexington	1	M. Rines
9/6-10/13	Reports of indiv. from 14 loc.			9/10	MNWS	1	G. Wood
Hermit Thrush				9/12	Worcester	5	M. Lynch#
9/26	Barre F.D.	13	M. Lynch#	9/13	Concord	1	R. Lockwood
10/3	P'town	4	ABNC (S. Arena)	9/20, 21	Chilmark	1	A. Keith
10/3	Wellfleet	10	M. Lynch#	10/11	Cuttyhunk	1	T. Maloney
10/4	Gardner	3	T. Pirro	Golden-winged Warbler			
10/6	Burlington	5	M. Rines	9/17	Tuckermuck	1 f	R. Veit
10/12	Lexington	11	M. Rines	9/19	Tuckermuck	1 m	R. Veit
10/13	MNWS	4	K. Haley	9/30	Woburn	1 m	M. Rines
10/16	Wakefield	6	F. Vale	Brewster's Warbler			
10/17	S. Monomoy	3	B. Nikula#	9/16	West Tisbury	1	S. Whiting#
10/17	Worc. (BMB)	9	J. Liller#	Tennessee Warbler			
10/31	Melrose	3	P. + F. Vale	9/4	Lexington	1	M. Rines#
Wood Thrush				9/5	HRWMA	1 ad, 1 imm	T. Pirro
9/5	E. Boxford	1	J. Brown#	9/10	Quabbin (G29)	1	B. Lafley
9/17	Quabbin (G52)	1	B. Lafley	9/19	Worc. (BMB)	1	J. Liller#

Tennessee Warbler (continued)			10/26	Truro	1	W. Ellison#
9/26 Barre F.D.	1	M. Lynch#	Yellow-rumped Warbler			
10/2 Stoughton	1	R. Titus	9/3 P.I.	4	M. Rines	
10/2 S. Peabody	1	R. Heil	9/19 Rockport (H.P.)	18	D. Jacques	
10/3 P'town	1	ABNC (S. Arena)	9/20 Quabbin (G37)	17	R. Lockwood	
10/11 Wellfleet	1	G. Wood	9/26 Barre F.D.	171	M. Lynch#	
Orange-crowned Warbler			9/29 GMNWR	124 migr	S. Perkins	
10/6-23 Burlington	2-4	M. Rines	9/29 Cuttyhunk	100+	T. Raymond	
10/9 Nantucket	3	E. Ray	9/30 P'town	100	R. Donovan	
10/10 Mt.A.	2	R. Stymeist	10/3 GMNWR	135 migr	S. Perkins	
10/13 M.V.	3	V. Laux	10/3 Cuttyhunk	150	T. Raymond	
9/26-10/31	Reports of indiv. from 13 loc.		10/4 P.I.	215+	R. Heil	
Nashville Warbler			10/4 Truro	185	M. Lynch#	
9/4, 9/21 Lexington	2, 4	M. Rines#	10/5 S. Peabody	310+	R. Heil	
9/4 P.I.	4	R. Heil	10/6 Burlington	122	M. Rines	
9/12 Worcester	5	M. Lynch#	10/13 Wakefield	185+	F. Vale	
9/21 Lexington	4	M. Rines	10/25 Rockport (H.P.)	15	M. Lynch#	
9/26 Quabbin (G35)	6	S. + L. Hennin	<b>Townsend's Warbler</b> (details submitted) *			
9/29, 10/19 S. Peabody	4, 2	R. Heil	10/4 Chilmark	1 ad m	A. Keith	
10/15 Stoughton	3	R. Titus	Black-throated Green Warbler			
10/26 Brockton	1	M. Faherty	9/4, 26 Lexington	5, 6	M. Rines#	
Northern Parula			9/5 HRWMA	10	T. Pirro	
9/2 Worc. (BMB)	4	J. Liller	9/12 Worcester	8	M. Lynch#	
9/4, 26 Lexington	3, 4	M. Rines	9/20 Quabbin (G37)	11	R. Lockwood	
9/5 Quabbin (G29)	6	B. Lafley	9/25 Quabbin (G40)	8	B. Lafley	
9/12 HRWMA	3	T. Pirro	9/25 Cumb. Farms	6	D. Furbish	
9/12 Gardner	3	T. Pirro	9/26 Barre F.D.	12	M. Lynch#	
9/25 MNWS	5	L. Pivacek	9/29 Wakefield	8	F. Vale	
9/25 Quabbin (G40)	4	B. Lafley	9/30 Woburn	9	M. Rines	
9/26 Barre F.D.	11	M. Lynch#	10/9 Tuckernuck	7	R. Veit	
9/29 Wakefield	1	F. Vale	10/19 S. Peabody	1	R. Heil	
10/3 Ipswich	1	J. Berry	10/21 P.I.	1	B. Gette	
10/3 Bolton Flats	1	R. Lockwood	10/24 Lakeville	1	M. Maurer	
10/11 Cuttyhunk	1	T. Maloney	Blackburnian Warbler			
10/13 M.V.	1	V. Laux	9/1 GMNWR	1	M. Rines	
Yellow Warbler			9/3 Quabbin (G22)	1	B. Lafley	
9/12 Worcester	3	M. Lynch#	9/14 Nantucket	1	E. Ray	
9/21 Lexington	1	M. Rines	9/25 Quabbin (G40)	1	B. Lafley	
9/22 Arlington	1	M. Rines	<b>Yellow-throated Warbler</b>			
9/25 Tuckernuck	1	R. Veit	10/13 Gloucester (E.P.)	1	M. Faherty#	
Chestnut-sided Warbler			10/17 Cuttyhunk	1	A. Goldman#	
9/4 Lexington	3	M. Rines#	Pine Warbler			
9/6 Westport	2	M. Lynch#	9/12 Wellfleet-Truro	19BBC	(R. Stymeist)	
9/25 MNWS	2	L. Pivacek	9/12 Pepperell	14	E. Stromsted	
9/26 Worc. (BMB)	1	J. Liller#	9/20 Quabbin (G37)	28	R. Lockwood	
10/5 DWWS	1	R. Hodson	9/25 Mashpee	50	M. Sylvia	
Magnolia Warbler			9/26 Barre F.D.	51	M. Lynch#	
9/3 Quabbin (G22)	2	B. Lafley	9/27 Quabbin (G40)	3	R. Lockwood	
9/6 P.I.	2	M. Resch	9/28 Concord	2	R. Lockwood	
9/7 Lexington	2	M. Rines	10/3 Wellfleet	4	M. Lynch#	
9/12 Worcester	6	M. Lynch#	10/10 Oxford	1	P. Meleski	
9/17 Quabbin (G52)	2	B. Lafley	Prairie Warbler			
9/27 Bolton Flats	2	BBC (M. Lynch)	9/4 P.I.	2	R. Heil	
10/6 Melrose	2	D.+ I. Jewell	9/5 Quabbin (G29)	1	B. Lafley	
10/11 Cuttyhunk	1	T. Maloney	9/6 MNWS	1	E. Nielsen	
Cape May Warbler			9/9 Wakefield	1	F. Vale	
9/1 Truro	1	J. Young	9/21 Lexington	1	M. Rines	
9/5 Quabbin (G29)	2	B. Lafley	9/24 Hingham	1	R. Titus#	
9/8 P.I.	1	D. Peacock	9/27 Chatham	1	G. d'Entremont#	
9/17 WBWS	1	J. Hanson	9/27 N. Dartmouth	1	M. Boucher	
9/17 Tuckernuck	6	R. Veit	10/14 Chappaquiddick	1 dead	D. Knight	
9/29 Cuttyhunk	1	T. Raymond	10/15 S. Peabody	3	R. Heil	
10/3 P'town	1	J. Young	10/26 Truro	1	W. Ellison#	
10/4 Gardner	1	T. Pirro	Palm Warbler			
Black-throated Blue Warbler			9/2 Worc. (BMB)	1	J. Liller	
9/4 Lexington	3	M. Rines#	9/4-10/21 Lexington	22 max	9/21 M. Rines#	
9/6 Nantucket	6	E. Ray	9/24 Orleans	6+	J. Sones	
9/12 Worcester	4	M. Lynch#	9/26 Barre F.D.	13	M. Lynch#	
9/25 MNWS	7	L. Pivacek	9/27 Nantucket	24	E. Ray	
9/29 Cuttyhunk	4	T. Raymond	10/2 S. Peabody	9	R. Heil	
9/29 Wakefield	4	F. Vale	10/5 Concord	7	R. Lockwood	
10/1 Belmont	2	M. Rines	10/6 Burlington	22	M. Rines	
10/23 Stoughton	1	R. Titus	10/6 Melrose	6	D.+ I. Jewell	

Palm Warbler (continued)			
10/12	Truro	12	E. Nielsen
10/21	Burlington	10	M. Rines
Bay-breasted Warbler			
9/4	Lexington	1	M. Rines#
9/23	Stoughton	1	R. Titus
9/24	MNWS	1	J. Hoye#
9/30	E. Gloucester	1	C. Leahy
10/3	Cuttyhunk	1	T. Raymond
10/4	P.I.	1	J. MacDougall
Blackpoll Warbler			
9/1	Wakefield	1	F. Vale
9/4	Lexington	3	M. Rines#
9/13	Worcester	10+	M. Lynch#
9/13	Concord	32	R. Lockwood
9/26	Worc. (BMB)	18	J. Liller#
9/26	Barre F.D.	110	M. Lynch#
9/27	Quabbin (G40)	67	R. Lockwood
9/27	Bolton Flats	14	BBC (M. Lynch)
9/29	S. Peabody	10	R. Heil
10/3	Hanson	20	W. Petersen
10/17	Burlington	1	M. Rines#
10/21	Lexington	1	C. Floyd
Cerulean Warbler			
9/16	Tuckernuck	1 imm	R. Veit
Black-and-white Warbler			
9/3	P.I.	2	M. Rines
9/4-26	Lexington	2-3	M. Rines#
9/6	MNWS	2	S. Perkins#
9/7	ONWR	3	R. Lockwood#
9/9	Wakefield	2	F. Vale
9/13	Concord	6	R. Lockwood
9/20	Quabbin (G37)	7	R. Lockwood
9/30	E. Gloucester	2	C. Leahy
10/12	Melrose	1	D.+ I. Jewell
American Redstart			
9/2	Worc. (BMB)	5	J. Liller
9/6	MNWS	15	S. Perkins#
9/6, 10/4	Medford	5, 1	M. Rines
9/6	P.I.	6	M. Resch
9/7	Lexington	15	M. Rines
9/8	Winchester	12	M. Rines
9/10	MNWS	6	G. Wood
9/12	Worcester	10	M. Lynch#
9/13	Concord	5	R. Lockwood
10/13	MNWS	1	K. Haley
10/29	Concord	1	R. Lockwood
Prothonotary Warbler			
10/13	Gloucester (E.P.)	1	M. Faherty#
10/13	M.V.	1 m	V. Laux
Worm-eating Warbler			
9/6	MNWS	1	E. Nielsen
9/20	Marshfield	1	J. Center
Ovenbird			
9/2	Petersham	1	B. Lafley
9/11	Lexington	1	K. Dorsey
9/12	Worcester	3	M. Lynch#
9/13	Concord	1	R. Lockwood
9/17	Nantucket	1	E. Ray
9/19	Worc. (BMB)	1	J. Liller#
9/26	Medford	1	M. Rines
9/29	Stoughton	1	R. Titus
10/1	MNWS	1	K. Haley
10/6	Burlington	1	M. Rines
Northern Waterthrush			
9/1	Woburn	2	M. Rines
9/1	Winchester	2	M. Rines
9/2	Belmont	2	M. Rines
9/2	Worc. (BMB)	1	J. Liller
9/5	Rockport (H.P.)	1	S. Perkins#
9/6	P.I.	1	P. + F. Vale
9/7	Rowley	1	J. Berry
9/7	Lexington	3	M. Rines
9/13	Cape Ann	7	R. Heil
9/17	Nantucket	1	E. Ray
9/29	Cuttyhunk	1	T. Raymond
Kentucky Warbler			
9/6	Tuckernuck	1	G. Brewer
10/10	Boston H.	1	H. Cross
Connecticut Warbler			
9/5	Northboro	1	B. Volkle#
9/6	Lexington	1	H. Lemold
9/8	Winchester	1	M. Rines
9/11	ONWR	1	E. Salmela
9/12	Newton	1	S. + L. Hennin
9/12	Worcester	3 imm	M. Lynch#
9/13	Concord	1	R. Lockwood
9/13	Rockport	1	J. Smith
9/14	Tuckernuck	1 b	R. Veit
9/16	P.I.	1	C. Floyd
9/17	Belmont	2	R. Stymeist
9/18	Tuckernuck	1	R. Veit
9/19	Middleboro	1	W. Petersen
9/19	Belmont	1	D.+ D. Oliver
9/20	DWWS	1	D. Furbish
9/20	Marshfield	1	J. Center
9/20	P.I.	1	R. Heil
9/22	Nantucket	1	E. Andrews#
9/24	Lexington	1 imm	C. Floyd
9/24	Belmont	1	M. Rines#
9/24	MNWS	1	T. Raymond
9/26	Ipswich	1	J. Berry
9/27	Bolton Flats	1	BBC (M. Lynch)
9/27	Cumb. Farms	1	M. Maurer#
9/29	Medford	1	M. Rines
10/4	Stoughton	1	R. Titus
10/6	Mattapan	1	S. Perkins#
10/9	W. Bridgewater	1	S. Arena
10/12	Tuckernuck	1	R. Veit
Mourning Warbler			
9/4	P.I.	1	R. Heil
9/5	HRWMA	1 ad m	T. Pirro
9/6	MNWS	1	E. Nielsen
9/8	Lexington	1	C. Floyd
9/11	Belmont	1	M. Rines
9/13	Rockport	1	R. Heil
9/21	Lexington	1	M. Rines
9/24	MNWS	1	J. Hoye#
10/4	Gardner	1	T. Pirro
10/7, 9	Nantucket	1 b, 1 bE	Andrews
10/11	Cuttyhunk	1	T. Maloney
MacGillivray's Warbler (details submitted) *			
10/5	South Peabody	1	R. Heil
Common Yellowthroat			
9/4	P.I.	21	R. Heil
9/7, 10/14	Lexington	24, 7	M. Rines
9/12	Worcester	22	M. Lynch#
9/23	Bolton Flats	32	L. Hennin
10/4	Lynnfield	5	P. + F. Vale
10/4	Milton (F.M.)	5SSBC	(T. O'Neil)
10/6	Burlington	6	M. Rines
10/15	S. Peabody	5	R. Heil
Hooded Warbler			
9/6	MNWS	1 m	C. Floyd#
9/26, 10/12	Tuckernuck	1 m b, 2 m b	R. Veit
9/29	Cuttyhunk	1	T. Raymond
10/3	P.I.	1	G. Leet
10/17	Gloucester (E.P.)	1	J. Dunn#
10/17	P'town	1 ad m	D. Comeau#
Wilson's Warbler			
9/4	Stoneham	2	D. + I. Jewell
9/4	P.I.	3	R. Heil
9/4	Lexington	3	M. Rines#
9/5	Winchester	2	M. Rines
9/5	Rockport (H.P.)	2	S. Perkins#
9/6	Medford	2	M. Rines



<b>Lincoln's Sparrow</b>			10/20	GMNWR	1	S. Perkins#	
9/6	Concord	1		10/22	Salisbury	40	S. Haydock
9/9, 10/25	Malden	1, 1	P. + F. Vale	10/23	Nantucket	3	E. Ray
9/11, 10/5	Belmont	1, 3	M. Rines	10/23	Manomet	20	D. Clapp
9/12	Ipswich	4	J. Berry	10/24	P.I.	13	P. + F. Vale
9/19	Middleboro	15	W. Petersen	10/25	Rockport (H.P.)	5	M. Lynch#
9/23	Newton	4	H. Miller	10/26	Ipswich (C.B.)	100+	J. Soucy#
9/27	Bolton Flats	22	M. Lynch#	10/27	Salisbury	140+	R. Heil
9/29, 10/15	S. Peabody	3, 4	R. Heil	10/28	Arlington Res.	1	E. Karpati
9/30	Truro	8	R. Donovan	10/29	N. Scituate	22	R. Titus
9/30	Woburn	3	M. Rines	10/30	Nantucket	30	E. Ray
10/3, 25	Cumb. Farms	16, 10	M. Maurer	10/31	Salisbury B.	100	S. Moore#
10/3	Lexington	5	M. Rines	10/31	Duxbury B.	200	D. Furbish#
10/5	Burlington	5	M. Rines	<b>Rose-breasted Grosbeak</b>			
10/6	Concord	9	R. Lockwood	9/4, 10/3	Lexington	3, 1	M. Rines#
10/9	W. Bridgewater	4	S. Arena	9/6	Westport	2	M. Lynch#
10/12	Bolton Flats	4	S. + L. Hennin	9/7	ONWR	3	R. Lockwood#
10/14	Lexington	7	M. Rines	9/12	Worcester	5	M. Lynch#
<b>Swamp Sparrow</b>			9/13	Rockport	2	R. Heil	
9/19	Middleboro	37	W. Petersen	9/17	HRWMA	2	imm P. + F. Vale
10/4	Lynnfield	20+	P. + F. Vale	9/17	Medford	2	M. Rines
10/9	W. Bridgewater	90	S. Arena	9/24	Orleans	2	J. Sones
10/14	Concord	27	R. Lockwood	9/26	Melrose	2	P. + F. Vale
10/18	Bolton Flats	363	M. Lynch#	9/29	Cuttyhunk	3	T. Raymond
10/22	Concord	33	R. Lockwood	9/30	P'town	2	R. Donovan
10/26	Truro	30	W. Ellison#	10/12	Gloucester (E.P.)	1 f	D. + S. Larson
<b>White-throated Sparrow</b>			10/23	Truro	1	J. Berry#	
9/8	Lincoln	3	M. Rines	<b>Blue Grosbeak</b>			
9/9, 21	Lexington	1, 60	M. Rines	9/9	N. Dartmouth	1	M. Boucher
9/27	Bolton Flats	130+BBC	(M. Lynch)	9/29	Tuckermuck	1	R. Veit
10/3	Wellfleet	51	M. Lynch#	10/2	S. Peabody	2	R. Heil
10/4	Truro	46	R. Lockwood	10/3	Edgartown	3	M. Pelikan
10/6	Burlington	95	M. Rines	10/4	Falmouth	1, 1	R. Farrell
10/9	W. Bridgewater	60	S. Arena	10/4	W. Falmouth	1	R. Farrell
10/10	Worcester	41	M. Lynch#	10/11	P.I.	1 f	D. Chickering#
10/12	Bolton Flats	64	S. + L. Hennin	10/11	Salem	1	L. Healy
<b>White-crowned Sparrow</b>			10/11	Nauset Marsh	1	G. Wood	
9/19	GMNWR	2 imm	D. + S. Larson	10/13	Melrose	1	D.+ I. Jewell
10/6	Duxbury B.	14	F. Bygate	10/13	Truro	3	J. Sones
10/6	P.I.	200	J. Soucy#	10/16	M.V.	26	V. Laux#
10/7	Rockport	20	J. Soucy	10/17	Westport	1	R. Hildreth
10/7	P.I.	50	B. Gette	10/17	Orleans	3	SSBC (R. Fox)
10/9	Nantucket	18	E. Ray	10/18	DWWS	2	D. Clapp
10/9	W. Bridgewater	15	S. Arena	10/19	N. Marshfield	1	D. Clapp
10/9	DWWS	19	D. Furbish	10/24	Wellfleet	2	R. Stymeist
10/10	Burlington	28	M. Rines	10/26	Truro	1	W. Ellison#
10/12	Groton	10	T. Pirro	<b>Indigo Bunting</b>			
10/12	Newbury	20 imm	J. Berry#	9/12	Ipswich	6+	J. Berry
10/12	Truro	20	E. Nielsen	9/18	Lexington	11	M. Rines
10/14	M.V.	25	T. Raymond#	9/19	Middleboro	9	W. Petersen
10/14	Lexington	11	M. Rines	9/30	Truro	8	R. Donovan
10/18	Bolton Flats	49	M. Lynch#	10/1	Belmont	8	M. Rines
10/18	Marshfield	15	G. d'Entremont#	10/3	Cumb. Farms	6-7	M. Maurer
10/24	Wellfleet	15	R. Stymeist	10/12	Truro	8	B. Nikula
10/25	Gloucester	10	M. Lynch#	10/14	M.V.	50	V. Laux#
10/25	Cumb. Farms	22	M. Maurer#	10/26	Truro	2	W. Ellison#
<b>Dark-eyed Junco</b>			<b>Painted Bunting</b>				
9/18	Waltham	2	R. Stymeist	10/27-31	Mattapoisett	1 m	P. Perkins
9/19	Wakefield	1	F. Vale	<b>Dickcissel</b>			
9/20	Boston	1	R. Donovan	9/11, 9/25	Gay Head	1, 2	V. Laux#
10/4	Melrose	50	J. + D. Lounsbury	9/30	Truro	2	R. Donovan
<b>Lapland Longspur</b>			10/3	Wayland	2	E. Salmela + v.o.	
10/3	GMNWR	1	S. Perkins	10/9	Nantucket	7	E. Ray
10/4	Newbury	4	R. Heil	10/14-16	M.V.	4+	v.o. fide V. Laux
10/7	Muskeget I.	2+	R. Veit	9/2-10/19	Reports of indiv. from 17 loc.		
10/10	Katama	6	V. Laux#	<b>Bobolink</b>			
10/11	Cuttyhunk	1	T. Maloney	9/7	Lexington	20	M. Rines
10/21	GMNWR	16	S. Perkins	9/7	GMNWR	16	S. Perkins
10/24	W. Bridgewater	1	S. Arena	9/14	Nantucket	12	E. Ray
10/27	Salisbury	20	R. Heil	9/19	Middleboro	30	W. Petersen
10/29	DWWS	1	R. Titus	9/26	Cumb. Farms	10-12	M. Maurer#
10/31	Duxbury B.	18	D. Furbish#	10/9	W. Bridgewater	20	S. Arena
<b>Snow Bunting</b>			10/13	Burlington	2	M. Rines	

Bobolink (continued)				10/17	Lakeville	4	W. Petersen
10/15	S. Peabody	2	R. Heil	10/17	Randolph	5	G. d'Entremont
10/26	Truro	2	W. Ellison#	10/18	Harvard	4	M. Lynch#
Red-winged Blackbird				10/19	N. Marshfield	2	D. Clapp
9/27	Bolton Flats	1054	BBC (M. Lynch)	10/22	Wakefield	2	F. Vale
10/11	Rowley	3500+	R. Heil	10/26	Medfield	9	E. Morrier
10/18	Bolton Flats	3957	M. Lynch#	<b>Brewer's Blackbird</b> (detatils submitted) *			
10/27	Worc. (BMB)	2000+	J. Liller	10/12	Bolton Flats	1	R. Lockwood
Eastern Meadowlark				10/22	Rehoboth	1	E. Bronkhurst
10/3	Newbypt	3	R. Heil	Brown-headed Cowbird			
10/5	GMNWR	3	migr S. Perkins	10/13	Newbury	2000+	R. Heil
10/18	DWWS	6	D. Clapp	10/25	S. Dartmouth	1200+	M. Boucher
10/19	S. Peabody	1	R. Heil	Baltimore Oriole			
10/26	Truro	5	W. Ellison#	9/1	Mt.A.	15	R. Stymeist#
10/31	Essex	1	J. Paluzzi#	9/6	Westport	5	M. Lynch#
<b>Yellow-headed Blackbird</b>				9/26	Hingham	2	K. Vespaziani
9/6, 11	Gay Head	1	imm V. Laux#	10/10	Nantucket	1	E. Ray
9/8	Chatham (S.B.)	1	J. Tietz	10/12	P.I.	1	D. + S. Larson
9/11-10/31	Nantucket	1	E. Andrews#	10/18	P'town	1	C. Floyd#
10/31	Burlington	1	T. McCullough	Purple Finch			
Rusty Blackbird				9/6	P.I.	6	M. Resch
9/20	W. Newbury	10	D. Chickering	9/25	Newton	1	D. + D. Oliver
9/24	GMNWR	18	migr S. Perkins	9/25	Quabbin (G40)	1	B. Laffey
10/3	P'town	40	ABNC (S. Arena)	9/29	Stoughton	3	R. Titus
10/3	Winchester	12	M. Rines	10/23	Wellfleet	1	f J. Berry#
10/4	Gardner	6	T. Pirro	Pine Siskin			
10/5	IRWS	50	J. MacDougall	10/25	W. Newbury	7	R. Heil
10/9	N. Medfield	25	E. Morrier	10/25	Rockport	16	M. Lynch#
10/thr	GMNWR	39	max migr 10/12 S. Perkins				

### Corrigendum

In the December issue of *Bird Observer* (Vol. 26, #6), it was reported that the sighting of Pine Grosbeaks on Plum Island may have been the first August occurrence of this species in the state. To the contrary, the sighting of two Pine Grosbeaks by Bob Goodrich in Florida, MA on August 22, 1985 was published in *Bird News of Western Massachusetts* and *The Birds of Berkshire County* (1999). Thanks to Bob for bringing this record to our attention.

### HOW TO CONTRIBUTE BIRD SIGHTINGS TO BIRD OBSERVER

This publication prints monthly compilations of reports of birds seen in the ten counties of eastern Massachusetts (Worcester County and east) 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	H.	Harbor
alt	alternate	I.	Island
b	banded	L.	Ledge
br	breeding	M.V.	Martha's Vineyard
dk	dark (phase)	Mt.A.	Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge
f	female	Nant.	Nantucket
fl	fledged	Newbypt	Newburyport
imm	immature	P.I.	Plum Island
ind	individuals	Pd	Pond
juv	juvenile	P'town	Provincetown
loc	location	Quab.	Quabbin Reservoir
lt	light (phase)	Res.	Reservoir
m	male	R.P.	Race Point, Provincetown
max	maximum	S.B.	South Beach, Chatham
migr	migrating	S. Dart.	South Dartmouth
n	nesting	S.N.	Sandy Neck, Harstable
ph	photographed	Stellw.	Stellwagen Bank
pl	plumage	Worc.	Worcester
pr	pair	Barre F.D.	Barre Falls Dam, Barre, Rutland, Oakham
S	summer (1S = first summer)	BBC	Brookline Bird Club
thr	throughout	BMB	Broad Meadow Brook, Worcester
vid	videotaped	CCBC	Cape Cod Bird Club
v.o.	various observers	DFWS	Drumlin Farm Wildlife Sanctuary
W	winter (2W = second winter)	DWMA	Delaney Wildlife Management Area
w/	with		Stowe, Bolton, Harvard
yg	young	DWWS	Daniel Webster Wildlife Sanctuary
#	additional observers	EMHW	Eastern Massachusetts Hawk Watch
A.A.	Arnold Arboretum, Boston	GMNWR	Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge
A.P.	Andrews Point, Rockport	HRWMA	High Ridge Wildlife Management Area, 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, Newbury
Corp. B.	Corporation Beach, Dennis	MDFW	MA Division of Fisheries and Wildlife
C.P.	Crooked Pond, Boxford	MNWS	Marblehead Neck Wildlife Sanctuary
Cumb. Farms	Cumberland Farms, Middleboro-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	SRV	Sudbury River Valley
F.Pk	Franklin Park, Boston	SSBC	South Shore Bird Club
G40	Gate 40, Quabbin	TASL	Take A Second Look Harbor Census
G45	Gate 45, Quabbin	USFWS	US Fish and Wildlife Service
H.P.	Halibut Point, Rockport	WBWS	Wellfleet Bay Wildlife Sanctuary
		WMWS	Wachusett Meadow Wildlife Sanctuary

\* 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 which are supported by details, multiple observers, or both.

## ABOUT THE COVER: BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE

The Black-capped Chickadee (*Parus atricapillus*) is a common, well-known, well-loved little bird, best known for the *chick-a-dee-dee-dee* call which gives it its name, and for its sprightly presence at winter bird feeders. It is the state bird of Massachusetts, and its namesake, *The Chickadee*, is the journal of the Forbush Bird Club of Worcester. These active little birds have been studied for more than twenty years by Susan M. Smith, a professor at Mount Holyoke College in South Hadley, and she has published the definitive monograph on the species (*The Black-capped Chickadee: Behavioral Ecology and Natural History*, Cornell University Press, 1991).

The chickadee's small size, black cap and bib, grayish-green back, and white ventral surface highlighted by buffy flanks (the sexes are similar) make this species unmistakable in New England. Farther south and west, they can be separated from the similar Carolina Chickadee by the Black-cap's conspicuous pale edging of the wing coverts and flight feathers. The Black-capped Chickadee is polytypic with nine subspecies generally recognized. Its sedentary nature makes it prone to geographic isolation and hence genetic differentiation. In our area we have the Eastern Black-capped Chickadee, *P. a. atricapillus*, in the Appalachians *P. a. praticus*, and in Newfoundland *P. a. barletti*. The Black-capped Chickadee is most closely related to the Mountain Chickadee of the west, with which it interbreeds rarely. It more commonly hybridizes with the more distantly related Carolina Chickadee.

The breeding range of the Black-capped Chickadee includes most of the northern half of the United States, and from Alaska across Canada south of Hudson's Bay to Newfoundland. It is resident throughout its range, switching its social structure from territorial monogamous pairs in breeding season to flocks of up to a dozen individuals in winter. Chickadees often are part of mixed-species foraging flocks, and may be the nuclear species around which such flocks are organized. In the dominance hierarchies of chickadee flocks, males usually outrank females, and older birds outrank hatch-year birds. They are able to survive harsh northern winters partly by achieving a "regulated hypothermia" in which their body temperature may drop substantially during cold nights, thus conserving energy. Although sedentary, Black-capped Chickadees may experience irruptive movements, presumably triggered by the failure of food crops farther north and perhaps unusually high reproductive success, in which large numbers of mostly juvenile birds move south in fall. Unlike most passerines, they migrate during daytime, and in irruptive years large numbers may be mist-netted at Manomet Center for Conservation Sciences (formerly Manomet Bird Observatory).

In this monogamous species, pair bonding may occur at any time, but usually peaks in the fall during winter flock formation, and to a lesser extent in

the spring, prompted by overwinter mortality. Black-capped Chickadees nest in deciduous or mixed deciduous/conifer forest and woodlands. They tend to be an edge species and frequent disturbed areas such as old fields, orchards, and scattered suburban vegetation. Their vocalizations are highly variable and more than fifteen kinds have been identified. The most commonly heard vocalizations are the *fee-bee* and the *chick-a-dee* (with from one to ten *dees*). They sometimes give distress calls and *zee* alarm notes, as well as assorted *tseets* and gargles. They do not perform complicated nuptial displays, but have several aggressive displays in which they fluff their body, crown, and back feathers. They sleek their plumage as an appeasement display.

Both parents participate in excavating a nesting cavity, often in the rotten wood of a snag, stump, or branch, but only the female makes the nest of moss, fur, and other fine material. Most nests are 4-20 feet from the ground, and this species will sometimes utilize nest boxes. The clutch size is highly variable, but usually is 6-8 whitish, red-brown spotted eggs. Incubation is performed by the female alone and lasts 11-13 days, during which the male feeds her at the nest. Only the female broods the young, which fledge in about two-and-a-half weeks. Adults perform distraction displays with wings and tail fully spread if humans or potential predators approach the nest. Young are fed by both parents, and stay with the parents for 3-4 weeks after fledging, catching an increasing proportion of their own food prior to their joining winter flocks.

Chickadees shift their diet from about 50 percent plant, 50 percent animal food in winter to 80-90 percent animal food in summer. They eat a wide variety of small insects, caterpillars, slugs, and spiders, and fruit such as blueberries, blackberries, and cherries. It should surprise no one who has watched chickadees at a suet feeder that they also take fat from natural suet feeders — dead mammals. Chickadees cache food items including seeds and insects under bark or leaves and in knotholes. They cache food items separately — “scatter hoarding” — and have exceptional memories for the location of cached items.

Chickadees are preyed upon by owls, accipiters, and shrikes. They are rarely parasitized by cowbirds, but House Wrens may destroy their eggs when competing for nest sites. Their life span is ordinarily about 2.5 years, but the longevity record is more than twelve. Starvation in winter is a problem for northern chickadees, but their survival chances are enhanced by the presence of winter bird feeders within their home range. Breeding Bird Survey data suggest that chickadees are increasing in much of their eastern range. Forest fragmentation tends to increase the edge habitat that is to their liking, and may actually be beneficial to chickadees in some areas. Black-capped Chickadees get along well with humans and have become a tame and common backyard bird year-round. But winter can be hard on them, so keep those feeders full!

— W.E. Davis, Jr.

The December mystery photograph provides a textbook view of what is obviously an incubating adult of an unidentified species. As has been suggested in previous analyses of mystery photographs, the reader is encouraged to take advantage of every available clue when trying to determine the identity of an unidentified bird photograph. In this instance, we have the distinct advantage of seeing the structure and placement of the bird's nest, which in this case is a valuable clue.



*Photograph by Olin Sewall Pettingill, Jr.*

But before considering the nest, a careful examination of the photograph reveals a passerine with prominent wing bars; an obviously wide and rather flat bill; the suggestion of a slightly crested appearance to the head; no obvious eye ring; an even-toned, unmarked back; rather long, pointed primaries; and a hint of contrast may exist between a pale throat and a dusky chest. On the strength of the breadth of the bill, even tone of the back, and conspicuous wing bars, it is fair to assume that the bird is a flycatcher of some sort. There are no other Massachusetts bird species that manifest this combination of features without also exhibiting some other distinctive characteristic.

However, any birder worth his/her salt knows that establishing an unidentified bird as a flycatcher may only be the beginning of the problem! Flycatchers are notoriously difficult to distinguish in the field, particularly when they are not calling. Consequently, a thoughtful consideration of all the evidence available in the photograph is necessary in order to accurately identify the mystery bird.

Perhaps the most important feature to note on the mystery flycatcher is its lack of a conspicuous eye ring. This characteristic alone is sufficient to eliminate most of the small Empidonax flycatchers, since all but the Willow (and to a lesser extent, the Alder) Flycatcher have bold and conspicuous eye rings. With this in mind, the choices quickly become narrowed to either a Willow (or possibly Alder) Flycatcher, Eastern Wood-Pewee, or Olive-sided Flycatcher. Here is where the construction and placement of the nest are helpful. Willow and Alder flycatchers characteristically build cup-nests which are placed in a fork or crotch of low bushes or shrubs, generally more or less shielded by leaves. The nest construction of these two empids normally consists of lots of plant fibers, often giving their nests a silvery and silky appearance, not unlike the nest of a Yellow Warbler — a species regularly found sharing the breeding habitat of both species in Massachusetts. Alder Flycatcher nests usually contain more grasses and are less compact than those of Willow Flycatchers, thus constituting one of the characteristics used in taxonomically separating these two otherwise very similar sibling species.

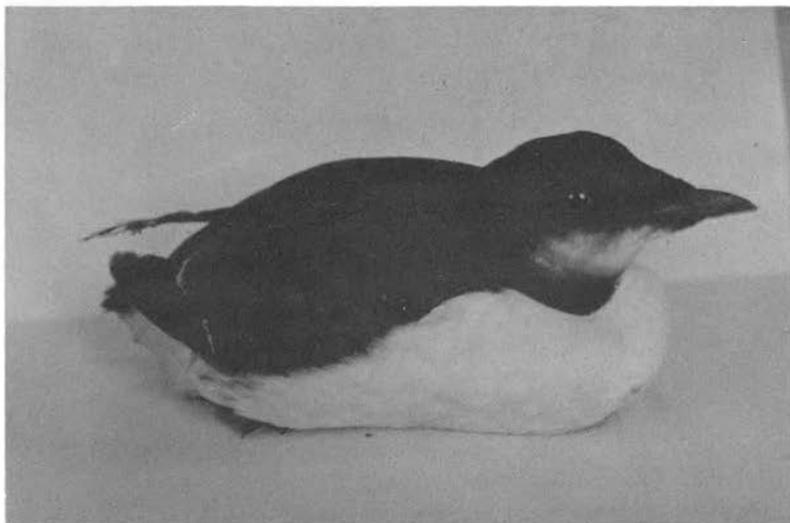
In contrast, Olive-sided Flycatcher nests tend to be moss or *Usnea* lichen-covered open cups that are saddled high on a horizontal conifer branch, usually well concealed among needles or twigs on the supporting structure. Keeping these nest features in mind, it should be noted that Eastern Wood-Pewees typically saddle their shallow cup-nests on open, horizontal tree branches, and characteristically trim the outside of the structure with lichens and spiderwebs. This latter description aptly applies to the nest in the mystery photo. When combined with the bird's lack of an eye ring, prominent wing bars, and long, pointed primary extension, the mystery flycatcher can only be an Eastern Wood-Pewee (*Contopus virens*).

Eastern Wood-Pewees are common woodland breeding birds throughout Massachusetts, especially in pine barrens on the coastal plain. They also commonly occur as migrants in late May and early June, and from late August through the end of September.

## AT A GLANCE

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Photograph by Gilbert Emery



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