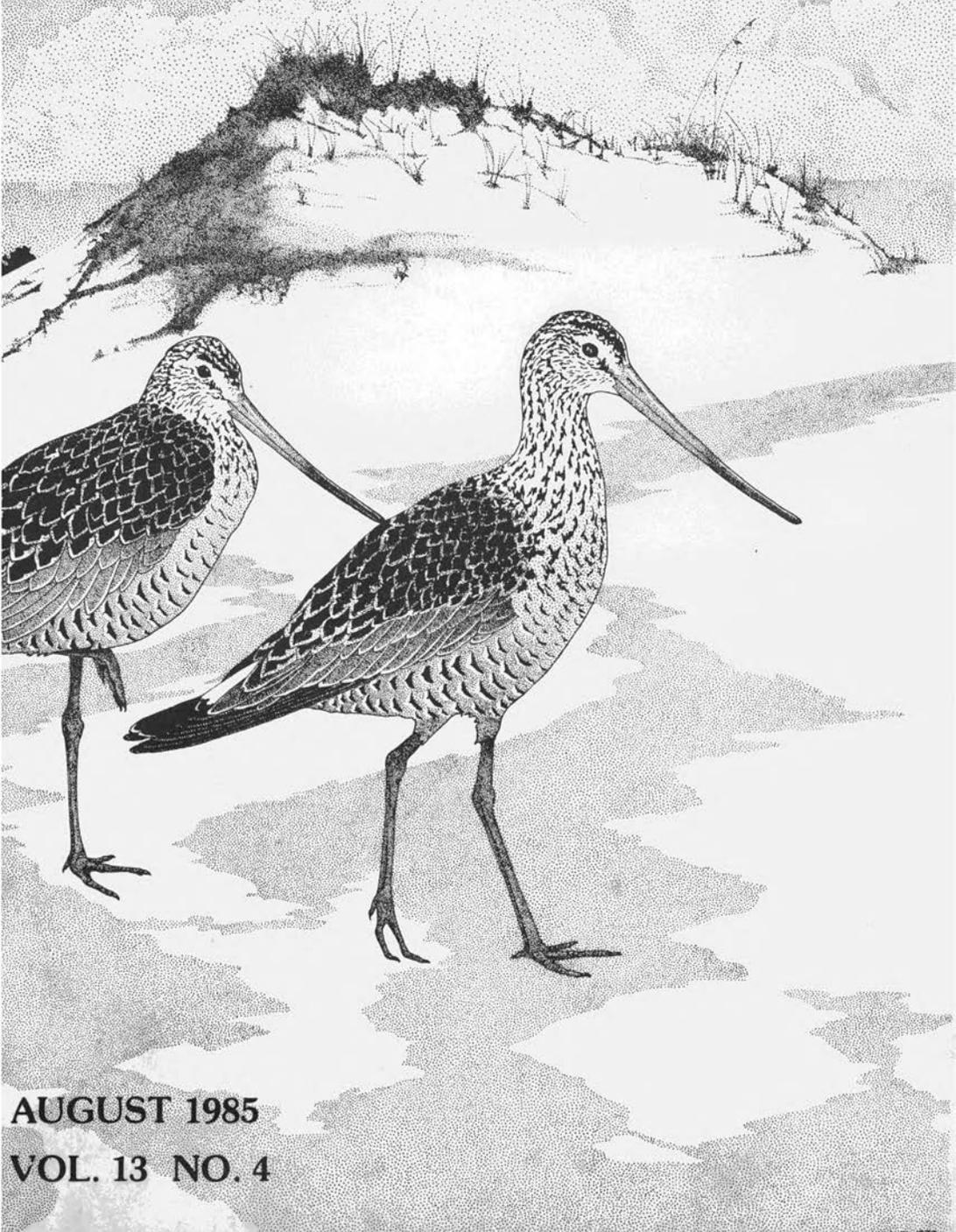


BIRD OBSERVER

OF EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS



AUGUST 1985
VOL. 13 NO. 4



BIRD OBSERVER

OF EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS

AUGUST 1985
VOL. 13 NO. 4

Editor

Dorothy R. Arvidson

Editorial Board

H. Christian Floyd
Michael R. Greenwald
Harriet E. Hoffman
Joseph T. Leverich
Wayne R. Petersen
Barbara Phillips
Bruce A. Sorrie
Martha Vaughan

Officers

Martha Vaughan, President
David E. Lange, Treasurer
H. Christian Floyd, Clerk

Production Manager

Janet L. Heywood

Production

Theodore H. Atkinson
James E. Bird
Denise Braunhardt
Herman H. D'Entremont
David E. Lange
Shirley Young

Records

Ruth P. Emery
Richard A. Forster
George W. Gove
Robert H. Stymeist
Lee E. Taylor

BIRD OBSERVER of Eastern Massachusetts (USPS 369-850) is published bimonthly for \$8.50 for 6 issues of one calendar year, January-December, with COPYRIGHT © 1985 by Bird Observer of Eastern Massachusetts, Inc., 462 Trapelo Road, Belmont, MA 02178.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to BIRD OBSERVER, 462 Trapelo Road, Belmont MA 02178. Second class postage is paid at Boston, MA.

New subscriptions, changes of address, and requests for single or back issues or for the Index to Volumes 1 through 11 (price, \$3) should be sent to the treasurer:

David E. Lange, 846 Massachusetts Avenue, #6E, Arlington, MA 02174.

MATERIAL FOR PUBLICATION: The editorial staff will be glad to consider for publication appropriate contributions of articles, photographs, art work, field notes, and results of field studies. Please send these to the editor:

Dorothy R. Arvidson, One School Street, #206, Arlington, MA 02174.

SEND FIELD RECORDS of any given month, no later than the 8th of the following month, to Ruth P. Emery, 225 Belmont Street, Wollaston, MA 02170.

BOAT TRIPS AND WORKSHOP/SEMINARS: Applications, deposits, and payments should be sent to

Martha Vaughan, 15 Elmwood Park, Newton, MA 02160.

For information, call 617-244-0166.

ADVERTISING: full page, \$50; half page, \$25; quarter page, \$15. Subscribers may advertise one-of-a-kind birding items without charge if space is available. Camera-ready copy should be sent to

Bird Observer Advertising, 462 Trapelo Road, Belmont, MA 02178.

Bird Observer of Eastern Massachusetts, Inc. is a nonprofit, tax-exempt corporation under section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Gifts to BIRD OBSERVER will be greatly appreciated and are tax deductible.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

BIRDING IN PERU, PART I: THE SOUTHERN COAST	Bruce A. Sorrie	176
WORLD SERIES OF BIRDING 1985: A TALE OF FIVE SWIFTS AND A ROBIN	John C. Kricher	184
WHAT IS A RECORD?	P. William Smith	190
AN INVENTORY OF THE BREEDING BIRDS OF MONOMOY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, CHATHAM, MASS. 1984	Denver W. Holt John P. Lortie Robert C. Humphrey	193
BOOK REVIEW: <u>Richard K. Walton's Birds of the Sudbury River Valley - An Historical Perspective</u>	Wayne R. Petersen	196
FIELD RECORDS: APRIL 1985		198
FIELD RECORDS: MAY 1985		209
MILEAGE CHART FOR PLUM ISLAND		222
FIELD NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE:		
Tit for Tat	Bob Abrams	223
A Mockingbird Calls.	Dorothy R. Arvidson	223
Tale from a Tyro	Cindy McElwain	224
A Birthday Vow	Dorothy R. Arvidson	224
Brown Creeper Caper.	David C. Grindell	225
AT A GLANCE	Wayne R. Petersen	226

An Invitation to a Publication Party

Bird Observer subscribers are invited to a *Wine and Hors d'Oeuvres Reception* with ERMA J. FISK to introduce to the friends of Manomet Bird Observatory her new book

PARROTS' WOOD

Thursday evening, September 26, at The Brookline Country Club.

In *Parrots' Wood* Mrs. Fisk, author of the successful *The Peacocks of Baboquivari* (1983), recounts her experiences and emotions as an 80-year-old widow participating in an MBO research expedition to a remote research site in Central America. Books will be available for purchase and inscribing, and all proceeds from the book sales will go to MBO's research and educational programs. To obtain an invitation, please call

Marla Marek at (617-224-6521) Monday, Wednesday, or Friday, 9-5.



Map by J.L.H.

BIRDING IN PERU, PART I: THE SOUTHERN COAST

by Bruce A. Sorrie, Mansfield

The fact that Peru boasts more species of birds than any other country in the world is perhaps reason enough to plan a trip there. If one then considers that these birds often occur in incredible numbers or in places of spectacular beauty, then a trip becomes imperative, particularly for the adventuresome birder. A relatively poor country, Peru often experiences supply problems, and roads may go unrepaired for weeks, but if one remains flexible and tries to think ahead, the birding will repay any inconvenience.

I assume that birders will opt for the increased mobility and freedom offered by a rental car as opposed to other means of transportation. Because the entire Peruvian coast is linked by the Pan American Highway, one can get around relatively easily by bus, truck (cheaper, but guaranteed to provide unnecessary thrills), or by hitchhiking, but the options for birding are limited. Another method of travel, which I have not tried, is to hire a car with driver for one to several days. This may not be as expensive as a rental car and at once solves your linguistic problems with toll collectors, military checkpoints, hotel clerks, etc. As of January 1985, Avis, Budget, Dollar, Hertz, and National maintained rental offices at the Lima airport as well as in town near Plaza San Martin or at the Hotel Sheraton complex. However, only Dollar and Hertz offered unlimited mileage and had those cars available. One firm's international office in the United States assured me that I could obtain unlimited mileage in Peru, but their Lima office thought otherwise. Perhaps I could have if I had signed a contract and placed a deposit before traveling to Lima, but who knows? Be flexible, and go to the next counter.

While you are in Lima completing your travel plans and buying equipment and supplies (one cannot count on much packaged food, film, mechanical gizmos, etc., outside of Lima), you may wish to do some local birding to satisfy your craving. City parks, particularly those found southeast from downtown along Avenue Arequipa to Miraflores, yield some of the widespread members of the coastal oasis avifauna; Turkey and Black vultures, Croaking Ground-Dove, White-winged Dove, Oasis Hummingbird, Vermilion Flycatcher (mostly the sooty-brown coastal race), Blue-and-white Swallow, House Wren, Cinereous Conebill, Shiny Cowbird, and Rufous-collared Sparrow. Just outside of town off the Pan Am Highway are Villa Country Club and marshes where Plumbeous Rail, Many-colored Rush-tyrant, Wren-like Rushbird, Red-breasted Meadowlark, and assorted migrants and vagrants can usually be found. Nearby coastal bluffs and beaches will provide your first glimpses of Peruvian Pelican, Peruvian Booby, Kelp Gull, Band-tailed Gull, and perhaps some migrant shorebirds, terns, and Franklin's Gulls.

The guidebooks for the Peruvian coast are Maria Koepcke's The Birds of the Department of Lima, Peru (1970, reprinted in 1984) and An Annotated Checklist of Peruvian Birds by Parker, Parker, and Plenge (1982). Note that much birding has been done since the former was written, and you can expect to see more species of migrants. The latter book, a superb publication of its kind, is an up-to-date compilation of the ranges and abundance of all 1700 species in the country. An in-depth account of the seabirds and ecological conditions of the Humboldt Current can be found in Murphy (1936). His more popular account (Murphy, 1925) is informative as well as entertaining.

About 250 kilometers south of Lima is Parque Nacional de Paracas, famous for its abundant seabird life. Rugged cliffs, promontories, and offshore islands provide nesting and loafing space for hundreds of thousands (formerly millions, before extensive guano mining and overfishing reduced the populations) of cormorants (Guanay, Red-legged, and Neotropic), Peruvian Pelicans, Peruvian Boobies, Inca Terns, gulls (Band-tailed, Kelp), with small numbers of Humboldt Penguins and Peruvian Diving-Petrels. Exposed mudflats and rocky shores attract a variety of larids, shorebirds, etc. The drive down from Lima is fast, comfortable, and unbelievable: for miles on end, not a speck of vegetation grows on the barren sandy and stony hills. Only where a river descends to the sea does vegetation flourish; these oases will be discussed later. The towering Andes form a rain shadow that, coupled with the cold Humboldt Current, produces a climate in which no measurable precipitation falls for years at a time. Nearly all of the Paracas Peninsula is such a desert.

First-rate lodging and dining can be had at the Hotel Paracas, right on the bay shore several kilometers south of Pisco. More rustic lodging, but adequate and much cheaper, is at Hotel Mirador, just northeast of Hotel Paracas by the road to the National Park. Both hotels run boats out to the Ballestas Islands, the seabird nesting islands, departing about 7:30 A.M. and returning about noon. I prefer the Mirador's boat, for the boatman, like the hotel owner, is eager to please birders and brings the launch right up close for great views and pictures. Aside from the species mentioned above, one can expect Northern and Red phalaropes, Pomarine and Parasitic jaegers, Franklin's and Swallow-tailed gulls (rare) in the austral summer; Chilean Skua, Wilson's Storm-Petrel, Cape Petrel, Southern Fulmar, Giant Petrel (Fulmar), and Sooty Shearwater in the austral winter. At the latter season, many other Procellariiformes are possible, including Wedge-rumped, White-vented, Sooty, and Ringed storm-petrels, White-chinned (Shoemaker) and Pink-footed shearwaters, Black-browed and Galapagos albatrosses, and Slender-billed Prion. Unfortunately, the best seabirding lies just a few kilometers west over deeper water, so tourists rarely see the fancier stuff.

What they do see, however, is one of the ornithological spectacles of the world. Despite great bird population losses due to overfishing of the anchovies, the Ballestas teem with nesting

birds while others are constantly flying to and from feeding areas. Southern Sea Lions socialize on stony beaches. If you are fortunate, the boatman will find the big feeding flock in the bay and steer you through an unforgettable scene. I have estimated such flocks at 200,000 to 400,000 birds, all diving, plunging, wheeling about, and flying on madly, this way and that, to overtake the anchovy school. Seabird numbers crash during El Niño, when warm tropical waters move southward and cause widespread fish die-offs and localized rain, but bounce back following the return of cold, more nutrient-rich, waters.

The southern end of Paracas Bay provides shallow water and mud-flats for shorebirds, waders, and larids. The list of species seen here is impressive, but many more species will probably be found. The contrasts are mind-boggling: Dunlin, Puna Plover, and Snowy-crowned (Trudeau's) Tern are all possible on the same day. Chilean Flamingos (migrants from high-altitude breeding localities), Gray-hooded and Gray gulls, Peruvian and South American terns, and Snowy Plover grace the shores, while Great Grebes (locally resident?) fish in shallow water. Migrants from the north include Peregrine Falcon, Surf-bird, Osprey, phalaropes, Marbled Godwit, various peep, Gull-billed, Elegant, Sandwich, Royal, and Common terns, and more Franklin's Gulls than you may care to look at. There is a small natural history museum and visitor's center and a small cultural museum at the southwest corner of the bay. Coastal Miner (a Peruvian ovenbird) is a shoo-in there, and the examples of pre-Colombian weaving show extraordinary craftsmanship. Be sure to check in with the park rangers before going out on the flats.

The south side of the peninsula is rockier, with steep cliffs that plunge into the deep. The fishing village of Lagunilla has some rocky intertidal areas, good for Blackish Oystercatcher, Whimbrel, Surf-bird, and that amazing passerine - the Seaside Cinclodes, the only species of landbird to spend its life on the Peruvian rocky seashore, feeding on small marine animals. Beyond is a series of high cliffs with views down to Southern Fur Seals,



Big feeding flock, cormorants and boobies Photo by Bruce A. Sorrie
Paracas, Peru



Coastal hills and tunnel
North of Ocoña, Peru

Photo by Bruce A. Sorrie

Peruvian Boobies, Inca Terns, and, in season, Giant Petrels, Cape Petrels, etc. Here also a few Andean Condors are regularly seen flying to and from roosting points.

East of the Mirador Hotel along a bumpy connector road to the Pan Am Highway is a weird habitat of nearly flat sandy stretches that have become encrusted with salt. A species of *Distichlis* grass sparsely covers large areas, interspersed with a few groves of date palms. Not much lives in these flats except crickets and, at night, Peruvian Thick-knees. Tawny-throated Dotterels may appear here but are more often found in cultivated fields near Pisco. Just north of the town of Pisco, a series of wet coastal marshes and ponds formerly existed, supporting White-tufted Grebe, Plumbeous Rail, various waterfowl and egrets, Wren-like Rushbird, Yellowish Pipit, Many-colored Rush-Tyrant, Red-breasted Meadowlark, etc. Similar wetlands existed on the east side of the Pan Am Highway a few kilometers north of town. Through draining, grazing, and other human activities, the marshes do not offer much now, but they are worth a look because there is nothing similar for miles around.

South of Paracas, long barren stretches with neither plant nor bird are relieved by oasis villages and towns. Larger ones like Ica have converted most of their riversides and marshes to cropland, but the diligent observer can turn up Croaking Ground-Dove, Oasis and Amazilia hummers, White-winged Dove, Groove-billed Ani, Burrowing Owl, Vermilion Flycatcher, Long-tailed Mockingbird, Cinereous Conebill, Shiny Cowbird, Streaked Saltator, Blue-black Grassquit, Parrot-billed and Chestnut-throated seedeaters,

Slender-billed Finch, Hooded Siskin, and Rufous-crowned Sparrow. At Ocoña, Andean Swifts, normally birds of higher altitudes, zoom past coastal headlands.

Only Ocoña, Camaná, and Mejía (just south of Mollendo) have any decent marshes. Those of Ocoña and Camaná have largely been converted to rice paddies, but Camaná still supports natural and seminatural pools with all of the birds mentioned above for Pisco plus Black-faced Ibis (now extremely rare on the coast), Yellow-billed and White-cheeked pintails, Cinnamon and Blue-winged teal, Ruddy Duck, Slate-colored and American coot, many shorebirds, and Chilean Flamingo. Camaná gets little coverage so is not well-known among birders, but because similar habitats are so far apart along coastal Peru and Chile, such marshes act as magnets to lure any wayward bird from the north, the south, the Andes, or even Amazonia. The Mejía marshes are largely natural but have been impacted by grazing and some rice-growing. Nonetheless, they are probably the best coastal marsh habitat in Peru and have recently been declared a preserve. Like Camaná they are extensive during wet seasons and shrink during dry periods but are excellent birding anytime. Mr. Robin Hughes of Mollendo has kept careful notes for more than twenty years and has documented a remarkable list of regulars and vagrants. Most of the Camaná birds are found here, plus Great Grebe, Least Bittern, Aplomado Falcon, Red-fronted Coot (rare, but found in the first marshy pool south of Mejía village), Black-necked Stilt (the southern race with a white crown), Tawny-throated Dotterel (especially in alfalfa fields), Black Skimmer, Southern Martin, plus such unlikely vagrants as Black-bellied Whistling-Duck, Wood Stork, Puna (James') Flamingo, Andean Gull, Puna Ibis, Hudsonian Godwit, Wilson's (Thick-billed) Plover, Giant Coot, Buff-breasted Sandpiper, and Puna and Speckled teal. From May to August, one can do very well scoping the ocean for seabirds; almost any on the Peru list are possible. A good road splits the marshes, but in dry seasons, it is often necessary to walk out southward between marshes and ocean to get a look at open pools. Take the dirt track that leads west and south from the cement entrance sign to the sanctuary.

Most of the Pan Am Highway from Lima south to the border of Chile passes through an area that one might flatteringly call desolate. Aside from the riverside vegetation or coastal marsh, there is only one other habitat that will attract the birder: the chaparral/cactus scrub known as "loma." Loma develops locally where fog strikes the rocky headlands and hills regularly enough (May to November) to produce a low, sparse, thorny growth. As a plant community, it is almost endemic to Peru. There is an excellent example one hundred kilometers north of Lima - the Reserva Nacional de Lachay. Here one can find Andean Tinamou, Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle, Bare-faced Ground-Dove, Mountain Parakeet, Band-winged Nightjar, Peruvian Sheartail, Black-necked Woodpecker, Thick-billed Miner, Cactus Canastero, Chiguanco Thrush, Dark-faced Ground-Tyrant, Band-tailed Seed-eater, Band-tailed Sierra-Finch, as well as most of the "oasis" species mentioned above. Many of these species are seasonal, departing the loma when it

is dry and leafless (February to May). The Peruvian Plantcutter reaches its southern range limit in the Fortaleza Valley not very far north of Lachay.

South of Lima, the best examples of loma are at Atiquipa Valley; south of Atico; south of Ocoña; and at Matarani-Mollendo. Bird-life is similar to Lachay but with south shore specialties such as Grayish Miner and Least Seedsnipe. However, I know far too little about species present in the southern lomas to hazard a list. Very few birders visit the southern lomas, and there is much to be learned.

For those traveling as far as Mollendo, I strongly recommend a side trip to Arequipa, Peru's second city. It is full of colonial charm and is situated at an elevation of 7500 feet against a backdrop of volcanic peaks that rise to 19,000 feet. From here, the avifauna becomes rapidly very different as one ascends the Andes, and true puna can be reached in about three hours. The Peruvian Puna [a cold, dry, rocky Andean grassland above 10,000 feet] will be the subject of a subsequent article.

For the birder, as for any visitor to this country, there are many aspects of Peru (beyond the scope of this article) that make travel there fascinating - the people, their crafts and customs, the geology, physiography, and climate, Peruvian history and archeology, and the great variety of flora and fauna of this land below the equator. These you must experience for yourself.

REFERENCES

- Koepcke, M. 1970. The Birds of the Department of Lima, Peru (tr. by Erma J. Fisk). Livingston, Wynnewood, Pennsylvania.
- Murphy, R. C. 1925. Bird Islands of Peru. Putnam, New York.
- . 1936. Oceanic Birds of South America, 2 Vols. American Museum of Natural History and MacMillan, New York.
- Parker, T. A. III, S. A. Parker, and M. A. Plenge. 1982. An Annotated Checklist of Peruvian Birds. Buteo Books, Vermilion, South Dakota.

BRUCE A. SORRIE is a biologist specializing in ornithology and botany. He currently is Program Botanist for the Massachusetts Natural Heritage Program, a statewide inventory of rare flora, fauna, and biotic communities. Through his efforts, nearly 80 percent of the 250 rare plant species of the state have been re-discovered. Previously, he worked as a banding biologist at the bird observatories at Point Reyes and Manomet, where he helped develop techniques of capturing, ageing, and sexing migrant birds. An avid photographer, he has accumulated a large collection of bird and plant shots, which he uses to illustrate lectures on a wide variety of natural history topics. In 1978-79, he spent five months in Amazonian Peru and in the high Andes, working as a jungle naturalist and observing birds. Since then he has returned several times, primarily to study puna zone bird distribution but also as a tour leader to Peru and many other neotropical countries. Bruce has been a member of the Bird Observer staff since its incorporation in 1975.



Natural History Books

Field Guides—Extensive stock of hard to find foreign and domestic guides (10% discount on most)

New & Antiquarian books—for the amateur naturalist and collector - also scientific monographs and fine color plate books

Quarterly Catalogues—(\$2.00) and search service



Patricia Ledlie—bookseller

Box 46B, Buckfield, ME 04220 U.S.A.

207-336-2969

"Perhaps the best pair of binoculars on the market."

Audubon Magazine



LEITZ TRINOVID®

Leitz Trinovid® binoculars are the singular choice of those who demand the absolute best. With Trinovid binoculars every movement, every detail, every color hue becomes vividly real.

See for yourself why Trinovid's, produced by the manufacturers of the famous Leica® cameras,

have earned the reputation as the world's finest, and why they are guaranteed for a lifetime. Order now and

receive the "no questions asked" 2 year damage protection. Up to 61% discount. Request literature on a complete line of sporting optics.

BIRDING

Optics Headquarters for the Bird Watcher
A Division of Sporting Optics, Inc.
P.O. Box 580 Amsterdam, N.Y. 12010



Open All Year

Red River Motel

"Home Base for Birding on Cape Cod"

- Clean, comfortable individually heated rooms
- Cable TV
- Morning refreshments
- Reasonable rates
- Group discounts

Janet and Joe Baudanza
Harwich/Chatham line
Route 28
S. Harwich, MA 02661
432-1474

WORLD SERIES OF BIRDING 1985:
A TALE OF FIVE SWIFTS AND A ROBIN

by John C. Kricher, Mansfield

My pituitary was at it again. I knew; I could tell. This diminutive glob of endocrine tissue resting at the base of my brain was shooting its chemical signals to its henchmen, the adrenal glands. Like it or not, I was getting pumped. It was Thursday, May 16, and I was heading for Logan Airport to meet the other members of the Manomet Swifts Birding Team. Our destination was New Jersey. Our goal was to bird for Manomet Bird Observatory and to record as many species as we could in twenty-four measly hours on Saturday, May 18. Once again, as we had a year ago, we were competing in the World Series of Birding, sponsored by the New Jersey Audubon Society and the Cape May Bird Observatory. I wasn't very hungry, and my pulse rate was clearly up. Yeah, those crazy glands were conspiring to bring out the simian in me. The ancient fight response was surfacing. Let's get birding!

Manomet had done its job very well. Our team, consisting of Rick Heil, Warren Harrington, Wayne Petersen, our driver Betty Petersen, and me, had won the Ed Stearns award in 1985 and were returning to defend it this year in a field of six out-of-state teams including entries from Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, Mississippi Audubon, Bob-O-Link, and National Geographic Society. More important, however, was that MBO had attracted support for us to the tune of forty dollars per species. Our efforts promised to net considerable return for our sponsoring organization. Swift Instrument Company was again our major contributor, and bright navy blue "Swift" hats and a zoom telescope had been graciously donated to the cause.

MBO was flying us to the Garden State one day in advance of the Big Day, so we would have some time to do a bit of scouting. We were aware that some other out-of-state teams were spending the better part of the week scouting. Our work was clearly cut out for us. Betty Petersen said it best: we were preparing for a "full-scale assault on New Jersey."

The team assembled at the Piedmont counter at Logan, and we were not alone. We were to be shadowed for the entire endeavor by a television camera team from Channel 7 in Boston. None other than Robin Young had decided that the story of the Swifts would make a suitable subject for a segment on her upcoming "special." Robin met us at Logan and introduced us to the cameraman and key grip, both named John. The camera crew was to fly to Jersey with us, and Robin would join us Friday night and follow us through all twenty-four hours of the Big Day. But first, some airport footage; lights went on, tape began rolling, microphones recording. Heads on hurrying bodies turned in our direction. Who are they? A rock band? Swifts? Never heard of them. Certainly not a sports team. Say, isn't that Robin Young?

The plane took off and landed. Flights from Boston to Newark don't consume much time. Then the gremlins came out. Hertz initially refused to put us in the driver's seat. "What van? We have no reservation for any Petersen or Kricher." Calls to Linda Leddy. Who made the reservation? Finally, someone said, "Try Heil." "Heil? Oh yes, here it is. A van, isn't it?" Delay number one surmounted. But the gremlins were merely warming up.

The van was great except that the front passenger door wouldn't open. "No problem," said the friendly Hertz lady. "Just a minor adjustment." An hour later, after a mechanic disassembled, fixed, and reassembled the entire door, we drove away. Almost. We were about to enter the world of New Jersey drivers when our door mechanic noticed that the van didn't have an inspection sticker. Put one on, you say? Sorry, New York plates. Oh well, let's go for it. If we get stopped and the van impounded, so be it. We left for Princeton. The gremlins were smiling in Gremlinland.

Friday, May 17, was our scouting day. Warren had assembled a compendium of maps and directions worthy of a special forces advance team. We all had our assignments. Wayne would scout south Jersey; Rick, Betty, and I would do the Princeton area and Jersey midlands; Warren would head north. Warren was joined by Fahy Bygate, a graduate of Wayne's summer course at The Institute for Field Ornithology and our official Swifts' groupie. Fahy transported our multitudinous food supplies, many of which were her own creations, to New Jersey (all the food would have weighed down the airplane too much) and donated her car, labeled The Official Manomet Bird Observatory Team Chuckwagon, on scouting day. Scouting day went fine. The Channel 7 guys were with Rick, Betty, and me, and seemed to enjoy chasing us. The key grip wired me for sound, and I got kind of used to having a camera an inch or so from my face as I birded. We ticked off some good footage as well as staked out some good birds. All scouting reports were optimistic as we compared notes over a pasta dinner at Brigantine. But the gremlins were resting up for tomorrow.

Sleep was tough Friday night. We sacked out at 8:00 P.M. for a meager two hours before the start. High adrenalin levels refused to allow for much sleep. Mustn't let the tension relax. Robin Young arrived in time to catch thirty minutes of shuteye before we began. At 11:00 P.M. I said, "It is not yet the next day, it is still today even though we are getting ready for tomorrow, and it seems like yesterday. We are sitting here in a motel parking lot pretending it's early in the morning when everyone else around us thinks it's later in the evening." The weather seemed OK. No wind, but no stars either. Calm but overcast. A gremlin yawned. Time to get up and go to work.

We began in the salt marshes of Brigantine. About twenty minutes before midnight Wayne was explaining to a group of burly New Jerseyites in a pickup truck that we were simply listening for marsh birds. We just happened to bring along a television crew. Never leave home without them. Moments before starting time, Robin

approached me from behind the key grip's 250 watts of brilliant light with the observation that "you guys seem really tense." Guess so. With camera rolling, I muttered something about sports being "both enjoyable and challenging, and this was, after all, a sport." Probably just fodder for the cutting room floor.

Our first species were Seaside Sparrow and Laughing Gull, an inauspicious beginning. The gulls were calling from across the marsh, sounding suspiciously like so many hysterical gremlins. Soon we added Chuck-will's-widow and screech-owl. The latter, attracted by Wayne, the Rich Little of birding, had an opportunity to be on Channel 7 but just wouldn't quite come out of its curtain of foliage. At Brigantine Refuge we picked up Whip-poor-will and Marsh Wren but no rails or bitterns. We also met Alan Brady and the DVOC (Delaware Valley Ornithological Club) team who were duly impressed by how much the TV lights lit up the marsh. Our best bird so far was a Solitary Sandpiper that we audioed as it passed overhead. We heard a distant birding team doing a rather pathetic imitation of a Barred Owl. Didn't fool us and sure didn't fool the owls. Silence, except for the slamming car door of the other team.

By 1:00 A.M. we were cruising through the pinelands toward Waterloo in north Jersey. Two interesting things happened. First, we seemingly never encountered another car until we stopped to listen for owls. Then cars would appear in droves, the noise of their speeding engines drowning out our owling efforts. Were those gremlin faces behind the steering wheels? Hmmm. Then there was the rain, so little at first that we hardly noticed. Then, a little more. Then a lot! We had ten species so far.

At 2:45 A.M. I called the New Jersey Rare Bird Alert to get an update on what was reported and where. Did you know that it is indeed possible to fit both a key grip and a cameraman in a standard phone booth along with the caller? Well, it is. We stopped for gas at 3:40 A.M., and Robin commented on our impressive speed over the Jersey highways. The media car with Robin at the wheel was keeping up with us but with some effort. Robin also innocently asked if the birds come out in the rain. It was definitely not an academic question. Oh yeah, the gremlins decided to keep the gas cap from our van. We had to go back for it later.

At 4:00 A.M. we were treading water at Waterloo. Searching for woodcock in the downpour yielded nothing but wetness. The gremlins had turned on the shower. Wayne told Channel 7 that "the conditions are rather adverse at the moment." Robin put on her rain clothes. The \$50,000 video tape camera was carefully covered with a garbage bag. We walked the railroad bed at Waterloo, a place that had yielded both migrants and crucial species such as Black-capped Chickadee last year. This year there was only rain and wind. Migrants were somewhere else. We did get the chickadee, though, as well as meet several other birding teams including the Guerrilla Birding Team, last year's big winner. Each of us on the Swift team shook hands with Guerrillas Pete

Dunne, Pete Bacinski, Bill Boyle, and Dave Sibley; and both teams agreed, in a spirit of mutual respect and unity, that the weather really sucked. Rain continued unabated until about 7:30 A.M. We arrived at one of our grassland sites and nailed Savannah Sparrow, meadowlark, and Upland Sandpiper, three species that we missed last year. Scouting had paid off, and the rain was stopping. The gremlins had gone for breakfast. Our spirits were soaring, like the Turkey Vultures we were watching. One among us, in a burst of debatable reasoning said, "This is better than sex!" A gremlin chuckled.

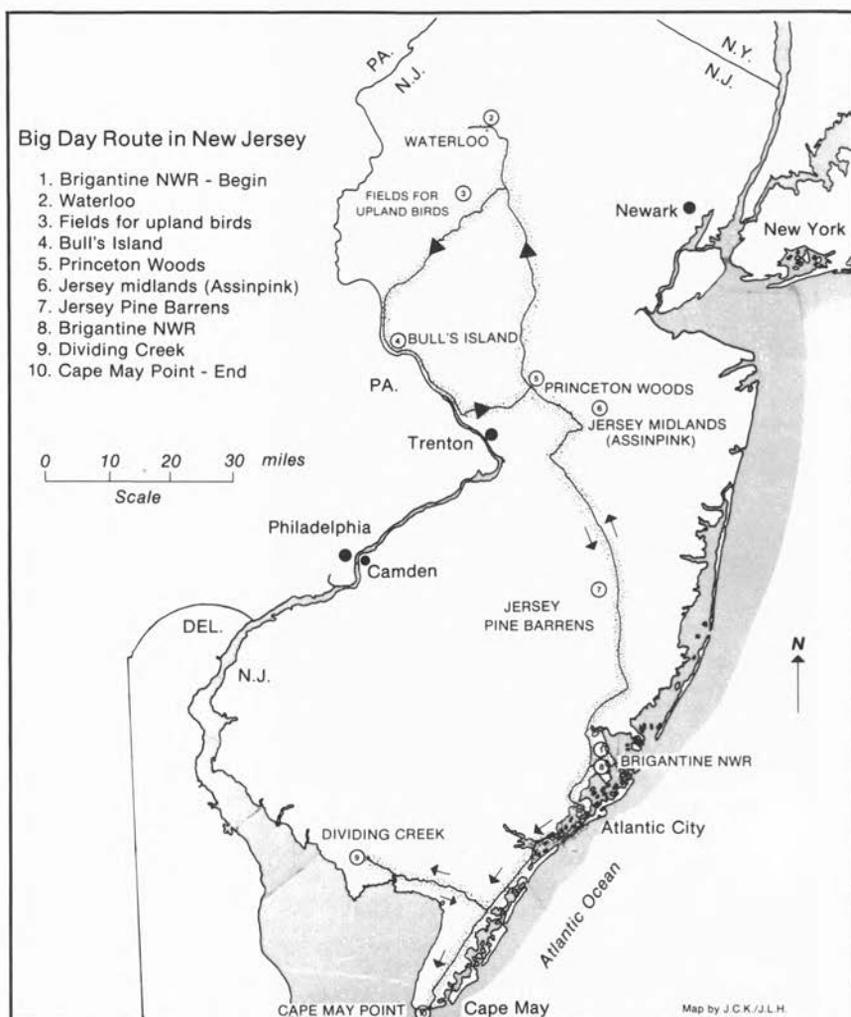
Stops at Bull's Island along the Delaware and Princeton woods were highly productive. We got Cerulean Warbler, Cliff Swallow, Acadian Flycatcher, Swainson's Thrush, Kentucky, Hooded, Cape May, and Black-throated Blue warblers as well as many others. We were hauling, and the weather, though still windy, was brighter, and it was not raining. The pace had really quickened. Robin Young, who later described her snack-filled day as "having eaten my way through New Jersey" tried in vain several times to get a drink of water. Each time, she was unable to get the water jug, pour, and drink before we were ready to head to the next stop. Try again, Robin. Have a cookie. We suspected that Robin has the metabolism of a hummingbird. As we moved from place to place, we kept running into other birding teams. This event had become popular indeed.

By high noon we were at Assinpink Wildlife Area and had gotten Grasshopper and Field sparrows. The Blue Grosbeak, so cooperative last year, failed to show. We met the Cornell Team. The gremlins finished their leisurely brunch and began their afternoon's work. The wind picked up; the birds dropped down. As we drove toward Brigantine Refuge, we stopped repeatedly to get Prairie Warbler, only one of the most common birds of the pine barrens. We couldn't buy one. Each stop cost precious time. Our devoted TV team began to realize that each stop is not necessarily a gem. They began to stay in their car. Robin kept eating. Finally, we heard the upscale zee, zee, zee of the Prairie Warbler. It was our hundredth species so far. OK, we got that one. But bluebirds? Blue-winged Warblers? Forget it.

We headed out on the dikes of Brigantine at 1:55 P.M. after a mandatory check-in at Checkpoint Linda. Linda Mills of the Cape May Bird Observatory allowed as to how our list "looked good," whatever that meant. Fran Buckley, Linda's companion, seemed more impressed by our media people than our list. Brigantine produced its usual array of shorebirds, ducks, herons, gulls, and terns. John shot footage through my binoculars and telescope - an "artsy" shot. By 3:30 P.M. we were ahead of last year's pace time-wise though not species-wise. I was tired and popped a vitamin C, the miracle drug of last year's efforts. Then the gremlins decided to finish us off.

Cars, trucks, and red lights are the field marks of southern Jersey. With John, the cameraman, hanging out of the window

behind us, we were filmed weaving our torturous route through the gamblers and sightseers of the Jersey shore. Time was evading us. We couldn't shake the traffic. Now I know how a paramecium feels when I put gum on the slide to slow it so I can study its movement. We were forced into involuntary slow motion. Trucks, vans, stretch limousines with their darkened windows, even motorcycles blocked our progress. Warren, dubbed Christopher Columbus for his navigational skills, kept us at least on the right track. Betty, driving, would ask directions, and Warren, map in hand, would respond, "We ah heah . . . and we wanna get theyah So we should go toward heah. Go left!" We finally made it to Bear Swamp along the Delaware Bay shore, only to stop at a site populated by a motorcycle club with a megadecibel tapedeck. They were having a good ole time. We heard only twang, not birds. None of us felt quite up to the job of telling them to turn down the volume. True,



we spotted an adult Bald Eagle, always a nice prize, and heard Brown Creeper, no easy bird in New Jersey. But we were losing the day. Robin and the crew were looking just slightly tired. Perhaps a quick snack, Robin

We closed out the day at Dividing Creek, listening for rails in the wind. No Soras, no Virginias, but we did hear Kings. Our total stood at 151, well below our 175 of a year ago. The gremlins had won. We knew we had lost. Our consolation prize was a gorgeous sunset over Dividing Creek, observed by virtually half the other teams who close out the day with us and duly filmed by John under Robin's direction.

We "headed for the barn" at Cape May and learned that our 151 was by no means a poor score considering the day's weather conditions. The gremlins nailed almost everybody. We ended up about in the middle of the field along with the experienced New Jersey teams though we clearly topped out in media coverage. Robin and the crew were terrific and never impeded our progress. We all had celebratory photos taken, the Swifts and the Robin. Not only that - we now know what it is that a key grip does. The highest total was achieved by the DVOC who tallied 182. They stayed mostly in south Jersey avoiding much of the early-morning weather front. The next highest score was 169. The best out-of-state team score was 163, gotten by the National Geographic team. The Guerrilla Team, last year's grand winners, did about the same as the Geographic.

We had to give up the Stearns award to National Geographic, but, after expenses, we had earned approximately \$5000 for Manomet Bird Observatory. Perfectionists that we are, however, we felt the Swifts had laid an egg. Funny thing about eggs though. This one is symbolic and has an incubation time of about a year. In it grows a fine bird, with brains, power, quickness, and experience - a different kind of swift. Next year it will open its eyes and in them will be reflected the outline of the Garden State and the figure 200. Next year New Jersey will be visited by a phoenix from Massachusetts.

[Ed. note: The adventure so vividly described in this blow-by-blow account aired on Monday, July 29 at 8:00 P.M. on Channel 7, WNEV-TV Boston as one of the four segments of a special program, "Robin Young Profiles." This well-produced (except for the mispronunciation by Robin of Kricher's name) program delighted the birders who were fortunate enough to catch the showing. Perhaps it will be repeated if enough letters or phone calls reach the station manager at Channel 7.]

JOHN C. KRICHER is a professor and chair of the Biology Department at Wheaton College. He is currently completing two books, Exploring the American Tropics, to be published by Prentice-Hall, and A Field Guide to Eastern Forests, to be published by Houghton Mifflin. He is president of the Northeastern Bird-Banding Association and lives in Mansfield with his wife Linda, seven cats, four pygmy goats, two chickens, and a female collared peccary.

WHAT IS A RECORD?

by P. William Smith, Hingham

I'd like to add another perspective to the recent series of articles and letters that have appeared in Bird Observer on the subject of records. I think all these articles may confuse "records" with "reports." People submit their field notes in various forms to Bird Observer, American Birds, and similar publications. Initially they are best thought of as reports. The people who deal with them have the role of compiling these reports, editing them down to the space allotted for publishing them by culling out the least significant, and pointing out those that appear to be the most significant.

I do not believe that this process by itself transforms these reports into records, regardless of the documentation that accompanies them or the editor's opinion of their correctness. A "record" is an avian occurrence with sufficient convincing supporting material to stand the tests of time and repeated scientific inquiry. The A.O.U. Check-list Committee, for example, generally admits occurrences to the Check-list as records only if supporting material (which generally is maintained in files accessible to anyone) is sufficiently comprehensive and convincing. However, they have the luxury of time to gather the evidence and the collective wisdom of a jury, factors absent in timely publications such as Bird Observer or American Birds. The British Rarities Committee, which routinely accepts thoroughly documented sight records and strongly opposes collecting, publishes an annual report each November for preceding years. The current monthly summaries published in British Birds have the caveat that these are largely unchecked reports, not authenticated records.

The purpose, I believe, of publishing field notes in a timely fashion is not to present records but rather to provide a current summary of significant reports in order to promote and maintain the interest of the reporting network, to encourage people to follow up quickly on emerging patterns and trends, and to give future researchers and authors the widest possible amount of information to work from. Some people may underestimate the fragility of the reporting network and the egos of the human beings who compose it. While censorship is certainly a legitimate component of the process of compiling and editing field notes, it should be performed with great delicateness, primarily in situations where the editor has good evidence that a particular report is invalid or the reporter is unreliable. Otherwise, in addition to risking the loss of the reporter's willingness to report, the editor risks suppressing valid records, possibly denying the opportunity to establish or corroborate significant patterns of vagrancy. This may once have been the case on the West Coast with respect to the appearance of most eastern passerines, for example, and only fairly recently has the extent of this phenomenon been determined. I recall

being told that a Scarlet Tanager that several people and I saw in California in 1958 probably escaped from captivity! Observers may also underplay their own discoveries, because the lack of precedence may make them seem invalid or unacceptable. Others may limit their search expectations, not looking for Common (Mew) Gulls among the Ringbills, for example, because they have no idea Mews might be present.

Anyone using these compilations, such as authors of checklists and birdbooks, should understand their limitations and draw on them accordingly. They may make an excellent starting point for research but only offer a general basis for a scientifically oriented compilation of avifauna. Most people who use them realize this, and I believe the recent spate of criticism about them in Bird Observer and elsewhere is due primarily to frustration at the widespread lack of investigation by an active and thorough avian records committee, both here in Massachusetts and in many other jurisdictions.

Thus, I respect Blom's comments (BOEM 13: 80-82, April 1985) about documenting bird sightings, but I think these ideas have more to do with submitting data to the state records committee than with the monthly material in Bird Observer, which should be called "FIELD REPORTS" to avoid the very confusion I am discussing. Finally, I empathize tremendously with Nikula's "Thoughts. . ." (BOEM 13: 143-144, June 1985), for I too was a regional editor for a number of years and faced most of the same pressures and dilemmas. I disagree, however, that the burden of proof lies with the observer for timely regional reporting summaries in publications like American Birds. Rather, at this stage, the burden lies more with the editor in rejecting them.

I haven't intended to imply that field notes should be submitted without documentation or that field note editors shouldn't try to distinguish significant reports from speculative or incorrect ones. Rather, I suggest that we not expect these compilations to represent true records and instead focus on building enthusiastic networks of observers and reporters and on providing the most material possible to every one.

P. WILLIAM SMITH is a Research Associate of the Manomet Bird Observatory, is a former regional field note editor for Records of New Jersey Birds and American Birds, and has served on the New Jersey Bird Records Committee.

Yankee Fleet



NATURE SEA-FARIS

CALL: (in Mass.)
1-800-322-0013
617-283-8329

Whales and Birds in Fall

Every Other Sunday!

(Sept. 22, Oct. 6 and 20, and Nov. 3)

Capture New England's greatest wildlife concentration at Stellwagen Bank aboard "Yankee Freedom" with our Nature Sea-Faris expert naturalists as your guide. Spectacular concentrations and feeding activities of Humpback Whales are the usual on these fall expeditions as the migratory urge brings the creatures of both the sea and air to this "hot spot" of nature at New England's doorstep. Extending from Gloucester and Cape Ann to the tip of Cape Cod, Stellwagen is both a home and a way point for the cetacean giants of the sea *plus* the hundreds and sometimes thousands of sea birds that traverse the area. Among them are Greater Shearwaters, Black-legged Kittiwakes, Northern Gannets, Northern Fulmars, Sooty Shearwaters, Pomarine and Parasitic Jaegers and others. Later season trips can also include Glaucous and Iceland Gulls, Razorbills, Dovekies and other Alcids. Dolphins, Finbacks, (in 1983, a turtle) plus the beauty of a fall day at sea. Leader: Simon Perkins.

Sail 8 a.m. - Return 4:30 p.m.

Fare: \$19.50 per person.

(Special rates for groups on request)

Yankee Fleet
75 Essex Ave.
Gloucester, MA 01930

Call: 1 800 WHALING



AN INVENTORY OF THE BREEDING BIRDS OF MONOMOY
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, CHATHAM, MASSACHUSETTS, 1984

by Denver W. Holt, Waltham, John P. Lortie, Portland, Maine,
and Robert C. Humphrey, Wenham

As part of a continuing cooperative ecological research project of the Massachusetts Audubon Society and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the authors again inventoried the breeding birds of Monomoy National Wildlife Refuge. The results were similar to those of the 1983 inventory, but there were additional breeding records and a few population changes in 1984. The inventory methods and the habitat types are described in the 1983 inventory report (BOEM, 12: 53-59, February 1984).

Sixty-one species are listed on the 1984 inventory. Each species is given a status based upon sighting frequencies as follows:

- A - abundant (difficult to miss)
- C - common (easy to locate)
- U - uncommon (present in small numbers, often overlooked)
- R - rare (not present in all years, difficult to locate)

Seven of the sixty-one species - Pied-billed Grebe, Northern Harrier, Piping Plover, American Oystercatcher, Willet, Black Skimmer, and Short-eared Owl - are included in the 1984 Massachusetts Rare Breeding Bird Inventory. This inventory system, established by the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife, lists twenty-six species for 1984. A few inventory highlights, including the first U. S. breeding record for Common Black-headed Gull and the puzzling evidence of the presence of Leach's Storm-Petrels on South Monomoy, are described below:

Leach's Storm-Petrel. Since 1982, skulls and other remains of carcasses of this species have been found in the pellets of the Short-eared Owl. A total of twenty-two storm-petrels has been tallied. The majority of these finds come from the Powder Hole area of South Monomoy. Searches during both day and night in 1983 and 1984 failed to uncover any nesting activity. It has been suggested that these individuals may represent prospecting young adults. When does a prospector become a breeder? Meanwhile, the Penikese Island population in Buzzards Bay is estimated at less than ten breeding pairs (Jeremy Hatch, personal communication). This represents the only known breeding population south of Maine. The authors welcome any information concerning this species on Monomoy.

Black-crowned Night-Heron. The night-heron population increased by forty-two pairs in 1984 to eighty-two pairs. We believe this may be due to better censusing as well as a substantial increase in birds. Worthy of mention is the shift of nearly the entire night-heron colony from a shrub- and tree-nesting coexistence with Snowy Egrets in 1983 to a spaced-out ground-nesting preference within scattered patches of Salt Spray Rose (*Rosa rugosa*) in 1984.

1984 Breeding Bird Census of Monomoy National Wildlife Refuge

	Morris Island	North Monomoy	South Monomoy	North	South	# Nests	Young Observed	Status	Probable Breeding	Comments
Pied-billed Grebe							+ U			one pair
*Leach's Storm-Petrel							? ?			needs further investigation
Snowy Egret						85	+ A			
Black-crowned Night-Heron						82	+ A			increase of 42 nests over 1983
*Glossy Ibis							U			1-2 adults present since 1983
Canada Goose				4		12	+ C			25-30 prs. on South Monomoy
Green-winged Teal						3	+ A			15-20 prs. on South Monomoy
American Black Duck				1		9	+ A			20-25 prs. on South Monomoy
Mallard							+ U			5-10 prs. on South Monomoy
Northern Pintail						2	U			4-5 prs. on South Monomoy
Blue-winged Teal							U			status uncertain
Northern Shoveler							U			4-5 prs. on South Monomoy
Gadwall						1	+ C			8-12 prs. on South Monomoy
American Wigeon							+ U			2 prs. on South Monomoy
Red-breasted Merganser							+ R			1 pair with young observed
Ruddy Duck							U			8-12 prs. on South Monomoy
Northern Harrier						1	+ U			a second territory suspected
Virginia Rail							U	?		no evidence in 1984
Sora							U	+		calling during breeding season
Piping Plover				1		2	+ U			needs better coverage
American Oystercatcher				9		2	+ A			25-30 individuals thr. summer
Willet				13			+ A			35-40 individuals thr. summer
Spotted Sandpiper				2			U			at least 1 pair on S. Monomoy
Laughing Gull				800			+ A			100 prs. less than 1983
*Common Black-headed Gull				1			R			first U.S. breeding record
Herring Gull				1082		13749	+ A			largest colony in N. America
Great Black-backed Gull				72		5134	+ A			largest colony in N. America
Common Tern				1199		6	+ A			about 85 prs. less than 1983
Arctic Tern				3			+ U			
*Least Tern				2			U			nests washed out
*Black Skimmer				1			+ U			1st state record since 1976
Mourning Dove							C	+		
Short-eared Owl				1		3	+ C			at least 5 prs. for Monomoy
Belted Kingfisher							U	+		3 adults in area
Eastern Kingbird							C	+		
Horned Lark				2			A			
Tree Swallow							U	+		1 pair observed
No. Rough-winged Swallow							U	+		2-3 prs. observed
Barn Swallow						19	+ C			
Blue Jay							C	+		
*American Crow						2	+ C			
Black-capped Chickadee							A	+		
Tufted Titmouse							C	+		
American Robin				?			+ A			
Gray Catbird							C	+		
Northern Mockingbird							+ C			+
Brown Thrasher							U	+		
European Starling							+ U			
Yellow Warbler							C	+		
Common Yellowthroat							A	+		
Northern Cardinal							C	+		
Rufous-sided Towhee							C	+		
Savannah Sparrow				4			A			
Sharp-tailed Sparrow							+ C			
Song Sparrow							C	+		
Red-winged Blackbird							+ A			
Common Grackle							+ C			
Brown-headed Cowbird							+ U			
House Finch							C	+		
American Goldfinch							C	+		
House Sparrow							C	+		

*Additions in 1984.

Status code: A = abundant; C = common; U = uncommon; R = rare.

Glossy Ibis. In 1983 two birds established themselves within the Snowy Egret colony, but no evidence of nesting was found. In 1984, at least one adult was periodically flushed from the same colony, but again no evidence of nesting could be found. It seems likely that this species will establish itself on Monomoy in the future.

Northern Harrier. One nest was located in 1984, from which three nestlings fledged. This was the first confirmed nesting on Monomoy since 1981. A second nest was suspected but never confirmed.

Common Black-headed Gull. In 1983 there had been a single territorial adult of this species in the Laughing Gull colony. Presumably the same bird returned to exactly the same spot in 1984 but, this time, with a mate. Two eggs were laid, but the chicks died while emerging from the shells. A cold heavy rain on the night of hatching was believed to be the cause of death.

Herring Gull and Great Black-backed Gull. The 1984 breeding census of these species was conducted under the direction of Ralph Andrews of the USFWS Regional Office in Newton, Massachusetts. The census recorded 14,521 nesting pairs of Herring Gulls and 4996 nesting pairs of Great Black-backed Gulls, the largest colonies of these species in North America. The combined total of 19,517 nesting pairs of gulls represents the largest gull colony on the Atlantic seaboard.

Black Skimmer. Two pairs of skimmers established territories on Monomoy in 1984. One pair laid three eggs, all of which hatched successfully. Though many juveniles were observed on Monomoy in late summer, we do not know whether any of these nestlings fledged. The second pair scraped out nest sites but did not lay. A third pair was present for a short time during the early summer. The one nesting represents the first record of breeding Black Skimmers in Massachusetts since 1976.

Short-eared Owls. The population appears stable with an estimated twelve to fifteen individual adults. There was one nesting attempt on north Monomoy in late June, but this nest with eggs was abandoned. South Monomoy had four successful nesting territories. These owls are sensitive to disturbance during the nest site selection period, and care should be taken to avoid disturbance wherever they might breed.

DENVER W. HOLT is a research associate with the state's Natural Heritage Program and is investigating the population, distribution, and breeding biology of the Short-eared Owl in Massachusetts to produce recommendations for the management of this species.

JOHN P. LORTIE is the Refuge Manager of the Rachel Carson Wildlife Refuge at Wells, Maine. A wildlife biologist, he has studied gull control, woodlot management, and has revised the plant list for Monomoy. He is interested in resource analysis and master planning of refuge management practices.

ROBERT C. HUMPHREY is the Refuge Manager of Monomoy and is a graduate student in Wildlife Biology at the University of Massachusetts doing research on the American Oystercatchers on Monomoy. An accomplished wildlife photographer, he has won recognition of his work in photographic competitions.

BOOK REVIEW

Birds of the Sudbury River Valley - An Historical Perspective by Richard K. Walton. 1984. Massachusetts Audubon Society, 220 pages, \$10.

Increasingly, birders seem to be in pursuit of the exotic and the distant. Pick up any issue of Audubon or Birding magazine and peruse the advertisements for tours in quest of birds and wildlife nearly anywhere on earth - Attu and Gambell (Alaska), West China, the Philippines, the San Juan Seamont (off coastal California), Siberia, or Morocco, just to name a few. Bird listing and world touring have reached levels of sophistication heretofore unimaginable. But what has become of the old-fashioned and traditional natural historian, whose oyster is his own backyard and whose discoveries are daily made without spending hundreds or thousands of dollars to gratify his curiosity or to establish a line in the ornithological record book? Has the fine art of making systematic and careful observations of local fauna and flora fallen by the wayside? How many modern-day birders have the perseverance or desire to look back - to reflect - on what their predecessors have done? How has human history affected the natural phenomena that we observe today? Is the holistic approach to a study of local fauna being lost in this age of specialization on the one hand and superficiality on the other? I don't think so.

Richard Walton, in his book Birds of the Sudbury River Valley, modestly but assertively removes any doubts that the reader might have as to whether the traditional natural historian is a locally extirpated life form! Packed between the attractively illustrated covers of this well-produced volume is a meticulous and engaging account of a region that ". . . holds a unique place in ornithological history." It is a place where "for the past 150 years naturalists have been at work in the Valley recording facts about birdlife." Beginning with ten well-integrated chapters (Part I - The Land and the Naturalist), Walton traces the ecological changes and land use patterns in the Sudbury Valley from 1635-1800, providing interesting summaries about the contributions of the most important natural historians of the region, including Henry David Thoreau, William Brewster, Ludlow Griscom, and Allen Morgan. Carefully selected and often extensive quotations from a number of primary sources pertaining to the region lend flavor and color to the author's otherwise free-flowing style. These chapters include much human and natural history material not to be found under any other single cover.

Part II of the book relies largely on the journals of naturalists, past and present, to create a picture of seasonal birdlife in the Sudbury Valley. Always with a mind toward continuity and reflection, accounts and impressions of many observers are melded in a way that gives the reader an accurate picture of the birdlife, and its changes, in this region. Among these journal quotations are a number from the present-day birding fraternity that contribute particular enjoyment for readers from the Massachusetts area.

The final section of Birds of the Sudbury River Valley comprises an annotated checklist of the Sudbury Valley region, focusing on the period from 1949-1984, thus updating Ludlow Griscom's previous work The Birds of Concord (1949). After an introduction and rationale for the presentation of records, Walton proceeds to offer 304 carefully screened species accounts, some of which include valuable cross-referencing to primary literature sources. Each account includes a section headed "Remarks" where the author often demonstrates his own intimate understanding of the region's avifauna - an understanding that can have been derived only from years of careful and thoughtful observation and integration of information. Two closing appendices provide a review of Concord Christmas Count trends between 1960 and 1983, as well as a short section on seasonal avian highlights and where best to observe them in the Sudbury Valley.

In conclusion, after a careful and thoughtful reading of Richard Walton's book, the reader can lay to rest any of the concerns expressed in the opening lines of this review. The traditional natural historian is extant - he lives in the form of Richard Walton. This book belongs on the shelf of every serious student of New England ornithology.

I highly recommend it.

Wayne R. Petersen, Whitman

Bird Watcher's General Store

A Shop For Bird Lovers



Field Guides
Feeders
Binoculars
Scopes
Recordings

Bird Baths
The Observation Bird House
Decoys
Prints
Gifts

Mix Your Own Bird Seed

#37 Route 6A Orleans, MA (617) 255-6974

"Come In And Talk Birds"



Black Vulture
Photo by A. H. Morgan
Courtesy of MAS

Field Records

April 1985

by George w. Gove, Robert H. Stymeist, Lee E. Taylor

April showers were not in evidence this month. Only 1.62 inches of rain were recorded, 2.11 inches less than the normal. This was the least amount of rain for April since 1.24 inches in 1966, in fact April 1985 ranked ninth driest in 115 years of official record. Total precipitation for the year to date now stands at just 6.84 inches, a new record low for this period. Snowfall totaled 2.0 inches, 1.1 inches less than normal, and all of this fell on one date, April 8. The season total now stands at 26.6 inches, a full 15.0 inches less than average.

The temperature averaged 49.3° , 0.6° above normal. Highest was 84° on April 30. The low was 26° on April 10, which was the date of the last freeze in the Boston area two days later than the average. At inland locations the last freeze may occur as much as a month later in some areas. R.H.S.

LOONS THROUGH HERONS

The Western Grebe, first noted on March 24, could still be found at Gooseberry Neck South Dartmouth at 11:15 A.M. on April 6, where it was watched by many observers as it fed in a very heavy and choppy sea. During the afternoon of April 6, the bird was picked up dead and the specimen was brought to the Lloyd Center for Environmental Studies where a study skin was prepared, providing the official documentation of a Western Grebe in Massachusetts. Red-necked Grebes were still around in fair numbers off Dennis early in the month and Pied-billed Grebes were noted in eight different locations.

Double-crested Cormorants were moving early with the best flights from mid-month on at both coastal and inland locations. Great Cormorants were noted most of the month, but with far fewer adults reported by month's end.

Herons are always a big attraction during April with increasing numbers noted as the month goes on. No unusual species like last year's White-faced Ibis this year, but a Least Bittern on April 28 was a little on the early side. Displaying American Bitterns were observed at Belle Isle, East Boston, where a Tricolored Heron was seen by many on April 20. The only other Tricolored reported was of a dead bird picked up on Nantucket. Five adult Little Blue Herons were tallied and an adult Yellow-crowned Night-Heron was found on two occasions in Marshfield. R.H.S.

<u>SPECIES/DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>OBSERVERS</u>	<u>APRIL 1985</u>
Red-throated Loon: 14,30	P.I., Falmouth	11, 10	BBC, P.Trimble	
Common Loon: 21,28	Braintree, Lakeville	1, 3	G.d'Entremont, W.Petersen#	
Pied-billed Grebe: thr.	8 locations	9 birds	v.o.	
Horned Grebe: 6;14,20	Squantum; Lakeville, Scituate	1; 1, 12	J.Cumming; W.Petersen	
Red-necked Grebe: 2,4 13,20	N.Scituate, Dennis Nantucket, Scituate	6, 22 1, 4	R.Titus, B.Nikula A.Williams, W.Petersen#	
<u>Western Grebe:</u> 6(A.M.) 6(P.M.)	S.Dartmouth S.Dartmouth	1 (alive) 1 (dead)	R.Stymeist, J.Heywood, C.Floyd, T.Martin R.Marshall, R.Maker, (Lloyd Center)	

SPECIES/DATE	LOCATION	NUMBER	OBSERVERS	APRIL 1985
Northern Gannet:				
6,7	Rockport, P.I.	15-20, 30+	D.Briggs#, P.Roberts	
13,14	Nahant, Barnstable (SN)	1, 150	J.Cumming, P.Trimble	
Great Cormorant:				
6,21;20	N.Scituate; Newbypt	80, 10; 20	R.Abrams,G.d'Entremont;BBC	
Double-crested Cormorant:				
5,7	Lakeville, P.I. area	1, 40	W.Petersen, BBC	
13,19	Wachusett Reservoir, Millis	14, 285	M.Lynch#, B.Cassie	
27	Mt.A., Middleboro	44, 60	R.Stymeist, K.Holmes	
28	Mt. Wachusett, Blue Hills	120, 150+	P.Roberts#, G.d'Entremont#	
American Bittern:				
1,13	E.Boston (Belle Isle)	1, 2 (display)	K.Norris, C.Jackson	
20,21,26	P.I.	1, 1, 1	R.Forster, S.Bolton#, J.Grugan	
21	Lancaster, W.Newbury	2, 1	S.Carroll#, J.Berry	
Least Bittern:				
28	Mashpee	1	P.Trimble	
Great Blue Heron:				
thr.	Saugus, P.I.	max. 4 (4/12), max. 9 (4/14)	J.Berry,J.Nove# + v.o.	
14,20	S.Hanson, Boxford	5, 7	W.Petersen, BBC (G.Gove)	
	Other reports of 1-2 individuals from many locations.			
Great Egret:				
6	E.Boston, Westport	2, 2	J.Cumming, R.Stymeist#	
7,11	Manchester, M.V.	1, 2	J.Berry, V.Laux	
13,15	P.I., E.Orleans	1, 1	H.Weissberg#, D.Williams	
21	N.Scituate, Ipswich	1, 1	G.d'Entremont#, M.Lynch#	
Snowy Egret:				
1	Marshfield, M.V.	1, 1	D.Clapp, fide V.Laux	
2,3	Cohasset, Squantum	1, 1	R.Titus, D.Brown	
6	Ipswich, Squantum	7, 20	I.Giriunas#, R.Abrams	
6	E.Boston, Revere	5, 8	J.Cumming	
27	Ipswich	22	A.Bennett	
Little Blue Heron:				
13,15	Nantucket, Newbypt	1 ad., 1 ad.	A.Williams, W.Petersen	
20,22	Ipswich	1 ad.	R.Forster, R.Alexander	
20,27	S.Duxbury, Scituate	1 ad., 1 ad.	W.Petersen, P.Trimble	
Tricolored Heron:				
13	Nantucket	1 (dead)	A.Williams	
20	E.Boston (Belle Isle)	1	D.Desmond# + v.o.	
Cattle Egret:				
7,14	Marshfield, Essex	2, 2	M. + B.Litchfield,I.Giriunas#	
19,20	Squantum, Rockland	1, 2	G.d'Entremont#, W.Petersen	
Green-backed Heron:				
19,20-30	WBWS, Mt.A.	1, 2-5	D.Reynolds,R.Stymeist# + v.o.	
23,27	Norwell, Middleboro	1, 1	B.Litchfield, K.Holmes	
28	Belmont, M.V.	1, 1	L.Taylor, V.Laux	
Black-crowned Night-Heron:				
1,7,14	E.Boston (Belle Isle)	17, 10, 26	K.Norris, J.Cumming + v.o.	
9,22	Milton, P'town	9, 9	O.Kerr#, K.Holmes	
19-30	Brookline (Halls Pond)	max. 8 (4/26)	R.Stymiest + v.o.	
21-30	Mt.A.	4-6	v.o.	
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron:				
8,13	Marshfield	1 ad.	D.Clapp	
Glossy Ibis:				
thr.	Ipswich, Essex	max. 36 (4/6)	I.Giriunas# + v.o.	
7	P.I., Squantum, GMNWR	56, 14, 20	M.Lynch#, R.Abrams, A.Correnty	
13,27	Nantucket, S.Dartmouth	12, 7	J.Riccio, R.Maker	

WATERFOWL

Snow Geese were moving north with a peak number of 425 at Plum Island on April 14, a peak of 400 Snow Geese was found at Plum Island on the same date last year. Numbers of Brant were present all month in the Squantum and Duxbury areas with lesser concentrations in the Newburyport area. Migrant waterfowl included increasing numbers of Wood Duck, Green-winged and Blue-winged teal and late reports of Redhead, Ring-necked Duck and both species of scaup. Special waterfowl included four Eurasian Wigeon and four Harlequin Duck; and as many as three Barrow's Goldeneye continued in Newburyport Harbor until midmonth. On the night of April 29, Oldsquaw were heard ("ow owdle-ow") calling as they flew over Concord. R.H.S.

<u>SPECIES/DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>OBSERVERS</u>	<u>APRIL 1985</u>
Mute Swan:				
14	S.Hanson, Halifax	2, 1	W.Petersen	
Snow Goose:				
1-24	P.I.-Newbypt	max. 425 (4/14)	P.W.Smith# + v.o.	
20,21	Plymouth Beach,Lancaster	1 ad., 2	S.Dolder#, M.Lynch#	
"Blue Goose":				
14	P.I.	1 ad.	I.Giriunas#	
Brant:				
thr.	Squantum-Wollaston	max. 1000 (4/7)	R.Abrams + v.o.	
thr.	P.I.-Newbypt	max. 120 (4/20)	G.Gove# + v.o.	
14	Revere, Plymouth	300, 420	J.Cumming, L.Robinson	
20	Duxbury, Wellfleet	1000+, 472	W.Petersen#, M.Lynch#	
Canada Goose:				
22	S.Dartmouth	4 goslings	R.Maker#	
Wood Duck:				
thr.,2	Dedham, Milford	2-8, 3	J.Marshall, R.Hildreth	
6,11	Concord, Carver	25+, 6	M.Lynch#, D.Briggs	
13,15,21	Lakeville,Wayland,Norwell	6, 8, 6	SSBC, BBC, M.Litchfield	
	Other reports of 1-4 individuals from a wide variety of areas.			
Green-winged Teal:				
1,6	E.Boston, SRV	7, 78	K.Norris, R.Forster	
7,13	P.I., E.Orleans	125+, 55	M.Lynch#, A.Williams	
20,28	P.I./Ipswich, S.Monomoy	285, 40	R.Forster, B.Nikula	
"Common Teal":				
14-20	P.I.	1 m.	P.W.Smith# + v.o.	
Mallard:				
28	Saugus	5 (3 yg)	C.Jackson	
Northern Pintail:				
thr.	P.I., GMNWR	max. 8 (4/7+24),	max. 25+ (4/6) v.o.,	S.Carroll#+v.o.
28	S.Monomoy	10+	B.Nikula + v.o.	
Blue-winged Teal:				
6-30	P.I.	max. 17 (4/14)	J.Nove# + v.o.	
11,13	Middleboro, GMNWR	14, 12	D.Briggs#, R.Forster	
Northern Shoveler:				
thr.	P.I.	max. 15 (4/20)	R.Forster + v.o.	
6	Wayland,Rowley,Plymouth	2, 2, 1	R.Forster, J.Berry, W.Petersen	
17,28	P'town, S.Monomoy	1, 10+	P.Trimble, B.Nikula	
Gadwall:				
thr.	P.I.	max. 28 (4/13)	H.Weissberg# + v.o.	
24;28	Ipswich;M.V.,S.Monomoy	36; 10, 46	R.Forster; V.Laux, B.Nikula	
Eurasian Wigeon:				
6,11	Plymouth, Chilmark	1, 3	W.Petersen#, V.Laux#	
American Wigeon:				
2,5	N.Scituate, Wayland	11, 5	R.Titus, R.Forster	
13,28	GMNWR, S.Monomoy	19, 6	R.Forster, B.Nikula	
	Other reports of 1-4 individuals from many locations.			
Redhead:				
6	Plymouth	1	W.Petersen	
Ring-necked Duck:				
6	W.Peabody, Concord	20, 20+	G.d'Entremont, S.Carroll#	
13,14	Lakeville, Petersham	24, 27	J.Flaherty#, M.Lynch#	
Greater Scaup:				
7	Newbypt, Braintree	50, 40	BBC, R.Abrams	
14+28,21	Lakeville, Newbypt	20 + 2, 10	W.Petersen#, M.Lynch#	
Lesser Scaup:				
2,6	Scituate, Plymouth	1, 18	D.Evered, W.Petersen#	
6,13	Milton, Lakeville	6, 40	R.Abrams, SSBC	
Common Eider:				
6	Winthrop	35	J.Cumming	
Harlequin Duck:				
2-21	N.Scituate	4 (3 f., 1 m.)	v.o.	
Oldsquaw:				
thr.	Newbypt	max. 500+ (4/7)	v.o.	
29	Concord	flying over calling at night H.C.Floyd		
Black Scoter:				
16	Nantucket (Low Beach)	600	E.Andrews	
Surf Scoter:				
21	N.Scituate	35	G.d'Entremont#	
White-winged Scoter:				
14,20,21	Nahant,P.I.,N.Scituate	100+, 450, 50	J.Cumming,R.Forster,R.Campbell#	
Common Goldeneye:				
7	Newbypt	100+	V.Hilbee#	

SPECIES/DATE	LOCATION	NUMBERS	OBSERVERS	APRIL 1985
Barrow's Goldeneye:				
7-15	Newbypt	1-3	v.o.	
Bufflehead:				
20,28	Nantucket, S.Monomoy	18, 100	E.Andrews, B.Nikula	
Hooded Merganser:				
3,10	Milton, Halifax	4, 2	O.Kerr, K.Anderson	
11-14	Cambridge (Mt.A.)	pr.	J.Paputseanos + v.o.	
Common Merganser:				
20,21	Eastham, Quincy	2, 5	M.Lynch#, G.d'Entremont	
Red-breasted Merganser:				
20,27	Chatham, off P.I.	30+, 200+	M.Lynch#, J.Berry	
Ruddy Duck:				
thr.,14	P.I., Braintree	max. 4 (4/27), 2	v.o., R.Abrams	
28	S.Monomoy	10	B.Nikula	

RAPTORS

A Black Vulture was observed flying over Essex on April 24. The observer noticed "the distinctive shape, the obvious white patches of the wing tips, and the short tail was well seen. The pale whitish legs were obvious as a V against the tail and extended almost to the tip of the tail. The bird soared in tight circles - Broad-winged (Hawk) fashion - and gradually gained height as it slowly drifted northward. The wings were held in a slight dihedral and only once did it flap - two flaps - in distinctive Black Vulture manner. The bird was in sight for three to four minutes, originally at a distance of about 200 yards."

On the more routine raptor migration, Turkey Vultures were reported from many locations with no large numbers tallied. Ospreys were back on the traditional nesting sites on Martha's Vineyard where twenty-seven pairs were on their nests before the end of the month. Ospreys were also nesting at Lakeville and in their stronghold in the Westport area. Sharp-shinned Hawks were moving along our coast on April 20-21, when the best numbers were recorded. Three Cooper's Hawk and nine Northern Goshawks were also noted. Red-shouldered Hawks were noted on territory in Boxford, Ashby, E.Middleboro, and Petersham, most of these areas nesting locations of recent years. R.H.S.

Black Vulture:

24 Essex 1 R.Forster

Turkey Vulture:

4;6 S.Dartmouth;Ipswich,Wayland 2; 1, 1 R.Maker#;I.Giriunas,R.Forster
7,9 Petersham, Littleton 1, 1 S.Sweet, J.Marshall
21,23 Mt. Watatic, Leominster 7, 7 R.Stymeist#, J.Baird
Other reports of 1-4 individuals after April 9.

Osprey:

thr. Lakeville max. 4, 1 pr. nesting D.Briggs# + v.o.
thr. M.V. 27 pairs on nests by end of month L.Laux#
thr. Westport max. 40 (4/6) R.Stymeist# + v.o.
16,21 Mt. Wachusett, Mt. Watatic 9, 4 T.Lipsky, R.Stymeist#
Other reports of 1-2 individuals from a wide area.

Northern Harrier:

thr. P.I. area max. 5 (4/7) P.Roberts# + v.o.
1,17,21 W.Roxbury,Mt.A.,Lincoln 1, 1, 1 M.Murphy#,S.Perkins#,J.Carter
20 Truro (Pilgrim Heights) 11 P.Trull#
Other single individuals from four other locations.

Sharp-shinned Hawk:

6,7 Uxbridge, P.I. 1, 4 R.Hildreth, P.Roberts
16,20 Mt. Wachusett, Mt.A. 8, 1 T.Lipsky, J.Clancy#
20 Scituate, Truro, P.I. 16, 11, 18 W.Petersen#,P.Trull#,R.Forster
21 Mt. Watatic 17 R.Stymeist#
27,28 Ipswich, Mt. Wachusett 4-5, 29 BBC, P.Roberts

Cooper's Hawk:

20,21 Truro, Mt. Watatic 1, 1 D.Arvidson#, R.Stymeist#
28 Quincy (Buck's Hill) 1 G.d'Entremont#

Northern Goshawk:

5,6 Lakeville, GMNWR 1, 1 ad. W.Petersen, R.Forster
18,20 Truro, Holliston 1, 1 P.Trull#, R.Hildreth
21,22 Mt. Watatic, Halifax 1, 1 S.Perkins#, W.Petersen
28 Holliston, Mt. Wachusett 2, 1 R.Hildreth, P.Roberts#

Red-shouldered Hawk:

thr.,7 E.Middleboro, Petersham pr., 2 K.Anderson, E.Nielsen
7-31 Boxford (State Forest) pr. A.Bennett + v.o.
20-21 Mt. Watatic pr. M.McClellan# + v.o.

Broad-winged Hawk:

7,19 Acton, Milton 1, 1 E.Nielsen, W.Petersen#

SPECIES/DATE	LOCATION	NUMBER	OBSERVERS	APRIL 1985
Broad-winged Hawk (cont.):				
16,28	Mt. Wachusett	2, 170	T.Lipsky, BBC	
21,28	Mt. Watatic, Quincy	75, 11	R.Stymeist#, G.d'Entremont#	
28	Reports of migrants from many locations.			
Red-tailed Hawk:				
5;21,22	Bridgewater;Belmont,Newbypt	nesting pairs	W.Petersen; R.Stymeist	
13,28	Canton, M.V.	5, 13	K.Anderson, V.Laux	
Rough-legged Hawk:				
27	Wayland	1	SSBC (R.Walton)	
American Kestrel:				
7,20	P.I.	38, 44	P.Roberts#, R.Forster	
13,20	Middleboro, N.Scituate	12, 47	SSBC, W.Petersen#	
Merlin:				
6,20	P.I.	1, 2	E.Nielsen, R.Forster	
13,28	Nantucket, M.V.	1, 3	A.Williams, V.Laux	
Peregrine Falcon:				
6,7	Boxford, Wellesley	2, 1 m.	G.d'Entremont#, L.Robinson	
7,24,29	N.Monomoy	1, 2, 2	R.Humphrey# + v.o.	
9,13	E.Middleboro, IRWS	1, 1	K.Anderson, G.d'Entremont#	
20	S.Duxbury	1	W.Petersen	
23,27	Nantucket, Ipswich	1, 1-2	E.Andrews, BBC	
28	S.Monomoy	1 ad.	B.Nikula	

RAILS THROUGH ALCIDS

Early arriving Lesser Golden-Plovers are becoming the norm in recent years, so the two at Monomoy produced no raised eyebrows as they did formerly. Excellent counts of Piping Plover and Killdeer were made at Monomoy and Concord respectively. Otherwise, shorebird counts were about as expected. The turnstones in N.Scituate were overwinterers, and the Red Knot in Plymouth probably falls in the same category. Both Semipalmated and White-rumped sandpipers at Monomoy were unusual early arrivals. The Pectoral Sandpiper flight was poor by recent standards, but the Dunlin in Concord was both early and unusual in an inland site in spring. A Long-billed Dowitcher in breeding plumage adds to the growing number of spring reports. Common Snipe numbers were modest due to lack of rain-flooded fields where they concentrate.

Noteworthy were the scanty reports of Bonaparte's Gull, and no Little Gull was seen, very unusual for April. For the fifth consecutive month Mew Gull was reported. All sightings of this difficult-to-identify species (see Eirik Blom. BOEM 13, April 1985: 78) should be accompanied with a detailed description. A few "white-winged" gulls lingered as expected. Small numbers of Caspian Tern passed by the coast during the expected time period, and other terns arrived at nesting areas late in the month. A report of Common Murre in Scituate was accompanied by details.

Clapper Rail:				
20	E.Boston	1 (heard)	J.Cumming	
Virginia Rail:				
4-18	GMNWR	max. 5 (4/18)	v.o.	
5,18	Lancaster, Wayland	1, 1	M.Lynch#, R.Forster	
20,28	Belmont, Saugus	1, 1	L.Taylor, BBC	
27,28	Lynnfield, P.I.	4, 12	A.Bennett	
Sora:				
7,27	P.I., Lakeville	1, 2	D.Briggs, K.Holmes	
29	Wayland	1	R.Forster	
American Coot:				
6	Concord, Plymouth	6, 6	S.Carroll#, R.Titus	
15,26	GMNWR	2, 3	V.Albee#, J.Cumming	
Black-bellied Plover:				
14,20	P.I., Wellfleet	5, 51	BBC, M.Lynch#	
24,28	N.Monomoy	200, 400	B.Nikula	
Lesser Golden-Plover:				
26	N.Monomoy	2	B.Nikula	
Semipalmated Plover:				
27,29	P.I., N.Monomoy	1, 1	W.Petersen, B.Nikula	
Piping Plover:				
3,15,24	N.Monomoy	14, 35, 30	R.Humphrey#	
7,13	Gloucester, Nantucket	1, 2	C.Leahy, A.Williams	
25,27	New Seabury, Plymouth	3, 5	W.Strahle, B.Howell	
Killdeer:				
5,6	Concord, E.Boston	37, 4	R.Forster, J.Cumming	
14,21	P.I., Holliston	14, 4	BBC, R.Hildreth	
American Oystercatcher:				
thr.	N.Monomoy	max. 18 (4/26)	B.Nikula#	

SPECIES/DATE	LOCATION	NUMBER	OBSERVERS	APRIL 1985
Greater Yellowlegs:				
1,7	Marshfield, Squantum	2, 17	D.Clapp, R.Abrams	
14,21	P.I.	29, 30+	BBC, S.Carroll#	
27	Newbypt	100	W.Petersen	
Lesser Yellowlegs:				
5,7	Bridgewater, W.Newbury	1, 12	W.Petersen, A.Bennett	
13,27	S.Dartmouth, P.I.	6, 2	R.Maker, W.Petersen	
Solitary Sandpiper:				
6,19	Concord, Braintree	1, 1	R.Forster, R.Campbell	
20,28	W.Newbury, Wayland	1, 1	I.Giriunas, R.Walton#	
Spotted Sandpiper:				
14,19	Squantum, Braintree	1, 1	R.Abrams, R.Campbell	
26,28	Mt.A., Halifax	1, 1	BBC, K.Holmes	
Upland Sandpiper:				
5,22	Newbypt, Concord	1, 3	D.Briggs#, J.Carter	
25,27	Middleboro, Newbypt	2, 4	K.Holmes, v.o.	
28	S.Natick	3	P.Hallowell	
Ruddy Turnstone:				
6	N.Scituate	5	R.Abrams#	
Red Knot:				
20	Plymouth	1	P.W.Smith#	
Sanderling:				
thr.	N.Monomoy	max. 600 (4/29)	B.Nikula	
14,17	Plymouth, Chatham	30, 2	L.Robinson, P.Trimble	
Semipalmated Sandpiper:				
21-29	N.Monomoy	1	R.Humphrey#	
Least Sandpiper:				
7,21	P.I.	1, 1	BBC, J.Cumming	
29	N.Monomoy	12+	B.Nikula	
White-rumped Sandpiper:				
29	N.Monomoy	1	B.Nikula	
Pectoral Sandpiper:				
6,14	P.I., Bridgewater	6, 4	R.Heil, G.d'Entremont#	
20,27	Ipswich, Newbypt	5, 10	R.Forster, W.Petersen#	
Purple Sandpiper:				
27	P.I.	30	BBC	
Dunlin:				
thr.	N.Monomoy	max. 800 (4/26,29)	B.Nikula	
6	Concord	1	R.Forster	
7,24	Newbypt	35, 260	M.Lynch, R.Forster	
dowitcher sp.:				
17,27	Chatham, Newbypt	1, 1	P.Trimble, W.Petersen#	
Short-billed Dowitcher:				
13,20	Plymouth	1, 1	P.W.Smith#	
21;24,29	Newbypt; N.Monomoy	3; 1	BBC; R.Humphrey	
Long-billed Dowitcher:				
24	Newbypt	1 (breeding pl.)	R.Forster	
Common Snipe:				
5,6	Concord	25, 35	G.Gove, R.Forster	
7,8	Newbypt, Squantum	40, 16	A.Bennett, R.Abrams	
14,20	W.Bridgewater, P.I.	15, 60	G.d'Entremont, R.Forster	
29	Millis	24	B.Cassie	
American Woodcock:				
1,5	E.Boston, Lancaster	1, 3	K.Norris, S.Carroll#	
16,28	IRWS, Groveland	2, 4	BBC, W.Drummond	
Laughing Gull:				
16,20	Osterville, Chatham	2, 30	P.Trimble, M.Lynch#	
23	P'town	25	K.Holmes	
Common Black-headed Gull:				
8,13	N.Monomoy	1 ad.	R.Humphrey	
15,24,27	Newbypt	1 imm., 1 ad., 1 imm.	W.Petersen, R.Forster, W.Petersen	
Bonaparte's Gull:				
13,23	Newbypt, P'town	3, 10	BBC, K.Holmes	
Mew Gull:				
7,12	Newbypt	1 (details), 1	C.Floyd, H.Wiggin + M.Argue	
Iceland Gull:				
13	Newbypt, Nantucket	1, 3	G.d'Entremont#, A.Williams	
26,27	M.V., Newbypt	1, 1	W.Manter, BBC	
Glaucous Gull:				
9;14,26	Woods Hole; M.V.	2; 1, 1	W.Strahle; V.Laux#	
Caspian Tern:				
15,22	Manomet, P'town	1, 2	B.Harrington, K.Holmes	
27	Plymouth, P.I.	4, 1	B.Howell, W.Petersen	

SPECIES/DATE	LOCATION	NUMBER	OBSERVERS	APRIL 1985
Roseate Tern: 27	M.V.	"several"	V.Laux	
Common Tern: 26,30	M.V., Yarmouthport	20, 250	V.Laux, P.Trull	
Common Murre: 2	N.Scituate	1 (details)	R.Titus	
Black Guillemot: 6,27	Magnolia, N.Scituate	1, 4	D.Briggs#, P.Trimble	

OWLS THROUGH WOODPECKERS

A Great Horned Owl nest with one young bird was noted in the median strip of Route 495 in Milford and a Barred Owl was heard calling at noon in Ipswich. A pair of Long-eared Owls was nesting at Nantucket where two Northern Saw-whet Owls were also seen. The first reported date for Whip-poor-will was April 21 and that for Chimney Swift was April 7, a very early date for that species. A Ruby-throated Hummingbird was reported from Martha's Vineyard on April 28. Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers were much in evidence after April 17 and more than a thousand Flickers were estimated on the Cape on April 20.

G.W.G.

Common Barn-Owl: thr.	M.V.	9 breeding pr.	fide V.Laux
Eastern Screech-Owl: 6,22	Norwell	1 (red ph.)	M. + B.Litchfield
21,27	Lakeville	12, 11	K.Holmes
Great Horned Owl: 3,4	Milford	1 ad. + 1 yg	A.Williams
20,27	Brookline, Lakeville	1, 2	H.Wiggin, K.Holmes
Snowy Owl: 18	P.I.	1	M.McClellan
Barred Owl: 13,28	Boxford	1-2	v.o.
5,16	Lakeville, Ipswich	pr., 1	W.Petersen, M.McClellan
Long-eared Owl: thr.	Nantucket	nesting pr.	D.Holt
Short-eared Owl: 21	N.Monomoy	1	P.Trull
Northern Saw-whet Owl: thr.	Nantucket	2	D.Holt
Whip-poor-will: 21,29	Wayland, M.V.	1, 1	J.Hines, V.Laux
Chimney Swift: 7,9	P'town, Chatham	1, 1	H.Stabins#, D.Holt
19,28	Oxbow NWR, W.Newbury	2, 4	S.Carroll#, C.Floyd#
Ruby-throated Hummingbird: 28	M.V.	1	V.Laux
Belted Kingfisher: 5,6	Lancaster, Concord	2, 1	S.Carroll#, M.Lynch#
13,15	S.Dartmouth, Wayland	1, 2	R.Maker, BBC
27	Lakeville, Ipswich	2, 1	K.Holmes, BBC
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: 7,17-23	P.I., Mt.A.	1, 4	M.Lynch#, v.o.
20	Wellfleet, P.I., MNWS	5, 3, 3	S.Carroll#, BBC, J.Smith
19-22	9 locations	1-2 (total 11)	v.o.
30	Nantucket	1 m.	E.Andrews
Hairy Woodpecker: 28	Boxford	3 pr.	J.Berry
Northern Flicker: thr.	Mt.A.	max. 16 (4/21)	fide R.Stymeist
19	MNWS, Squantum	40, 25	J.Smith, G.d'Entremont
20	Osterville to Truro	1000+	D.Arvidson#
21	P.I./Newbypt	25	BBC
Pileated Woodpecker: 14,15-28	Barre, Boxford	1, 1	M.Lynch#, v.o.
21,22	Milton, Tyngsboro	1, 2	G.d'Entremont, K.Johnson
28	Princeton	2	BBC

FLYCATCHERS THROUGH WARBLERS

Weather conditions favored migration for periods beginning on April 6, 15, 19-20 and 25. Little movement was apparent from the reports for the first two periods, but the period of April 19-20 produced good counts of Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Hermit Thrush, American Robin, Solitary Vireo, and Palm Warbler. The last few days of the month saw

significant first arrivals. Included were Eastern Kingbird, Wood Thrush, Warbling and Red-eyed vireos, and eleven species of warbler. Another seven varieties of warbler arrived earlier, for a monthly total of eighteen species. Observers at Provincetown had a particularly good day on April 25, with notably high counts of 40 Brown Creepers, 60 Ruby-crowned Kinglets, and 35 Palm Warblers. Other good counts included monthly totals of 38 Blue-gray Gnatcatchers and 167 Cedar Waxwings, and a single day count of 56 Pine Warblers at Wareham on the fifteenth. The gnatcatcher count ties for the second highest monthly total in the last eight years; the waxwing count constitutes the highest monthly total in the last eight years, and should be compared with the more typical value of 35.

Reports for the month included no astonishing passerine rarities. The single Nantucket Jackdaw continued to be reported. A shrike observed fleetingly on Martha's Vineyard on April 23 was not conclusively identified, but given the time of occurrence was most likely a Loggerhead. Uncommon southern warbler species reported included Yellow-throated and Worm-eating. L.E.T.

<u>SPECIES/DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>OBSERVERS</u>	<u>APRIL 1985</u>
Eastern Phoebe:				
thr., 6	Mt. A., Ipswich	max. 5 (4/17), 10	v.o., I.Giriunas#	
7, 15	Petersham, Wareham	12, 10	E.Nielsen, L.Robinson	
20, 30	Boxford, E.Middleboro	4, nest/eggs	BBC, K.Anderson	
Eastern Kingbird:				
28	Lakeville, Middleboro	1, 1	W.Petersen#, K.Anderson#	
Horned Lark:				
22	P.I.	12	R.Alexander#	
Purple Martin:				
10, 19	Middleboro, M.V.	1, 1	J.Stiehl, W.Manter	
21, 24	P.I.	2, 4	BBC	
Tree Swallow:				
5, 7-27	Lancaster, P.I.	50+, max. 60 (4/7)	M.Lynch#, v.o.	
11, 17	GMNWR, P'town	1000, 60	R.Forster, P.Trimble	
20, 27	S.Hanson, Holliston	600, 21	W.Petersen, R.Hildreth	
Northern Rough-winged Swallow:				
1, 2	Stoughton, W.Peabody	2, 1	R.Titus, G.d'Entremont	
15, 19-30	Falmouth, MNWS	2, 2	P.Trimble, J.Smith	
20-30, 21	Mt. A., Scituate	1-2, 5	R.Stymeist#, R.Campbell#	
Bank Swallow:				
19, 23	Millis, Wayland	1, 5	B.Cassie, R.Forster	
28, 30	Quincy, Middleboro	2, 24+	S.Perkins#, D.Briggs	
Barn Swallow:				
4, 11	M.V., Wayland	1, 2	W.Manter#, R.Forster	
19, 21	Middleboro, Manchester	14, 2	D.Briggs, I.Giriunas	
Fish Crow:				
thr., 5	Mt. A., Middleboro	nesting pr., 2	v.o., W.Petersen	
6, 6-28	Milton, 10 locations	6, 18 total	R.Abrams, v.o.	
Common Raven:				
6, 14	Braintree (Blue Hills), Petersham	1 (details), 1	R.Titus, S.Carroll#	
20-21	Ashby (Mt. Watatic)	2	v.o.	
Jackdaw:				
thr.	Nantucket	1	E.Andrews#	
Red-breasted Nuthatch:				
13, 13-28	Ipswich, Boxford	2, max. 6 (4/28)	BBC, J.Berry#	
14, 15	Petersham, Mashpee	5, 3	M.Lynch#, P.Trimble	
Brown Creeper:				
6-28, 13	Boxford, Wayland	max. 12 (4/12), nestbuilding pr.	v.o., R.Forster	
20, 25	Mt. A., P'town	4, 40	BBC, P.Trull	
Carolina Wren:				
9, 20	S.Dartmouth, Eastham	2, 1	R.Maker#, S.Carroll#	
21, 27	Marshfield, Holliston	1, 1	G.d'Entremont#, R.Hildreth	
House Wren:				
21	Lincoln, Halifax	1, 2	P.Swift, K.Holmes	
22-30, 30	9 locations, MNWS	10 total, 2	v.o., J.Smith	
Winter Wren:				
7-27, 18-20	MNWS, Boxford	1, 2	v.o.	
19-21, 20	Mt. A., Needham	1, 1	v.o., J.Marshall	
21	Braintree, Marshfield	1, 1	G.d'Entremont#	
26, 27	Brookline, Chatham	1, 3	v.o., R.Clem	
Marsh Wren:				
15-30	Wayland	1	C.Turin#	
Golden-crowned Kinglet:				
7-21, 12-24	P.I., Mt. A.	max. 6 (4/7), max. 5 (4/12)	v.o.	
13-21, 15	Boxford, Mashpee	max. 10 (4/13), 10	BBC, P.Trimble	

SPECIES/DATE	LOCATION	NUMBER	OBSERVERS	APRIL 1985
Ruby-crowned Kinglet:				
2-30,6-30	Mt.A., MNWS	max. 25 (4/28), max. 40, 30	65 (4/19) v.o., J.Smith# BBC, W.Petersen#	
20	P.I., Marshfield		P.Trull	
25	P'town	60		
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher:				
10-11,12	P.I., Cambridge	1, 1	M.McClellan#, J.Paputseanos	
19-28,21-23	17 locations, Mt.A.	24 total, max. 1	v.o.	
21-29,28	Wayland, Boxford	max. 8 (4/29), 3	R.Forster, J.Berry#	
Eastern Bluebird:				
2,6	E.Middleboro, Plymouth	1 pr, 1	K.Anderson, R.Titus	
12,13	Medford, Milton	4, 3	P.Roberts, R.Stymeist#	
14,15	Harwick, Newbypt	2 pr., 1	M.Lynch#, W.Petersen	
20,28	Boxford, Milford	1 m., 1 pr.	v.o., R.Hildreth	
Hermit Thrush:				
6-20,7-27	MNWS, P.I.	max. 35 (4/19), max. 4 (4/21)	J.Smith, v.o.	
12-30,20	Mt.A., Boxford	max. 13 (4/21), 12	v.o., BBC	
Wood Thrush:				
26	Waltham	1	L.Taylor	
American Robin:				
14,20	Petersham, Essex	175, 325	S.Carroll#, R.Forster	
Gray Catbird:				
20	Mt.A., Eastham	1, 2	BBC, M.Lynch#	
Brown Thrasher:				
from Mar.-7,19	MNWS, Mt.A.	1, 1	J.Smith, D.Lange	
21-30	5 locations	9 total	v.o.	
Water Pipit:				
9,20	Concord, Ipswich	8, 14	R.Forster	
21,27	P.I., Plymouth	2, 4	J.Cumming, B.Howell	
Cedar Waxwing:				
3,13	Lincoln, Boxford	65, 50	R.Forster, BBC	
28,30	Middleboro, Mt.A.	50, 2	v.o., R.Stymeist	
shrike sp.:				
23	M.V.	1	G. Ben David	
White-eyed Vireo:				
16	P.I.	1	M.McClellan	
Solitary Vireo:				
19-30,20-30	Mt.A., 5 locations	max. 5 (4/19), 5 singles	v.o.	
28	Boxford	5	J.Berry#	
Warbling Vireo:				
30	Cambridge	1	J.Paputseanos	
Red-eyed Vireo:				
25,28	Chatham, Newbypt	1, 1	H.Rich, v.o.	
Nashville Warbler:				
29-30	Mt.A.	1	R.Stymeist#	
Northern Parula:				
27,28	Ipswich, Middleboro	1, 1	BBC, D.Briggs	
28,29-30	Bridgewater, Mt.A.	1, 1-2	K.Holmes, v.o.	
Yellow Warbler:				
26,28-29	Middleboro, 6 locations	4, 12 total	D.Briggs, v.o.	
Cape May Warbler:				
28	Middleboro	1	D.Briggs	
Black-throated Blue Warbler:				
23,30	S.Monomoy, Mt.A.	1 (dead), 1	R.Humphrey, R.Stymeist	
Yellow-rumped Warbler:				
5,19-30	Holliston, Mt.A.	3, max. 50 (4/28)	R.Hildreth, v.o.	
23,28	P'town, Wayland	75, 75	P.Trull#, R.Forster	
28,29	Princeton, Brookline	40, 20	BBC, J.Paputseanos	
Black-throated Green Warbler:				
27,28-30	Dedham, Mt.A.	1, max. 3	J.Marshall, v.o.	
28,30;28	Boxford; Princeton	5, 12; 3	J.Berry#; BBC	
Yellow-throated Warbler:				
15,27	Wareham, Newbypt	1 m., 1	L.Robinson, J.Grugan	
Pine Warbler:				
6-15,6	Wareham, MNWS	max. 56 (4/15), 3	L.Robinson, J.Smith#	
7,13	Carver, Harvard	7, 3	L.Robinson, S.Carroll#	
19-30,20	Mt.A., P'town	max. 5 (4/19), 10	v.o., M.Lynch#	
Prairie Warbler:				
28	Quincy	2	G.d'Entremont	
Palm Warbler:				
6,7	Ipswich, P.I.	1, 1	I.Girunus, BBC	
7,13-20	Petersham, Boxford	2, 13-25	E.Nielsen, BBC	
13-30,19	Mt.A., Braintree	max. 28 (4/19), 20	v.o., M.Litchfield#	
20,25	Marshfield, P'town	50, 35	W.Petersen#, R.Trull#	

SPECIES/DATE	LOCATION	NUMBER	OBSERVERS	APRIL 1985
Black-and-white Warbler:				
13,25	P.I., P'town	2, 1	R.McHale, B.Nikula	
26-30,28-30	12 locations, Mt.A.	24 total, max. 4	v.o.	
American Redstart:				
26,30	Middleboro, Osterville	2, 2	D.Briggs, P.Trull	
Worm-eating Warbler:				
30	Mt.A.	1	R.Hamburger#	
Ovenbird:				
29,30	E.Middleboro, MNWS	2, 1	K.Anderson, J.Smith	
Northern Waterthrush:				
27-30,28	Mt.A., Holliston	2, 2	v.o., R.Hildreth	
29,30	E.Middleboro, MNWS	3, 1	K.Anderson, J.Smith	
Louisiana Waterthrush:				
12-30,14	Boxford, Petersham	max. 6 (4/13), 2	v.o., M.Lynch#	
15,18-30	M.V., 8 locations	1, 12 total	V.Laux, v.o.	
Common Yellowthroat:				
28	S.Dartmouth	1	R.Maker	

INDIGO BUNTING THROUGH EVENING GROSBEEK

Only one Indigo Bunting was reported this April as compared with 51 birds last year during April. Likewise there were no reports of tanagers or Blue Grosbeak this year, whereas last year in April four Summer Tanagers and at least seven Blue Grosbeaks were tallied. This can simply be attributed to the lack of coastal storms that originate off the southern Mid-Atlantic coast and transport migrants crossing the Gulf of Mexico to our area weeks ahead of their normal arrival. Dickcissels were reported from Manchester and Orleans and the Lark Sparrow continued to be found in the Squantum area. Other sparrow reports included increasing numbers of Chipping, Field, Vesper, Swamp and Song sparrows and decreasing numbers of American Tree and Fox sparrows. Savannah Sparrows were found in excellent numbers at midmonth.

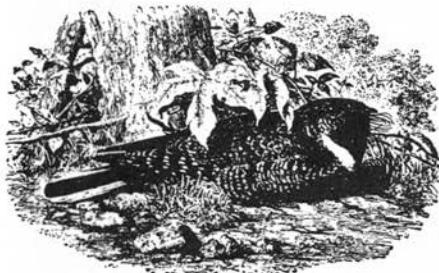
Female Red-winged Blackbirds were moving in all month, and it was an excellent flight year for Rusty Blackbirds especially so in the Sudbury River Valley, where their total probably exceeded 500 individuals for the month. A Yellow-headed Blackbird was found on Martha's Vineyard, and there were scattered reports of migrating Evening Grosbeaks during the month. A single Red Crossbill was noted. Pine Siskins were observed far inland, and breeding was suspected in the east Quabbin area. R.H.S.

Indigo Bunting:				
18-24	Nantucket	1 m.	fide E.Andrews	
Dickcissel:				
6	Manchester	1 (from Mar.)	I.Giriunas#	
20	Orleans	1	M.Lynch	
Rufous-sided Towhee:				
7,21	MNWS, P.I.	3, 3	B.Hallett#, BBC	
28	Milford, S.Dartmouth	4, 7	R.Hildreth, R.Maker	
American Tree Sparrow:				
26	Waltham	3	L.Taylor	
Chipping Sparrow:				
6,7	Mt.A., E.Middleboro	3, 1	A.Bennett, K.Anderson	
21,27	SRV, Ipswich	12, 10	R.Forster, BBC	
Field Sparrow:				
6	Mt.A., Oxbow NWR	5, 5	A.Bennett, S.Carroll#	
19,28	Belmont, Milford	6, 8	L.Taylor, R.Hildreth	
Vesper Sparrow:				
14,19	New Braintree, Concord	1, 2	M.Lynch#, J.Carter	
21,29	Concord, Millis	1, 1	R.Forster, B.Cassie	
Lark Sparrow:				
3	Squantum	1	D.Brown	
Savannah Sparrow:				
6	Concord, Squantum	2, 2	S.Carroll#, J.Cumming	
19,20	Squantum, Holliston	60, 21	G.d'Entremont, R.Hildreth	
20,21	Newbypt/Ipswich, SRV	105, 185	R.Forster, R.Forster#	
'Ipswich Sparrow':				
13,20	Plymouth, Newbypt	1, 1	P.W.Smith#, R.Forster	
Fox Sparrow:				
7+8,6+13	P.I., Oxbow NWR	2+1, 6+3	BBC, M.Lynch#	
10,13	Ipswich, E.Sandwich	1, 1	J.Berry, P.Trimble	
Song Sparrow:				
3,14	Cambridge, P.I.	20, 34	L.Robinson, BBC	
Swamp Sparrow:				
8,13	P.I., Concord	1, 12	F.Bouchard, M.Lynch#	
20	Holliston, Needham	4, 8	R.Hildreth, J.Marshall	

SPECIES/DATE	LOCATION	NUMBER	OBSERVERS	APRIL 1985
Swamp Sparrow (cont.):				
28	Saugus, Middleboro	5, 10	BBC, SSBC	
White-throated Sparrow:				
thr.	Mt.A.	max. 26 (4/29)	R.Stymeist# + v.o.	
thr.	Ipswich	max. 8 (4/17)	J.Berry	
20,28	Norwell, Lincoln	19 b., 25	M. + B.Litchfield, BBC	
Dark-eyed Junco:				
thr.	Mt.A.	max. 42 (4/16)	R.Stymeist# + v.o.	
Lapland Longspur:				
20	P.I.	1 br. pl.	R.Forster	
Snow Bunting:				
13-14	GMNWR	1	M.Baird, G.Gove	
Red-winged Blackbird:				
21,22	Lancaster, E.Middleboro	75+, 50 (all f.)	M.Lynch#, K.Anderson	
Eastern Meadowlark:				
13,17	Middleboro, Boxford	12, 3	SSBC, A.Bennett	
Yellow-headed Blackbird:				
19-20	Chilmark	1 ad. m.	F.Miller	
Rusty Blackbird:				
1,2	Wayland, Sudbury	75, 35	R.Forster	
5	Concord, Lancaster	25, 10+	R.Forster, M.Lynch#	
11,15	GMNWR, Wayland	50+, 60	R.Forster, G.Gove	
Northern Oriole:				
26	Chatham, Middleboro	1, 2-3	H.Rich, D.Briggs	
Purple Finch:				
15	Wayland	24	C.Turin#	
Red Crossbill:				
22	MNWS	1	J.Smith	
Pine Siskin:				
7,11	Petersham	8, 15+	E.Nielsen, M.Lynch#	
Evening Grosbeak:				
6,13	Sudbury	4, 2	R.Forster	
7,12	Petersham, Haverhill	15, 28	E.Nielsen, W.Drummond	
19,21,23	Mt.A.	26, 2, 2	R.Stymeist#	
19,21,27	Waltham, Braintree, Ipswich	5, 1, 7	L.Taylor,G.d'Entremont,J.Berry	

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ad.	adult	F.E.	First Encounter Beach, Eastham
alt.	alternate (plumage)	F.H.	Fort Hill, Eastham
b.	banded	F.M.	Fowl Meadow, Milton
br.	breeding	gr.	greater as in Gr. Boston area
dk.	dark (phase)	I.	Island
f.	female	M.V.	Martha's Vineyard
fl.	fledge	Mt.A.	Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge
imm.	immature	Nant.	Nantucket
ind.	individuals	Newbypt	Newburyport
loc.	locations	P.I.	Plum Island
lt.	light (phase)	P'town	Provincetown
m.	male	R.P.	Race Point, Provincetown
max.	maximum	S.N.	Sandy Neck, Barnstable
migr.	migrating	Stellw.	Stellwagen (Bank)
N.S.E.W.	direction	BBC	Brookline Bird Club
ph.	photographed	BOEM	Bird Observer of Eastern Massachusetts
pl.	plumage	CCBC	Cape Cod Bird Club
pr.	pair	DFWS	Drumlin Farm Wildlife Sanctuary
thr.	throughout	GMNWR	Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge
v.o.	various observers	IRWS	Ipswich River Wildlife Sanctuary
W	winter (2W = second winter)	MAS	Massachusetts Audubon Society
w/	with	MBO	Manomet Bird Observatory
yg.	young	MNWS	Marblehead Neck Wildlife Sanctuary
#	additional observers	ONWR	Oxbow National Wildlife Refuge
A.A.	Arnold Arboretum	PRNWR	Parker River National Wildlife Refuge
A.P.	Andrews Point, Rockport	SRV	Sudbury River Valley
Buzz.	Buzzards (Bay)	SSBC	South Shore Bird Club
C.	Cape as in C.Cod or C.Ann	WBWS	Wellfleet Bay Wildlife Sanctuary
E.P.	Eastern Point, Gloucester		



Field Records

May 1985

by George W. Gove, Robert H. Stymeist, Lee E. Taylor

May 1982 was mild and very cloudy with slightly less than normal rain. The temperature averaged 59.3°, just 0.8° above normal. The high was 89° on May 11; the lowest temperature was 39° on May 4. Rain totaled 3.36 inches; there were measurable amounts on eleven days, traces on six days, and fourteen days with none. The rain was well distributed in the month providing adequate moisture for lawns and gardens, but it was not enough to fill depleted reservoirs. Spring 1985 averaged mild and dry with less than average sunshine. Southerly winds were noted on May 5, 9-11, 13, 15-16, 20-21, and 30-31, all from the southwest.

LOONS THROUGH HERONS

Common Loons were migrating all month, and as many as eleven Red-throated Loons were counted at Plum Island. For the first year in this writer's memory, there were no reports of Pied-billed Grebe at Plum Island, either at Stage Island Pool, where there was little water, or at Hellcat Swamp, where there was enough. A Horned Grebe in full breeding plumage was seen in Newburyport on the late date of May 21.

About eight miles off Chatham, several tubenoses were reported, and a Leach's Storm-Petrel was well observed at Stellwagen on May 11. Great Cormorants were reported from three areas, and nesting was anticipated in other locations.

Least Bitterns were reported from five locations with as many as six individuals at Plum Island and three in Milton. There were no large numbers of Snowy Egrets reported, and Little Blue and Tricolored herons were few and far between. Cattle Egrets and Glossy Ibis, on the other hand, were seen much more regularly this year than last year. Interesting was the report of an adult Yellow-crowned Night Heron trying to gather sticks at Mt. Auburn Cemetery. Subsequent reports of possibly a second bird in the area led to speculation about nesting nearby. R.H.S.

<u>SPECIES/DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>OBSERVERS</u>	<u>MAY 1985</u>
Red-throated Loon:				
19,23	Lynn, P.I.	2, 11	R.Stymeist#, R.Forster	
Common Loon:				
1	Truro	75+ migr.	B.Nikula	
11,18	Stellwagen, P'town	12 migr., 30	W.Petersen, P.Trimble	
Pied-billed Grebe:				
19	S.Monomoy	2	J.Barton#	
Horned Grebe:				
21	Newbypt	1 br. pl.	A.Williams#	
Northern Fulmar:				
26	off Chatham	4	W.Harrington#	
Sooty Shearwater:				
26	off Chatham (8 mi.)	15	W.Harrington	
Wilson's Storm-Petrel:				
19	S.Monomoy, Stellwagen	5, 1	J.Barton#, K.Holmes	
26	off Chatham (8 mi.)	50	W.Harrington	
Leach's Storm-Petrel:				
11	Stellwagen	1	W.Petersen	
Northern Gannet:				
4	F.E.(Eastham), S.N.(Barnstable)	75, 30+	B.Nikula, P.Trimble	
11	Stellwagen	20+	W.Petersen	
19	N.Monomoy, S.Monomoy	250, 100	J.Barton, R.Prescott	
Great Cormorant:				
11,19	Plymouth, Swampscott	10, 3 imm.	W.Petersen, G.Gove#	
23	Marblehead	6	R.Forster	
Double-crested Cormorant:				
thr.	Somerville area	max. 50 (5/23)	J.Berry	
thr.	Newbypt area	max. 150+ (5/23)	J.Berry + v.o.	

SPECIES/DATE	LOCATION	NUMBER	OBSERVERS	MAY 1985
American Bittern:				
1;4,11	Norfolk; P.I.	1; 1, 2	B.Cassie; H.Wiggin#, R.Stymeist#	
16,19	Needham, Lancaster	1, 3	G.d'Entremont, M.Lynch#	
Least Bittern:				
11-31	P.I.	max. 6 (5/11)	G.d'Entremont# + v.o.	
13,19	F.M.(Milton)	3, 1	S.Higginbotham, J.Paputseanos	
18,19,25	W.Newbury	1	D.Arvidson#, K.Hartel, SSBC	
19	W.Harwich,Lancaster	1, 1	B.Nikula, M.Lynch#	
Great Egret:				
2-12	Wayland	1 (4 dates)	R.Forster	
4,11,19,25	Ipswich	1	M.Argue# + v.o.	
25,26	P.I., Gloucester	4, 4	K.Griffis#, H.Wiggin	
Snowy Egret:				
thr.	P.I. area	max. 21 (5/25)	J.Berry + v.o.	
12,16	Squantum, Manchester	6, 19	SSBC, BBC	
Little Blue Heron:				
4,16	Manchester	1, 2	G.Hotz#	
11,15	P.I., Rowley	1, 1	G.d'Entremont#, R.Alexander	
Tricolored Heron:				
23,25	P.I.	1	R.Forster, B.Petersen	
24-27	M.V.	1	BBC (J.Barton)	
Cattle Egret:				
thr.	Ipswich-Essex	max. 10 (5/12)	G.Gove# + v.o.	
8+24,10	Sandwich, Wayland	1, 7	P.Trimble, B.Howell + v.o.	
11;12	P.I.; Gloucester, Eastham	1; 1, 1	R.Emery#; BBC, D.+ E.Williams	
18,29	Marshfield, Rockland	1, 3	SSBC, B.Petersen	
Green-backed Heron:				
thr.	1-2 birds reported from a wide area; no significant movement noted at any one location.			
Black-crowned Night-Heron:				
thr.	Watertown	max. 39 (5/30)	D.Arvidson + v.o.	
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron:				
5,19,24	P.I.	1 ad.	P.W.Smith# + v.o.	
19,30	Marshfield, Mt.A.	1, 1 ad.	B.Litchfield, J.Barton# + v.o.	
Glossy Ibis:				
thr.	Ipswich-Essex	max. 32 (5/12)	G.Gove# + v.o.	
thr.	Squantum area	max. 9 (5/13)	S.Higginbotham# + v.o.	
11,12	E.Boston, Wayland	8, 1	R.Stymeist#, R.Forster#	
14,16	Rowley, Manchester	15-20, 2	R.Alexander#, G.Hotz#	

WATERFOWL

The most interesting report of the month was that of a subadult male Garganey (Anas querquedula) at Plum Island, found on May 11 and seen on at least three other dates during the month. The only other records for Massachusetts were in May 1968 at Plum Island and in Marshfield from April 1-18, 1978. This bird was a perfect Garganey except that it lacked the prominent white eyestripe of a breeding male. The bird was found with Blue-winged Teal and was seen by many observers the following day.

Mute Swan families were noted in South Carver and in Ipswich. Brant continued through the third week of the month with maximum counts during the first week. A nest of Common Eider with four eggs was found on Bird Island off Marion, where a female King Eider was also observed. Hooded Merganser reports included large family groups in Dover and in the Bolton Flats area of Lancaster. The low water level at Stage Island Pool on Parker River NWR was directly responsible for the lack of Ruddy Duck on Plum Island this year. R.H.S.

Mute Swan:				
14,18	S.Carver, Ipswich	pr.+4 yg., pr.+3 yg.	K.Anderson, R.Stymeist#	
Brant:				
1-22	Newbypt	max. 320 (5/5)	W.Petersen# + v.o.	
1-18	Squantum	max. 300 (5/5)	J.Paputseanos# + v.o.	
18	N.Monomoy, Eastham	250, 40	J.Barton#, E.Williams	
Wood Duck:				
thr.	Oxbow NWR, Bolton Flats	max. 5, max. 6	M.Lynch, S.Carroll	
thr., 3	P'town, Yarmouthport	max. 10, 3	B.Nikula + v.o., J.Aylward	
7	Bridgewater-Middleboro	6	K.Holmes	
14,18	Topsfield(IRWS), Milton	15-20, 7	R.Alexander#, G.d'Entremont	
Green-winged Teal:				
18,23	P.I., Ipswich	6, 1	W.Drummond#, R.Forster	
Northern Pintail:				
19,25	S.Monomoy, Ipswich	12, 2	J.Barton#, W.Petersen#	

<u>SPECIES/DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>OBSERVERS</u>	<u>MAY 1985</u>
<u>Garganey:</u> 11,12,14,17	P.I.	1 subad. m.	R.Stymeist# + v.o.	
Blue-winged Teal: 18,19	P.I., Monomoy	6, 4	W.Drummond#, J.Barton#	
Northern Shoveler: 19	S.Monomoy	6	J.Barton#	
Gadwall: 12,19 19,22	Rowley, Ipswich S.Monomoy, P.I.	6-8, 16 12, 8	J.Berry J.Barton#,A.Blaisdell#	
American Wigeon: 18-19,20	Ipswich, P.I.	1 m., 2	R.Stymeist#, G.d'Entremont#	
Greater Scaup: 11+20,18	P.I., Squantum	1 m., 2	R.Stymeist# +D.Brown#, G.d'Entremont#	
Common Eider: 13 27	Marion(Bird I.) Elizabeth I.	nest + 4 eggs 7	P.Trull P.Trimble	
<u>King Eider:</u> 13	Marion (Bird I.)	1 f.	I.Nisbet	
Harlequin Duck: 1-4,19	N.Scituate, Lynn	1 m.+4 f., 1 subad. m.	G.d'Entremont#, C.Floyd#+v.o.	
Oldsquaw: 1-25	Newbypt	max. 2500 (5/2)	J.Grugan# + v.o.	
Black Scoter: 4 18,19	N.Scituate, Manchester Lynn	1, 2 2 f.	G.d'Entremont, G.Hotz# G.Gove#	
Surf Scoter: 4	Manchester	2	BBC (G.Hotz)	
White-winged Scoter: 15, 18-19	Chatham, Lynn	125 migr., 180	B.Nikula, R.Stymeist#	
Bufflehead: 6,11	Nantucket, S.Dartmouth	13, 18	E.Andrews, R.Maker	
Hooded Merganser: 9 19	Dover Lancaster (Bolton Flats)	1 f. + 12 yg. 1 f. + 20 yg.	P.Hallowell M.Lynch + S.Carroll	
Red-breasted Merganser: 11,19,25	P.I.	10,16,2	R.Stymeist#,C.Floyd#,W.Petersen#	
Ruddy Duck: 19	S.Monomoy	9	BBC (J.Barton#)	

RAPTORS THROUGH NORTHERN BOBWHITE

A Black Vulture was observed over Eastham on May 20; there was also a report of this species in April in Essex. Turkey Vultures were noted from many areas with as many as ten birds in the east Quabbin area. Bald Eagles were noted from Lakeville and from North Monomoy. At South Monomoy, three nests of Northern Harrier were located. Interesting was the report of a Red-tailed Hawk found dead on the Southeast Expressway in Quincy. The adult bird, apparently flying low over the highway, was struck by a passing vehicle, and clenched in its talons was a young rabbit that the hawk had caught. At least six Peregrine Falcons were reported and included one at Mt. Auburn Cemetery that was seen by many observers through telescopes.

A Northern Bobwhite was seen at Mt. Auburn Cemetery, only the second time this bird was recorded there, though they have occurred recently in nearby Belmont and in Newton on a more regular basis. R.H.S.

<u>Black Vulture:</u> 20	Eastham	1	C.Goodrich	
Turkey Vulture: thr.,4 8,9 19	Dover, S.Dartmouth Holliston, Ipswich F.M.(Milton), Petersham	2, 3 2, 3 6, 10	E.Taylor, R.Maker R.Hildreth, R.Forster SSBC (P.O'Neill#), M.Lynch#	
Other reports of single birds from seven locations.				
Osprey: thr. 19-27	Lakeville, Mashpee P.I.	nesting pr., 2 pr. 1	D.Briggs#+v.o., P.Trimble v.o.	
Bald Eagle: 10 12	Lakeville N.Monomoy	1 1 imm.	K.Holmes P.Trull, B.Nikula	
Northern Harrier: thr.	S.Monomoy	3 nests	W.deRagon	
Sharp-shinned Hawk: 11	Newbury	3+	BBC (G.d'Entremont)	

<u>SPECIES/DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>OBSERVERS</u>	<u>MAY 1985</u>
Northern Goshawk:				
7-31,17	Norfolk, W.Newbury	pr., 1	B.Cassie# + v.o., J.Grugan	
19	Framingham	1 m.	R.+ K.Forster	
Red-shouldered Hawk:				
thr.	Scituate, Norwell nesting	pr., nesting pr.	W.Petersen	
thr.	E.Middleboro, Rochester	pr., pr.	K.Anderson#, J.+ S.Teal	
1,19	Norfolk, Petersham	1, 2	B.Cassie, M.Lynch#	
Broad-winged Hawk:				
thr.	One to four birds reported from a wide area.			
Red-tailed Hawk:				
5	Quincy (SE Expressway)	1 ad. dead with prey	W.Petersen	
thr.	Lexington, Newbypt	nesting pr., nesting pr.	R.Stymeist#	
American Kestrel:				
5	Lakeville	pr. + 4 eggs	R.Turner	
Merlin:				
1,5	Scituate, GMNWR	1, 1	R.Campbell#, G.Gove#	
5,11	Oxbow NWR, P.I.	1, 1	M.Lynch#, L.Taylor#	
Peregrine Falcon:				
1-15, 18	N.Monomoy	1, 2	v.o.	
1; 24	WBWS; P.I., Mt A.	1; 1, 1	R.Prescott; S.Surner, v.o.	
Ruffed Grouse:				
11	Concord	3	G.Gove#	
Northern Bobwhite:				
2+11,13	Ipswich, Rowley	1, 1	J.Berry, R.Alexander	
16-19,17	Belmont, Mt.A.	1, 1	L.Taylor, G.d'Entremont#+v.o.	
19,26	Lancaster, Newton	1, 1	M.Lynch#, O.Komar	

RAILS THROUGH ALCIDS

At Bolton Flats in Lancaster, seven Virginia Rails and five Soras were noted. Lesser Golden-Plover, not a numerous spring migrant here, were seen in three locations with the bird in Ipswich being in breeding plumage. Semipalmated Plover, Semipalmated Sandpiper, and White-rumped Sandpiper generally arrived on their northward migration around the second week of the month. About twelve pairs of American Oystercatchers were present on North and South Monomoy, and some were said to be nesting in several places at Chappaquiddick. Greater and Lesser yellowlegs arrived in good numbers, and a high count of 62 Solitary Sandpipers was made at a sewer bed in Millis. Twenty Spotted Sandpipers were counted at Scituate (compare with a count of 99 there in May of 1982). Only two reports of Whimbrel (two each) came in, but Ruddy Turnstones were present in good numbers at North Monomoy and at Plymouth Beach, and the number of Red Knot at North Monomoy was high for May. Two Dunlin were seen in Wayland, not a usual place for this coastal species, and Stilt Sandpiper is not a usual spring migrant here either. Reeves were seen in Halifax and in Newburyport, and Ruffs in Newburyport and Plymouth Beach included a black Ruff at the latter location. Both Red-necked and Red phalaropes were reported this month; because these species are pelagic, records of their occurrence are spotty but probably do reflect their migration.

Northward migrating Parasitic Jaegers arrived on schedule. Little Gulls were present at Newburyport, and two Black-headed Gulls were seen at Monomoy after midmonth. The flock of Ring-billed Gulls at Newburyport consisted almost entirely of subadult birds. A Lesser Black-backed Gull in unreported plumage was noted from Newburyport where both an Iceland Gull and a Glaucous Gull were also seen.

The only Caspian Terns reported were two or three at Newburyport. Roseate, Common, and Least Terns appeared at several coastal breeding locations, and Arctic Terns were noted at two of their southern breeding locations. A subadult Forster's Tern was described from North Monomoy where a Black Skimmer was also noted. Black Terns were reported from two locations. A very late Razorbill was seen on Stellwagen Bank, and lingering Black Guillemots were observed at North Scituate and at Gloucester. G.W.G.

Clapper Rail:				
19	Yarmouth	1	P.Trull	
King Rail:				
12-18	WBWS	1	D.Keynolds#	
Virginia Rail:				
2,8-21	Saugus, Lynnfield	2, max. 5 (5/14)	C.Jackson, v.o.	
19,25	Lancaster, P.I.	7, 3	BBC, J.Berry	
Sora:				
5,8-21	GMNWR, Lynnfield	1, max. 4 (5/21)	G.Gove, v.o.	
19	Lancaster, S.Monomoy	5, 1	BBC, J.Barton#	
Common Moorhen:				
5,18	GMNWR, Wayland	1, 2	G.Gove, R.Forster	
15-19	P'town	max. 2 (5/18)	v.o.	

SPECIES/DATE	LOCATION	NUMBER	OBSERVERS	MAY 1985
Common Moorhen (continued):				
21,25	Lynnfield, P.I.	2, 2	A.Williams, BBC	
Black-bellied Plover:				
thr., 12	N.Monomoy, Squantum	max. 1000 (5/20), 175	B.Nikula, S.Higginbotham	
18-26,22	Plymouth, Newbypt	max. 500 (5/18), 500	v.o., BBC	
Lesser Golden-Plover:				
12,16,25	Newbypt	1	R.Stymeist#, J.Barton, W.Petersen#	
12,18	Squantum, Ipswich	1, 1 ad.	S.Higginbotham, G.Gove	
Semipalmated Plover:				
11-25	Newbypt	max. 30 (5/22)	v.o.	
12	Gloucester, Squantum	3, 12	BBC, SSBC	
26	Plymouth	5	BBC	
Piping Plover:				
thr., 4	New Seabury, P.I.	2, 1	W.Strahle, H.Wiggin#	
17,18	Mashpee, Plymouth	4, 5	P.Trimble, SSBC	
Killdeer:				
5,11-21	Middleboro, P.I.	6-8, max. 18 (5/18)	D.Briggs, v.o.	
25,26	Newbypt-W.Newbury, Plymouth	20, 8	BBC, BBC	
American Oystercatcher:				
thr.	N.Monomoy, S.Monomoy	8 pr., 4 pr.	R.Humphrey#	
thr.	Quincy	1 pr.	G.Reams	
Greater Yellowlegs:				
5,5-18	Middleboro, Newbypt-P.I.	30, max. 450 (5/9)	D.Briggs, v.o.	
13-21	Halifax	max. 30 (5/14)	K.Anderson	
Lesser Yellowlegs:				
9-18,23	Newbypt-P.I., Rowley	max. 25 (5/9), 6	v.o., R.Forster	
13-21	Halifax	max. 20 (5/14)	K.Anderson	
Solitary Sandpiper:				
4-14,8	Halifax, Medfield	max. 2 (5/14), 22	v.o., B.Cassie#	
11,15	GMNWR; Millis, Medfield	3; 6 ₂ , 9	R.Stymeist; B.Cassie	
18, 22	SRV, M.V.	7, 5	R.Forster, V.Laux#	
One or two individuals seen in fourteen locations.				
Willet:				
thr.	N.Monomoy	max. 15 (5/30)	B.Nikula	
5-25	P.I.	max. 6 (5/18)	v.o.	
17,22	Mashpee, M.V.	3, 5	P.Trimble, V.Laux#	
Spotted Sandpiper:				
12-31,14	Mt.A., E.Sandwich	max. 2 (5/21), 4	v.o., P.Trimble	
19,29	Lancaster, Scituate	3, 20	BBC, W.Petersen	
One or two individuals reported from fifteen locations.				
Upland Sandpiper:				
12-25	Newbury, Newbypt	max. 4 (5/20)	v.o.	
thr.	Hanscom AFB (Bedford)	max. 7	v.o.	
13-27	Halifax	max. 2	v.o.	
5	Falmouth	2	P.Trimble	
Whimbrel:				
19,30	Chatham, N.Monomoy	2, 2	A.Williams, B.Nikula	
Ruddy Turnstone:				
thr.	N.Monomoy	max. 325 (5/30)	B.Nikula	
18,25	Nahant, Plymouth	4, 200	G.Gove, R.Stymeist#	
24-27	M.V.	30	BBC	
Red Knot:				
thr.	N.Monomoy	max. 150 (5/26)	B.Nikula + v.o.	
18	E.Orleans, P.I.	5, 20	A.Williams, C.Leahy	
22-27	M.V.	2	v.o.	
Sanderling:				
thr.	N.Monomoy	max. 900 (5/30)	B.Nikula + v.o.	
11	Revere, Lynn	100, 60	R.Stymeist#	
23,24-27	Nahant, M.V.	150, 50	R.Forster, BBC	
Semipalmated Sandpiper:				
thr.	N.Monomoy	max. 1000 (5/26,30)	B.Nikula + v.o.	
11-25	Newbypt-P.I.	max. 100 (5/22)	v.o.	
26,24-27	Plymouth, M.V.	20, 50	BBC	
Least Sandpiper:				
thr.	N.Monomoy	max. 350 (5/12)	B.Nikula + v.o.	
9-21,11	Halifax, P.I.	max. 200 (5/14), 250	v.o., BBC	
12,25	Rowley-Newbypt,P.I.	150, 40	J.Berry, BBC	
White-rumped Sandpiper:				
thr.	N.Monomoy	max. 25 (5/30)	B.Nikula	
9-25	Newbypt-P.I.	max. 25 (5/23)	R.Forster + v.o.	
Pectoral Sandpiper:				
9-14,18	Halifax, Mashpee	max. 3 (5/9), 1	K.Holmes + v.o., P.Trimble	

SPECIES/DATE	LOCATION	NUMBER	OBSERVERS	MAY 1985
Purple Sandpiper:				
thr., 1-23	Scituate, Lynn	max. 150-200, max. 200	v.o.	
Dunlin:				
thr., 9-22	N. Monomoy, Newbypt	max. 900 (5/5), max. 450 (5/9)	B. Nikula, R. Forster	
19	Wayland	2	R. Forster#	
Stilt Sandpiper:				
22, 23	P.I.	1	H. Parker#	
Ruff:				
9, 9-16	Halifax, Newbypt	1 f., 1 f.	K. Holmes, R. Forster# + v.o.	
24, 25	Newbypt, Plymouth	1 m., 1 m. (black)	I. Giriunas#, R. Stymeist#	
Short-billed Dowitcher:				
thr., 5	N. Monomoy, Newbypt	max. 15 (5/12), 2	B. Nikula, J. Grugan	
24-27, 25	M.V., Newbypt	2, 8	BBC, SSBC	
Common Snipe:				
11, 19	Newbypt, Lancaster	2, 1	BBC	
American Woodcock:				
8, 18	Bridgewater, S. Wellfleet	1, 6 (display)	D. Briggs, A. Williams	
23, 24	W. Newbury, Sudbury	6, 5	R. Forster#	
Wilson's Phalarope:				
9; 9-19	Newbypt; Ipswich	1 f.; 1 m., 1 f.	R. Forster# + v.o.	
18	Squantum	1	G.d'Entremont#	
Red-necked Phalarope:				
11, 18	Stellwagen, M.V.	7, 2	W. Petersen#, W. Manter	
26	off Chatham	1	W. Harrington	
Red Phalarope:				
11, 19	N. Monomoy, Stellwagen	1, 15+	P. Trull, K. Holmes	
Parasitic Jaeger:				
11, 18, 19	Stellw., N. Monomoy, S. Monomoy	4, 1-2, 2	W. Petersen, R. Humphrey#, BBC	
Laughing Gull:				
5, 19	Stellwagen, Lynn	1, 1 (2S)	BBC, C. Floyd#	
18, 19	N. Monomoy, S. Monomoy	200, 6	BBC	
22	M.V.	8	V. Laux#	
Little Gull:				
14, 19, 25	P.I.-Newbypt	1, 1 imm., 1 (1S)	R. Forster#, R. Stymeist#, W. Petersen#	
11	Stellwagen	1 imm.	W. Petersen	
Common Black-headed Gull:				
9; 17, 18	Newbypt	1 (1S); 1	R. Forster#; D. Briggs, D. Davis	
5, 15; 18	N. Monomoy	1 ad.; 2	B. Nikula#; J. Russell	
Bonaparte's Gull:				
23	Lynn, Newbypt	175, 500	R. Forster	
Ring-billed Gull:				
25	Newbypt	450 (c. 100% 1S)	W. Petersen#	
Iceland Gull:				
18	Newburyport	1 (3S)	S. Surner + G.d'Entremont#	
Lesser Black-backed Gull:				
14	Newburyport	1	J. Grugan	
Glaucous Gull:				
25-27	Newburyport	1 imm.	W. Petersen# + v.o.	
Black-legged Kittiwake:				
5, 19	Stellw., S. Monomoy	3, 2	BBC	
Caspian Tern:				
18	Salisbury	2-3	D. Briggs	
Roseate Tern through Black Guillemot can be found on page 222.				

CUCKOO THROUGH WOODPECKER

More than forty Black-billed Cuckoos were noted; Yellow-billed Cuckoos seemed to be scarcer than usual this spring. A pair of Great Horned Owls off Route 2 in Belmont fledged two young about May 11; birds with young were also noted in Millis and Milton. At least four Barred Owls were present in Boxford State Forest, and Short-eared Owls were noted from offshore islands. A Northern Saw-whet Owl was noted in South Wellfleet.

Common Nighthawks were a trifle earlier than usual and were not seen in any numbers. A Whip-poor-will was heard and later seen in Wellesley, and one was found dead under a perch used by a Peregrine Falcon on North Monomoy. Whip-poor-wills were said to be calling every night after May 20 on Martha's Vineyard. Ruby-throated Hummingbirds were much in evidence all month with one seen on a pelagic trip and a maximum of fifteen at Mount Auburn Cemetery on May 14. A possible nesting Red-bellied Woodpecker was noted in Millis, and a Black-backed Woodpecker was reported from Eastham on two occasions with no accompanying details, however.

G.W.G.

Black-billed Cuckoo:
11 Mt.A., Newbypt 1, 2 J. Marshall, BBC

<u>SPECIES/DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>OBSERVERS</u>	<u>MAY 1985</u>
Black-billed Cuckoo (continued):				
19,25	Wayland, Milton	5, 4	J.Hines#, R.Stymeist#	
25	W.Newbury	6+	W.Petersen#	
Twenty-three individuals from sixteen locations.				
Yellow-billed Cuckoo:				
17,22	P.I.	1, 2	J.Grugan, BBC	
24-27	M.V.	2	BBC	
Nine individuals from nine locations.				
Barn Owl:				
thr.	M.V.	2	v.o.	
Eastern Screech-Owl:				
thr.	Lakeville, Millis	1, 4 pr.	R.Turner, B.Cassie	
11-25	Newbypt	1	v.o.	
Great Horned Owl:				
thr.	Belmont	pr. + 2 yg.(fledged 5/11)	v.o.	
9,20	Millis, Milton	pr. + 1 yg., 1 ad. + 1 yg.	B.Cassie#, R.Vernon	
Barred Owl:				
5,19	Lakeville, Boxford	1, 4	S.McLean, G.Gove#	
18-31,31	Medfield, Middleboro	pr., 1	B.Cassie + v.o., D.Briggs	
Short-eared Owl:				
11,19	N.Monomoy, S.Monomoy	2, 1	P.Trull#, BBC	
24-27	M.V.	2	BBC	
Northern Saw-whet Owl:				
18	S.Wellfleet	1	R.Prescott + D.Reynolds	
Common Nighthawk:				
14,22,29	Mt.A.	1, 1, 1	S.Perkins#, v.o., BBC	
15-18,21	Lexington, P.I.	1, 1	J.Carter, A.Williams#	
23,27	Newbury-W.Newbury, Nant.	12, 1	R.Forster, K.Blackshaw	
Whip-poor-will:				
14,15	Wellesley, N.Monomoy	1, 1(dead)	K.Winkler, B.Nikula#	
18,24-27	Middleboro, M.V.	2, 5	SSBC, BBC	
Chimney Swift:				
1	E.Bridgewater, Braintree	6, 2	K.Holmes	
10-31,12	Mt.A., Gloucester	5-10 daily, 20	fide R.Stymeist, BBC	
19,22	Sherborn, Newbypt	25, 10	E.Taylor, BBC	
Ruby-throated Hummingbird:				
5	Mass.Bay, Middleboro	1, 1	BBC, K.Holmes	
13,14-31	MNWS, Mt.A.	5, max.15 (5/14)	BBC, D.Lange + v.o.	
17,22	P.I., M.V.	7, 3	J.Grugan, V.Laux#	
One or two individuals from seven locations.				
Belted Kingfisher:				
thr., 16	Mt.A., Manchester	1, 2	v.o., BBC	
Red-headed Woodpecker:				
15-21,16	Mt.A., Manchester	1 ad., 2	v.o., BBC	
20-21,24-27	Nantucket, M.V.	1, 2	J.Folger#, BBC	
Red-bellied Woodpecker:				
2-31,24-27	Millis, M.V.	2, 4	B.Cassie#, BBC	
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker:				
1-6	Nantucket	1 m.	J.Andrews	
Black-backed Woodpecker:				
7,18	Eastham	1 (no details)	C.Goodrich, fide D.Reynolds	
Pileated Woodpecker:				
5;20,25	Tyngsboro; Boxford, Milton	1; 1, 1	R.O'Neil; G.d'Entremont#	

FLYCATCHERS THROUGH VIREOS

Counts of migrants from these groups were generally lower than in recent years. This scarcity was particularly noticeable with some of the flycatchers and thrushes. Reports of Olive-sided Flycatcher for the month totaled five as compared to a more typical average of eleven. Similarly Acadian Flycatchers totaled two versus the norm of five; Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, two versus ten; Gray-cheeked Thrush, five versus twelve; and maximum counts of Swainson's Thrush per site were eleven versus thirty to fifty. The most notable exception to the low counts was White-eyed Vireos, which totaled twenty-three individuals for the month; this breaks the previous recent high of seventeen. The only remotely rare species recorded for the month was the Jackdaw, which continued on Nantucket. L.E.T.

Olive-sided Flycatcher:				
18,24	Mt.A., P.I.	1, 1	M.Lynch#, I.Giriunas#	
27	Newbypt, P.I.	1, 1	G.Gove#, G.d'Entremont#	
30	Waltham	1	L.Taylor	
Eastern Wood-Pewee:				
9,13	Bridgewater, MNWS	1, 3	K.Holmes, BBC	

SPECIES/DATE	LOCATION	NUMBER	OBSERVERS	MAY 1985
Eastern Wood-Pewee (continued):				
14-31,24-27	Mt.A., M.V.	5 max.(5/26), 13 total	v.o., BBC	
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher:				
14,20	Waltham	1, 1	L.Taylor	
Acadian Flycatcher:				
27,31	Annisquam, Bridgewater	1, 1	H.Wiggin, K.Holmes	
Alder Flycatcher:				
19,23	Lancaster, Lynnfield	1, 1	BBC, R.Forster	
Willow Flycatcher:				
15, 18	Wayland, Lynnfield	1, 2	R.Forster, H.Wiggin#	
19,25	Lancaster, W.Newbury	5, 5	BBC, W.Petersen#	
27,30	Pembroke, Milton	4, 4	W.Petersen, R.Vernon#	
Least Flycatcher:				
1,7-29	Boxford, Mt.A.	2, 7 total	W.Drummond, v.o.	
8-31,11,26	8 loc., MNWS, Hardwick	12 total, 8, 15	v.o., J.Smith, M.Lynch#	
Eastern Phoebe:				
11,19	S.Dartmouth, Sherborn	3, 3	R.Maker, E.Taylor	
Great Crested Flycatcher:				
1-31,5	Norwell, Quincy	2, 1	B.Litchfield#, S.Peterson	
5-31,16	Mt.A., Manchester	10 max.(5/27), 6	v.o., BBC	
21,24-27	Milton, M.V.	3, 8 total	J.Paputseanos, BBC	
Eastern Kingbird:				
1,2-31	Milton, Mt.A.	1, 12 max.(5/25)	R.Campbell, v.o.	
11,26	P.I., Acoaxet	6, 12	BBC, J.Marshall	
Horned Lark:				
25	Plymouth	6 ad. + 1 yg.	J.Heywood#	
Purple Martin:				
7,11-25	Millis, P.I.	1 m., 150 max. (5/18)	B.Cassie, v.o.	
22,25	S.Dartmouth, Wellesley	1, 1 f.	R.Maker, R.Forster	
Tree Swallow:				
11-22,12	P.I., Quincy	600 max.(5/18), 35	v.o., SSBC	
Northern Rough-winged Swallow:				
thr.	Mt.A., Lynnfield	2, 4-6	v.o.	
4-16,18	Manchester, P'town	9 max.(5/4), 10	BBC, P.Trimble	
Bank Swallow:				
4-14,13	Manchester, Rowley	3, 4	BBC, R.Alexander#	
18-25,18	P.I., Provincetown	100 max.(5/18), 3	v.o., P.Trimble	
24-27,26	M.V., Plymouth	30 total, 6	BBC	
Cliff Swallow:				
11-22,12	P.I., Gloucester	21 max.(5/22), 15	v.o., BBC	
18,19	Essex, Marshfield	4, 3	BBC	
Barn Swallow:				
12,18	Gloucester, Rowley	75, 60	BBC	
19,26	S.Monomoy, Plymouth	20, 20	R.Prescott#, BBC	
Fish Crow:				
thr., 1	Mt.A., Gloucester	2-4, 3	v.o., R.Heil	
18,19	Milton, Wayland	2, 4	SSBC, R.Forster	
19,27	Provincetown, Norwell	2, 3	B.Nikula, W.Petersen	
Jackdaw:				
thr.	Nantucket	1	E.Andrews#	
Red-breasted Nuthatch:				
thr., 11	Boxford, Hamilton	2 pr., 2-3	v.o., J.Berry	
25,26	Newbypt, Hardwick	1 pr. nesting, 6	BBC, S.Carroll#	
29	Scituate	1	W.Petersen	
Brown Creeper:				
5	Dover, Saugus	2, 8	E.Taylor, BBC	
11-21,12	Bridgewater, Boxford	1, pr.nesting	K.Holmes, W.Petersen#	
18-25,27	Milton, Pembroke	3, 3	G.d'Entremont, W.Petersen	
Carolina Wren:				
4,5	Bridgewater, Falmouth	1, 12	W.Petersen, P.Trimble	
8,14	Holliston, S.Dartmouth	1, 4	R.Hildreth, R.Maker	
24-27, 26	M.V., Acoaxet	2, 11	BBC, J.Marshall	
House Wren:				
1-27,2	20 loc., Millis	44 total, 10	v.o., B.Cassie	
Winter Wren:				
4-14,20	Manchester, Hopedale	1, 1	BBC, K.Holmes	
Marsh Wren:				
7,14	Lakeville, Lynnfield	2, 5	D.Briggs, BBC	
24,25	Needham, P.I.	6, 10	J.Marshall, BBC	
27	Hanover-Norwell	55 m. singing	W.Petersen#	
Ruby-crowned Kinglet:				
1-19,2-19	Mt.A., P.I.	12 max.(5/6),20 max.(5/2)	v.o.	
16	Manchester	3	BBC	

<u>SPECIES/DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NUMBERS</u>	<u>OBSERVERS</u>	<u>MAY 1985</u>
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher:				
1,1-7	Truro, Provincetown	5, 8 max. (5/7)	B.Nikula	
1-26,12-19	10 loc., Boxford	21 total, 3 pr.	v.o.	
19	Lancaster	5	BBC	
Eastern Bluebird:				
1,5	Boxford, Middleboro	1 pr., 1 pr.	v.o., R.Turner	
8,18,19	Holliston,Sherborn,Hardwick	2, 1 pr., 8	R.Hildreth,E.Taylor,M.Lynch#	
21,24-27	Mt.A., M.V.	1, 2	R.Forster, BBC	
Veery:				
7-28,8	Mt.A.,Bridgewater	1-5, 2	v.o., D.Briggs	
13,17	MNWS, P.I.	5, 2	BBC, D.Davis	
Gray-cheeked Thrush:				
8,22	Newton, Newbypt	1, 1	O.Komar, BBC	
22,27-28	M.V., Mt.A.	1, 2	V.Laux#, v.o.	
Swainson's Thrush:				
7-31,8	Mt.A., Newton	11 max.(5/21), 1	v.o., O.Komar	
11-27,22	7 loc., Newbypt	9 total, 3	v.o., BBC	
Hermit Thrush:				
1-20,5	Mt.A., Falmouth	8 total, 3	v.o., P.Trimble	
13,20,26	Ipswich, MNWS, Hardwick	2 m., 2, 6	J.Berry, D.Brown#, S.Carroll#	
Wood Thrush:				
1-30, 1	Mt.A., Brookline	6 max.(5/10), 1	v.o., H.Wiggin	
13,18	MNWS, Milton	8, 25	BBC, G.d'Entremont#	
24-27,26	M.V., Acoaxet	10, 8	BBC, J.Marshall	
Gray Catbird:				
2-31,2-18	Mt.A., P.I.	18 max.(5/21), 50 max.(5/18)	v.o.	
12,18	Gloucester, Quincy	35, 20	BBC, SSBC	
Brown Thrasher:				
5,6-26	Saugus, Mt.A.	3, 3 max. (5/25)	BBC, v.o.	
11-22,13	P.I., MNWS	6 max.(5/18), 4	v.o., BBC	
Cedar Waxwing:				
10,11	Brookline, P.I.	8, 10	R.Stymeist, BBC	
12-29,25	Mt.A., W.Newbury	40 max.(5/24),60	v.o., BBC	
25,31	Wellesley, Dedham	48, 30	R.Forster, J.Marshall	
White-eyed Vireo:				
5-30, 9-14	12 loc., Mt.A.	13 total, 2 total	v.o.	
18,20	Quincy, Milton	2, 2	SSBC, R.Vernon#	
26	Acoaxet	4	J.Marshall	
Solitary Vireo:				
1-20, 1-14	Mt.A., MNWS	7 max.(5/10), 12 max.(5/7)	v.o., J.Smith	
5, 9	Falmouth, Newton	2, 2	P.Trimble, O.Komar	
Yellow-throated Vireo:				
9,11	Mt.A., Newbypt	1, 1	v.o., BBC	
12-24	8 loc.	11 singles	v.o.	
Warbling Vireo:				
1,7	Boxford, Belmont	6, 5	W.Drummond, L.Taylor	
12-20,25	Mt.A., W.Newbury	3 max.(5/14), 3	v.o., W.Petersen#	
Philadelphia Vireo:				
14	P.I., Gloucester	1, 1	R.Forster, C.Leahy	
20,24	MNWS, P.I.	1, 1	G.d'Entremont#, I.Girunas	
27,29	Medfield, Mt.A.	1 m., 1 m.	B.Cassie, D.Arvidson#	
Red-eyed Vireo:				
10-31, 10	Mt.A., Middleboro	15 max.(5/14), 4	v.o., D.Briggs	
18, 24-27	Milton, M.V.	6, 24 total	SSBC, BBC	

WARBLERS

The spring warbler watchers at Mt. Auburn Cemetery had little to complain about this May with eleven days of southwesterly winds and two days with southeast winds. May 10 was thought to be the best day at Mt. Auburn in many years by veteran observers. On that day, twenty-five species of warblers were seen, and they were in evidence everywhere you turned within the cemetery. The wave movement continued this way most of the month, and the only complaints were about the lack of southern warblers reported as compared with last year's migration. The other complaint was the perennial favorite - "too many leaves." Other highlights of the migration had to be May 1 and May 7 at Marblehead where an estimated 600 Yellow-rumped Warblers invaded Marblehead Neck. And in Brookline, eighteen species of warblers visited a birdbath including Orange-crowned and Yellow-throated!

Blue-winged Warblers outnumbered Golden-winged as usual, and only two hybrids - both Brewster's - were reported. Mt. Auburn watchers reported it was a good year for Nashville, Northern Parula, and Black-throated Blue and especially good for Blackburnian and Bay-breasted warblers. It was a poor year on the whole for southern warblers, and

Canada and especially Wilson's were not easy to come by. The more unusual and sought-after warblers, of which there were few, included three Orange-crowned, four Yellow-throated, four Cerulean, five Prothonotary, thirteen Worm-eating, seven Kentucky, and four Hooded.

A Kentucky Warbler at Fowl Meadow returned to the exact location for the third year and sang constantly all month, but there was no evidence of a second bird. At least nineteen Mourning Warblers were recorded after May 22 with four each at Plum Island and at Mt. Auburn. R.H.S.

Blue-winged Warbler:

1,2	Cambridge, Millis	1, 1	P.Pratt#, B.Cassie
5	Stoneham, W.Newbury	1, 2	M.Martinek, P.W.Smith
6-14,11-30	Mt.A., W.Newbury	max. 4 (5/6), max. 12 (5/11)	v.o., R.Stymeist#+v.o.
11,12,13	Holliston, Oxbow NWR, Hopkinton	3, 8, 2	R.Hildreth, M.Lynch#, G.Gove
17,18	Bridgewater, Brewster	2, 2	K.Holmes, B.Nikula
19,25	Sherborn, F.M.(Milton)	2,6	E.Taylor, R.Stymeist

Golden-winged Warbler:

10,11	Mt.A., Wellesley	1, 2	v.o., K.Winkler
11-23	W.Newbury	max. 3 (5/11)	v.o.
12, 18	Ipswich (2 loc.)	1, 1-2	J.Berry

"Brewster's" Warbler:

8,13	Holliston, Mt.A.	1, 1	R.Hildreth, R.Stymeist#+v.o.
------	------------------	------	------------------------------

Tennessee Warbler:

7-31	Mt.A.	max. 35 (5/14,5/20)	v.o.
7	Middleboro, Bridgewater	1, 1	D.Briggs, K.Holmes
12,13,14	Milton, MNWS, Waltham	10, 8-12, 6	S.Higginbotham, BBC, L.Taylor
14,17	Brookline, Worcester	4, 5	H.Wiggin, M.Lynch#

Orange-crowned Warbler:

9,14,24	Millis, Brookline, M.V.	1, 1, 1	B.Cassie, H.Wiggin, BBC
---------	-------------------------	---------	-------------------------

Nashville Warbler:

1-20	Mt.A.	max. 12 (5/7)	R.Stymeist# + v.o.
1	E.P.(Gloucester), Wollaston	4, 1	R.Heil, S.Higginbotham
5,8	W.Newbury, Newton	3, 4	P.W.Smith, O.Komar

Many reports of one or two individuals from May 8-20.

25,27	Milton, Annisquam	1, 1	G.d'Entremont, H.Wiggin
-------	-------------------	------	-------------------------

Northern Parula:

1-30,1-14	Mt.A., MNWS	max. 16(5/12), max. 45 (5/7)	v.o., J.Smith
1,2	Brookline, Needham	1, 2	J.Paputseanos, J.Marshall
7;9	Waltham, Nant.; Brookfield	11, 2; 11	L.Taylor, E.Andrews; M.Lynch#
11	Hamilton, Newbypt	10+, 10	J.Berry, BBC(G.d'Entremont)
12,16	Gloucester, Manchester	18, 7	BBC(J.Nove), BBC(G.Hotz)

Yellow Warbler:

thr.	Mt.A., P.I.	1-4 daily, max.60 (5/18)	v.o., W.Drummond# + v.o.
5,12	Middleboro, E.P.(Glouc.)	60+, 25	D.Briggs, J.Nove#
13,18	MNWS, F.M.(Milton)	10-15, 20	M.Kasprzyk, P.O'Neill
24-27,26	M.V., Acoaxet	32, 37	J.Barton#, J.Marshall

Chestnut-sided Warbler:

4-27	Mt.A.	max. 5 (5/7)	v.o.
4,5	Manchester, Stoneham	2, 1	BBC, M.Martinek
7	Bridgewater area, Waltham	3, 2	K.Holmes, L.Taylor
11;12	Newbypt; E.P.(Glouc.), Oxbow	7; 3, 5	BBC; BBC, M.Lynch#
13,18	MNWS, W.Newbury	7, 10	M.Kasprzyk#, W.Drummond#

Magnolia Warbler:

5	Nantucket, Nahant	1, 1	E.Andrews, F.Hamlen
5-28	Mt.A.	max. 10 (5/20)	v.o.
7	Needham, Waltham	1, 7	J.Marshall, L.Taylor
13;18,22	MNWS; P.I.	7; 6, 4	M.Kasprzyk#; BBC

Many other reports of one or two individuals from many locations.

Cape May Warbler:

2, 6	Boxford, Middleboro	1, 1	W.Drummond, D.Briggs
7,7-20	Bridgewater, Mt.A.	1, 12 ind.	K.Holmes, v.o.
9,11	Newton, Newbypt	1, 2	O.Komar, BBC
12,14	Gloucester, Stoneham	2, 1	J.Nove, M.Martinek
14,22	Newbypt, Nantucket	1, 1	J.Grugan, E.Andrews

Black-throated Blue Warbler:

1	Brookline, Wollaston	1, 1	J.Paputseanos, S.Higginbotham
5-24, 5	Mt.A., Marshfield	max.7(5/12), 1	v.o., D.Clapp
7,8	Lakeville, Newton	1, 1	K.Holmes, O.Komar
11,13	Newbypt, MNWS	10, 6	BBC, M.Kasprzyk#
30	Waltham	1	L.Taylor

Many other reports of 1-3 individuals from many areas.

SPECIES/DATE LOCATION NUMBER OBSERVERS MAY 1985

Yellow-rumped Warbler:

1-23, 1 Mt.A., MNWS max. 75 (5/12), 600+ v.o., J.Smith
 1, 5 Brookline, Nahant 20, 100 J.Paputseanos, F.Hamlen
 11,13,19 P.I., MNWS, P'town 35, 12-15, 30 BBC, BBC, P.Trimble

Other reports of 5-15 birds between May 1 and 15 from many locations.

Black-throated Green Warbler:

1-27, 1-14 Mt.A., MNWS max. 10 (5/7), max. 25 (5/7) v.o., J.Smith
 2 Nantucket, Saugus 1, 1 E.Andrews, C.Jackson
 11,18;19 P.I. area; P'town 5, 6; 12 BBC; P.Trimble
 19,27 Lancaster, Annisquam 1, 1 M.Lynch#, H.Wiggin#

Blackburnian Warbler:

6-28, 7-24 Mt.A., Nant. max. 6 (5/14 + 5/24), 3 v.o., E.Andrews
 7,19 Waltham, P'town 3, 10 L.Taylor, P.Trimble

Other reports of one or two individuals from many locations.

Yellow-throated Warbler:

1,2 Nantucket, Saugus 1, 1 E.Andrews, C.Jackson
 9,16 Brookfield, Brookline 1, 1 M.Lynch#, H.Wiggin

Pine Warbler:

thr. E.Middleboro, Concord 2, 1-2 K.Anderson, C.Floyd# + v.o.
 thr. Oxbow NWR max. 7 (5/12) M.Lynch + S.Carroll
 18,19 Ipswich, Boxford 1, 1 J.Berry, R.Stymeist#
 19,25 Lancaster, W.Newbury 2, 1 S.Carroll#, BBC

Prairie Warbler:

5 Nahant, Saugus, Milton 1, 5, 1 F.Hamlen, C.Jackson, J.Paputseanos
 7-12,7 Mt.A., Halifax 4 ind., 1 v.o., K. Holmes
 11,13,18 W.Newbury, MNWS, Milton 3, 2, 3 BBC, BBC, SSBC

Other reports of one or two individuals from many areas.

Palm Warbler:

1-10 Mt.A. max. 5 (5/1-4) v.o.
 5,8,9 Nahant, Newton, P.I. 1, 1, 1 F.Hamlen, O.Komar, M.McClellan

Bay-breasted Warbler:

7,7-31 Bridgewater, Mt.A. 1, max. 18 (5/14,5/20) K.Holmes, v.o.
 8,11 Middleboro, Dedham 1, 3 D.Briggs, J.Marshall
 17+20,26 Waltham, Acoaxet 4 + 7, 2 L.Taylor, J.Marshall

Other reports of one or two individuals from many areas.

Blackpoll Warbler:

12-31,13 Mt.A., MNWS max. 25+ (5/24), 4 v.o., BBC
 13,18 Bridgewater, P.I. 1, 1 K.Holmes, BBC
 19,26 P'town, Acoaxet 8, 18 P.Trimble, J.Marshall

Cerulean Warbler:

1, 4-5 Norfolk, Mt.A. 1 m., 1 f. B.Cassie#, B.+ W.Drummond#+v.o.
 6 Nantucket, Littleton 1 m., 1 m. E.Andrews, J.Baird

Black-and-white Warbler:

1-26;2 Mt.A.; Bridgewater, P.I. max.20(5/10); 1, 1 v.o., K.Holmes, J.Grugan
 5 Saugus, Falmouth 4, 10 C.Jackson, P.Trimble
 7,8 Waltham, Newton 13, 10 L.Taylor, O.Komar
 12,13 E.P.(Gloucester), MNWS 6, 20+ BBC, BBC

Other reports of 1-5 individuals from many areas.

American Redstart:

7,7-31 Middleboro, Mt.A. 1, max. 25 (5/20) K.Holmes, v.o.
 11,12,13 Newbypt, Gloucester, MNWS 5, 2, 15-20 BBC
 18,19,20 P.I., P'town, Waltham 10, 10, 12 BBC, P.Trimble, L.Taylor
 26,27,28 Acoaxet, SRV, P'town 14, 28, 20 J.Marshall,R.Forster,B.Nikula

Prothonotary Warbler:

14-16,17-19 Mt.A., P'town 1, 1-2 D.Lange#+v.o., P.Trimble#+v.o.
 18,21 Nahant, Topsfield 1, 1 C.Leahy, F.+ M.McClellan

Worm-eating Warbler:

5,7-8 Mt.A., Bridgewater 1, 1 H.D'Entremont# + v.o., K.Holmes + v.o.
 8+15,11 Medfield, P'town 1, 1 E.Taylor, W.+ P.Bailey#
 12,18 Boxford, Dover 1, 1 W.Petersen#, P.Hallowell#
 18,22 Lakeville, Melrose 1, 1 K.Holmes, C.Jackson
 25 Millis, Blue Hills 1, 3-4 B.Cassie, G.d'Entremont

Ovenbird:

1-28,1-14 Mt.A., MNWS max. 10 (5/10), max. 25 (5/7) v.o. J.Smith
 4+7 Bridgewater-Middleboro 4, 12 K.Holmes
 18,20 F.M.(Milton), Waltham 12, 6 P.O'Neil#, L.Taylor
 26 Petersham-Dana 14 M.Lynch + S.Carroll

Other reports of 1-4 individuals from many locations.

Northern Waterthrush:

1-20,13,18 Mt.A., MNWS, P.I. 1-3 daily, 6-8, 2 v.o.; BBC, BBC

Louisiana Waterthrush:

1-25,1 Milton, MNWS 1 (from 4/21), 2 G.d'Entremont, J.Smith
 2,4,15 Mt.A. 1, 1, 1 R.Forster#, O.Komar#, D.Arvidson#

SPECIES/DATE	LOCATION	NUMBER	OBSERVERS	MAY 1985
Louisiana Waterthrush (continued):				
4,19	Boxford State Forest	6, 3	R.Stymeist# + v.o.	
18,21	Medfield, Lincoln	1, pr.(nest + eggs)	B.Cassie#, V.Turner	
Kentucky Warbler:				
5,6-31	Mt.A., F.M.(Milton)	1, 1 m. ph.	D.Taylor, R.Vernon# + v.o.	
8-9;11	Newton; WBWS, MNWS	1; 1 b., 1	O.Komar; J.Fisk, J.Smith	
10,21	Mt.A., Westford	1, 1	M.Lynch#, R.Emmet	
Mourning Warbler:				
22,23	Millis, Brookline	1, 1	B.Cassie, B.Hallett	
24,25	P.I., Wayland	4, 1	I.Girounas, R.Walton	
25,27-31	Milton, Mt.A.	1, max. 4 (5/27)	G.d'Entremont, R.Stymeist#+v.o.	
27	P.I., W.Newbury	1, 1	R.Campbell#, G.d'Entremont#	
28,30	WBWS, Ipswich	1, 1	D.Rynolds#, J.Berry	
30;31	Nahant; Milton, Manchester	1;1,1	L.Pivachek;J.Paputseanos,H.Weissberg	
Common Yellowthroat:				
5-28,11	Mt.A., Newbypt	max. 9 (5/24), 15	v.o., BBC	
12,13	Gloucester, MNWS	18, 16-20	BBC	
16,19	Manchester, P'town	15, 15	BBC, P.Trimble	
19,22	Marshfield, P.I.	10, 20	BBC	
24-27, 26	M.V., Acoaxet	40, 19	BBC, J.Marshall	
Hooded Warbler:				
1,9-11	MNWS, Mt.A.	1, 1 f.	J.Smith, E.Taylor# + v.o.	
10-11,23	Brookline, Cambridge	1, 1 m.	R.Hamburger#+v.o., D.Arvidson	
Wilson's Warbler:				
9	Bridgewater, W.Newbury	1, 1	K.Holmes, D.Arvidson#	
10,12	Middleboro, Newbypt	1, 1	D.Briggs, D.Alexander#	
12-20,13	Mt.A., MNWS	max. 3 (5/20), 8	v.o., BBC	
A poor flight - reports of one or two individuals from many areas.				
Canada Warbler:				
10-30, 11	Mt.A., Middleboro	max. 7 (5/20), 1	v.o., D.Briggs	
13,28	MNWS, Nantucket	2, 1 b.	BBC, E.Andrews	
A poor flight - reports of single individuals from 14 locations.				
<u>TANAGERS THROUGH EVENING GROSBEAK</u>				
Five Summer Tanagers were reported. This is down from seven last year and thirteen in 1983. It was also a slow year for Blue Grosbeak with just three noted, compared to seven of last May. A Clay-colored Sparrow at Marblehead Neck was the sixth spring record for this species. An excellent flight of both White-throated and White-crowned Sparrows occurred May 7. On the flip side, there was a very poor flight of Lincoln's Sparrow with only five birds reported all month.				
Orchard Orioles continue to be reported in increasing numbers throughout our area. Rare after March, a Snow Bunting on May 5 provided one of the few May reports. Pine Siskins, probably nesting, continued in fair numbers in the Quabbin area, where four Red Crossbills were seen as late as May 26. R.H.S.				
Summer Tanager:				
4,18-19	P'town, Nahant	1 ph., 1	R.Everett, R.Stymeist#	
16-17,19-21	Mt.A., Nantucket	1 m. ph., 1 m.	BBC, D.Holt# + v.o.	
7	E.P. (Gloucester)	1 f.	R.Heil	
Scarlet Tanager:				
4,7	Wayland, Nant.	1, 1	R.Forster, E.Andrews	
5-31,17	Mt.A., Middleboro	max. 6 (5/16), 4	v.o., K.Holmes	
18,19	Milton, Sherborn	6, 8	SSBC, E.Taylor	
24-27,25	M.V., Newbypt	5, 8	BBC	
Northern Cardinal:				
24-27	M.V.	34	BBC	
Rose-breasted Grosbeak:				
5	GMNWR, Nant.	1, 2	G.Gove#, E.Andrews#	
7-31,12	Mt.A., Newbypt	max. 20 (5/14), 6	v.o., R.Emery#	
19	Lancaster	4	BBC	
Blue Grosbeak:				
12,14	P.I., MNWS	1, 1+	F.Bouchard#, J.Smith	
21	Mt.A.	1	BBC	
Indigo Bunting:				
2	Brookline, Millis	1, 1	H.Wiggin, B.Cassie	
8-31,6-8	Mt.A., Nant.	max. 4, 2	v.o., E.Andrews#	
18,25	Milton, Newbypt-W.Newbury	3, 10	SSBC, BBC	
Rufous-sided Towhee:				
1,5	Brookline, Saugus	1, 7	J.Paputseanos, BBC	
18,19	P.I., Marshfield	16, 6	BBC	
24-27	M.V.	115	BBC	

SPECIES/DATE	LOCATION	NUMBER	OBSERVERS	MAY 1985
Chipping Sparrow:				
5-31, 5	Mt.A., Saugus	max. 15 (5/8), 2	v.o., BBC	
16,18	Manchester, Rowley	5,16	BBC, W.Drummond#	
Clay-colored Sparrow:				
13	MNWS	1	J.Smith + v.o.	
Field Sparrow:				
7,17	Burlington, Falmouth	3-4, 3	J.Berry, P.Trimble	
24-27	M.V.	3	BBC	
Vesper Sparrow:				
18,24-27	Eastham, M.V.	3, 1	P.Trimble, BBC	
Savannah Sparrow:				
8,18	Holliston, P.I.	12, 10	R.Hildreth, BBC	
24-27	M.V.	40	BBC	
Grasshopper Sparrow:				
13,17	Concord, Falmouth	1, 5	J.Carter, P.Trimble	
24-27,26	M.V., Naushon I.	7, 1	BBC(J.Barton), P.Hallowell	
Sharp-tailed Sparrow:				
5,11-25	GMNWR, P.I.	1, max. 5 (5/25)	R.Walton, v.o.	
19,24-27	E.Orleans, M.V.	8, 6	A.Williams, BBC	
Lincoln's Sparrow:				
7,11	Waltham, Newbypt	1, 1	L.Taylor, BBC	
11,14	Mt.A.	1, 2	M.Lynch#, D.Lange	
Swamp Sparrow:				
2,8	P.I., Lynnfield	15, 8	J.Grugan, J.Berry	
19	Lancaster	5	BBC	
White-throated Sparrow:				
1-14,2	MNWS, Mt.A.	max. 400+ (5/7), 250+	J.Smith, F.Bouchard#	
2,7	E.P.(Gloucester)	400, 400+	R.Heil	
2-12	P'town	max. 350 (5/7)	B.Nikula	
White-crowned Sparrow:				
4	Mt.A., P.I.	1-3, 1	BBC, M.Argue#	
6-9, 7	Hopkinton, Marblehead	3, 30	J.Gordon, J.Smith	
7	Burlington, E.P.(Glouc.)	8-10, 10	J.Berry, R.Heil	
6-20	1-2 individuals	18 loc.	v.o.	
Dark-eyed Junco:				
18,20	Essex, Boxford	1, 1	BBC, G.d'Entremont#	
<u>Snow Bunting:</u>				
5	N.Monomoy	1	B.Nikula	
Bobolink:				
2,5	Millis, Middleboro	small flock, 3	B.Cassie, D.Briggs	
14,15	Waltham, Lincoln	90+, 80+	L.Taylor, J.Carter	
18,25	Wayland, W.Newbury	150, 30	R.Forster, BBC	
Eastern Meadowlark:				
11,18	Newbypt, W.Newbury	3, 16	BBC	
29	Lincoln	1 fledgling	J.Carter	
Rusty Blackbird:				
4	Wayland	2	R.Forster	
Orchard Oriole:				
4-31	Wayland	1 ad. m. + 1 f. (5/16)	R.Forster	
11,15-16	Mt.A., Norwell	2, 1 (15)	H.Wiggin, B.Litchfield	
	One or two individuals from 12-14 locations.			
Northern Oriole:				
thr.	Mt.A.	max. 12 (5/20)	v.o.	
5	GMNWR, Nant.	1, 3	G.Gove#, E.Andrews#	
18,22	Milton, P.I.-Newbypt	18, 20	SSBC, BBC	
Purple Finch:				
1,4-16	Milton, Manchester	1, 3	S.Higginbotham, BBC	
19	P'town	8	P.Trimble	
House Finch:				
4,13	Manchester, MNWS	22, 15-20	BBC	
Red Crossbill:				
26	Quabbin (Gate 40)	4	M.Lynch + S.Carroll	
Pine Siskin:				
5,8;14	P'town; Lincoln	1, 1; 1	B.Nikula; W.Harrington	
19,26	Quabbin (Gate 40)	8, 10	M.Lynch, S.Carroll	
American Goldfinch:				
thr.,12,18	Mt.A., Ipswich, P.I.	16-20, 7, 60	v.o., J.Berry, BBC	
Evening Grosbeak:				
1-8	Middleboro	max. 12 (5/1)	D.Briggs	
1,22	Truro, M.V.	3, 1	B.Nikula, V.Laux#	

CORRIGENDUM to FEBRUARY 1985 FIELD RECORDS. The 1000 Common Goldeneye reported from E. Orleans by A. Williams on February 3 should read: 1000 Common Eider.

ADDENDA TO MAY 1985 RECORDS: omitted from the end of RAILS THROUGH ALCIDS on page 214.

Roseate Tern:			
5,11,17	Marion, P.I., Mashpee	50, 1, 15	R.Forster,H.Wiggin,P.Trimble
18;26	N.Monomoy,Plymouth;Plym.	2, 1; 14	BBC, SSBC; BBC
Common Tern:			
18;19	N.Monomoy;Plymouth,S.Mon.	500; 500, 24	BBC
5,18,24-27	Marion, P.I., M.V.	150, 16, 130	R.Forster#, BBC, BBC
Arctic Tern:			
18-26,18	Plymouth, N.Monomoy	max.10, 3	v.o., BBC
Forster's Tern:			
26	N.Monomoy	1 sub-ad.(details)	B.Nikula#
Least Tern			
11,19	P.I., Ipswich	2, 9	BBC, J.Berry
19,26	S.Monomoy, Plymouth	12, 30	BBC
17,18,24-27	Mashpee, Scituate, M.V.	25, 10, 55	P.Trimble, SSBC, BBC
Black Tern:			
19,22	S.Monomoy, M.V.	2, 1	BBC, V.Laux#
Black Skimmer:			
11	N.Monomoy	2	R.Humphrey#
Razorbill:			
31	Stellwagen	1	W.Petersen
Black Guillemot:			
4,12	N.Scituate, Gloucester	1, 1	G.d'Entremont#, BBC

MILEAGE CHART FOR PLUM ISLAND

Plum Island is a stretch of land roughly eight miles in length that must be traveled at a very modest speed by car. To assist those birders who enjoy hiking the distance and those who scurry back and forth on the island by vehicle to chase the bird of the day, to maneuver between "getting on the island early" and "catching the tide in the harbor," or to meet and pick up friends who decide to "just walk along the road birding until you come back," here is a convenient summary chart of distances along the island (omitted from R. A. Forster's "Birding Plum Island" in BOEM 13: 116, June 1985) to help you plan your time.

Miles from Rolfe's Lane to -		Miles from PRNWR entrance to -	
Sportsman's Lodge	0.1	Parking Lot 1 (rest rooms)	0.1
Plum Island Airport	0.5	Parking Lot 2	0.7
The Pink House	1.0	Salt Panne	1.0
Plumbush	1.3	Kettle Hole and Lot 3	1.3
Turnoff to PRNWR	2.0	The Warden's	2.4
		New Pines	2.8
(going south)		Hellcat and Lot 4	3.6
PRNWR entrance gate	2.5	Camp Sea Haven	4.0
		Old Pines and Lot 5	4.3
(going north)		Cross Farm Hill	5.5
Church on North End	2.7	Parking Lot 6	5.7
Headquarters on North End	3.5	Stage Island Pool (Lot 7)	6.3
		State Reservation Lot	6.5

FIELD NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

Tit for Tat.

I was birding recently at the end of Forbes Lane in Milton above the Neponset River. While checking the large flocks of goldfinch and junco feeding on catkin, it was obvious that the local gang of crows was having fun with the resident Redtail or the Great Horned Owl, both of which have nested in this area. I found a Fox Sparrow and a towhee, and during a half hour or so of birding, the mob of crows grew to over a hundred in number. The noise level in the thick canopy above was very distracting, but I wasn't paying much attention to them except when the bird of prey moved and the chorus became frenzied. The besieged bird finally moved out over the marsh, and it turned out to be the owl. It swung in a big circle over the river with all hundred crows in pursuit and glided back toward the woods' edge, landing on the large bare limb of a deciduous tree. My view was poor so I moved to a position that gave a clear view of the perched owl through a tunnel of branches. With the owl in the open, the crows seemed to have it all their way. They were screaming around the big bird, diving at it in a steady stream that reminded me of gannets dropping on fish. One after the other, they would dive and then twist away from the crouching owl, some of them nicking its back. The owl could see them dropping and would duck down at each attack. With dozens of furious crows bombing it, the owl suddenly froze deep in a crouch, timed the charge of one of the crows, catapulted off the branch, and, twisting its talons upward, grabbed the unlucky crow by the chest. The owl flapped hard trying to land again on the branch, its victim also flapping in its grasp, but finally flew off through the tree tops to where it was when I first arrived, together with the mob of crows - now as mad as ever. A clear view was impossible, and I don't know if the owl held on to the crow for more than the few seconds that I had them in view. The instant that the owl grabbed the crow, the local nesting Redtail charged off a nearby branch, where it had been sitting all along unmolested, and flew straight through the mass of crows. It made no attack but just flew through the flock and then went back to its perch. The crows went on after the owl and paid no attention to the hawk. Off in the distance, I could hear the crow chorus slowly diminish, and during the next twenty or thirty minutes, they dispersed, leaving the woods silent. This was one of the more exciting experiences I've had while birding. We all know about the rivalry between these two species but seldom see the owl get the upper hand.

Bob Abrams, Milton

A Mockingbird Calls.

On an evening in late May 1985, while walking alone through a nearly deserted Mt. Auburn Cemetery, I heard a familiar "pish, pish-h-h, pis-s-h-h-h" repeated five or six times - familiar but very emphatic. I looked about expectantly for a fellow birder. Not a soul in sight! The very loud pish-pish was repeated again

close at hand. The source - a mockingbird! Undoubtedly a Mt. Auburn endemic. When I related this episode to a skeptical friend, his question was: "Were the birds coming in to it?"

Dorothy Arvidson, Arlington

Tale from a Tyro: Noon on a Nantucket Moor.

We were fledglings, my friend and I, both as birdwatchers and as explorers of Nantucket, but greatly elated at being on the island - biking the cobblestones, trudging along the endless beach, collecting, walking and savoring the moors, and floundering in a beginner's effort to keep the Savannahs straight from the Song Sparrows, to tell crows from hawks from gulls, and the like. Such distinctions taxed our limited birding know-how. Then one day, departure minus one, BROAD NOON, up out of the moor arose a bird we had not seen before. It was surely a hawk, flying gently and steadily, intimate with the scrub and grasses, sometimes soaring and flying higher with lazy intent. We had the bird easily in our glasses. It wasn't long before I realized that this hawk was really an owl! What I had already decided was a very stubby body ("short" head, short tail) finally veered and beelined toward me. At this point I saw the flat, round face and blackly encircled eyes. Back at the business of hunting, which even we amateurs could see it must be doing, it displayed again and again a leaning-from-side-to-side type of flight as it searched, watched, and then zeroed in close over some object below. Then moving into a calculated, complete stall, hovering first with its wings flapping in V-formation (butterfly on a leaf) and then, catching the wind just right, the wings flattened, and it stopped - mid-air - three feet above the tips of the tall grass! Moments went by watching this motionless-in-air position until the bird finally dove, head only slightly more first than feet (or so it seemed) onto the whatever-it-was. So many moments later that we wondered if the prey had instead caught the owl, it finally emerged with the flaccid morsel. Immediately a waiting crow came from nowhere and harassed the bird until the catch was dropped and lost to both of them, and the show was over. We felt bad about the owl losing its treat, but we certainly had ours. Still . . . , was it really an owl?

Cindy McElwain, Still River

A Birthday Vow.

A trip to North Monomoy island in the late summer of 1983 left me so exhausted that I vowed I would never set foot on the slimy flats of that greenhead fly sanctuary again. I repeated this statement to some friends at a birthday celebration on August 7 while birding Plum Island but amended it with the waiver - "unless a James' Flamingo shows up there." A day or two later, I learned that a flamingo had appeared on Monomoy and was reported on August 7 - a Chilean Flamingo! Not the same genus as the James' (or Puna) Flamingo but close enough for me to try again next birthday. "I shall never set foot on North Monomoy again unless . . ." How about a Spoonbill Sandpiper?

Dorothy Arvidson, Arlington

Brown Creeper Caper.

The Brown Creeper (*Certhia familiaris*), that tiny wonder of camouflage in color and pattern, that animated scrap of bark, has its own quite distinctive modus operandi. The method of working up and around a tree trunk is mentioned wherever the bird comes under discussion and hardly needs to be repeated here. Using his rather generously sized feet to hitch himself upward seems almost a compulsion. "Where there are no trees," Edward Howe Forbush tells us, "he still must needs climb and so he climbs the rocks, a sand bank, the brick wall of a city house, a fence post or a man's leg as the case may be. Down on Block Island, Rhode Island, Miss Elizabeth Dickens saw one climbing a cow's tail for want of a more promising prospect" (Birds of Massachusetts, Volume III, 1929, p. 354). Quite remarkable was a piece of behavior I observed at the Broadmoor Wildlife Sanctuary, South Natick, Massachusetts, on June 15, 1985. A bird that, on coming to rest, proved to be of this species was seen to spiral down around the trunk of an oak tree, in full flight. Thus, it not only reversed the usual direction of its movement but switched the means of progression as well. Four or five times, perhaps more, the little madcap pursued his vertiginous descent, circling with such precision that he seemed to be following some invisible spiral staircase. Only by an inch or two did his wingtips clear the bark. The flight was as rapid as could well be under such circumstances and was not interrupted to snatch up any insect prey, if indeed this could have been possible. One had rather the impression of a bravura performance in which the virtuoso was exulting in the sheer joy of his mastery of flight. After this was over, the tiny entertainer betook himself to the base of a nearby tree that he proceeded to ascend in more or less straight lines and in the usual pedestrian manner.

David C. Grindell, La Crescenta, California

Join the Flock!

**GET YOUR RABBIT, DASHER, VOLVO,
DATSUN, TOYOTA, HONDA OR RENAULT
REPAIRED AT:**

CO-OP GARAGE
106 Pleasant Street
Watertown
923-0941
(Convenient to MBTA)



The bird featured in June as the At a Glance mystery species should not cause the thoughtful viewer any serious identification problem. The presence of a dark cap, not a complete hood, should be sufficient to identify the bird as a tern and not one of the small, hooded gulls. Thus, the initial choice is between whether the bird is one of the smaller tern species (e.g., Common, Roseate, etc.) or one of the medium-to-large species (e.g., Gull-billed, Royal, Caspian, etc.). Because there is nothing available for size comparison, we must look at the bird's structure for clues. Most obvious is the exceptional length of the bird's legs. The legs of the smaller tern species have much shorter tarsi (portion of leg below the joint) relative to the upper portion of the leg. Likewise, the bill on the pictured bird is heavy and thick, with none of the stiletto effect of the smaller tern species. And finally, the tail can be seen to barely reach the midpoint of the folded wings - a character quite unlike that shown by any of the smaller sternids in this plumage.

Thus, we are led to believe that the tern in the photograph is not one of the Massachusetts breeding species (Roseate, Common, Arctic, Least) but rather is one of the more unusual larger species. Sandwich Tern may be eliminated by the heaviness of the bill, thickness of the neck, and lack of an obvious, shaggy crest on the back of the head. The full cap, with no white visible on the forehead, indicates that the bird is in breeding plumage. If this were not the case, the separation between Gull-billed, Royal, and Caspian terns would be much easier in a black and white photograph. Because bill color is not usable as a field mark in the photo, alternative characters must be relied upon. Gull-billed Tern can be rejected on the basis of the long bill, angular head shape, and the faint suggestion of a crest on the head. Hence, the bird is either a Royal or a Caspian Tern. Elegant Tern of the Pacific Coast would also be possible but can be eliminated on the basis of the very heavy bill. The obvious black coloration on the underside of the bird's left wing, the short tail, angular head, thick neck, and very heavy bill argue in favor of Caspian Tern. Additionally, the lack of an obviously crested head, coupled with the fact that the bird has a complete black cap, points to Caspian Tern as well. Except for a brief period prior to breeding, Royal Terns seldom exhibit such extensively dark caps, and most Royal Terns seen in Massachusetts have a prominently white forehead. Indeed, the bird pictured is a Caspian Tern (*Sterna caspia*) in breeding plumage, photographed in May 1984 at Scituate, Massachusetts.

Wayne R. Petersen

CORRIGENDUM to "Peddocks Island Bird Life, June to October, 1984," by Polly S. Stevens (BOEM 13: 137, June 1985): see page 138, fourth paragraph. Because Ring-billed Gulls were observed on Peddocks Island during the nesting season, the author included them in the category of neighborhood breeding birds. Although this species has in recent years extended its breeding range, the nearest nesting Ring-billed Gulls would be found in northern New England, not (yet) in Massachusetts.

At a Glance . . .



Photo by Wayne R. Petersen

Can you identify this bird? Identification will be discussed in next issue's *At a Glance*. Bird Observer will award a PRIZE to the reader who submits the most correct answers in 1985. Please send your entry on postcard to Bird Observer, 462 Trapelo Road, Belmont, MA 02178 before the answer is published.



Bathers Hikers
Birdwatchers
Photographers Fishermen

See Monomoy Island
and North Beach via

ART GOULD'S BOAT LIVERY

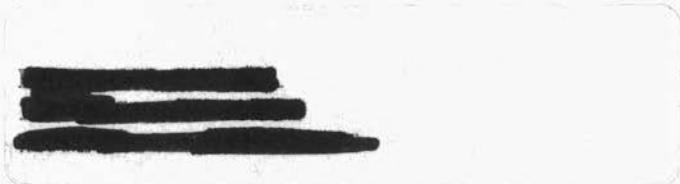
Andrew Harding Lane, Chatham, MA
(Near Chatham Light)

Reservations: Call John W. McGrath, Jr.
(617) 945-9378
(May 1 to November 1)

or write - Box 338, S. Chatham, MA 02659

BIRD OBSERVER (USPS 369-850)
462 TRAPELO ROAD
BELMONT, MA 02178

SECOND CLASS
POSTAGE PAID
AT
BOSTON, MA



AUGUST 1985

VOL. 13 NO. 4

TABLE OF CONTENTS

BIRDING IN PERU, PART I: THE SOUTHERN COAST	Bruce A. Sorrie	176
WORLD SERIES OF BIRDING 1985: A TALE OF FIVE SWIFTS AND A ROBIN	John C. Kricher	184
WHAT IS A RECORD?	P. William Smith	190
AN INVENTORY OF THE BREEDING BIRDS OF MONOMOY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, CHATHAM, MASS. 1984	Denver W. Holt John P. Lortie Robert C. Humphrey	193
BOOK REVIEW: Richard K. Walton's <u>Birds of the Sudbury River Valley - An Historical Perspective</u>	Wayne R. Petersen	196
FIELD RECORDS: APRIL 1985		198
FIELD RECORDS: MAY 1985		209
MILEAGE CHART FOR PLUM ISLAND		222
FIELD NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE: Tit for Tat	Bob Abrams	223
A Mockingbird Calls.	Dorothy R. Arvidson	223
Tale from a Tyro	Cindy McElwain	224
A Birthday Vow	Dorothy R. Arvidson	224
Brown Creeper Caper.	David C. Grindell	225
AT A GLANCE	Wayne R. Petersen	226