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The Pileated Woodpecker had been in the neighborhood, heard but not seen. Quite naturally, a sighting was not an impossibility, and we were listening and looking, glasses handy by the door. It was a sparkling clear day when the familiar raucous call sounded the alarm. Then just a flash of black looping down the lane; out the door with the glasses; and there he was, perched in the old apple tree, a couple of hundred feet away. "So what," most of our birding friends would say—"Big Deal." But what made this particular occasion a very real happening was the fact that in the same apple tree was the immature Red-tailed Hawk who had been around all summer. And the two wholly dissimilar birds were having a fine time getting to know each other.

Actually, they are both about the same size, and each apparently had a definite respect for the other, in addition to an obvious curiosity. The meeting lasted for a good five minutes: the hawk would make a fluttering swoop at the woodpecker, who would make no effort to move, and then perch again in the tree; the woodpecker would hop a bit closer, as though attempting to be friendly; both birds would fly around the tree, but both come back to perch again. There was no sense that the woodpecker, or indeed the hawk, was in any way scared or that either was aggressive. The party finally broke up, as the woodpecker took off to the woods, and the hawk sailed away down the hill.

N.B. 1. The Pileated does nest in this area. Bud Morrison from Wachusett Meadows and a neighbor, John Hitchcock, last year observed the nest and actually saw the male bring food to the female on the nest.

2. This year we have a pair of "red-tails" nearby. Quite certainly they nested, although I'm not sure exactly where.

Edward D. Densmore, in a letter to Nancy Claflin.

THE NEW BIRD EXHIBIT IN THE MUSEUM OF SCIENCE

At Boston's Museum of Science one may now walk through what is, if not a book, at least a substantial pamphlet on ornithology. In its new Belcher Hall of Bird Biology, the museum has turned what long has been its most neglected subject into a fascinating experience. A central piece within the hall is a "bird dictionary" which has enabled the museum staff to arrange by habitat groups the stuffed specimens that formerly resided like merchandise in antiquated department store display cases. The impression made by the combined units of hall and dictionary is indeed pleasant—indeed, it may be the best integrated exhibit that the museum has offered.

The walk starts off—if you are walking in the correct sequence—with the evolution of birds. There is a touch of the dinosaur in this sector of the panorama. The assumption, which one must admit is the prevailing assumption, rests upon the idea that modern birds evolved from dinosaurs. The avant-garde idea that birds are dinosaurs, merely the last of the lot, gets no house.

We learn that birds have hollow bones, how feathers work, and then watch movies of birds in flight, very good movies that seem to hold spectators longer than any other aspect of the exhibit. We ponder painlessly the food pyramid, wrapped in visuals that make it seem less dull than it would be in a professorial lecture.

Perhaps of greater public service to those who wish only to establish the identity of a puzzling bird once seen is the dictionary itself, composed of stuffed specimens. They are grouped as birds of cities, open areas, suburbs, woodlands, marshes, shoreline and ocean. It should make that mystery bird easy to find.

Wayne Hanley, M. A. S.
Birders on their way to Newburyport and Plum Island may well enjoy looking for birds in Rowley and Newbury. As you go north on Route 1A, turn right 1 mile north of the overhead stop light in the center of Rowley onto Railroad Avenue. Follow Railroad Avenue almost to the railroad tracks, where you may turn left onto a dirt road and enter the Rowley gravel pit. There has been a fine colony of Bank Swallows, as well as a nesting Belted Kingfisher, here in recent years. Unless the gravel pit is being worked hard, the birds do not seem to be disturbed by the activity. It is wise to listen for a possible Orchard Oriole in this area as it may have nested some years in the trees along Railroad Avenue near the gravel pit.

When you leave the gravel pit, return to Route 1A and continue north 1.2 miles to Stackyard Road. Turn right on this road and go to the parking area at the end of the road. Stackyard Road in migration season is a good place to look for migratory species. Especially during July, August and September it will pay you to stop at the various outlooks and to survey the marshes for shorebirds. In the fall, the edge is favored by Sharp-tailed Sparrows. In the winter this area is also a good place to look for a Snowy Owl. (CAUTION: In the winter the road may not be plowed all the way to the end. Also, sometimes in the early spring the road is very muddy after you pass the last house on the right.)

After returning to Route 1A, go another .3 mile to the north, and then take the next left. This is the road into the Rowley dump. Follow the road through the dump to the railroad tracks, along which you can drive as one set of rails has been removed. As you come to the tracks, turn left and go about .2 mile. On your left you will see the pond in back of the Rowley dump made famous by the presence of the Fulvous Tree Ducks in July of 1974. This cattail pond is a good nesting area for Pied-billed Grebes, Mallards and Black Ducks, as well as for Blue-winged Teal, Common Gallinules, Long-billed Marsh Wrens, Virginia Rails and possibly King Rails. It will pay to survey the marsh on the opposite side of the tracks, as there are many salt ponds there.

If you turn right along the tracks after passing through the dump, you will see a salt wet area on your immediate right. Look it over well as various ducks and shorebirds feed there. A Ruff was there in 1974. Further along the tracks .2 mile is Stilt Pond—an excellent place for ducks and shorebirds. This is an especially good place to see Stilt Sandpipers in August. Thirty-five or more years ago, the late Ludlow Griscom was taken there for the first time, and he saw more Stilt Sandpipers than he had ever seen before in Essex County. That is how the pond got its name. Check the extensive marsh area opposite Stilt Pond. This is a good place for egrets and Glossy Ibises, as well as ducks, hawks and shorebirds. In the winter, Rough-legged and Red-tailed Hawks are seen regularly.

Retrace your steps to Route 1A, turn left, and you will come immediately to Pikul’s farm. Look over the field opposite the house, as some goodies have been seen there over the years—Cattle Egrets, Glossy Ibises, Common Snipe in season, a Ruff, and a Western Meadowlark. Various ducks may also be seen in the small pond in this field. Also check the pasture which is on the same side of the road as the house. Much can be spotted right from your car.

Continue along Route 1A, cross Parker River, and turn left onto Newman Road, which runs by the base of Old Town Hill. This is a good road for spring and fall migrants. You soon come out into open marsh country, the area of this spring’s Swainson’s Hawk. At the end of Newman Road, turn right onto May Street, and you will return to Route 1A. Turn north (left) on 1A, and you will soon be at the blinking yellow light which marks Rolfe’s Lane. Turn right into Rolfe’s Lane, and you will come to the Joppa Flats (of Newburyport harbor). The airport and Plum Island will then lie to your right.

Another good place for shorebirds is Pine Island Road. This road leads off to the right from 1A, 2.6 miles north of Pikul’s farm. Here, from the causeway, you can look over the marshes to good advantage. This is an excellent place for fall shorebirds, as salt hay is cut along this road. In late fall, at a time of high course tides, this is a fine spot to observe Sharp-tailed Sparrows that are forced up out of the marsh by the rising waters. Often you can see them right from your car. (NOTE: This causeway will flood at a very high tide.)
For those who prefer to get to Plum Island by Route 95, take the Scotland Road exit to the east. This takes you by the Common Pastures, which have been somewhat spoiled by industrial development. Scotland Road is also a good road for spring and fall migrants, as well as for wintering Red-tailed and Rough-legged Hawks. As one drives along Scotland Road, one should check the open fields for various species: Common Snipe in the spring, a possible odd shorebird, maybe an Upland Sandpiper (although the area around the Plum Island airport is now a better place for this species). The Little River, which crosses Scotland Road just below Highfield Street, has been dredged, and the marshes, which used to contain many ducks in the spring, are now ruined. Most of the area east of the Little River has now been spoiled by industrial development.

Highfield Road, by the way, is famous among birders as being one of the few spots in Eastern Massachusetts where the Long-eared Owl has been regular. Its favored roosting spot is in a small stand of pines which grow on the west side of the road just to the south of the railroad tracks. (If you come from Scotland Road, this stand of pines will be on your right immediately after crossing the tracks.)

If you prefer the Newburyport Turnpike (Route 1), you should turn left on Elm Street at Governor Dummer Academy. The playing fields here are excellent for Killdeers and American Robins in the early spring. Turn right at the school library into Middle Street. This road will soon bring you to the open marshes along the Parker River (again, where the Swainson’s Hawk was seen this spring). You can follow Middle Street back to the Newburyport Turnpike, or you can turn off on Highfield Road to try for the Long-eared Owl.

Upon returning to the turnpike, proceed a short distance north to the traffic circle, take your right (Parker Street) at the Donut shop, and you will almost immediately come to the Newburyport cemetery—a spot that should not be missed in spring and fall migration.

If you stay on Route 1 at the traffic circle, go to the stop-light, and then take a left onto Low Street. Go along past the armory and take the first left, Hale Street, which is on the north side of the Common Pastures. This is another excellent road in spring and fall migration, and it is also along this road that the Henslow’s Sparrows were seen last year. The Hale Street bridge over Route 95 has been torn down so that you can no longer go to Warbler corner or to the Artichoke Reservoir via Hale Street.

Check the accompanying map for a key to the places mentioned:

1. Rowley Gravel Pit
2. Stackyard Road
3. Rowley dump
4. Pond south of Rowley dump
5. Stilt Pond
6. Pikul’s Farm
7. Newman Road (Old Town Hill)
8. Pine Island Road
9. Rolfe’s Lane
10. Scotland Road
11. Newburyport Cemetery
12. Hale Street
13. Highfield Road (Long-eared Owl)
14. Governor Dummer Academy
15. Plumbush Airport
16. Plumbush
17. Sportsman’s Lodge
18. Rowley Center.
The area chosen for our study is suburban in character, quite small (a circle with a two-mile radius centered in Winchester), and includes: open deciduous woodlands, principally the Fells; coniferous stands, many of these bordering reservoirs; numerous ponds, especially Horn Pond and the Mystic Lakes; several cattail marshes; shallow water areas; a sand pit; mud flats during dry summers; weedy fields; thickets; etc.

Our objective has been to monitor all the bird populations within our area on a day-to-day basis, noting population size, age and sexual composition, habitat, whether migrating or resident, whether breeding, and any unusual behavior. Our study is time consuming and requires several of us working together in order to sample the different habitats with any regularity. Principal observers were Paul Donahue, George and Carolyn Gove, Martha McClellan, Steve Everett, and myself.

I should say something about how we arrive at our monthly population estimates. To begin with, during each month, we try to cover as many habitats on a regular basis as possible, both in order not to miss species and in order to obtain numerous partial counts for each species upon which to base our monthly estimates of true population size. We actively look for species that should be present, but list only those species which we observe during the month. At the end of each month we get together to prepare the summary for that month. The Table appended is simply a compilation of the 12 monthly summaries.

The letter abundance symbols represent numerical categories. For our study, r (rare) means about 1 bird of the species per day during the month, o (occasional) means about 6 birds per day, u (uncommon) 20 birds per day, c (common) 100 per day, and a (abundant) about 400 per day. More precisely, r means that on the average less than 3 birds of a species were present in our area per day during the month; o between 3 and 12 per day; u between 12 and 50 per day; c, 50-200 per day; and a, over 200 per day.

When setting up a study of this sort, the particular choice of numerical categories is quite important. One consideration is that the numerical categories are sufficiently distinct so that the observer has a fair chance of correctly determining into which category a particular species falls for that month. The difficulty in counting woodland species is well known. On the other hand, the numerical categories should not be so far apart that information is lost, i.e., you find yourself able to count more accurately than the categories you are recording. There needs to be a balance.

In our case, the categorization we decided upon is rather simply constructed: each next larger category is 10 times the smaller one preceding it. This multiplicative rule also means that if we wish to graph our results we can make use of what is essentially a semi-log scale. If there is a fault with our numerical categories as they pertain to our particular area, it probably is that we need one or more larger categories. For example, we ought to be able to differentiate between 400 and 1600 birds of a species.

From the Table which follows we can derive several summary statistics which describe the bird populations at Horn Pond and the Middlesex Falls in 1974. To begin with, 194 species plus 1 hybrid were observed during the year. (Bonaparte's Gull, 6 September 1974, and Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker, 16 November 1974, are omitted from the Table and should be added.) Secondly, we can summarize the bird populations month by month both by number of species sighted and by our estimate of the average number of birds present per day during the month. The results are diagrammed in the Figure below:

February had the fewest species and as low an estimated bird population as any month except November. (Starlings, Rock Doves, and House Sparrows were excluded from our study.) Only 3 months later, in May, 3 times as many species were sighted and there were 3 to 4 times as many birds present. Indeed, the last ratio probably underestimates the extent of the increase between February and May, since the actual population of many of the species listed in May as abundant (a) was considerably larger than 400, the single number chosen to represent the abundant, or a, category.

An unexpected result was that our statistics indicate that the total bird population...
Graphical Summary of the Number of Species Present and of the Estimated Average Number of Birds Present per day During each Month.

Decreased from June through December (again except for November). Put differently, while the occurrence of the fall migration is clearly reflected by the sharp increase in the number of species sighted in August, September and October, the fall migration does not seem to have been associated with an increase in the total bird population.

The Table which follows can also provide answers to such diverse questions as: how many species were listed as abundant (a) each month; how many species were sighted in 10 or more months of the year; how many species were at least uncommon (u) for at least one month of the year; how did the warbler population vary from month to month, etc.?

In addition to answering the kinds of questions suggested in the paragraph above, counting bird populations yields other results. Changes become apparent in the populations from year to year, a start can be made in distinguishing the usual from the unusual, and trends can be noticed. More important, a careful monitoring of populations forces us to become more careful observers, noticing events and relationships that we had missed before.

In conclusion, the Table below is simply a summary of our estimate of the size of the bird populations at Horn Pond and the Middlesex Fells over the course of the year. Behind each species entry is a more detailed narrative. To give three examples:

1. Blue-gray Gnatcatchers bred in the Fells for their second year: 3 nests had been found in 1972, and 4 were located in 1974. From the 7 nests but one young was fledged. We noticed that the nests we observed had an extremely short life expectancy—they usually didn't survive intact long enough for the young to fledge.

2. Though Eastern Bluebirds arrived early in 1974, their breeding population was unusually low. For the first time in 5 years, at most 1-2 breeding pairs were in the area. Usually, 6-12 breeding pairs are present.

3. Brown Creepers bred in the Fells for their 3rd straight year, but what was remarkable in 1974 was the date of their nesting. Creepers were heard singing on February 21, March 2, 7, 20, and April 3, 8 and 26. Fledged young were observed being fed on April 5, 7, 11, and 26. What this means is that in 1974 nesting was ending just when it usually begins in late April (as in 1972 and 1973).
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HORN POND AND THE MIDDLESEX FELLS
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Horn Pond and the Middlesex Fells—Species Abundance, January—December, 1974—p. 4

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<th>Species</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>Jul</th>
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<td>Vesper Sparrow</td>
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<td>Dark-eyed Junco</td>
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<td>White-crowned Sparrow</td>
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<td>White-throated Sparrow</td>
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<td>Lincoln’s Sparrow</td>
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<td>Swamp Sparrow</td>
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<td>Song Sparrow</td>
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<td>Snow Bunting</td>
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**ORCHARD ORIOLES IN MASSACHUSETTS**

Richard Forster, Wellesley

The Orchard Oriole (Icterus spurius) has always been an uncommon bird in Massachusetts although it is present annually during migration and has nested each year in this state. In the last decade, however, there has been a marked increase in numbers for this species.

The increase of the Orchard Oriole is somewhat comparable to that of other Southern birds that have moved northward in recent years, such as the Tufted Titmouse (Parus bicolor), Cardinal (Cardinalis cardinalis) and Mockingbird (Mimus polyglottos), all of which have increased greatly in Massachusetts and New England.

The northward movement of the Tufted Titmouse is discussed by Deborah Howard (1966). Beddall (1963) gives a more complete study of the range expansions of all of these species and suggests three reasons for their recent movements:

1) a reforestation of a generally deforested area.
2) a warming of the climate in the North.
3) population pressures within the traditional ranges of these species.

The history of the Orchard Oriole is roughly parallel to that of the above-mentioned species. If differ in that the Oriole is a completely migratory species, whereas the Tufted Titmouse and Cardinal are non-migratory, and the Mockingbird is but partially migratory in its range.

**TOTAL DISTRIBUTION**

The Orchard Oriole occurs as a summer resident throughout the eastern United States to the southern Ontario border, with the exception of northern New England. The range extends westward to include the Plains States. In the South it breeds commonly, but to the North it gradually decreases, occurring as a nesting bird only locally. This species reaches the northeastern edge of its range in Massachusetts, although it does occur as a straggler in northern New England and in Nova Scotia. Forbush (1927) stated that the Orchard Oriole was a rare and local breeding bird, and as recently as 1955 (Bailey; Griscom and Snyder) its status remained unchanged.

**MIGRATION**

Spring migrants arrive in Massachusetts usually during the first week of May. Migration continues to the end of May with the majority of migrants noted during the third week. There are a few records in April of birds that have come north with other Southern species during storms of southern origin. The earliest record is of a bird recorded on 17 April.

The southward migration begins shortly after breeding and is all but unnoticeable. There are no definite "waves" reported, but a few individuals are occasionally seen in August. There are about a half dozen reports for September, the latest of which is 30 September.
The territorial song of the Orchard Oriole is quite distinctive. The melodic line resembles that of the Purple Finch (Carpodacus purpureus), but with the quality of a Bobolink (Polichronyx ocyxivorus). In this respect the song is similar to that of the House Finch (Carpodacus mexicanus). The typical song ends with a rising " wheer." This distinctive song affords the birder the best means of locating an Orchard Oriole within an area where it is present.

NESTING

The Orchard Oriole starts building its nest in late May. The nest is somewhat similar to the Northern Oriole's nest, except that it is bulkier and not so deep. It is initially constructed of green vegetation, although in time the nest turns brown and becomes more conspicuous. The young hatch about mid-June, and breeding is usually completed by mid- to late July.

DISTRIBUTION IN MASSACHUSETTS:

A. Cape Cod and Southeastern Massachusetts

This region includes all of Cape Cod and the mainland from the Plymouth area southwest to the Rhode Island state line. The region is typically low and rolling, with Pitch Pine (Pinus rigida) and Scrub Oak (Quercus ilicifolia) throughout. There are many fields which have become overgrown with Juniper (Juniperus communis) or Red Cedar (Juniperus virginia). Away from the coast are deciduous woods of Red Oak (Quercus rubra) and various maples and other hardwoods.

The coastal area of this region contains the type of habitat that the Orchard Oriole prefers, yet for a long time it was only rarely reported. In the early 1960s it was reported more regularly than in any other previous period. It was first found nesting on Cape Cod in 1963 at Harwichport. Young were found in the nest, and they were subsequently photographed. Individuals were found in the Provincetown-Truro area in 1964, but no nest was found. In 1965 a nest of the Orchard Oriole was found in Chatham, and others were present in 1966 although no nest was found that year.

On the mainland adjacent to Cape Cod the same pattern existed. There were an increasing number of reports in the early 1960s, and a definite nesting record was established in 1965 at Westport. Pairs or singing males have been noted in several areas, especially Marshfield and Plymouth, but no nest has been found. During this same period of time, the Orchard Oriole was reported regularly in spring from Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, but no nesting birds have yet been located on the Islands.

B. Eastern Massachusetts

In eastern Massachusetts I include the area adjacent to the coast and extending inland for about 25 miles. This is primarily a lowland area interspersed with fields, farms, orchards and mixed woodlands. It is due to the nature of the terrain in this area that the Orchard Oriole has been most often recorded here during the historical period.

The occurrence of the Orchard Oriole in this area can be discussed in terms of two distinct time periods: 1937-1952 and 1952 to the present. Throughout the former period, approximately five birds were reported each year, and usually two or three pairs nested. The figures remained relatively constant during this period. However, in 1952, a total of 17 individuals was reported, and from then to the present, there has been an average of more than 10 birds per year. Nesting records have increased, and at present 5 or 6 pairs nest each year. This increase has been most pronounced during the last three years.

C. Connecticut Valley

The Connecticut Valley is the area that includes the lowlands immediately adjacent to the Connecticut River in Central Massachusetts. The remainder of Central Massachusetts is mountainous and, as such, precludes the appearance of the Orchard Oriole.
From 1937 to the present time, the occurrence of the Orchard Oriole has been fairly constant, with only a slight increase in the early 1960s. One to four birds were usually reported, but recently as many as six have been seen. Two or three pairs may be breeding in the area now, whereas in the past only one pair was occasionally found nesting. This recent increase has occurred in the southern Connecticut Valley with few, if any, reports from the Worcester Plateau between eastern Massachusetts and the Valley.

D. The Berkshires

The Berkshires are the predominantly mountainous area in the far western portion of the state. There is a small river valley in the extreme southern part where the only breeding record was established in 1945. Because of the lack of suitable habitat here, the Orchard Oriole is a very rare bird and very unlikely to increase. It may be present in the southern Berkshires each year, but there are few reports to prove it. (There is also a definite scarcity of observers in this part of the state.)

SUMMARY

Throughout the 1940s the Orchard Oriole remained somewhat constant in numbers in Massachusetts. The beginning of the 1950s showed a slight increase that continued and became most pronounced during the early 1960s. The fact that the Orchard Oriole did not increase significantly in the Connecticut Valley is anomalous. Either this species did not increase there, or there was an increase, but it was not noticed and reported by observers. The latter is probably the case, and future reports may bear it out.

The Orchard Oriole may breed in the same area for several years in succession. This is most notable in Wayland, where it has nested almost annually since 1887. Destruction of the original habitat and increased development of the distinctly rural area have interrupted and threatened this tradition, but the Orchard Oriole has adapted well. It has also adapted to the Cape Cod area that it had shunned for many years. The same is true in Wellesley, where it has become established in a characteristically suburban area. The adaptability of this species probably plays a major role in its recent increase in the state. The recent increase in Orchard Orioles follows a pattern quite similar to those of the other Southern species previously mentioned. The oriole and the other species have apparently all extended their ranges northward because of population pressures in the more southerly portions of their ranges.

Bibliography

FISH CROWS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Fred Atwood, West Roxbury

IDENTIFICATION: The Fish Crow is most easily identified by its nasal "car" call note, although this can be confused in late spring and summer with the nasal calls of young Common Crows. An adult Fish Crow reminds me of a Common Crow with a stuffy nose, while a young Common Crow reminds me of a Fish Crow with a hoarse throat. Young Common Crow calls also have a very definitely drawn-out, baby-voice character and with experience can be distinguished from Fish Crows. Most birders will not attempt to identify a Fish Crow by voice between April (when crows begin nesting) and September, unless they have had experience with them.

Identification by sight is even trickier, and it takes even more experience. Fish Crows are generally, though not always, smaller, with slightly more pointed, broader-based wings, and their manner of flight is somewhat more buoyant than that of the Common Crow. These clues can be influenced by wind.

HISTORY IN MASSACHUSETTS: Fish Crows have been observed as stragglers in Massachusetts for well over 75 years. They were usually seen in small numbers along the southeastern coast from Acoaxet to Cambridge and occasionally at Longmeadow, Springfield, and other places in the Connecticut River Valley. These reports (Bailey 1955) were concentrated "from mid-March to mid-April, occasionally to mid-May," when they probably "drifted northward with flights of Common Crows."

On 16 July 1881, Outram Bangs collected one of a pair for the first confirmed record for Massachusetts. In 1905 from 27 March to 30 May, several birds were seen along the shores of Buzzard's Bay (Griscom and Snyder, 1955). At this time, E. H. Forbush (a former West Roxbury birder) and J. A. Parley saw 17 birds in one day and "searched long and fruitlessly for a nest." By 1955 Griscom and Snyder "confidently expected" the proved breeding of Fish Crows in Massachusetts, as the birds bred frequently in Warren County, Rhode Island, and wandered over the border into Swansea, Seekonk and Westport.

One of the best places to see Fish Crows now in Massachusetts is at the Gardner Street dump in West Roxbury off the V. F. W. Parkway. The first Fish Crow was recorded there on 29 April 1963 by Miss Jane O'Regan. After this discovery the dump received more attention from gull students and from birders wanting the Fish Crow for their lists. These crows were reported only in the winter months with an increase in early March which would soon decrease to zero. One exception was a record by Drury on 15 July 1964. The number reported each winter increased to at least 125 in 1971. The gradual increase suggested a possible nesting, and in June 1973, I found two nests in Stony Brook Reservation (Hyde Park), although the birds were probably nesting there before then. Since then Fish Crows have been reported as probable breeders in Winchester (Middlesex Fells) and Plymouth, and they probably nest in other places as well.

In winter the Fish Crows roost with Common Crows at Forest Hills Cemetery. In early January 1975, there were at least 250 Fish Crows in the 2000-crow roost. The best time to see these birds is in the late afternoon, as they come into the cemetery to roost. In winter the gates of the cemetery close at 5 o'clock, so be sure that you don't get locked in. The crows usually start arriving about two hours before sunset.

I am studying the present range of Massachusetts Fish Crows and any expansions of their range into new parts of the state. Any reliable information will be gladly welcomed. I am looking for the following information:

1. Roosting: a) location, b) number of Common and Fish Crows, c) type of habitat, d) variations in size and location through the year, e) dates, times and weather, f) relations between Fish and Common Crows.

2. Nesting: a) location, b) habitat, c) dates, d) location in relation to other Fish or Common Crows, e) territories: individual or joint defense with neighboring Fish or Common Crows? f) relations between Fish and Common Crows, g) nesting success.

3. Foraging: a) location, b) flock size, c) date, time and weather, d) relations between Fish and Common Crows.
4. Flight paths between feeding and roosting locations.
5. Behavior when preparing to leave feeding or roosting places.
6. Any flocks not engaging in foraging or nocturnal roosting.

Please send your information to

Fred Atwood
29 Stratford Street
West Roxbury, MA 02132.

Please include your name, address, phone number and the basis for your identification.

Literature Cited


BOOK REVIEW


The Massachusetts Breeding Bird Atlas Project has captured the imagination of hundreds of people and has challenged their knowledge of bird behavior, nesting habitats, and juvenile plumages. Breeding can be confirmed by any of the 10 criteria established by the Massachusetts Audubon Society; I suspect, however, that "UN = used nest found" is one of the least frequently employed, especially since the worker is advised to apply this designation with caution. Nests of many species are very similar in appearance, not all members of a species construct "typical" nests, and geographical variations occur according to the availability of building materials.

Though excellent descriptions of bird nests are available in the literature, it is often difficult to visualize their appearance from such accounts. But when written characterizations are studied simultaneously with a photograph, the individuality of a nest becomes evident quickly.

The latest addition to the well-known Peterson series neatly fills a long-standing gap in the birding literature. The heart of Hal H. Harrison's A Field Guide to Birds' Nests is his collection of color photographs, showing the nests of 222 species that breed east of the Mississippi River. Usually, in a three-by-four-inch reproduction, the nest with its clutch of eggs is shown from above together with typical vegetation. This uniformity of presentation is especially valuable for comparing the nests of different species. The remainder of the page contains a summary of each species' breeding range and habitat, description and dimensions of the nest and eggs, and miscellaneous notes. For an additional 63 species, only a verbal account is given.

This volume differs from other Peterson bird guides in several respects. As mentioned, the principal illustrations are photographs rather than the customary drawings. However, for each species whose nest is pictured, there is a fine sketch of the bird by Ned Smith. Also, there is no systematic comparison of one nest with others. Herein lies my only major criticism of the book—the lack of a key to diagnostic features of a particular nest and a comparison with other nests with which it might be confused. Such a key was organized successfully by Richard Headstrom in Whose Nest Is That?, published by the Massachusetts Audubon Society. Rather than being outmoded by the new Peterson guide, Headstrom's booklet provides essential collateral reading for Massachusetts birders engaged in practical nest identification.

Because of the on-species-per-page format in A Field Guide to Birds' Nests, Harrison's writing is telegraphic, often utilizing sentence fragments. This style is annoying, especially when one feels that the author had much more to say but ran out of space. Nevertheless, the job is business-like. On the end papers Harrison illustrates egg
shapes and marking patterns, and in the text he qualifies his ground rules for
descriptions of color and the like. Egg dimensions are always in the metric system;
for all other measurements, U.S. units are given with their metric equivalents.

This book is up-to-date, using the latest nomenclature adopted by the American
Ornithologists' Union. You will not, however, find nesting information on Manx
Shearwater (first U.S. breeding record, Massachusetts, 1973), for the author
believes that its regular breeding status, as well as that of several other species,
has not yet been established. Perhaps for the same reason our Quabbin colony of
Common Turkeys was also omitted.

The notes often contain information that might lead some birders to worthwhile projects.
For example, the incubation periods are unknown or uncertain for Magnificent Frigate-
bird (first U.S. breeding record, Florida, 1969), Reddish Egret, Yellow-crowned Night
Heron, Limpkin, Yellow Rail, Black Rail, among others. Also, the entire nesting cycle
of the Mangrove Cuckoo is little known, as is the number of broods raised annually by
the White-crowned Pigeon. Why does the Red-cockaded Woodpecker drill supernumerary
holes above and below its nesting cavity; and why is there little, if any, overlap in
the breeding ranges of the Carolina Chickadee and the Black-capped, while the latter
and the Boreal Chickadee overlap widely?

In all, A Field Guide to Birds' Nests is a good book, sometimes provocative, sometimes
frustrating. It's on my shelf and it should be on yours, if your interest in birds
goes deeper than a check mark on a field card.

Leif J. Robinson, Wellesley

WORD BIRDS -- A QUIZ

Arthur and Margaret Argue, Boston

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What Bird?</th>
<th>Clue</th>
<th>Your Answers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Man's name</td>
<td>Too easy, no problem</td>
<td>1. Bobwhite</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. College man</td>
<td>Not so easy--college not co-ed</td>
<td>2.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Precursory to pet funeral</td>
<td>An oceanic bird</td>
<td>3.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Tribal matriarch</td>
<td>A duck</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. To find a salamander</td>
<td>Shorebird</td>
<td>5.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Shoot from ambush</td>
<td>Shorebird family</td>
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<td>10. An invoice for silverware</td>
<td>A Florida bird</td>
<td>10.</td>
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<td>12. Royal tantrum</td>
<td>See Grufiformes</td>
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<tr>
<td>15. Connoisseur</td>
<td>See Caprimuliformes (Europe)</td>
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<td>17. Capon</td>
<td>See Passeriformes</td>
<td>17.</td>
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<tr>
<td>19. Decoy</td>
<td>A duck (?grammatically)</td>
<td>19.</td>
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<tr>
<td>22. One can't</td>
<td>Central and South America</td>
<td>22.</td>
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<tr>
<td>23. Hiving stool pigeon</td>
<td>Shorebird (West Coast)</td>
<td>23.</td>
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<tr>
<td>25. Cirrus performers wear them</td>
<td>Shorebirds</td>
<td>25.</td>
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<td>27. Tribal bird</td>
<td>California</td>
<td>27.</td>
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<td>29. Block printing tool</td>
<td>Europe--Africa</td>
<td>29.</td>
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<tr>
<td>30. Soviet pre-school</td>
<td>A warbler; similar program in United States</td>
<td>30.</td>
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<tr>
<td>31. Venus's Fly-trap</td>
<td>A good bird for your list</td>
<td>31.</td>
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<tr>
<td>32. 16th Century collar</td>
<td>Shorebird</td>
<td>32.</td>
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<tr>
<td>33. Construction machine</td>
<td>You should get a lift out of this</td>
<td>33.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Several agencies will be offering birding tours to India in 1976. How will they compare?

BIRD BONANZAS’ itinerary will be the most extensive in terms of distance, areas and habitats visited. Each of our previous India tours recorded over 500 species of birds, and we expect as many on our 1976 tour.

Our tour group will be limited to eight participants. A larger group would mean that not all participants would be able to see almost every species in many of the habitats we will visit.

Some of the same agencies offering tours in 1976 to India offered them in 1975. We’re happy to have you compare us with them. Ask them if they had to cancel their 1975 tour (we didn’t), what is the maximum number of people they will take, and how many species they recorded on previous India tours.

After all, if you’re going to invest in a tour that will take you halfway across the world, you ought to select the tour that will offer you the most.

For additional information write:

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North Miami, Florida 33181

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We are trying to impress our Costa Rican friends that a live Quetzal is worth far more to them than one that has been shot.

For more information write:

BIRD BONANZAS, INC.
12550 Biscayne Boulevard, Suite 501
North Miami, Florida 33181
This was the first time the Ross' Gull was observed in the contiguous 48 United States, a new record for the Atlantic Coast south of Greenland. Hundreds of birders lined Water Street in Newburyport each day, and nearly everyone was rewarded with a glimpse of the gull near the seawall feeding with the Bonaparte's Gulls. Saturday, March 8, was a "Birding Woodstock" with more than 1000 observers meeting old friends, while withstanding the cold, wind, rain, sleet and snow to see "THE BIRD."

"The Bird" continued throughout the month and is still present as of this writing (May 9). It is best observed on the mudflats 2 to 4 hours before and after high tide on the Newburyport shore, at Salisbury or up the Merrimack River.

The weather couldn't have been worse for observing the Ross' Gull most of the month. Two intense storms on March 3 and 7 caused gale force winds, but less than 0.25 inches of precipitation across southern New England. Temperatures were 4 to 8 degrees below normal. High temperature of March 16 was 10 degrees above normal. Heavy rain fell on the 14th and 15th. Fair weather on the 17th and 18th changed to rain at midweek, totaling 1 to 2 inches in some places. Temperatures were well above normal until midweek, then dropped to near seasonal with strong winds on the 21st. There were no major storms at month's end, but precipitation occurred every day except March 27th and 28th.

Besides the Ross' Gull, Newburyport Harbor was alive with birds: Redhead, Tufted Duck, 10,000 Greater Scaup, 5,000 Common Goldeneyes, 3 Barrow's Goldeneyes, many Iceland Gulls, a possible Thayer's Gull, 17 Black-headed Gulls, 8 Little Gulls, and a Snowy Owl.

An Eared Grebe was found off and on at the north end of Plum Island, and 2 Glossy Ibises were reported. A Swainson's Hawk was well described at Newbury, and 10 Goshawks were noted. The Sandhill Crane continued at Eastham, and a Sabine's Gull was noted at Provincetown. The Red-bellied Woodpecker was still at Natick, and the Northern Three-toed Woodpecker remained at Harvard.

An early Yellow-bellied Sapsucker was found at Plum Island, as well as a Loggerhead Shrike at West Newbury. A Solitary Vireo was noted, and a Black-and-white Warbler was found in Gloucester. An Ovenbird continued at a feeder in Sherborn, and 3 Yellow-headed Blackbirds were reported. Lapland Longspurs and Snow Buntings were at Salisbury, with a late season Snow Bunting puzzled some birders.

### THE BIRD OBSERVER SUMMARY FOR MARCH 1975

**Common Loon:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Loon</th>
<th>P.I.</th>
<th>D. Brown, M. Gardler</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5,25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Red-throated Loon:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Red-throated Loon</th>
<th>P.I.</th>
<th>7,15,8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,5,25</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westport (Gooseberry I.)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Westport</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Red-necked Grebe:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Red-necked Grebe</th>
<th>P.I.</th>
<th>23,11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thr., 4 localities</td>
<td>9 individuals</td>
<td>v.o.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Horned Grebe:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Horned Grebe</th>
<th>P.I.</th>
<th>1,22</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,16,20</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.I. (north end)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duxbury (Powder Pt. Bridge)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Eared Grebe:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eared Grebe</th>
<th>P.I.</th>
<th>1,6,20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,16,20</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.I. (north end)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Baird, S. Perkins, Brown#</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pied-billed Grebe:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pied-billed Grebe</th>
<th>P.I.</th>
<th>1-2,2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thr., 1 Boston, Newburyport</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squantum, Eastham, Orleans</td>
<td>1-6,5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**J. Berry, BBC (G. Soucy), BBC (T. Girianas) |**

D. Brown, M. Gardler |
Gannet:

28-31 Marshfield (Brant Rock) 1,1 ad.
14 Manomet 1 ad.

Great Cormorant:

2 off Squantum 240

Double-crested Cormorant:

24;29 Westport; Newburyport, Falmouth 13;3
30 Squantum, E. Milton 6,2

Great Blue Heron:

thr. 13 localities 28 individuals v.o.

Black-crowned Night Heron:

thr. 16 localities 15 individuals v.o.

American Bittern:

8,16-31 Salisbury, Eastham 1,1
16-31 Squantum, Brookfield 1,1

Great Egret:

28 Westport (Accoaget) 2

Snowy Egret:

thr., 10&31 Eastham (from Dec.), Plymouth 1,4&3
28,30 Accoaget; Chatham, Dartmouth 1;1,1

Black-crowned Night Heron:

thr. 16 localities 16 individuals v.o.

Glossy Ibis:

22 Topsfield (IRWS) 2

Mute Swan:

thr. Westport 108 (max.)

Mute Swan:

13 Plymouth 1

Canada Goose:

18,22 Concord (GMNWR), Newburyport 230,1300

Gadwall:

16,29 Southbridge, Newburyport 500,1000

American Wigeon:

13,16 Brookline, Concord (GMNWR) 1,23

Green-winged Teal:

8,22 Westport, P.I. 2,6
24 Worcester 2

Blue-winged Teal:

8,24 Westport (Gifford's Pond) 1 m., 3 m.
26 Westport (Gifford's Pond) 4 m., 1 f.
24,28 Rowley, Marlborough 1,6
29,30 Ipswich, Halifax 1,1

Redhead:

1,3-5 Eastham, Newburyport 3-4,1 f.
29 Falmouth 9

Ring-necked Duck:

16,30,29 Eastham, E. Brookfield 75-50,23

Canvasback:

2,5 Westport, Newburyport 60,40+
16,30 S. Dennis, Cambridge (F. Pond) 250,25

Greater Scaup:

2,29 Wollaston Bay, Newburyport 500,10,000+
Lesser Scaup: 29,31 Falmouth,Brookfield 5,1 D.Brown#, D.Crompton

Tufted Duck: thr. Salisbury 1(from Feb.) v.o.

Common Goldeneye: 29,30 Newburyport, Halifax 5000+,150 W.Petersen

Barrow's Goldeneye: thr.,2 Newburyport 1-3,1 v.o., B.Nikula#

Bufflehead: 1,16 Newburyport 145,50 BBC(G.Soucy,L.Jodrey)

Oldsquaw: 16 Newburyport 180 BBC(L.Jodrey)

Harelequin Duck: thr.,1 Magnolia,N.Scituate 2-3,1 v.o., D.Brown#

Common Eider: 2,22 Squantum, Scituate 4000,1000+ S&A Higginbotham, W.Petersen

King Eider: 23,28 Scituate, Duxbury 1 m., 2 m., l f. v.o., D.Brown#

Surf Scoter: 22 Scituate, Duxbury 1 m., 2 m., l f. v.o., D.Brown#

Black Scoter: 22 Scituate, Duxbury 1 m., 2 m., l f. v.o., D.Brown#

Ruddy Duck: 1,17 Eastham, Falmouth 18,30 H.Wiggin#, H.Merriman

Hooded Merganser: 7,9 Bourne,Fall River 10,3 R.Jenkins,F.Gardner,M.Argue#

Concord(GMNWR), Lincoln 9,3 R.Jenkins,F.Gardner,M.Argue#

22 Topsfield(IRWS), P.I. 9,2 R.Jenkins,F.Gardner,M.Argue#

31 Stowe,Spencer 1,4 R.Jenkins,F.Gardner,M.Argue#

Common Merganser: 1,2 Newburyport,Fall River 2,2 P.Bailey,S&J Harrison

Braintree,Stoneham 75, max. 25 R.Langley,J.Andrews

17,21 Eastham,Sterling 3,2 H.Merriman

Worcester;Lincoln;Waltham 3,29,12 B.Elodget,L Robinson,E. Taylor

Red-breasted Merganser: 22,30 P.I., Boston Harbor 200,400 v.o., E. Taylor

Turkey Vulture: 21,28 Harwich,S.Dartmouth 1,1 P.Bailey,S&J Harrison

Goshawk: 1,7,8 Oakham,Duxbury,Rowley 1,1,1 R.Jenkins,F.Gardner,M.Argue#

Concord(GMNWR), Lincoln 1,1 R.Jenkins,F.Gardner,M.Argue#

9,11 Boxboro,Carlisle 1,1 R.Jenkins,F.Gardner,M.Argue#

18,20 Lincoln(DPWS),P.I. 1,1 R.Jenkins,F.Gardner,M.Argue#

19-20,24 Cambridge(Mt.A.),Chatham 1,1 R.Jenkins,F.Gardner,M.Argue#

25,30,31 Boston(Long Is.& Moon Is.) 1,1 R.Jenkins,F.Gardner,M.Argue#

Sharp-shinned Hawk: 6,7 Bourne,Edgartown(M.V.) 1,1 B.Sorrie,G.Ben David

Marshfield, Ipswich 1,1 W.Petersen,BBC(I.Giriunas)

26 Salisbury 1 R.Forster

Cooper's Hawk: 1,10 Eastham,Middleboro 1,1 H.Wiggin#, C&W Corwin

18 Concord(GMNWR) 1 P.Bailey,S&J Harrison

Red-tailed Hawk: thr. 15 localities 28 individuals v.o.

22,30 Newbury,Westport 10,6 J.Clancy,W.Drummond

Red-shouldered Hawk: 9,11 Dartmouth, Sherborn 1,2 R.O'Hara,C.Reed

23 Wellesley,Boxford 1,1 C.Goodrich#, M.McClellan#

24 Boston(Long Is.) 1 E.Morrier

28 Milton,Westport 1,1 D.Brown,S&J Harrison

Broad-winged Hawk: 23,28 Boxboro,Milton(F.M.) 1,2 D.Brown#

Swainson’s Hawk: 4 Newbury 1 adult light phase V.Laux,B.Nikula,C.Goodrich,

J.Harris C&T Banes

(Excellent details on file on March 4th sighting, only)

16 Byfield 1
Rough-legged Hawk: 
  thr. Newburyport-Rowley area as many as 8 on Mar.16 & 17 J.Clancy & v.o.

Marsh Hawk: 
  1,8,28 P.I.,Essex,Salisbury  1,1,1 BBC(G.Soucy),J.Berry,R.Forster

Osprey: 
  24 on Westport River  2-4 R.O'Hara & v.o.

Merlin: 
  18,30 Newbury,S.Dartmouth  2,1 J.Clancy,D.Briggs#

American Kestrel:
  thr. 24 localities  48 individuals v.o.

Ruffed Grouse: 
  23 Barnstable,Sherborn,Boxford  1,1,1 J.Clancy,E.Taylor,M.McClellan

Bobwhite: 
  30 Brookline  1 A.Agush

Sandhill Crane:
  thr. Eastham  1(from Jan.)  v.o.

Virginia Rail:
  thr. Bigartown(M.V.)  1 G.Ben David

American Coot:
  thr.16 Ipswich;Chatham,Eastham  1,31,16 J.Berry & v.o.,BBC(D.Baines)

Piping Plover:
  23,25 Chatham,Plymouth Beach  1,2 J.Clancy,M.B.O.Staff

Killdeer:
  thr. 17 localities  78 individuals v.o.

Black-bellied Plover:
  2,28 Dartmouth,Duxbury  3,4 B.Sorrie#,W.Petersen

American Woodcock:
  thr. 18 localities  45 individuals v.o.

Common Snipe:
  1,9 Newburyport,Westport  2,3 BBC(G.Soucy),R.O'Hara

22 Woburn,Marshfield  1,3 BBC(D.Leaver),SSBC(F.King)

26,31 Newton,Marshfield  2,28+ L.Polansky,B.Cassie

Spotted Sandpiper:
  27 Andover  1 P.Huyck

Greater Yellowlegs:
  thr.,21-31 Eastham,Centerville  1,8 v.o.,V.Laux

26-29 Rowley  2 D.Alexander & v.o.

Purple Sandpiper:
  2,24,29 Westport  40,45,200+ W.Petersen#,R.O'Hara,ABC(M.Bates)

Dunlin:
  23,29 Chatham,Dartmouth  60,150 J.Clancy,R.O'Hara#

Sanderling:
  9 Hull(Nantasket)  150 E.Cutler

Glaucous Gull:
  thr. P.I.-Salisbury  1-3 v.o.

8,24 Gloucester,Worcester  1,1 J.Berry,D.Crompton

Iceland Gull: 
  thr. P.I.-Salisbury  max.52(Mar.3) W.Bailey & v.o.

Herring Gull: 
  14 Natick(dump)  600+ E.Taylor

Thayer's Gull: 
  9 Newburyport  1 imm.(1st year juv.) P.Buckley# & v.o.

(Ring-billed Gull: (photographed - yet, no details rec'd.)

Common Gull:
  8-29 Newburyport  1 ad. J.Clancy & v.o.

(same individual as in previous years)

Black-headed Gull:


23 E.Milton  12 D.Brown#

Bonaparte's Gull:
  thr. Newburyport  max.170(Mar.16) BBC(L.Jodrey) & v.o.
Little Gull: Newburyport max.8 (3 ad., 1 sub ad., 4 imm.) v.o.
Black-legged Kittiwake: Eastham (First Encounter) 50 B.Nikula & v.o.
Ross' Gull: 2-31 Salisbury-Newburyport 1 ad. Walter Ellison (White River Jct., Vermont), Paul Miliotis, Edward Gruson, Paul Buckley & thousands of others

Bird was reported seen earlier by Philip Parsons and Herman Weissberg of Manchester, Mass. on January 12, 1975 and again by Mr. Parsons on January 16, 1975.

Sabine's Gull: 17 Provincetown (Race Point) 1 ad. in winter plumage S.Perkins, J.Lawrence
Razorbill: Eastham, off Nantucket 2,5 C.Goodrich & S.Perkins
Common Murre: Mar., 23, 28 Truro, Eastham, Orleans oiled birds (all birds taken to WBWS and released) fide W.Bailey

Rose-ringed Parakeet: 16 Plymouth 2 m. F.Gardner
Barn Owl: thr., 19 Boston (Long Is.), Nantucket 1, 1 E.Morrier & v.o., S.Perkins
Screech Owl: thr. 4 localities singles v.o.

18, 22 Ipswich, Pembroke 1, 1 (nest) J.Berry, W.Petersen

thr. Boston-Squantum 1-2 v.o.
16, 24 Duxbury, Rockport 1, 1 S&R Higginbotham, M.McClellan

Barred Owl: 13, 25 Boxford, Fall River 1, 1 R.Forster, R.O'Hara

Long-eared Owl: 1-10 Cambridge (Mt. A.) nesting A.Horn, R.Stymeist
5, 13, 28 P.I., Westport (Acoxet), Medford 1, 1, 1 D.Brown, T.Bentinen, B.Sorrie

Saw-whet Owl: 24 & 22, 18 & 29 Dennis, Brewster 1, 1, 1 v.o.
24 Squam (Moon Is.) 1 V.Laux, B.Nikula, V.Laux

Belted Kingfisher: thr. 8 localities 10 individuals v.o.

Pileated Woodpecker: thr. Lancaster, Weston 14, 1-3 H.Merriman, L.Robinson
9, 24, 26 Harvard, Concord, Lincoln 2, 1, 1 C.Reed, W.Wadsworth, M.Newall


Red-headed Woodpecker: thr., 2-5 Provincetown, Hoxoro 1, 1 fide C.Goodrich, J.Baird & v.o.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: 28 & 29 P.I. 1 W.Drummond & v.o.

Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker: 25 Yarmouth Port 1 M.Milliken

Northern Three-toed Woodpecker: 1-16 Harvard 1 (from Jan.) v.o.

Eastern Phoebe: 24, 25 Manomet; Westwood, Plymouth 1, 1, 1 B.Sorrie; R.Ischirch, M.B.O.Staff
25, 26, 28 Hanover, Fall River, Middleboro 1, 1, 1 G.Flaherty, R.O'Hara, K.Anderson
29 Topsfield, Sherborn 1, 1 D.Alexander, J.Willison

Horned Lark: 1; 15 P.I., Westport, Dartmouth 100, 50, 100 BBC (G.Soucy); R.O'Hara
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tree Swallow</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Littleton, Newburyport</td>
<td>4,1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Lakeville, Middleboro</td>
<td>1,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29,30</td>
<td>Brookfield, Halifax</td>
<td>10,100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barn Swallow</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Taunton (Snake River)</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Common Crow</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Weston</td>
<td>94</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fish Crow</td>
<td>7,26</td>
<td>Cambridge (Fresh Pond), Hanover</td>
<td>2,12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black-capped Chickadee</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Weston</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red-breasted Nuthatch</td>
<td>thr.</td>
<td>Lancaster, Dartmouth</td>
<td>5,2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,1,13</td>
<td>Wollaston, Hingham, Bourne</td>
<td>1,1,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16,26</td>
<td>Duxbury, Fall River</td>
<td>2,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Topsfield (IRWS)</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brown Creeper</td>
<td>2,16,22</td>
<td>Weston; P.I.; N. Scituate</td>
<td>1,14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Winter Wren</td>
<td>14,25,27</td>
<td>Brookline, Falmouth, Manomet</td>
<td>1,1,1&quot;singing&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carolina Wren</td>
<td>thr.</td>
<td>Sherborn, Westport area, Manomet</td>
<td>1,1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16,25</td>
<td>Newburyport, Waltham</td>
<td>1,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown Thrasher</td>
<td>2,24</td>
<td>Sherborn, Falmouth</td>
<td>2,1</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Robin</td>
<td>thr.</td>
<td>5 localities</td>
<td>flocks over 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23-26</td>
<td>Middleboro (Thompson St.)</td>
<td>500-600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hermit Thrush</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Falmouth</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Bluebird</td>
<td>1, 9,18</td>
<td>M.V.; E. Harwich, Lincoln</td>
<td>2,4,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden-crowned Kinglet</td>
<td>4,23</td>
<td>Braintree; Ipswich, Milton</td>
<td>1,6,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar Waxwing</td>
<td>thr.</td>
<td>8 localities</td>
<td>250+ individuals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Shrike</td>
<td>2,630</td>
<td>Newburyport</td>
<td>1&amp;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loggerhead Shrike</td>
<td>12,23,29</td>
<td>Sudbury, Sandwich, Tewksbury</td>
<td>1,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solitary Vireo</td>
<td>29,30</td>
<td>W. Newbury 1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-and-white Warbler</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Gloucester</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange-crowned Warbler</td>
<td>thr., 26</td>
<td>Orleans, S. Halifax</td>
<td>1,1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow-rumped Warbler</td>
<td>22,25,27</td>
<td>P. I., Middleboro, Dartmouth</td>
<td>4,60,6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pine Warbler</td>
<td>thr., 1-23</td>
<td>Chatham, Bridgewater</td>
<td>2,1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Palm Warbler</td>
<td>16,27</td>
<td>Duxbury, Manomet</td>
<td>1,1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ovenbird</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>Sherborn</td>
<td>1(from January!)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Meadowlark</td>
<td>2,23</td>
<td>Sherborn; Concord, Sudbury</td>
<td>5,2,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24, 25,30</td>
<td>Rockport, Burlington, Equanton</td>
<td>2,8-10,1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow-headed Blackbird</td>
<td>thr., 7, 22,25</td>
<td>Duxbury, W. Falmouth, Rowley</td>
<td>1,1,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-winged Blackbird</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>Ipswich, Princeton, Weston</td>
<td>1200+; 50+, 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16,22</td>
<td>Newburyport, Marshfield</td>
<td>100,100+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Oriole</td>
<td>22,24</td>
<td>Middleboro, Woburn</td>
<td>1,1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
- J. Baird, R. Baird
- G. Flaherty, L. Rasmini
- D&B Crompton, K. Anderson
- M. Delger
- L. Robinson
- G. Flaherty, L. Rasmini
- D. Brown, C. Clark, B. Sorrie
- S. Higginbotham, R. O'Hara
- D. Alexander
- L. Robinson, W. Petersen
- L. Robinson
- H. Merriman, P. Regan
- D. Brown, C. Clark, B. Sorrie
- S. Higginbotham, R. O'Hara
- D. Alexander
- L. Robinson, I. Giriunas, F. King
- H. Wiggin, D. Gray, B. Sorrie
- J. Willison, R. O'Hara, B. Sorrie
- C. Goodrich, B. Cassie
- E. Taylor, D. Gray
- C&V Corwin, D. Briggs
- D. Gray
- R. Engley, C. Goodrich, P. Butler
- R. Langley, I. Giriunas, W. Cornwell
- A. Robinson
- B. Nikula, D. Briggs
- B.C. (I. Giriunas), L. Rasmini, R. O'Hara
- V. Saunders, J. Flaherty
- S. Higginbotham, N. Houghton
- V. Saunders
- C. Comins, E. Taylor
- E. Taylor, E. Taylor, W. Cornwell
- P. Spencer, B. Nolan, R. Clayton
- M. Manner, F. W. Bailey, B&R Perley
- J. Berry, B. Blyden, L. Robinson
- BBC (L. Jodrey), SSBC (F. King)
- (many other reports of flocks under 100 individuals)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
<th>Observers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rusty Blackbird</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>13, 18</td>
<td>M. Wilson, B. Sorrie</td>
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<td>Marshfield, Concord</td>
<td>25, 29</td>
<td>H. Merriman</td>
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<td>Lancaster, Concord (GMNWR)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>P. Wade, D. Alexander</td>
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<td>21</td>
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<td>30</td>
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<td>1 f, 1 m, 1 f</td>
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<td><strong>Pine Siskin</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Savannah (Ipswich) Sparrow</strong></td>
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<td>P.I.; Salisbury</td>
<td>1, 1 &amp; 2</td>
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<td><strong>Chipping Sparrow</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Field Sparrow</strong></td>
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<td>Middleboro</td>
<td>6-8 (migrants)</td>
<td>D. Briggs</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(other reports of 1-2 individuals)</td>
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<td><strong>White-crowned Sparrow</strong></td>
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<td>21-24, 29</td>
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<tr>
<td>thr. Westport (Acoaxet)</td>
<td>2 imm.</td>
<td>T. Benttinen</td>
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<tr>
<td>thr. Westport</td>
<td>2, 16</td>
<td>1 singing, 10</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Weston, Duxbury</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td></td>
<td>E. Milton</td>
<td>23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fox Sparrow</td>
<td></td>
<td>22 on, 28</td>
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<tr>
<td>thr. Cambridge (Mt. A.)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>22</td>
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<td>Squantum, Westport</td>
<td>1, 1</td>
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<td>Swamp Sparrow</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<td>Song Sparrow</td>
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<td>Westport, Cambridge (Fresh Pond)</td>
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<td>2-70 (max. Mar. 19), 15</td>
<td>A. Agush &amp; v.o., S&amp;R Higginbotham</td>
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<td>Salisbury, Duxbury</td>
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<td>Salisbury, Lancaster</td>
<td>1-24, 1</td>
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<td>Lapland Longspur</td>
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<td>thr., 2</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Salisbury, Duxbury</td>
<td>2-70 (max. Mar. 19), 15</td>
<td>G. Soucy &amp; v.o., D&amp;V Crompton</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Salisbury, Duxbury</td>
<td>2-45 (max. Mar. 1), 100</td>
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</table>
A severe storm on April 2 established record low pressures for the month and lasted through April 5; some sections of southern New England were doused with as much as 2 to 4 inches of rain. Much cloudiness prevailed and chill northerly winds kept the migration slow. Between April 13 and 19, temperatures ranged in the 50's with some 60's. By the 24th temperatures were well below normal, and migration was at a standstill through the end of the month.

Loons and grebes were reported in very low numbers as compared with the two previous years. A Leach’s Storm-Petrel was found dead in the center of Orleans, an extremely early migrant, perhaps blown to shore after the severe storm of early April.

Green Herons arrived at midmonth, and other herons included 10 Little Blue Herons, 9 Cattle Egrets, 16 Great Egrets and a fantastic count of 56 Glossy Ibis was made on Plum Island. Two Whistling Swans were reported, the Tufted Duck continued at Salisbury and the Harlequins at Magnolia.

An encouraging 18 Red-shouldered Hawks were observed as compared to 3 reported in April, 1974. Other raptor reports include 16 Turkey Vultures, 2 Goshawks, 10 Cooper’s Hawks, 12 Merlins and I or 2 Peregrines.

The Sandhill Crane moved to Nantucket on April 9 and remained through the 24th. Shorebird highlights included a Golden Plover (Newburyport), a Whimbrel, a Ruff and a Red Phalarope.

Recent photographs of the “Bird of the Century” revealed that the Ross’ Gull was worn out and his stay in Newburyport Harbor was a bit too long. A Mew Gull was found in Newburyport Harbor on the 13th.

A Common Puffin was seen at Eastham on April 5, along with 35 Razorbill and 100 Kittiwakes. Snowy Owls were seen through April 10 at both Plum Island and Squantum. An early Whip-poor-will was calling on Martha’s Vineyard April 13, and sapsuckers arrived April 15. The Northern Three-toed Woodpecker remained at Harvard through the 27th, and a Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker was observed in Brewster.

Swallows were arriving in larger numbers; note especially the high count of Rough-wings at Westport. Early migrants were House Wren, Wood Thrush, Yellow Warbler, Black-throated Green Warbler and American Redstart. Blue-gray Gnatcatchers were everywhere, with 46 reported. Summer Tanagers and a Blue Grosbeak were reported from the Cape, and a Dickcissel visited a feeder in Needham.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Double-crested Cormorant</td>
<td>2'280</td>
<td>Squantum, Newburyport</td>
<td>E. Morrier, R. Forster</td>
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<tr>
<td>Great Blue Heron</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Bridgewater, Manomet</td>
<td>L. Resmini &amp; G. Flaherty, M.B.O. Staff</td>
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<td>Green Heron</td>
<td>1,1</td>
<td>Winchester, Petersham</td>
<td>M. McClellan, B. Blodget &amp; v.o.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Little Blue Heron</td>
<td>1,1</td>
<td>Eastham, Barnstable</td>
<td>D. Brown, M.B.O. Staff</td>
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<td>Cattle Egret</td>
<td>1,1</td>
<td>Oak Bluffs (M.V.), Dartmouth</td>
<td>J. Andrews, D. Paschka</td>
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<td>Snowy Egret</td>
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<td>Ipswich, Marshfield</td>
<td>R. Wetherell, M.B.O. Staff</td>
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<td>Black-crowned Night Heron</td>
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<td>Falmouth, P.I.</td>
<td>v.o.</td>
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<td>American Bittern</td>
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<td>Harwich</td>
<td>C.T. Baines &amp; v.o.</td>
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<td>Glossy Ibis</td>
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<td>So. Wellfleet (WBMS)</td>
<td>B. Nikula, R. Forster</td>
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<td>Mute Swan</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>Acoxet, Westport</td>
<td>C. Goodrich</td>
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<td>Whistling Swan</td>
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<td>Manomet, Easton</td>
<td>M. B.O. Staff, R. Turner</td>
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<td>Canada Goose</td>
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<td>S.S.B.C. (J. Kenneally), BBC (E. Pyburn)</td>
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<td>American Brant</td>
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<td>Newburyport</td>
<td>G. Petersen, B. Cassie</td>
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<td>Snow Goose</td>
<td>30,45</td>
<td>Andover, Assonet</td>
<td>C.F. Merriman, S.S.B.C. (J. Kenneally)</td>
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<td>&quot;Blue&quot; Snow Goose</td>
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<td>Gadwall</td>
<td>4,55</td>
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<td>S. Raabe, S.B.C. (T. Parsons)</td>
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<td>Pintail</td>
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<td>Green-winged Teal</td>
<td>35,46</td>
<td>Wayland, Bolton</td>
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<td>Blue-winged Teal</td>
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<td>&quot;Hybrid&quot; Teal</td>
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<td>Wood Duck</td>
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<td>Bridgewater, Medford</td>
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<td>Redhead</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Falmouth</td>
<td>A. Clarke</td>
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<table>
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<th>Species</th>
<th>Subspecies</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<th>Observers/References</th>
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<td>Ring-necked Duck</td>
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<td>B. Nikula, W. Petersen, BBC (J. Bryant)</td>
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<td>Cambridge (Fresh Pond)</td>
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<td>A. Horn</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Newburyport</td>
<td>25</td>
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<td>Lesser Scaup</td>
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<td>Tewksbury, Clinton, Squantum</td>
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<td>Tufted Duck</td>
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<td>Canvasback</td>
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<td>23</td>
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<td>12-1500</td>
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<td>Oldsquaw</td>
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<td>Barrow's Goldeneye</td>
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<td>Nahant</td>
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<td>28 individuals</td>
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<td>Red-breasted Merganser</td>
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<td>Lincoln, Haverhill</td>
<td>69,27</td>
<td>T. Andrews, T. Benttinien</td>
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<td>6,29</td>
<td>Stoneham, Accoxet</td>
<td>33,7</td>
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<td>Turkey Vulture</td>
<td>thr. 11 localities</td>
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<td>3,2</td>
<td>V. Laux, H. D'Entremont</td>
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<td>Goshawk</td>
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<td>Sharp-shinned Hawk</td>
<td>11,20,26</td>
<td>Long Island, P.I.</td>
<td>1 ad., 1</td>
<td>R. Emery &amp; D. Brown, M &amp; A Argue</td>
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<td>Cooper's Hawk</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>C. Goodrich</td>
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<td>Red-tailed Hawk</td>
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<td>3,3</td>
<td>M. Wilson, D. Crompton, SSBC (M&amp;B Litchfield)</td>
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<td>Red-shouldered Hawk</td>
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<td>18 individuals</td>
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<td>Broad-winged Hawk</td>
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<td>Rough-legged Hawk</td>
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<td>Marsh Hawk</td>
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<td>P.I., Outer Cape</td>
<td>4,12</td>
<td>B. Cassie, B. Nikula</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>G&amp;J Fernandez</td>
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<td>Peregrine Falcon</td>
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<td>P.I.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>v.o.</td>
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<td>Newburyport</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>R. Forster, D. Finch</td>
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Merlin: 11-27 12 localities
American Kestrel: 20 Outer Cape
Ruffed Grouse: tlr. Lancaster 5
	thr. 4 localities singles
Snowy Owl: 11,12 Milton, Middleboro 13,8-10
Sandhill Crane: 9-24 Nantucket 1
King Rail: 25 Lynnfield 2
Clapper Rail: 12,20,27 Squantum, P.I., Dartmouth 1 dead, 1,1
Virginia Rail: 5,12 Woburn, Saugus 1,1
	26 Salem 1
Sora: 26 P.I., Saugus 1,1
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	30 Salem 1
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20 American Oystercatcher: 13 on, 20-31 Chatham, Nauset 2,1-2
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Piping Plover: 6 Salisbury, P.I. 6,3
	27 Westport 5
Killdeer: 6,11 Lancaster, Ipswich 60,25+
Golden Plover: 26 Newburyport 1
Black-bellied Plover: 21,26 Westport, P.I. 9,12
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Common Snipe: 4,9 Ipswich (Maplecroft) 16,14
	14 Squantum 11
Whimbrel: 17-26 Plymouth Beach 1
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	24,26 Middleboro, Hingham 1,1
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Lesser Yellowlegs: 26 Newburyport, Halifax 2,1
	26 Middleboro 1
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Pectoral Sandpiper: 13,13,19 Lancaster; Bolton 313,5
	18,26 Newburyport 5,15
	22 Acoaxet 2

Dunlin: 26 Newburyport 180
Semipalmated Sandpiper: 27,28 Newburyport, Halifax 1,25+
<table>
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<th>Species</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Count(s)</th>
<th>References</th>
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<td>Ruff</td>
<td>23-30 Newburyport</td>
<td>1 m.</td>
<td>M.Gardler &amp; v.o.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red Phalarope</td>
<td>5 Eastham</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>W.Bailey#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glauco Gull</td>
<td>5,6,21 P.I., Clinton, Plymouth</td>
<td>1,1,1</td>
<td>BBC(P.Parsons), B.Blodget, G.Wilson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland Gull</td>
<td>12 Duxbury</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>W.Petersen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ring-billed Gull</td>
<td>6,12 Clinton</td>
<td>350+</td>
<td>B.Blodget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Gull</td>
<td>13 Newburyport</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>R.Porster# &amp; v.o.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-headed Gull</td>
<td>1,6 Wellston, Newburyport</td>
<td>9,2</td>
<td>D.Brown, W.Petersen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laughing Gull</td>
<td>13 Squantum, Dartmouth</td>
<td>1,1</td>
<td>E.Morrier, H.Wiggin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18 Newburyport</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>M.Gardler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonaparte’s Gull</td>
<td>13,27;19 Newburyport; Southboro</td>
<td>350+; 200+; 1</td>
<td>W.Petersen, FBC, C.Quinlan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Gull</td>
<td>13,20,27 Newburyport</td>
<td>1 imm., 3, 3</td>
<td>W.Petersen, P. Hallowell, B.Brown#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-legged Kittiwake</td>
<td>5 Eastham</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>C.Goodrich, B.Nikula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose’s Gull</td>
<td>Newburyport Harbor</td>
<td>1 ad.</td>
<td>v.o.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Razorbill</td>
<td>5, 20 Eastham, off Provincetown</td>
<td>35,1</td>
<td>W.Bailey#, H.D'Entremont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marre (Species ?)</td>
<td>5 Eastham</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>C.Goodrich, B.Nikula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Guillemot</td>
<td>20 off Provincetown</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>H.D'Entremont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Puffin</td>
<td>5 Eastham</td>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>B.Nikula, C.Goodrich, M.Gardler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barn Owl</td>
<td>1 Boston (Long Island)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>D.Brown#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screech Owl</td>
<td>3, 21 Carlisle, Dartmouth</td>
<td>2,1</td>
<td>K.Harte, D.Brown#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26 Manomet, Palmer</td>
<td>1,1</td>
<td>B.Sorrie, A.Clarke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Horned Owl</td>
<td>1,12 Boston (Long Is.), Lynnfield</td>
<td>2,2</td>
<td>D.Brown#, J.Andrews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21, 27 Westport, Weston</td>
<td>1,2</td>
<td>D.Brown#, L.Robinson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowy Owl</td>
<td>3-10, 6-10 Squantum, P.I.</td>
<td>1,1</td>
<td>E.Morrier &amp; v.o., v.o.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-eared Owl</td>
<td>1, 20 Boston (Long Is.), P.I.</td>
<td>1,1</td>
<td>R.Emery#, D.Brown#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-eared Owl</td>
<td>thr. 6 localities</td>
<td>8 individuals</td>
<td>v.o.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saw-whet Owl</td>
<td>5-8 Cambridge(Mt.A.)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>R.Stymeist# &amp; v.o.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4, 12 Lexington, P.I.</td>
<td>1,1</td>
<td>P.Blanchard, BBC(E.Pyburn)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whip-poor-will</td>
<td>13, 22 Martha's Vineyard, Rockport</td>
<td>1,1</td>
<td>W.Griswold, L.Jodrey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23 Sandwich, Manomet</td>
<td>1,1</td>
<td>R.Pease, K. Elkins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chimney Swift</td>
<td>19 Wellesley</td>
<td>1(first)</td>
<td>R.Porster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20-30 5 localities</td>
<td>singles</td>
<td>v.o.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Flicker</td>
<td>thr., 20 Cambridge(Mt.A.), Weston</td>
<td>2,8,16</td>
<td>v.o., BBC(L.Robinson)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24 Cambridge(Mt.A.)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>A.Horn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pileated Woodpecker</td>
<td>thr. Lancaster, Lincoln</td>
<td>2-3, pr.</td>
<td>W.Merriman, N.Claflin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13 Worcester</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>D.Crompton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-headed Woodpecker</td>
<td>27 Dartmouth</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>P.Regan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-bellied Sapsucker</td>
<td>15, 25 Cambridge(Norton Wood), Nanomet</td>
<td>1,1</td>
<td>S.Zendeh, M.B.O.Staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18-30, 26 Cambridge(Mt.A.), Boylston</td>
<td>2-7(max. 4/23), 1</td>
<td>H.Wiggin# &amp; v.o., B.Blodget, M.Gardler, R.Emery#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23 Dorchester, Newburyport, N.Scit.</td>
<td>2,3,1</td>
<td>J.Murphy, M.Gardler, R.Emery#</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker:  
3 Brewster

Northern Three-toed Woodpecker:  
1-27 Harvard (from Jan.) J. Parry

Eastern Phoebe:  
1, 2 on Littleton, Weston 1, 4-5 V. O'Prone, J. Robinson

3-30 Cambridge (Mt. A.) 1-7 (max. Apr 22) R. Stymeist & v.o.

6 Bourne, Concord 13, 7

7 on 11 locations 29 individuals v.o.

Horned Lark:  
6 Salisbury 10 CSWC (J. Keneally)

Tree Swallow:  
21 Westport, Wayland 190, 200 W. Cornelius, R. & K. Forster

Bank Swallow:  
21 Wayland, Concord (GMWR) 3, 2 R. Forster, J. Hind

21; 26 Westport, Hingham, P. I. 2; 1, 1 M. B. O. Staff

Rough-winged Swallow:  
20, 30, 20 Weston, Littleton 6-25 (max. Apr. 27), 1 L. Robinson, R. Baird

21 Dartmouth, Westport, Wayland 1, 110 D. Brown, R. Forster

21 Newburyport, W. Newbury 1, 1 M. Gardier

23, 25, 30 Peckskum, Cambridge (Mt. A.) 1, 1 M. Wilson, J. Barton & v.o.

26, 28, 29 S. Natick, Worcester, Squantum 3, 2, 3 R. W. Taylor, R. Blake, W. Cornell

Barn Swallow:  
11, 18, 21 Westport, Wayland 1, 1, 10 R. W. Taylor, R. Blake, W. Cornell

20, 27 Squinocket (M. V.), P. I. 1, 1 M. Gardier, D. Brown

20, 27 Littleton, Westport, Dartmouth 1; 30, 300 R. Baird, J. Robinson, BBC (R. O' Hara)

Cliff Swallow:  
21, 27, 26 Wayland, P. I. 281, 1 R. Forster, D. Finch

27, 28 W. Harwich, Lincoln 1, 1 B. Nikula, M. McClellan

Purple Martin:  
21, 19, 12 Middleboro, Gardner 115, 1 R. Besner & D. Briggs, J. O' Regan

26 P. I. 1 H. Forster

Common Crow:  
12 Dover 150 R. W. Blake

Fish Crow:  
thr. Cambridge (Mt. A.) 2-4 J. Clancy, M. B. Litchfield

12, 27 Westwood, Hanover 1, 2 J. Clancy, M. B. Litchfield

Black-capped Chickadee:  
11 Weston 22 R. W. Taylor, R. Blake, W. Cornell

White-breasted Nuthatch:  
11 Weston 12 L. Robinson

Red-breasted Nuthatch:  

5 Topsfield (INWS) 51 J. Berry

6, 29 Boxford, Freetown 1, 1 J. Berry, E. Atwood

Brown Creeper:  
thr. at various locations 1-2 reported v.o.

16 Milton, Stoneham, Breton 3, 2, 1 W. Cornwell, J. Andrews, D. Baines

18-30, 21-30 Cambridge (Mt. A.), Manomet 2-4, 11 b. R. Stymeist & v. o., M. B. O. Staff

House Wren:  
20 Bedford 1 P. Wade

Winter Wren:  
6, 13 Ipswich, Martha's Vineyard 1, 1 J. Berry, E. Waldron

14, 12-19 Plymouth, Lancaster 1, 1 R. W. Blake, H. B. H. Merriman

21, 20 Wayland, Winchester, Dorchester 1, 1 R. W. Blake, R. C. Mclellan, J. Murphy

23, 26 Cambridge (Mt. A.), P. I. 1, 2 R. W. Blake, R. Stymeist & v.o., R. Forster

27, 28 Weston, Framingham 2, 1 L. Robinson, V. Sprag

28, 30 Manomet, Squantum 2, 1 E. Sorrie, R. Morrier

Carolina Wren:  
1-5, 12 Sherborn, Lambert's Cove (M. V.) 1, 1 J. Willis, J. Silva

13, 18 Westwood, Sandwich, Barnstable 1, 1 R. Tschirch, R. Pease

21, 27 Westport, Dartmouth 1, 1 D. Brown, BBC (R. O' Hara)

Long-billed Marsh Wren:  
9, 21, 26 Harwich, Dartmouth, P. I. 1, 1, 1 M. Gardier, D. Brown, R. Forster
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Peak Dates</th>
<th>Individual(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gray Catbird</strong></td>
<td>Weston, Cambridge (Mt. A.)</td>
<td>20,29</td>
<td>1,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Middleboro</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Brown Thrasher</strong></td>
<td>Manomet, Dartmouth</td>
<td>1,2</td>
<td>1,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cambridge (Mt. A.)</td>
<td>22-30</td>
<td>1-6 (max. Apr. 26)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ipswich, Wayland, Littleton</td>
<td>24,25,27</td>
<td>1,1,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>American Robin</strong></td>
<td>Tewksbury, Milton (F. M.)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,13 b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marshfield, P. I. - Ipswich</td>
<td>4,5</td>
<td>1,4,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rowley, Newbury</td>
<td>6,9</td>
<td>1,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sterling, Lancaster</td>
<td>6,7</td>
<td>1,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cambridge (Mt. A.), Hingham</td>
<td>6,7</td>
<td>68,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Weston, Lexington</td>
<td>21,25</td>
<td>150,1 (albino)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Wood Thrush</strong></td>
<td>Cambridge (Mt. A.)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hermit Thrush</strong></td>
<td>Plymouth, Orange, Woburn</td>
<td>2,8,9</td>
<td>1,2,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sandwich, Littleton</td>
<td>10,12</td>
<td>8-10, 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marshfield, Framingham</td>
<td>13,15</td>
<td>1,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quenams (M. V.), Middleton</td>
<td>14,22</td>
<td>1-2,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Harvard, Hanson</td>
<td>27,29</td>
<td>2,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eastern Bluebird</strong></td>
<td>Scituate, Boston, Nahant</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>10,1, 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Blue-gray Gnatcatcher</strong></td>
<td>E. Milton, Manomet</td>
<td>11,21 on</td>
<td>1,13 b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Westwood, Lancaster, P. I.</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1,4,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cambridge (Mt. A.)</td>
<td>18 on</td>
<td>2-8 (max. Apr. 23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Golden-crowned Kinglet</strong></td>
<td>Scituate, Boston, Nahant</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6-8 (max. Apr. 23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brearwater, Marshfield, Manomet</td>
<td>6,13,14-30</td>
<td>4,12,5 b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ruby-crowned Kinglet</strong></td>
<td>Cambridge (Mt. A.), Winchester</td>
<td>10,15</td>
<td>1,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cambridge (Mt. A.), Winchester</td>
<td>18-30</td>
<td>2-34 (max. Apr. 29)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Weston, Lancaster</td>
<td>20-30</td>
<td>5-10, 10 (max. Apr. 28)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manomet</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31 b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Water Pipit</strong></td>
<td>Winchester</td>
<td>21-30</td>
<td>31 b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Northern Shrike</strong></td>
<td>Bridgewater, Marlboro</td>
<td>26,29</td>
<td>1,1,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Loggerhead Shrike</strong></td>
<td>W. Newbury</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Solitary Vireo</strong></td>
<td>Worcester, Sandwich</td>
<td>21,23</td>
<td>1,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cambridge (Mt. A.)</td>
<td>25-30</td>
<td>1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Black-and-white Warbler</strong></td>
<td>Hallifax, Manomet, Plymouth</td>
<td>25,28</td>
<td>1,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Worcester, Freetown, Hanover</td>
<td>28,29,30</td>
<td>1,2,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Orange-crowned Warbler</strong></td>
<td>Cambridge (Mt. A.)</td>
<td>21-30</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yellow Warbler</strong></td>
<td>Middleboro</td>
<td>15 (early)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yellow-rumped Warbler</strong></td>
<td>P. I., Westport, Winchester</td>
<td>6,13,14</td>
<td>10,20,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brevard</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cambridge (Mt. A.)</td>
<td>21-30</td>
<td>6-11 (max. Apr. 23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Worcester, Boylston</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>12, 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Black-throated Green Warbler</strong></td>
<td>Cambridge (Mt. A.)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Individual counts and peak dates are approximate and may vary. Refer to the source for exact locations and dates.*
Pine Warbler:
2,5,6 Bourne, Bridgewater, S. Carver 1,1,2 B. Sorrie, G. Flaherty, B. Sorrie
9,19 Edgartown (W. V.), Tewksbury 1,4+ M. Hancock, M. Wilson
20,21 Weston, Brewster, 1,1 L. Robinson, B. Holdridge
22,27,28 Worcester, Dartmouth, Boylston 1,1,1 B. Blodget, BBC(R. O’Hara), B. Blodget

Prairie Warbler:
24-28 Cambridge (Mt. A.) 3-1(max. Apr. 24) A. Horn & v. o.

Palm Warbler:
18-30,19 Manomet, Marshfield 4 b, 10 M. B. O. Staff, SSBC
20,21 P.I., Concord (G.M.N.R) 2, 1 D. Brown, BBC(J. Hinds)
22,26-30 Worcester, Lancaster 2, 2-4 E. Blodget, R. Merriman
27 Marshfield 20 B&M Litchfield

Northern Waterthrush:
23,28 S. Wellfleet (WBNS), Milton 1, 1 W. Bailey, D. Kerr
28 Cambridge (Mt. A.), Plymouth 1, 1 T. Lawrence & v. o., D&M Carmichael
30 Fall River 1 E. Attearn

Louisiana Waterthrush:
12,21,20 on Orleans, Boxford 18, 2
21-24,22 Cambridge (Mt. A.), Newburyport 1, 1 W. Goodrich & v. o., W. Drummond & v. o.
26 Manomet, S. Natick (Broadmoor) 1 b, 1 M. B. O. Staff, BBC(E. Taylor)
28,30 Worcester, Plymouth, Fall River 1, 1, 1 B. Blodget, H&D Carmichael, E. Attearn

Common Yellowthroat:
21 Dartmouth 1 D. Brown

American Redstart:
25 Cambridge (Mt. A.) 1 B. Cassie

Eastern Meadowlark:
thr. 13 localities U 5 individuals v. o.

Red-winged Blackbird:
5, 27 Newburyport, Marshfield-Duxbury 321, 450 BBC(P. Parsons), SSBC(M&B Litchfield)

Northern Oriole:
24 Cambridge (Mt. A.) 1 K. Hamilton

Rusty Blackbird:
1, 5-25 Milton (F.M.), Lancaster 2, 7-15(max. Apr. 5) W. Cornwall, H. Merriman
12 Sudbury Valley 175 R. Forster
21 Cambridge, Boston 4-1, 1 V. Albee & v. o., W. Cornwall
21, 24, 26 Concord, Tewksbury, Wayland 8, 30, 20 BBC(J. Hinds), M. Wilson, F. Forster

Common Grackle:
6 Brewster 2000+ D. Baines

Brown-headed Cowbird:
5 W. Newbury 80 BBC(P. Parsons)

Summer Tanager:
4, 7 Eastham, Yarmouth 1, 1 H. Whitlock, M. Gardler
28 Plymouth 1 H&D Carmichael

Blue Grosbeak:
20 Dennis 1 V. Laux

Indigo Bunting:
10, 20 Martha’s Vineyard, Middleboro 4, 1 B. Vanderhoop, C&W Corwin

Dickcissel:
5-9 Needham 1 S. Duncan(fide M. Dickey)

Evening Grosbeak:
thr. Weston 20(max. Apr. 27) L. Robinson
thr. Lancaster 10(max. Apr. 5) R. Merriman
6, 9, 26 Tewksbury, Boxford, Gardner 50+, 50, 200 M. Wilson, D. Brown, J. O’Regan

Purple Finch:
thr. 2 Lancaster, Tewksbury 100(max. Apr. 19), 15* H. Merriman, M. Wilson
5 Topsfield (IRWS) 20+ J. Berry
11-30 Weston 7(max. Apr. 11) L. Robinson
21-30, 21 Cambridge (Mt. A.), Westport 4-5, 10 R. Stymeist & v. o., W. Cornwell

House Finch:
thr. Cambridge (Mt. A.), Swampscott 2-4, 6-8 prs. R. Stymeist & v. o., W. Spofford
6 Worcester, Orleans 1, 14 D. Cropton, D. Baines
14, 22 on Waltham, Rockport 5, 15 B. Cassie, L. Jodrey

Pine Siskin:
19 Haverhill 1 W. Drummond

Total:
113
### Rufous-sided Towhee:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Observers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13,16</td>
<td>Mattapoisett, Plymouth</td>
<td>G. Mock, M.B.O. Staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21, on</td>
<td>21 Weston, Dartmouth</td>
<td>L. Robinson, W. Cornwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 on</td>
<td>26 Cambridge (Mt. A.), P.I.</td>
<td>R. Stymeist &amp; v.o., R. Forster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27,29</td>
<td>Boxford, Ipswich</td>
<td>R. Forster, J. Berry</td>
</tr>
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### Savannah Sparrow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Observers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19,26,29</td>
<td>Bolton, Ipswich, P.I.</td>
<td>B. Blodget, J. Berry, N. Powell</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Vesper Sparrow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Observers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13,27,29</td>
<td>S. Dartmouth, Fall River, P.I.</td>
<td>H. Wiggins, BBC(R. O'Hara), N. Powell</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Dark-eyed Junco:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Observers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21,27</td>
<td>Weston, Dartmouth</td>
<td>R. Forster, J. Berry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21,27</td>
<td>Cambridge (Mt. A.), P.I.</td>
<td>R. Forster, J. Berry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Dark-eyed Junco:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Observers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-15,20</td>
<td>Concord (GMWR), P.I.</td>
<td>R. Stymeist, J. Berry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21,27</td>
<td>Fordor, Cambridge (Mt. A.)</td>
<td>R. Forster, J. Berry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Chipping Sparrow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Observers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4,18-30</td>
<td>Wellesley, Littleton</td>
<td>R. Forster, R. Baird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26,27</td>
<td>Dartmouth, Newburyport</td>
<td>R. O'Hara, D. Brown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Field Sparrow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Observers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13,27,29</td>
<td>S. Dartmouth, Fall River, P.I.</td>
<td>H. Wiggins, BBC(R. O'Hara), N. Powell</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### White-crowned Sparrow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Observers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10,30</td>
<td>W. Tisbury (M.V.), Dartmouth</td>
<td>M. Hancock, G&amp;J Fernandez</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### White-throated Sparrow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Observers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-20</td>
<td>21 Concord (GMWR), P.I.</td>
<td>R. Stymeist &amp; v.o.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21,23</td>
<td>Cambridge (Mt. A.), Scituate</td>
<td>R. Stymeist, R. Emery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Lincoln's Sparrow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Observers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Lancaster</td>
<td>H. Merriman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Swamp Sparrow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Observers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11-30</td>
<td>9 localities</td>
<td>v.o.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Field Sparrow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Observers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5,21,23</td>
<td>Squantum, Concord, N. Scituate</td>
<td>E. Morrier, BBC(J. Hinds), R. Emery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Abbreviations

- **FBC**: Forbush Bird Club
- **PBC**: Paskamansett Bird Club
- **SSBC**: South Shore Bird Club
- **DFWS**: Drumlin Farm Wildlife Sanctuary
- **GMWR**: Great Meadows Nat'l. Wildlife Refuge
- **IRWS**: Ipswich River Wildlife Sanctuary
- **M.B.O.**: Manomet Bird Observatory
- **WBWS**: Wellfleet Bay Wildlife Sanctuary
- **ABC**: Allen Bird Club
- **BBC**: Brookline Bird Club
- **CCBC**: Cape Cod Bird Club
- **G&M**: G. & J. Fernandez
- **R. Forster**: R. Forster
- **J. Berry**: J. Berry
- **R. Emery**: R. Emery
- **J. Barton**: J. Barton
- **H. Wiggins**: H. Wiggins
- **B. Blodget**: B. Blodget
- **L. Robinson**: L. Robinson
- **G. Mock**: G. Mock
- **M. Hancock**: M. Hancock
- **R. Stymeist**: R. Stymeist
- **R. B. O'Hara**: R. B. O'Hara
- **F. Stedman**: F. Stedman
- **R. Forster**: R. Forster
- **J. Hinds**: J. Hinds
- **N. Powell**: N. Powell
- **H. Merriman**: H. Merriman
1976 TOURS
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BELIZE, GUATEMALA & COSTA RICA
COLOMBIA . . . CALIFORNIA . . .
TEXAS . . . FLORIDA . . . MINNESOTA
. . . WASHINGTON . . . NEW GUINEA
. . . ETHIOPIA . . . ZAMBIA . . . OUR
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in the Andes, from arid desert to open
ocean. The group will be limited to a small
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birds.

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Wahl, Steve West, Bob Janssen, Dora
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Tucker.

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