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We regret that we have had to raise the price of a subscription to BIRD OBSERVER from $5.00 to $6.50 per annum. Rising printing costs and an increase in the number of pages published have necessitated this change. It is now all the more important that our subscribers help us to continue. Please make a special effort to introduce BIRD OBSERVER to those of your birding friends not already acquainted with our magazine and encourage them to subscribe.

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We wish to thank Mrs. Gladys M. Allen, our Treasurer and Subscription Manager during the year 1975, for her participation on the staff of the magazine. We welcome to the staff, Dr. Ted Atkinson of Belmont, who will take over these duties for the coming year.

What should you feed the birds that you see in your backyard?

- Sunflower seeds: Chickadees, Tufted Titmice, Cardinals,
  Evening Grosbeaks, House Finches, and Purple Finches

- Millet and other small seeds: Juncos, Mourning Doves, Tree and White-throated Sparrows

- Thistle seeds: Pine Siskins and Goldfinches

- Suet: Nuthatches and Woodpeckers
BIRDING IN THE BRIDGEWATER - LAKEVILLE AREA

Wayne R. Petersen, Abington

For those who feel that all the good birding is confined to coastal regions during midwinter months, a trip through an interior, semi-rural area may seem like a waste of precious field hours. However, inland birding can be not only rewarding but also something of a learning experience. The rigors of winter impose a severe hardship on birds. Heavy snow covers weed seeds and stubble fields, each with their abundance of food for granivorous birds, while prolonged freezing temperatures lock up bodies of water and create extreme metabolic difficulties for those species hardy enough to attempt wintering.

While these conditions can exist near the seashore, they are greatly magnified as one moves inland so that aggregate winter bird populations in the interior generally tend to be far below that of coastal areas. Nonetheless, interior winter birding is not without its compensations.

Raptors seem to be one group of birds arousing great appeal for many birders. Happily, raptors also are the very species which often typify the winter landscape. These large predators can generally eke out a living by preying upon field mice (Microtus), wood mice (Peromyscus) and on other birds and mammals of varying sizes. With the leaves off the trees and hunger at the doorstep of their daily lives, the raptors become more conspicuous than at any other time of year. A leisurely and vigilant tour through open farmland with adjacent woodlots and wooded swamps can often run up quite a tally of hawks in midwinter. If special effort is made in the same areas, several species of owls are also possibilities.

In addition to raptors, winter waterfowl can provide quite a source of birding variety. If winter's grasp is not too severe, the larger ponds and reservoirs can often sustain a surprising array of duck species. As these areas freeze out, the waterfowl are forced either to salt water or to slightly more southerly areas. However, with the first thaws, leads in the ice are often found to contain the very species which only days or weeks before were frozen out. This kind of opportunistic habitat usage by waterfowl is another phenomenon best observed in an inland region.

If what has been said thus far tickles your birding fancy, then a winter trip to the Bridgewater - Lakeville area is recommended. The route which is described below has many variations. However, for the traveler coming south, it touches the high spots with a minimum of back-tracking. The area is easily done in half a day, but the birder must decide which end of the day will best provide the kind of birding he desires. For one wishing to maximize his appreciation of the area, U.S. Geological Survey topographical maps are available for the region. Appropriate quadrangles are the Bridgewater Quadrangle and the Assawompsett Pond Quadrangle. This fine map series is too often neglected by birders entering new territory for the first time.

The most direct approach is to come south on Route 18 until Bridgewater Center is reached. In the center of this little college town several roads come together. The birder should continue south on Route 18 and 28 for about 2.75 miles until a large sign on the left is seen which reads, "Massachusetts Correctional Institution." Turn left at this sign, where the road passes through a short stretch of low, salty woods before coming to an extensive area of open fields. On the right will be seen the dreary gray walls and facilities of the prison. (The state farm fields are not off limits to the discreet birder.) Continuing straight ahead, the road leads past a small piggery on the right, by the farm buildings. From the road, the birder should look closely at the gulls on the barn roofs or among the pigs. Experience has shown that an occasional Iceland Gull can drop in, seemingly out of context from the rocky shores of Essex County.

After turning around at the piggery, proceed several hundred feet to where the first of many dirt roads bisecting the fields begins. As one works slowly along this road, observe closely the hay and corn fields on both sides, as well as bordering trees and fence-rows. It is here that Buteos, Kestrels and Marsh Hawks can often be present in startling numbers. Look for Rough-legged Hawks either soaring or hovering or else perched on small bushes as they survey the area for the abundant Meadow Voles. If one stays within the corn fields, the hawks can occasionally be approached quite closely where they thus afford the serious student a fine opportunity to study their many and varied plumages. The Redtailed Hawk and the Kestrel are most often seen perched in adjacent trees or on bordering phone wires. Marsh Hawks course the tall grass areas with regularity. Should the birder arrive in the morning, spectacular concentrations of Common Crows can be found in the corn fields. When present in flocks of 300-400 birds, these rowdy mobsters pose a picturesque facet to a wintry landscape.
The evening is the hour of the owl. If time permits, a twilight visit will usually be rewarded by the sight of one or more Short-eared Owls methodically searching in their erratic, bat-like feeding pattern, for mice. A loud squeaking on one’s hand from the open window of a parked car can sometimes lure them quite close. The Bridgewater state farm is one of very few inland Massachusetts areas where this species can be found with regularity. After the sun has set, the hooting of the Great Horned Owl is a not infrequent sound from the adjacent pine woodlands.

Careful and extensive search of neighboring pine and spruce groves by day can sometimes turn up the communal winter roosts of the elusive Long-eared Owl. The gray, regurgitated pellets on the ground can often indicate preferred roost trees. But remember, too much harassment may mean abandonment of a roost.

Should there be open ground at the farm, flocks of Horned Larks and Water Pipits can be found at the proper seasons, while a variety of wintering sparrows and Meadowlarks frequent the moist ditches and tall grass areas. Regular visits to the state farm from late fall through early spring will well repay the careful observer since such fancies as Swainson’s Hawk, Snowy Owl and Loggerhead Shrike have all been reported in recent years.

After thoroughly covering the fields and nearby paved roads, the visitor should return to the farm buildings and continue beyond them a short distance to Titicut Street, and follow it until River Street is reached on the left, just beyond the Taunton River crossing. Follow River Street about 2 miles to its end, where you will turn right on Thompson Street in Middleboro. The three-mile Thompson Street passes by several extensive dairy farms, each with attendant corn fields and cow pastures. These farms are often the winter forage areas for various hawk species. Most notable in this vicinity will be Red-tailed Hawks and Kestrels; however, Goshawks inconsistently hunt grouse and rabbits in the adjacent swammy woodlots.

Upon reaching the end of Thompson Street, a right turn on Route 44 will bring one to the rotary where Routes 18 and 28, 44 and 25 come together. A Howard Johnson’s here provides a pleasant break from winter cold. Before continuing south to Lakeville, a quick check of the Leona Farm, less than a mile north on Route 18 and 28, can be worthwhile. Not only is it another potential hawk area, but also a prime area in late fall for resting and feeding flocks of migrant Ring-billed Gulls crossing over southeastern Massachusetts.

From the rotary, continue south on Route 18, which eventually joins Route 105, to Lakeville. After a trip of approximately 4 miles, Assawompsett Pond will be seen on the left. On the way, however, several choice farm fields should be looked at for lingering Killdeer and Water Pipits, while Horned Larks can be expected. Once at Assawompsett Pond, park in the parking area across from the pumping station which is located on the stone dike on the left. If there is open water here, carefully scope for diving ducks and American Coots. Should this spot be frozen, continue driving along the shore of the pond until a running culvert under the road is reached. This is nearly always open and often contains Pied-billed Grebes, Canvasbacks, Ruddy Ducks and American Coots. Depending upon the amount of open water, Assawompsett Pond can be counted upon to yield impressive varieties of ducks, while during the height of the October-November migrations, over twenty species of waterfowl have been noted on a single trip.

Leaving Assawompsett, continue south about 2.5 miles to where the road passes a dividing dike between Great Quittacas Pond on the left and Little Quittacas Pond on the right. These ponds can be excellent from fall through mid-winter, providing ice does not close them completely. Even a thaw of several days in mid-winter can produce ducks, seemingly from nowhere. It was under just such conditions that the writer observed a Drake Tufted Duck in January of 1975. Late fall, however, is most impressive, for it is then that large numbers of Ring-necked Ducks and other divers form dense rafts in the more sheltered coves, making the area a mecca for waterfowl watchers. The Quittacas Ponds, together with Assawompsett Pond, represent the best duck ponds to be found almost anywhere on the mainland of Massachusetts.

The coniferous woodlands around the Quittacas Ponds are off limits to birders. However, roadsides are open and can provide good chances to see not only the waterfowl but also raptors frequenting the area. For several recent winters, one or more Bald Eagles have hunted ducks and coot on Great Quittacas Pond. The patient and vigilant birder who stations himself at a good vantage point can sometimes be rewarded by looks at both soaring and perched birds. Such vigils have also produced views of Buteos and Accipiters on other, windy days. A particularly good observation point for hawks and eagles is reached by returning north from the Quittacas Ponds and turning right on Long Point Road, which runs along the north end of Great Quittacas and courses a stone dike between Pocksha Pond.
and Great Quittacas. Park by the reservoir gatehouse on the dike. Departure can be made by returning to Routes 18 and 105 and heading north.

While season and weather conditions can obviously affect a trip to the Bridgewater-Lakeville area, it is well worth the time spent any time from mid-October to mid-winter in search of the species described above. Why not try inland birding for a change?

Migratory Free-loaders

The following article is by Wayne Hanley in *Nature's Ways*, a publication of the Massachusetts Audubon Society.

Airline passengers are not the only ones traveling in luxury to Miami for the winter. The hippoboscid flies are making the trip, too. Some hippoboscid (pronounced hip-po-BOE-sid) will make it all the way to southern Argentina to languish in the warmth of the southern hemisphere summer. But, what is more important, the whole hippoboscid bunch will make the trip without flapping a single wing. Good thing, too, because some hippoboscids have become such parasites on birds, or bats, that they no longer bother to grow things.

It may sound odd to call an insect which does not fly, a fly. Especially since its cousins among the flies are aerial artists. But hippoboscids are true flies, just as the house fly. They have found a better way of living.

Naturally, to spend the northern summer in Nova Scotia and the southern summer in Chile requires adjustments in a fly's life pattern. One minor adjustment consists of a body pattern that is so flat that the fly can lie closely to a bird's skin and not interfere with its streamlining. It also has adapted to a diet composed of nothing except its host's blood. So it has little to do except to ride around and sip an occasional meal.

The major adjustment the flies (there are several species) have made is in the reproductive process. It may be convenient for a house fly to flit around and lay her eggs on a piece of rotting meat. But this hardly would fit the gypsy life of hippoboscids. The young larvae might have little chance of finding an accommodating bird. So, the hippoboscid has evolved a reproductive pattern most unusual for an insect. In fact, the process is so unusual that the only other fly known to use the pattern is the tsetse fly of Africa.

Instead of laying its eggs upon an animal or plant host, as most insects do, the hippoboscid fly retains the eggs in her body. The eggs hatch within her, go through the larva stage inside the mother, change into cocoons within her, and then are laid, ready to emerge as adults. Although the mechanics vary greatly, the process involves features that would remind one of mammalian reproduction. The result is that young hippoboscid flies are right where they should be, snuggled in the feathers of a flying host.

One might wonder how hippoboscid flies get around to inhabiting the next generation of birds produced by its host. The transfer happens, of course, in the nest. When the bird they are riding dies, hippoboscid flies have a problem. Apparently they recognize it quickly since hippoboscid flies start crawling, or in a few cases flying, from the host as the body cools.

The flies' only stroke of luck occurs when the bird which was their host is eaten by another bird. Sometimes they crawl off the host onto a hawk. But usually things do not work out for them even under those circumstances. As with most parasites, they succeed well only on the species of bird that their parents inhabited.
THE HOUSE FINCH IN MASSACHUSETTS

by Bruce Sorrie, Quincy

The House Finch (Carpodacus mexicanus) was officially recognized on the East Coast of the United States more than twenty-five years ago when the first specimen was taken at Hewlett, Nassau County, Long Island, in January of 1948 (Elliott and Arbib).

The recorded history of the House Finch in Massachusetts began 9 years later with the report in the Records of New England Birds of a single bird seen at Bartholomew's Cobble in June of 1957. A year later another bird was identified and reported from South Weymouth. Records are not available from 1960 to 1962 but during that time no House Finches were reported on any of the Massachusetts Christmas Counts and it seems apparent that there was no significant movement of House Finches into the state during those early years. However, in the spring of 1961 a single bird was seen in Easthampton and by the fall and winter of that same year reports of single birds came from Nahant, Chelmsford, Needham, and Concord, with 25 sighted in Jamestown, R.I. The 1964 Cape Cod Christmas Count reported House Finches for the first time: twenty of them. By 1966 they were identified and recorded in Massachusetts during every month (RNEB) and in the spring of 1967 what appears to be the first nesting record was documented from Longmeadow, Hampden County.

The years since have been marked by impressive increases in numbers reported, in addition to the increase in localities from which birds have been seen. The extent of the former may be judged in part by noting that the Cape Cod Christmas Count for 1972 documents 193 House Finches.

An attempt to learn something of the movement and dispersal of this newly arrived species began in the fall of 1970 with the initiation of a color banding project by the Manomet Bird Observatory. At six locations birds were trapped and banded with a Fish and Wildlife Service band in addition to color bands coded to each location. This method helped provide information through sight reports of color banded birds which supplemented the information gained through actual recovery of banded birds. Because House Finches come readily to feeders they proved to be an excellent subject for this type of study.

Successful banding sites were located in Hingham, Duxbury, Manomet, Marshfield, Plymou and Lexington, with 2218 birds banded between 1970 and 1974.

The Lexington location, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Parker Reed, was by far the most productive but was atypical in terms of the vegetation and habitat generally associated with House Finches. The Reed residence is in a well established residential neighborhood of mature shrubbery and tall shade trees. Houses are set fairly close together and there are few open areas. The appearance of large numbers of birds here would seem to be attributed to the excellence of the feeding area which includes a year round food supply of generous quantity and great variety. House Finches begin arriving here in large numbers in late July and continue until November when they virtually disappear. An overwhelming 98% are young birds, many of them still in juvenile plumage.

The remaining banding locations were remarkable for their similarity. They were largely in residential areas of open lawns and large fields often characterized by stands of young red cedar and invariably with water in close proximity.

Only two foreign recoveries were taken in the five years of banding: one at Hingham and the second in Lexington. Both recoveries were in the early years of the project and both from the same banding location near Portsmouth, R.I. Massachusetts birds have been seen or recovered as far south as Alexandria, Virginia, and St. Michaels, Maryland, and to the north in Rye and Concord, New Hampshire. A substantial majority of recoveries and sightings have been from areas within 10 to 15 miles of the original banding location, and seem to suggest typical finch-like wandering, rather than any pattern of migration.

Evidence obtained from this study also suggests that Massachusetts House Finches have a strong fidelity to habitat, and a definite habitat preference. This is supported further by noting the marked similarity between House Finch nesting localities in 1974 (Howard) and locations of early sightings from 1965 to 1967. Concentrations are apparent along the coastal plain north and south of Boston and along the Connecticut River valley, where vegetation in some locations is remarkably like that of the coastal plain. Massachusetts House Finches are particularly at home in urban areas as are their western counterparts. These traits should be recognized in any prediction of future areas for expansion in Massachusetts or the northern New England states.
From our backyard experiences we regard Black-capped Chickadees as gregarious and friendly birds that chatter a lot while they eat sunflower seed and suet. If you watch a feeder closely, you should soon notice that the same birds return day after day — a bent, broken, or missing primary, a characteristic gesture; or a preferred "hammering post" help to identify individuals.

But what if the food were to be taken away? A study in the winter of 1968-69 by Edward Mueller of Boston University (Auk, 90, 3, July, 1973) shows that chickadees abandon an empty feeder within about two days. When the food was restored after three days, the birds returned at nearly the same rate as they left.

Mr. Mueller's two feeders were set up about 600 feet apart, and it became clear that certain birds preferred one station over the other. For example, when the food was removed from Station 1, only about half of its feeding population moved to Station 2. It seems that although chickadees maintain bounded wintering ranges, certain birds will freely switch. Mr. Mueller remarks, "All the evidence in this study indicated that the relations between birds and space was at the individual level ... We never noted a sudden influx of many outsiders, as though a flock of visitors had acted in unison in abandoning its regular range."

Finally, chickadees are indeed friendly. Aggressive encounters between birds were found to be low, not only within a foraging band, but toward visitors that may have joined in the unending search for sunflower seeds and suet.

L.J.R.
ROSS' GULL AND THE ROLE OF THE VAGRANT

The following article by Noble S. Proctor is reprinted with permission of the publishers from Discovery (Peabody Mus., Yale Univ.) 10:2, 1975, pp. 81-89.

On March 3, 1975, I stood among a group of people at Salisbury, Massachusetts, scanning a windswept beach for a lone bird. Not just any bird but a Ross' Gull (Rhodostethia rosea). Normally it breeds in northern Siberia and spends the entire year within the Arctic Circle and, until the previous day, it had never been recorded in the contiguous 48 states. At 10:15 a.m. it appeared and everyone watched as it flew about, fed, and walked on the mud-flats. In the following weeks hundreds of people came to stare at this bird and add its name to their "life lists"—those records of all the birds sighted in the course of an individual birdwatcher's life.

In recent years there have been reports of sightings of this species in Scandinavia and in the British Isles and now a Ross' Gull had reached the United States. While viewing the bird I wondered about the biological role played by such vagrants. In the recent past I have viewed several of these distributional anomalies; such wanderings demonstrate the dynamic nature of bird distribution.

Vagrants can be grouped into three categories: 1) those individual birds that are far out of the range or region characteristic for their species; 2) those whose range extends to a nearby area and are therefore not far from their home range; and finally 3) those birds that are not strictly vagrants—that is, off their range—but which appear at an unusual time of year. Over the past years, viewing examples of each of these kinds has given me some insight into the importance of such atypical behavior.

It should be noted that to an ornithologist adding a species to one's life list is not sufficient in itself. Certainly it is interesting to see some of these species in the field, but the appearance of birds far from areas typically associated with them does little to establish the normal activities of the species. In addition, so much more could be learned if individual birds could be viewed close at hand. Looking at an individual with a pair of binoculars only permits the recognition of which species it is. But in the hand, viewing the condition of plumage, fat deposits, and more importantly the physical condition of the bird, one can often determine where it came from, how long it has been traveling, and the possible cause of its presence in the area.

Modifications by man in the ecological system have also led to the occurrence of out-of-season vagrants. Statistics show that large cities have a moderating effect on winter temperatures. In listening to a weather report, it is not uncommon to note a city is seven to ten degrees warmer than the neighboring countryside. Megapolises such as the area extending from Washington, D.C., to Boston could then have an effect on extending a time a species would normally stay during the colder months. Also, there are some 10 million birdwatchers in the United States spending thousands of dollars on bird seed. Birds that would normally migrate due to lack of food stay on and may appear in a locality well past the normal migration date. Feeder records in the northeastern United States show Evening Grosbeaks (Hesperiphona vespertina) staying till late May, Pine Siskins (Spinus pinus) remaining into late June and Northern Orioles (Icterus galbula) spending the entire winter.

Modifications in temperature and the provision of food by human beings may also help the second form of vagrant. Species slowly extend their range from a nearby area. The spread of numerous southern species exemplifies this point.

It wasn't long ago that a Mockingbird (Mimus polyglottos) was a rare sight in Connecticut. The same can be said for the Cardinal (Cardinalis cardinalis). Now they frequent every thicket and feeding station. Tufted Titmouse (Parus bicolor) have moved in over the last ten years and are now common. Red-bellied Woodpeckers (Centurus carolinus) have made inroads into the state's oak woods and now nest in several areas and are appearing at feeding stations. In the past Blue-gray Gnatcatchers (Polioptila caerulea) were rare in migration. At various times in May 1974 at East Rock Park, New Haven, Connecticut, I recorded seeing 80 individuals of this species; they now nest throughout the state.

Several speculations can be made on the range extensions of species such as these. Temperature modifications could aid a more southern species. Such birds find a natural corridor running from Washington, D.C., to the New York area where this moderating factor occurs. Food availability would also be an aid. Note how many of these species with range extensions are the types attracted to feeding trays or live in close association...
with man. Another aspect is territoriality. In a population there are roaming unmated
birds that serve the purpose of filling a niche if something happens to the present occu­
pant. These birds are on the periphery of the range for a species and at times are
forced to occupy a nontypical habitat. Some southern species are in this situation, at
the northern limit of their ranges. If they are preadapted for successful occupation of
such habitats and are aided by the aforementioned modifications, it might be possible for
the species to extend its range northward.

Other environmental modifications by man and the introduction of alien species have had
an affect on bird distribution. Old Christmas censuses of birds in Connecticut show that
the Herring Gull (Larus argentatus) was rare in the winter and uncommon in the summer.
However, with the establishment of open garbage dumping we have set the "dinner table"
for the species and its numbers have soared.

Recently the winter concentrations of blackbirds in the southern states have attracted
attention. The blackbirds were provided roosting sites in the form of pine plantations.
Food was available in the nearby agricultural lands and the blackbirds took advantage of
these two factors and took up residence in the pines. A simple solution to the problem
would have been to remove the roosting sites and the birds would have dispersed.

Introduction of alien species has led to dramatic effects on bird populations. House
Sparrows (Passer domesticus) and Starlings (Sturnus vulgaris) quickly adapted to man's
habits and living areas and soon became a nuisance. They profited from man's means of
waste disposal, finding food in dumps and alley ways. Plentiful roosting sites were a-
vailable. Building ledges, bridges, etc. could also be used as nesting sites. Native
species have suffered because of the adaptability of these vagrants. Notably the Eastern
Bluebird (Sialia sialis) has been evicted from its nesting sites by the activities of
Starlings.

Two recent introductions show both sides of the coin. House Finches (Carpodacus mexican-
us) were introduced on Long Island in the early 1940s, having been released as illegally
caged birds from the west. They have spread along the coastal areas of the east and are
penetrating inland. They are colorful, have a pleasant song, and are aggressive enough
to compete with the House Sparrow. In this case it appears we have a welcome addition to
the avian fauna of the eastern states. In contrast we have the growing fame of the Monk
Parakeet (Myiopsitta monachus)— a species from South America that was liberated in the
New York area region in the late 1960s via accident during shipping and through direct
release, since it was a glut on the pet market. A highly adaptive species, the cold of
our winters does not affect it as it comes from colder climes in Patagonia. Two habits
make it objectionable. Monk Parakeets build massive stick nests— one for roosting and
one for egg laying. Construction of these involves snapping twigs from ornamental shrub-
bery surrounding houses. Lodging behind transformers on telephone poles can cause prob­
lems for power companies. Another bad habit is a taste for fruit. A group can strip an
apple or pear tree in no time; the agricultural impact is obvious. People have not
helped in controlling the spread of this species. After seeing a parrot at a feeder,
extra food is often put out, possibly helping the bird survive when normally it would
not. Hence we are faced with a new problem that might be difficult to stop.

This brings us to the final type of vagrant— birds such as Ross' Gull, hundreds and even
thousands of miles from their home range. The past few years have seen several repres­
sentatives in Connecticut that belong to this category.

Individuals that fit this category (most of which go unnoticed) rarely establish them­
soever in a new area. Absence of suitable habitat and competition with species already
present prevent such establishment. In addition, a mate is along way away! A trained
ornithologist can recognize and evaluate the capability for establishment when a vagrant
population arrives.

When the first Cattle Egrets (Bubulcus ibis) reached South America it was inevitable that
they would spread as no species filled the niche of feeding on insects stirred up by the
cattle, raised in many regions there. An opening for the Cattle Egrets was available and
the population boomed.

The Glossy Ibis (Plegadis falcinellus) has slowly inched its way north and is now well
established on the offshore islands of Connecticut. The proper nesting habitat and feed­
ing areas were present and only needed to be exploited; this has happened over the last
five years.

Recently a Manx Shearwater (Puffinus puffinus) was found breeding on Penikese Island.
off Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. Numerous sightings of this species during pelagic trips off the coast seemed to negate the possibility of all sightings being attributed to wanderers from Europe. Suitable breeding habitat, which is very limited here, was searched for and the species found. The population will be greatly restricted by the limitations of habitat.

The Little Gull (Larus minutus), another European species, has been recorded much too often to be attributed to wandering here from Europe. Condition of specimens suggested breeding nearby. Observation and exploration found a nesting colony in Quebec.

There were 37 sightings of Ruffs (Philomachus pugnax) along the east coast of the United States in the fall of 1974, seven in Connecticut. This number proves that this species is not the rarity it was thought to be. If one considers the luck involved in finding one Ruff in an area the size of coastal Connecticut it is not unbelievable that many individuals could be along the coast at any one time. In this context the Ruff is far from rare and the same can be shown with a number of other presumed rare species. The nesting area for the Ruff is listed as European, but the recent flood of sightings seems to indicate not all are European strays. If one of these birds could be examined closely, it might be possible to determine its breeding condition, plumage stage, and the degree of fat stored for migration. These clues might indicate a New World breeding colony for this species.

In most cases, however, a vagrant wanders completely off course never to see its native habitat again.

Several examples come to mind. A Spotted Redshank (Tringa erythropus) at New Haven Harbor, Connecticut, many miles from its breeding grounds in Siberia and wintering grounds in Africa had no chance of finding its way back. No habitat existed within 4,000 miles to duplicate its home range. It was doomed. A Wheatear (Oenanthe oenanthe) in Guilford, Connecticut, was far from its native haunts as was a Fieldfare (Turdus pilaris) that appeared in Larchmont, New York. Neither could be expected to find its way home. Inspection in the hand may have added some insight as to why each had gone astray.

It can be seen then that bird population studies are complex and dynamic. Many factors must be considered fully to understand the role played by vagrants to our shores. Unusual occurrences can generally be attributed to illness or injury, and population shifts to modification of the environment by man. Species such as the Fieldfare, Wheatear, and Ross' Gull are but lost individuals of the bird world. They are of special interest to the birdwatcher but ornithologically of little importance when all that is possible is a look at them through a telescope or a pair of binoculars.

The role of a vagrant can be manifold. However, a complete understanding of habitat, habits, condition of the bird, and other factors are needed to predict how important a role the species plays when it appears.

IVORY GULL, SALISBURY STATE BEACH, 4 JANUARY 1976
Photographed by Bruce A. Sorrie
THE BIRD OBSERVER SUMMARY FOR SEPTEMBER, 1975

The temperature for September averaged 63.9°, a few degrees cooler than usual. The most unusual aspect of the month's weather was the predominance of heavily overcast weather. In fact, eighteen days of the month were cloudy and rainy making this September the cloudiest in almost one hundred years! The only heavy rain fell during a northeasterly storm on the 24th-26th, when 1-1/2 inches fell. This storm was followed by a cold front which moved in from the Northwest on the 27th. The only other period of northwesterly winds occurred on the 20th-21st.

As is frequently the case, a large number of Greater and Cory's Shearwaters was blown into the shoals off the south side of Nantucket by a "northeaster" which ended on the last day of August. On September 2nd, approximately 2000 of these birds, 90% Greater, were noted from shore. Although this was the only large flight of pelagic species noted during the course of the month, the previously mentioned storm of the 24th-26th did sweep small numbers of jaegers and phalaropes into Cape Cod Bay.

A rather large concentration of herons spent the month at Big Ram Island in Westport - a count of 20+ Great Egrets being the most noteworthy there. The immature White Ibis which arrived in South Dartmouth during August remained until the 14th of this month, during which period it was observed by many.

A pronounced flight of raptors followed the northwesterly winds on the 27th; accipiters and falcons particularly were noted moving at several coastal locations. Hundreds of Broad-winged Hawks were also observed migrating over Wellesley and Concord on the 14th.

Shorebird migrants tended to reach their peak concentrations earlier than usual. For instance, 37 Long-billed Dowitchers were already present in Newburyport by the 12th, and the majority of Ruff-breasted Sandpipers, which normally reach their maximum concentrations in mid-September, were recorded during August. The high count for the latter species during the month was 6. In contrast, the count of Marbled Godwits at Monomoy reached an incredible high of 10 on the 6th-7th. Hudsonian Godwits were recorded in numbers away from traditional localities. A Ruff, rare in the area in fall, was seen at Wellfleet on the 10th. A first year Franklin's Gull was found in Newburyport Harbor on the 6th, but the bird apparently did not linger beyond that date.

The vast majority of migrant passerines moved through the state during the latter part of August. However, echoes of the flight remained into this month. Several warblers of predominately southern distribution were recorded, such as Prothonotary, Worm-eating and Kentucky. Remnants of the tremendous Bay-breasted and Cape May Warbler incursion of this fall continued to be the most common species of migrant warblers recorded. The tremendous increase in the population of these two species over the last two years has been attributed to a parallel population explosion of Spruce Budworm, a favored food of the two species, on the warblers' northern breeding grounds. At Manomet, 11 Cape May and 27 Bay-breasted Warblers were banded this month (c.f. September totals since 1971 - 91,6,15,37 and 13,2,22,5, respectively). The most pronounced waves of migrant passerines occurred following cold fronts on the 20th-21st and the 27th-28th.

The most noteworthy varieties this month included a Bewick's Wren on Cuttyhunk Island on the 27th, and a Wheatear on Nantucket on the 20th-22nd.

After the birds recorded in August, 4 additional Yellow-headed Blackbirds were seen this month. A Lapland Longspur arrived early at Concord on the 10th.

R.R.V.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Loon:</th>
<th>8 on 9 localities 35 individuals v.o.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red-throated Loon:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red-necked Grebe:</td>
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<td>Pied-billed Grebe:</td>
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<td>Cory's Shearwater:</td>
<td>2,27 Nantucket,off Chatham 20, 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greater Shearwater:</td>
<td>2,27 Nantucket,off Chatham 1000/hr., 175+</td>
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<td>28 Eastham</td>
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K. Hart, BBC(H. D'Entremont)
K. Hart, BBC(H. D'Entremont)
H. Wiggin#
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<th>Numbers</th>
<th>Locations</th>
<th>Authors</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sooty Shearwater:</td>
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<td>BBC(H.D’Entremont)</td>
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<td>Manx Shearwater:</td>
<td>27 off Chatham</td>
<td></td>
<td>BBC(L.Jodrey), B.Nikula#</td>
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<td>22,25</td>
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<td>M.B.O.Staff, R.Forster</td>
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<td></td>
<td>27,28</td>
<td>off Chatham, Eastham</td>
<td>BBC(H.D’Entremont), H.Coolidge#</td>
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<td>Great Cormorant:</td>
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<td>Boston, Duxbury, Cuttyhunk Is.</td>
<td>D.Brown, W.Petersen#</td>
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<tr>
<td>Double-crested Cormorant:</td>
<td>6,16</td>
<td>Sterling, Squantum</td>
<td>H.Merriman, R.Veit#</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gannet:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Concord(GMMWR)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Great Blue Heron:</td>
<td></td>
<td>thr. 16 localities 128 individuals</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(over 35+ at Big Ram Island, Westport all month)</td>
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<td>Little Blue Heron:</td>
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<td>Westport, P.I., Marshfield</td>
<td>v.o., v.o., B.Cassie</td>
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<td>1-11</td>
<td>Ipswich, Duxbury, Ipswich, Nauset</td>
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<tr>
<td>Snowy Egret:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Westport(Big Ram Is.), max.96(Sept.7)</td>
<td>R.Stymeist# &amp; v.o.</td>
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<td>P.I., max.50(Sept.6)</td>
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<td>Duxbury, Barnstable</td>
<td>W.Petersen#</td>
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<td>Quincy, Scituate</td>
<td>SSBBC</td>
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<td>Louisiana Heron:</td>
<td>1-13</td>
<td>Dartmouth-Westport</td>
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<td>20+11</td>
<td>v.o.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>P.I., Squantum</td>
<td>BBC(V.Albee), R.Emery#</td>
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<td>Barnstable</td>
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<td>Yellow-crowned Night Heron:</td>
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<td>2 imm.1 imm.</td>
<td>R.Stymeist#, W.Bailey</td>
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<td>P.I., Newburyport</td>
<td>D.Brown, R.Heil</td>
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<td>Eastham, Cuttyhunk Is.</td>
<td>R.Veit#, W.Petersen#</td>
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<td>Least Bittern:</td>
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<td>American Bittern:</td>
<td>6 on, 7,14</td>
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<td>v.o., M&amp;B Litchfield, H.Merriman</td>
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<td>20,23</td>
<td>Marshfield, Peabody</td>
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<td>Glossy Ibis:</td>
<td>1 &amp; 7</td>
<td>S.Dartmouth</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>P.I., Newburyport</td>
<td>W.Petersen#</td>
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<td>Eastham, Scituate</td>
<td>W.Drummond, W.Petersen#</td>
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<td>White Ibis:</td>
<td>1-12</td>
<td>S.Dartmouth-Westport</td>
<td>v.o.</td>
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<td>Canada Goose:</td>
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<td>14,20</td>
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<td>14,25</td>
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<td>D.Casoni, HAD Carmichael</td>
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<td>6,9</td>
<td>P.I., Weston</td>
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<td>Blue-winged Teal:</td>
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<td>P.I., Weston</td>
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<td>20</td>
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<td>BBC(W.Drummond), L. Robinson</td>
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<td>W.Harrington#</td>
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<td>R.Forster</td>
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<td>Northern Shoveler:</td>
<td>6,24</td>
<td>P.I., Barnstable(S.N.)</td>
<td>BBC(V.Drummond), R.Stymeist#</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
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<tr>
<td>Wood Duck</td>
<td>Lancaster, Cambridge (Mt. A.)</td>
<td>29-30,2 H. Merriman, R. Stymeist</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Weston, Milton</td>
<td>22,7 L. Robinson, T. Lawrence</td>
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<td>Duxbury</td>
<td>36 W. Petersen</td>
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<td>Greater Scaup</td>
<td>Quincy, Duxbury</td>
<td>5,1 S. Higginbotham, W. Petersen</td>
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<td>Manomet</td>
<td>10 M. B. O. Staff</td>
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<td>Westport</td>
<td>1 R. O' Hara</td>
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<td>Turkey Vulture</td>
<td>Webster, Paxton, Wellfleet</td>
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<td>Sharp-shinned Hawk</td>
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<td>Newton, P. I., Cutthuyk Is.</td>
<td>1,5,35+, R. O' Hara, D. Ever, W. Petersen</td>
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<td></td>
<td>12 localities</td>
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<td>Red-shouldered Hawk</td>
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<td>Broad-winged Hawk</td>
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<td>238, 316, 61 A. Clayton, R. Forster, J. Hines</td>
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<td>Jamaica Plain (A. A.), Newton</td>
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<td>Marsh thr.</td>
<td>11 localities</td>
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<td>Osprey</td>
<td>20 localities</td>
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<td>Peregrine Falcon</td>
<td>7,27, 28 P. I.</td>
<td>1,1,2 M&amp;D. Argue, E. Morrier, P. Parsons</td>
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<td>13, 22, 26 Annisquam, Westport, Truro</td>
<td>1,1,1 H. Wiggins, R. O' Hara, W. Bailey</td>
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<td>27-28, 30 Cutthuyk Is., Plymouth</td>
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<td>Merlin</td>
<td>22 localities</td>
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<td>American Kestrel</td>
<td>Nantucket, Quincy-Plymouth</td>
<td>16, 60 P. Fox, SSBCC (Fall Roundup)</td>
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<td>Westwood, Canton, Lancaster</td>
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<td>S. Seaboard</td>
<td>3,4 R. Veit, H. &amp; D. Carmichael</td>
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<td>P. I., Barnstable (S. N.)</td>
<td>8, 16 SSSC (J. Kenneally)</td>
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<td>Plymouth</td>
<td>2 SSSC (J. Kenneally)</td>
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<td>Species</td>
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<td>Killdeer</td>
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<td>Golden Plover</td>
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<td>Black-bellied Plover</td>
<td>725+</td>
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<td>Ruddy Turnstone</td>
<td>11,20</td>
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<td>Common Snipe</td>
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<td>Pectoral Sandpiper</td>
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<td>White-rumped Sandpiper</td>
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<td>Baird's Sandpiper</td>
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<td>Buff-breasted Sandpiper</td>
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<td>Hudsonian Godwit</td>
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<td>Ruff</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Scituate</td>
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Sanderling:
20 Marshfield, Duxbury 2160,550 SSBC(W. Harrington)

Red Phalarope:
25-27 Barnstable, off Chatham 8-9,8 B. Sorrie, BBC(H. D'Entremont)

Wilson's Phalarope:
6-14,30 P. I., Wellfleet (WSWS) 1,1 v.o., P. Bailey

Northern Phalarope:
1,27 Worcester, off Chatham 1,15 D. Crompton, BBC(H. D'Entremont)
25 Sandwich (S. N.) 50+ B. Sorrie, R. Veit #

Jaeger (species?):
1 Nantucket 15 S. Perkins

Pomarine Jaeger:
16,20 Nantucket, Nauset 2 dark,1 1-2 R. Stymeist, B. Nikula #
28 Eastham (First Encounter) 10,5 C. Goodrich #

Parasitic Jaeger:
12,28 Nauset, Barnstable (S. N.) 10,5 V. Laux, R. Forster
15 Eastham (First Encounter) 15 H. Wiggins

Black-headed Gull:
11 Nantucket 3-4 R. Veit

Laughing Gull:
10,17 Squantum 100,125 D. Brown

Franklin's Gull:
Last wk. Newburyport 1 imm. (1st year bird) 1 W. Russell

Bonaparte's Gull:
6,28 P. I., Salisbury 35,25 BBC(W. Drummond), M&A Argue
6 Revere 135 R. Stymeist & P. Butler

Little Gull:
6,10 Revere; Squantum 1 ad., 1 imm.; 2 imm. 1 R. Stymeist; D. Brown
20 Salisbury 1 N. Forster

Forster's Tern:
13,13 Newburyport Harbor 3-4 M. Gardler, W. Petersen
16 Nantucket 1 R. Stymeist, R. Emery

Common Tern:
10,16-17 Squantum, Nantucket 500+,550+ D. Brown, R. Stymeist
20 Duxbury 150 SSBC(W. Petersen)

Roseate Tern:
7,14 Barnstable (S. N.), Salisbury 1000+,10 W. Petersen, R. Forster

Least Tern:
6 P. I., Duxbury 4,1 BBC(W. Drummond), W. Petersen

Caspian Tern:
25,29 Barnstable (S. N.), Fairhaven 5,2 R. Pease, GJ Fernandez

Black Tern:
7,8 Barnstable (S. N.), Monomoy 8,7 W. Petersen, W. Bailey
12,24 P. I., Barnstable 2,4 M. Gardler, R. Forster

Black Skimmer:
7,14 Scituate 2,1 SSBC(M&B Litchfield)

Mourning Dove:
16,20 Nantucket, Hingham 300+,316 R. Stymeist, SSBC(N. Osborne)
30 Weston 185 L. Robinson

Yellow-billed Cuckoo:
3,6 Westport, P. I. 1 dead, 3 R. O'Hara, BBC(W. Drummond)
13,21 Lancaster, Ashland 1,1 H. Merriman, K. Hamilton

Hackle-billed Cuckoo:
1-29 6 localities singles v.o.

Screesh Owl:
th. 8 individuals v.o.

Great Horned Owl:
early Sept. Monomoy 1 B. Cassie
20 P. I., Norwell 1,3 J. Berry, W. Petersen & R. Veit

Saw-whet Owl:
8-10 Assonet 1 N. Hill

Whip-poor-will:
4,15 Nantucket, Plymouth 3-4,1 S. Perkins, M. B. O. Staff
20,27 Plymouth, Braintree 1,1 SSBC(J. Kenneally), J. Clancy

Common Nighthawk:
485,8 S. Peabody; Wayland, Weston 220+;100,60 R. Heil; J. Hines

Chimney Swift:
6,8,16,30 P. I., Framingham 60,295,727,314 BBC(W. Drummond); E. Taylor

201
Ruby-throated Hummingbird:

- thr. 17 localities
- 17 individuals v.o.

Common Ploker:

- thr. 28 localities
- 40,250+ individuals

Pileated Woodpecker:

- thr. Lancaster
- 1-2

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker:

- thr. 6 localities
- 3,5

Eastern Kingbird:

- thr. 6,12
- 85,12

Western Kingbird:

- thr. 6,12
- 3,1

Great Crested Flycatcher:

- thr. 20,23
- 1,1

Eastern Phoebe:

- thr. 28 localities
- 60+

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher:

- thr. 5,7
- 1,1

Least Flycatcher:

- thr. 6,12
- 1,1

Olive-sided Flycatcher:

- thr. 5,7
- 1,1

Tree Swallow:

- thr. 6,7,13
- 150,000

Bank Swallow:

- thr. 1,20
- 3+1

Barn Swallow:

- thr. 20,28
- 5,5

Cliff Swallow:

- thr. 13,14
- 1,1

Purple Martin:

- thr. 20,28
- 841

Blue Jay:

- thr. 20,28
- 159,78

Common Raven:

- thr. 29
- 1

Fish Crow:

- thr. 7,17
- 2,1

Red-breasted Nuthatch:

- thr. 28
- 147 individuals v.o.

Brown Creeper:

- thr. 28,29
- 2,1

House Wren:

- thr. 20,28
- 7,7

Winter Wren:

- thr. 20,28,29
- 1,1

Bevick's Wren:

- thr. 27
- 1

Carolina Wren:

- thr. 1
- 1

Long-billed Marsh Wren:

- thr. 28
- 1,1

R. Stymeist, W. Petersen

H. Merriman

BBC(W. Drummond)

R. Emery, W. Petersen

BBC(W. Drummond), R. Stymeist

R. Forster, SSBC(J. Kenneally)

R. Veit, C. Goodrich

R. Pease

SSBC(J. Kenneally), M. McClellan

W. Petersen

D. Brown, J. Hines

M. B. O. Staff, W. Bailey

M. B. O. Staff, W. Bailey

BBC(G. Hotz), G. Mock

M. Argue, W. Bailey

C. Leahy

W. Petersen

H. Merriman, W. Petersen

W. Petersen

W. Harrington

BBC(H. Weissberg, P. Parsons)

BBC(W. Drummond, H. Weissberg)

J. Berry, J. Kenneally, D. Brown

W. Petersen, R. Stymeist

L. Robinson, BBC(P. Parsons)

W. Petersen, E. Pearson

W. Bailey

BBC(P. Parsons), J. Hines

R. Stymeist, M&B Litchfield

W. Harrington, H. Merriman

S. Higgins, Nathaniel, N. Osborne

W. Petersen, M. B. O. Staff, J. Hines

W. Petersen, B. Sorrie

R. Veit, BBC(P. Parsons)
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bird Type</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date(s)</th>
<th>Count(s)</th>
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<td>Short-billed Marsh Wren</td>
<td>Newburyport, P.I.</td>
<td>6, 27</td>
<td>1, 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gray Catbird</td>
<td>P.I., Nantucket</td>
<td>6, 17</td>
<td>200, 100+</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brown Thrasher</td>
<td>P.I.</td>
<td>6, 28</td>
<td>40, 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Robin</td>
<td>Canton (F.M.)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wood Thrush</td>
<td>Ipswich, Manchester</td>
<td>22, 27</td>
<td>1, 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hermit Thrush</td>
<td>Westwood, Weston</td>
<td>26-30, 30</td>
<td>2, 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swainson's Thrush</td>
<td>Scituate, Duxbury; Weston</td>
<td>20; 29</td>
<td>8, 8; 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gray-cheeked Thrush</td>
<td>Asonet, Sandwich, Weston</td>
<td>7, 13, 17</td>
<td>1, 1, 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Veery</td>
<td>Nantucket, P.I.</td>
<td>21, 28</td>
<td>1, 1</td>
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<td>Eastern Bluebird</td>
<td>Milton, Plymouth</td>
<td>20, 20</td>
<td>2, 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wheelbird</td>
<td>Harvard</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water Pipit</td>
<td>M. I. (Rhode Island)</td>
<td>20-22</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blue-gray Gnatcatcher</td>
<td>Ipswich, Chatham</td>
<td>1, 4</td>
<td>1, 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Golden-crowned Kinglet</td>
<td>Marshfield, Plymouth</td>
<td>15, 20</td>
<td>1, 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ruby-crowned Kinglet</td>
<td>Chatham, Abington</td>
<td>4, 6</td>
<td>1, 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water Pipit</td>
<td>M. I. (Rhode Island)</td>
<td>8, 28</td>
<td>1, 1000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loggerhead Shrike</td>
<td>Nantucket, Boston (Long Is.)</td>
<td>5, 13</td>
<td>225, 99</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loggerhead Shrike</td>
<td>Canton (F.M.), Acton</td>
<td>17, 19</td>
<td>150+, 16</td>
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<td>Yellow-throated Vireo</td>
<td>Chatham, Orleans</td>
<td>5, 10</td>
<td>2, 2</td>
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<td>Sandwich, Abington</td>
<td>15, 26</td>
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<td>7 localities</td>
<td>5-21</td>
<td>singles</td>
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<td>Red-eyed Vireo</td>
<td>Marblehead, P.I.</td>
<td>1, 13</td>
<td>6, 6</td>
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<td>Red-eyed Vireo</td>
<td>Westport, P.I.</td>
<td>7, 20</td>
<td>4, 13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philadelphia Vireo</td>
<td>2-22</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Warbling Vireo</td>
<td>Sandwich, Chatham, Salisbury</td>
<td>1, 2</td>
<td>1, 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black-and-white Warbler</td>
<td>Cambridge, P.I., G. Peabody</td>
<td>1, 19, 23</td>
<td>14, 10, 10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prothonotary Warbler</td>
<td>Morris Is., Chatham</td>
<td>10, 30</td>
<td>1, 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Worm-eating Warbler</td>
<td>Chatham</td>
<td>10, 15</td>
<td>1, 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Brewster's&quot; Warbler</td>
<td>Manor</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1, 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Counts:**
- Prothonotary Warbler: 10, 7, 10
- Yellow-throated Vireo: 2, 2

**Authors:**
- E. Pyburn, S. Garrett, v.o.
- BBC (W. Drummond), R. Stymeist
- J. Berry, R. Emery
- B. Cassie, J. Kenneally
- J. Kenneally, M. B. O. Staff, J. Hines
- R. Emery, E. Pearson
- J. Hines, W. Petersen
- v.o., J. Goodrich
- J. Harris, P. Fox
- W. Petersen, R. Veit, R. Forster
- BBC (W. Harrington)
- M&A Argue, BBC (E. Pyburn)
- L. Robinson, R. Forster
- M&A Argue, BBC (E. Pyburn)
- L. Robinson, R. Forster
- v.o., C. Goodrich, R. Forster
- BBC (W. Drummond), M&A Argue
- M&AO Staff
- M&B Argue, BBC (E. Pyburn)
- L. Robinson, R. Forster
### Tennessee Warbler:
- 6,13: P.I., Weston
- Orange-crowned Warbler:
  - 22,27,29: Canton, Manchester, Manomet
- Nashville Warbler:
  - 3-5,13: Chatham, Weston
  - 14,21: N. Scituate, Chatham
- Northern Parula:
  - 5-21: 9 localities
- Yellow Warbler:
  - 20: Salisbury, Nantucket
- Magnolia Warbler:
  - 20: Quincy, P.I.
- Cape May Warbler:
  - Thr. 1: Manomet, Annisquam
  - 6,16,17, 20, 27: Nantucket, P.I., Manchester
- Black-throated Blue Warbler:
  - 15: Chatham
- Black-throated Green Warbler:
  - 23: Lincoln, S. Peabody
- Blackburnian Warbler:
  - 5-21: 5 localities
- Chestnut-sided Warbler:
  - 28: Cuttyhunk Is.
- Bay-breasted Warbler:
  - Thr. 20, 23: Manomet, Duxbury, Lincoln
- Blackpoll Warbler:
  - 23: Lincoln, S. Peabody
- Pine Warbler:
  - 20, 21: Plymouth, Concord
  - 21, 28, 27: Westwood, Manchester
- Prairie Warbler:
  - 20, 28: Plymouth, Chatham
- Palm Warbler:
  - 16-17: Nantucket
- Ovenbird:
  - 6, 20: P.I., Duxbury
- Northern Waterthrush:
  - Thr. 1: 10 localities, Annisquam
  - 4, 30: Chatham, Plymouth Beach
- Kentucky Warbler:
  - 9, 10: Monomoy, Manomet
- Connecticut Warbler:
  - 11-30: 6 localities
- Mourning Warbler:
  - 1-15: 5 localities
  - 18, 20: Boston (Long Is.), Duxbury
- Yellow-breasted Chat:
  - Thr.: Orleans-Chatham
  - 9-29: 6 localities
- Hooded Warbler:
  - 10: Chatham
- Wilson's Warbler:
  - 11-30: 6 localities
- American Redstart:
  - 20: Quincy, Plymouth
- Bobolink:
  - 4: Nantucket, Truro
  - 13, 14: Concord, Ipswich
- Yellow-headed Blackbird:
  - 5, 96: Orleans, Monomoy
  - 28: Plymouth, Orleans
  - 14-30: Ipswich
- Red-winged Blackbird:
  - 14-30: Ipswich

### References:
- BBC (W. Drummond), L. Robinson
- D. Brown, BBC (G. Hotz), M. B. O. Staff
- R. Emery, L. Robinson
- SSBC (M. L. Litchfield), BBC (Baines)
- R. Forster, L. Jodrey
- S. Higginsbotham, R. Forster
- M. B. O. Staff, H. Wiggins
- BBC (W. Drummond, R. Stymeist)
- SSBC (W. Petersen, B. Sorrie)
- B. Laux
- OMT Banes, BBC (W. Drummond)
- R. Stymeist, J. Berry, BBC (G. Hotz)
- R. Forster, R. Heil
- W. Petersen
- M. B. O. Staff, W. Petersen, R. Forster
- R. Forster, R. Heil
- SSBC (J. Kenneally), BBC (R. Clayton)
- J. Clancy, BBC (G. Hotz)
- SSBC (J. Kenneally), R. Veit
- R. Stymeist, R. Emery
- BBC (W. Drummond), J. Berry, R. Veit
- H. Rich, H. & D. Carmichael
- A. Palmer, M. B. O. Staff
- S. Perkins, R. Emery
- H. M. Merriman, J. Berry
- B. Nikula
- S. Perkins, R. Emery
- H. Merriman, J. Berry
- V. Laux, W. Bailey
- E. Harrington, R. Veit & R. Stymeist
- J. Berry
- J. Berry
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northern Oriole:</td>
<td>Monomoy, Nantucket</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rusty Blackbird:</td>
<td>Lancaster, Orleans, Wayland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Common Grackle:</td>
<td>Marshfield, Duxbury</td>
<td>6542, 5000+</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brown-headed Cowbird:</td>
<td>Marshfield</td>
<td>350+</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scarlet Tanager:</td>
<td>P.I., Cuttyhunk Is.</td>
<td>8, 7</td>
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<td>Summer Tanager:</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>Rose-breasted Grosbeak:</td>
<td>Cuttyhunk Is., Weston</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blue Grosbeak:</td>
<td>S. Dartmouth</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Indigo Bunting:</td>
<td>Hingham &amp; Marshfield, Truro</td>
<td>262, 15</td>
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<td>Dickcissel:</td>
<td>Monomoy, Westport</td>
<td>1, 1</td>
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<td>Acton, Nantucket</td>
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<td>Purple Finch:</td>
<td>Marshfield, Popham</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pine Siskin:</td>
<td>Orleans-Poquet</td>
<td>200+</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Goldfinch:</td>
<td>Hingham &amp; Plymouth, Manchester</td>
<td>24654, 38</td>
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<td>Red Crossbill:</td>
<td>Orleans-Poquet</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>Rufous-sided Towhee:</td>
<td>Cuttyhunk Is.</td>
<td>200+</td>
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<td>Savannah Sparrow:</td>
<td>Nantucket, P.I., So. Peabody</td>
<td>100, 65, 120</td>
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<td>Grasshopper Sparrow:</td>
<td>Nantucket</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sharp-tailed Sparrow:</td>
<td>Scituate, Quantum</td>
<td>20, 40</td>
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<td>Seaside Sparrow:</td>
<td>Duxbury, P.I.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vesper Sparrow:</td>
<td>6 localities</td>
<td>15 individuals</td>
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<td>Lark Sparrow:</td>
<td>1, 4 Annisquam, Chatham</td>
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<td>Dark-eyed Junco:</td>
<td>So. Peabody, Cuttyhunk Is.</td>
<td>50, 75+</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Oregon) Dark-eyed Junco:</td>
<td>Boston (Long Island)</td>
<td>1 adult</td>
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<td>Chipping Sparrow:</td>
<td>Pembroke, Cuttyhunk Is.</td>
<td>50, 40</td>
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<td>Clay-colored Sparrow:</td>
<td>Truro, P.I.</td>
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<td>Field Sparrow:</td>
<td>Marshfield, So. Peabody</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>White-crowned Sparrow:</td>
<td>P.I., Cuttyhunk Is.</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>White-throated Sparrow:</td>
<td>Duxbury, Scituate</td>
<td>175, 156</td>
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<tr>
<th>Species</th>
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<td>50, 75+</td>
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<tr>
<td>White-throated Sparrow:</td>
<td>Duxbury, Scituate</td>
<td>175, 156</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*SSBC (W. Petersen), S. Higginbotham, R. Heil*
### Lincoln's Sparrow:
5-29 13 localities 23 individuals v.o.

### Song Sparrow:
20 Quincy 84 SSBC(S.Higginbotham)

### Lapland Longspur:
10&12 Concord(GMNWR) 1 J.Baird & P.Miliotis

---

**Addenda for August 1975**

Baird's Sandpiper:
- 28 Nantucket 2 K. Harte

Buff-breasted Sandpiper:
- 31 Nantucket 18 K. Harte

Bay-breasted Warbler:
- 20 Chatham 100 B. Nikula, G. Goodrich

Cape May Warbler:
- 19 MBO 40b Staff

Yellow-breasted Chat:
- 29 Nantucket 1 K. Harte

Mourning Warbler:
- 29 Nantucket 1 K. Harte

Yellow-headed Blackbird:
- 29 Nantucket 1 K. Harte

Seaside Sparrow:
- 27 Nantucket 2 K. Harte

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**Corrigenda for July 1975**

Saw-whet Owl:
- 26 Scituate 1 B. Litchfield
  (Mrs. Litchfield did not see a Saw-whet Owl on this date. She has, however, a Saw-whet Owl that she found in July 1974 which she is keeping for educational purposes under her salvage permit. The young owl was found with a damaged wing and eye.)

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher:
- 4; 23, 28, 31 Annisquam; Manomet 1 singing; 1,1,1 H. Wiggin; MBO Staff
  should read
- 4 Annisquam 1 singing H. Wiggin.

Royal Tern:
- thr.; 1-18 Nauset, Plymouth 2, 1 v.o., D&H Carmichael & v.o.
  should read
- thr.; 1-29 Nauset; Plymouth 2, 1-4 v.o., D&H Carmichael, MBO Staff & v.o.

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**Corrigenda for August 1975**

Yellow-breasted Chat:
- 24, 26 Orleans, Manomet 1, 5b W. Petersen#, MBO Staff
  should read
- 24, 26 on Orleans, Manomet 1, 5b W. Petersen#, MBO Staff
The most outstanding feature of this month's weather was a strong northeasterly storm which
struck the coastal regions from the 18th-21st. This storm brought large numbers of
pelagic species into Cape Cod Bay, where they were observed from such traditional locali-
ties as Sandy Neck, Barnstable and, as the wind went to northwest, First Encounter Beach,
Eastham. The more unusual birds seen were 7 Northern Fulmars, 30 Manx Shearwaters in one
flock, 3 Common Puffins, and 4 immature Sabine's Gulls. All the Sabine’s Gulls were noted
feeding with large flocks of Kittiwakes.

An amazing count of 700+ Ring-necked Ducks in Lakeville further supports the theory that
this species is greatly increasing as a late fall migrant and winterer in the state.

Shorebird counts dwindled through the month; Long-billed Dowitcher, a typically late
migrant, reached peak counts of 40 and 35 in Newburyport Harbor. A Marbled Godwit and a
Wilson's Phalarope were also observed, both on the Cape.

A very small adult Lesser Black-backed Gull was seen at Nauset, Eastham in the same
locality where this species has been seen for the last three years.

Although no really pronounced flights of passerines occurred during the month, several
late migrants were reported, of particular interest being Warbling Vireo, Prothonotary and
Yellow Warblers.

Perhaps the rarest bird reported during the course of the month was a sub-adult Harris' Sparrow which visited a feeder in Framingham for two days.

**Common Loon:**
25 Provincetown 100 H.D'Entremont

Red-throated Loon:
19 Rockport, Barnstable(S.N.) 762+, 190+ D. Brown, W. Petersen #
26 P.I. 85 R. Veit

Red-necked Grebe:
8, 19 Monomoy, Barnstable(S.N.) 1, 2 W. Bailey, R. Forster #
19 Westport 1 BBC(R.O’Hara)

Horned Grebe:
6; 8, 24, 26 Monomoy; Manomet 1; 4, 5 W. Bailey; M.B.O. Staff

Northern Fulmar:
19 Barnstable(S.N.), Rockport 4, 1 W. Petersen #, D. Brown
21 Eastham (First Encounter) 7 R. Veit

Cory's Shearwater:
19, 21 Rockport, Eastham (1st Encounter) 6, 30+ D. Brown, R. Veit
26 Barnstable, Provincetown 5, 6 D. Briggs #, F. Gardner

Greater Shearwater:
22-26 Provincetown 105, 100 BBC(H. D'Entremont, L. Jodrey)

Sooty Shearwater:
26 Provincetown 1 BBC(J. Murphy)

Manx Shearwater:
10, 18 Provincetown, Truro 2, 30 D. Brown, R. Forster #
12, 19 Nauset, Barnstable(S.N.) 3+, 2+ v.o., B. Nikula #
21 Eastham 2 W. Bailey, D. Brown

Leach's Storm-Petrel:
19 Barnstable(S.N.) 10+ W. Petersen #
21 Eastham (First Encounter) 3 R. Veit #

Gannet:
19 Rockport, Barnstable(S.N.) 1500, 2500+ D. Brown, W. Petersen #
19 Manomet Point 1000+ M.B.O. Staff

Great Cormorant:
4, 6 Ipswich, Beverly 1 imm., 1 imm. J. Berry
12, 15 Rockport, N. Scituate 6, 2 D&T Brown

Double-crested Cormorant:
5, 10, 19 Newton, Newburyport, Rockport 86, 1200, 100+ R. O'Hara, M&A Argue, J. Berry

Great Blue Heron:
5, 22, 26, 25 Eastham (Fort Hill); P.I. 51, 48, 60, 60 v.o.; M&A Argue

Little Blue Heron:
24 P.I. 4(3 imm., 1 ad.) M. Gardler

Cattle Egret:
8 Squantum 1 F. Gardner

207
Great Egret:
3-12, 11 P.I., Marshfield
Snowy Egret:
5, 26; 8 P.I., Nantucket
Black-crowned Night Heron:
4, 8 Ipswich, Nantucket
Yellow-crowned Night Heron:
3 P.I.
American Bittern:
5-24 5 localities 7 individuals v.o.
Glossy Tern:
2 Barnstable

Canada Goose:
13, 26 Concord (GMWNR), P.I.
Brant:
21 Eastham (First Encounter) 125
25, 30 Provincetown, Barnstable (S.N.) 210, 243
Snow Goose:
12 P.I.
18 Rowley, Manomet 40-50
18 Rowley, Manomet 60, 75

Gadwall:
13 19, 27 Concord (GMWNR); Ipswich 20; 15+; 75+

Pintail:
14, 19, 27; 12 Ipswich; P.I. 4, 3-4, 10+; 7

Green-winged Teal:
13, 26 Concord (GMWNR), P.I.
Blue-winged Teal:
13 Concord (GMWNR)

European Wigeon:
thr. Monomoy 1 m.
American Wigeon:
14 19, 27 Concord (GMWNR); Ipswich 85 & 150+ 700
12 Concord (GMWNR)
27 Ipswich (Clark's Pond) 50+

Northern Shoveler:
25 P.I.

Wood Duck:
11 S. Natick 50
Redhead:
8 Monomoy 4
26 Lakeville; Eastham 4; 8

Ring-necked Duck:
26 Lakeville 700+

Canvasback:
26 Lakeville 8

Greater Scaup:
5 Cambridge, Lakeville 10, 120
Lesser Scaup:
26, 27 Woburn, Clinton 1, 6

Common Goldeneye:
5, 15 Cambridge, Scituate 1, 10

Rufflehead:
26, 31 Newburyport, Manomet 4, 1

Oldsquaw:
19 Rockport, Barnstable (S.N.) 24, 185

Common Eider:
12, 21 Scituate, Eastham 1000; 3000+

Scooter species:
19 Barnstable (S.N.) "1000's, mostly Surf"

White-winged Scoter:
thr. 19 Manomet Point, Rockport 3700, 1000

Surf Scoter:
thr. 15 Manomet Point; N. Scituate 10, 600; 4800/2 hrs. MBO Staff; D. Brown 6529

Black Scoter:
thr. Manomet Point 8900 total MBO Staff

Ruddy Duck:
23 Cambridge (Fresh Pond) 24 L. Robinson
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Location(s)</th>
<th>Count</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hooded Merganser</td>
<td>Newburyport Harbor</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turkey Vulture</td>
<td>Truro</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goshawk</td>
<td>Framingham</td>
<td>26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sharp-shinned Hawk</td>
<td>S. Peabody, Orleans</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cooper’s Hawk</td>
<td>S. Peabody</td>
<td>23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red-shouldered Hawk</td>
<td>Bridgewater</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rough-legged Hawk</td>
<td>Scusset, P.I.</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Osprey</td>
<td>1-28</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peregrine Falcon</td>
<td>4-21</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Merlin</td>
<td>S. Peabody</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kestrel</td>
<td>S. Peabody</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clapper Rail</td>
<td>Newburyport, Eastham</td>
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<tr>
<td>Virginia Rail</td>
<td>Harwich, S. Peabody</td>
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<td>Common Gallinule</td>
<td>Salem, P.I., M.V.</td>
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<td>American Coot</td>
<td>Lakeville, Ipswich</td>
<td>115+</td>
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<td>Piping Plover</td>
<td>Eastham</td>
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<td>Killdeer</td>
<td>Lakeville</td>
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<td>Golden Plover</td>
<td>Nantucket, P.I.</td>
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<td>Black-bellied Plover</td>
<td>Newbury</td>
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<td>Rudy Turnstone</td>
<td>Nantucket</td>
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<td>Common Snipe</td>
<td>Lancaster, Provincetown</td>
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<td>Whimbrel</td>
<td>Sandwich</td>
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<td>Spotted Sandpiper</td>
<td>P.I.</td>
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<td>Solitary Sandpiper</td>
<td>S. Peabody, Nantucket</td>
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<td>Willet</td>
<td>P.I. &amp; Newburyport, Eastham</td>
<td>4,10</td>
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<td>Greater Yellowlegs</td>
<td>Chatham, Hingham</td>
<td>5,17</td>
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<td>Lesser Yellowlegs</td>
<td>Essex, P.I.</td>
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<td>Red Knot</td>
<td>Plymouth, P.I.</td>
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<td>Purple Sandpiper</td>
<td>Rockport</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pectoral Sandpiper</td>
<td>Lancaster, P.I.</td>
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<tr>
<td>White-rumped Sandpiper</td>
<td>Truro</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baird’s Sandpiper</td>
<td>Newburyport</td>
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<tr>
<td>Least Sandpiper</td>
<td>Newburyport</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P.I., Plymouth</td>
<td>4,9</td>
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Counts are percentages unless otherwise noted.
Dunlin: 5,26 Newburyport 5000+, 4000 R.Veit
Short-billed Dowitcher: 4 P.I.
Long-billed Dowitcher: 12,26 Newburyport 40,35 BBC(R&D Hale)
Stilt Sandpiper: 22 Truro F.Gardner
Semipalated Sandpiper: 4,15 Newburyport P.I., Duxbury 50,20 BBC(R&D Hale), W.Petersen
Western Sandpiper: 4, 13 Plymouth, P.I. 1, 2 D&T Brown, BBC(R&D Hale)
Marbled Godwit: 18 Eastham 1 B.Nikula
Hudsonian Godwit: 26, 27 Newburyport 11, 14 R.Veit, P.Buckley
Ruff: 4 P.I.
Wilson's Phalarope: 1-3 So. Wellfleet (WBWS) 1 W. Bailey
Northern Phalarope: 19 Barnstable (S.N.) 5 W.Petersen
Pomarin Jeager: 19; 21 Rockport; Barnstable (S.N.) 7; 6 D.Brown; W.Petersen, R.Forster
Parasitic Jaeger: 19; 21 Barnstable (S.N.); Eastham 23; 9 W.Petersen, R.Pease; W.Bailey
Glaucous Gull: 1 Eastham (First Encounter) 1 C.Goodrich
Iceland Gull: 26 Newburyport 1 (first year) R.Veit
Lesser Black-backed Gull: 17, 26 Eastham (Nauset) 1 adult (photographed) V.Laux
Ring-billed Gull: 26 Lakeville 125+ W.Petersen
Black-headed Gull: 18 Eastham 1 C.Goodrich
Bonaparte's Gull: 31 Nahant 1700-2000 M.Gardier
Laughing Gull: 3, 19, 28 Squantum, Westport, Charlestown 60, 5, 1 R.Veit, BBC(R.O'Hara), J.Berry
Little Gull: 3, 5 Squantum, Revere 1 ad., 2 imm. & 1 ad. R.Veit
Newburyport 1 ad. & 1 imm. R.Veit
Barnstable (S.N.), Winthrop 3 ad., 1 imm. W.Petersen, D.Brown
Manomet Point 1 ad. M.B.O. Staff
Black-legged Kittiwake: 19 Barnstable (S.N.) 65 W.Petersen
31 Eastham 200+ 50 R.Veit; W.Bailey
Sabine's Gull: 13, 19, 26 Eastham, Barnstable (S.N.) 1 imm. 1 imm. R.Buckley, T.Lloyd-Evans
21, 26 Eastham, Provincetown 1 imm. 1 (no details) D.Brown, C.Soucy et al
Forster's Tern: 5, 19 Newburyport, Plymouth 8+ 1 R.Veit, M.B.O. Staff
21, 25 Eastham, Provincetown 1, 1 D.Brown, BBC(W. Petersen)
Caspian Tern: 8, 11 Monomoy, P.I. 11, 2 W.Bailey, G.Soucy
17, 18 Manomet, Duxbury 2, 6 M.B.O. Staff, W.Petersen
Razorbill: 19, 24 Sandwich, Barnstable (S.N.) 1, 1 M.Bates, v.o.
25, 31 Cape Cod Bay, Eastham 2, 2 BBC(H.D'Entremont), W.Bailey
Dovekie: 19, 21 Barnstable (S.N.), Eastham 4, 77 R.Forster, D.Brown
25, 31 Cape Cod Bay, Eastham 2, 8 BBC(H.D'Entremont), W.Bailey
Black Guillemot: 19 Rockport 1 D.Brown
Common Puffin: 21 Eastham (First Encounter) 3 imm. R.Veit
Yellow-billed Cuckoo: 13, 21 Weston, N.Cohasset 1, 1 L.Robinson, B.Sorrie
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Location(s)</th>
<th>Count(s)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black-billed Cuckoo</td>
<td>Chatham, Nantucket</td>
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<td>Eastham, Marshfield</td>
<td>1,1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barn Owl</td>
<td>Orleans, Long Is.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Screech Owl</td>
<td>7 localities</td>
<td>singles</td>
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<tr>
<td>Snowy Owl</td>
<td>S. Boston, Manomet, Winthrop</td>
<td>1,1,1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barred Owl</td>
<td>Boxford</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long-eared Owl</td>
<td>Dorchester</td>
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<td>Saw-whet Owl</td>
<td>Manomet</td>
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<td>Chimney Swift</td>
<td>Bridgewater</td>
<td>200,4</td>
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<td>Fledgled Woodpecker</td>
<td>Lincoln, Topsfield</td>
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<td>Yellow-bellied Sapsucker</td>
<td>Hingham, Long Island</td>
<td>7,6</td>
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<td>Western Kingbird</td>
<td>Provincetown</td>
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<td>Eastern Phoebe</td>
<td>Lancaster, Hingham</td>
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<tr>
<td>Great Crested Flycatcher</td>
<td>So. Wellfleet (WBWS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Horned Lark</td>
<td>Salisbury</td>
<td>150+</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tree Swallow</td>
<td>Truro</td>
<td>2 (last)</td>
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<td>Blue Jay</td>
<td>Provincetown</td>
<td>223 migrating</td>
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<tr>
<td>Common Raven</td>
<td>Wellfleet (Marcoti Station)</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Common Crow</td>
<td>Ipswich</td>
<td>150+</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fish Crow</td>
<td>Weston (first record)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black-capped Chickadee</td>
<td>N. Scituate</td>
<td>112</td>
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<td>Boreal Chickadee</td>
<td>P. I., Manomet</td>
<td>1,2 b.</td>
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<td>Ipswich, N. Scituate</td>
<td>1,2</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Lincoln, Littleton</td>
<td>1,4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red-breasted Nuthatch</td>
<td>9 localities</td>
<td>26 individuals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown Creeper</td>
<td>4 localities</td>
<td>7 individuals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House Wren</td>
<td>E. Bridgewater</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Winter Wren</td>
<td>7 localities</td>
<td>11 individuals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carolina Wren</td>
<td>11, 26, 25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long-billed Marsh Wren</td>
<td>Framingham, Concord (CMNR)</td>
<td>1,3</td>
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<td>So. Wellfleet (WBWS)</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gray Catbird</td>
<td>Weston, Wellesley</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brown Thrasher</td>
<td>Laster, P.I.</td>
<td>1,1</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Robin</td>
<td>25-50+, 5000+ (roost)</td>
<td>H. Merriman, L. Robinson</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Weston, Lancaster</td>
<td>1,1</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Bridgewater, Boxford</td>
<td>1,10</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Squantum, Boxford</td>
<td>1,4</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Bridgewater</td>
<td>6</td>
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</table>

Counts include single and multiple records as noted.
Hermit Thrush:
- Ipswich, Bridgewater: 13
- N. Scituate: 15

Swainson's Thrush:
- Concord (GMNWR), Topsfield: 13, 25

Veery:
- Canton (F.M.): 13

Eastern Bluebird:
- Truro, S. Peabody: 5, 13

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher:
- Dedham: 7, 26

Ruby-crowned Kinglet:
- Truro, P.I.: 4
- Ipswich, Ipswich: 13, 18

Water Pipit:
- Lancaster, P.I.: 1-27, 3
- Ipswich, Cohasset: 4
- Nantucket, Ipswich: 7, 26

Cedar Waxwing:
- Braintree, Marshfield: 6, 26

Loggerhead Shrike:
- Salisbury, Wellfleet: 4

White-eyed Vireo:
- P.I.: 4

Solitary Vireo:
- 6 localities: 1-8

Red-eyed Vireo:
- Marshfield, Truro: 11, 22

Warbling Vireo:
- N. Easton: 1

Black-and-white Warbler:
- Bridgewater, Hingham: 4
- Edgartown (M.V.): 7

Prothonotary Warbler:
- Manomet, Eastham: 19

Worm-eating Warbler:
- Manomet: 5

Tennessee Warbler:
- Monomoy, Norwell: 8, 10

Orange-crowned Warbler:
- Gloucester (E.P.), Eastham: 4, 10
- Manomet, P.I.: 23&27, 31

Nashville Warbler:
- Duxbury, Lancaster: 19, 21

Northern Parula:
- Hull: 16

Yellow Warbler:
- Hull: 14

Magnolia Warbler:
- Weston, Ipswich: 13, 18

Cape May Warbler:
- Ipswich, Weston: 12, 26

Black-throated Blue Warbler:
- P.I., Littleton: 12, 28

Yellow-rumped Warbler:
- P.I., Stow: 10, 20

Black-throated Green Warbler:
- Mattapoisett, Duxbury: 11, 19

Blackburnian Warbler:
- Squantum, Monomoy: 8

Bay-breasted Warbler:
- Weston, Topsfield: 13, 25

Blackpoll Warbler:
- Weston, Marshfield: 26

Pine Warbler:
- Gloucester, Nantucket: 4, 7

Prairie Warbler:
- Truro, Weston: 22, 26

J. Berry, J. Flaherty, D. Brown

H. Baines, R. Heath

F. Marsh

W. Bailey, R. Veit, L. Robinson, J. Berry

J. Berry, T. Badger, B. Sorrie, J. Berry

W. Bailey, R. Veit, L. Robinson, J. Berry

M&A Argue, C. Goodrich & v.o.

BBC (R&D Hale)

W. Petersen, F. Gardner

W. Petersen, F. Gardner

D. Brown

J. Flaherty, N. Osborne, B. Sorrie

SSBC (S. Higginbotham), M. Gardler

M. B.O. Staff

W. Bailey, W. Petersen

J. Clancy, D. Briggs, M. B.O. Staff, M. Dickey

W. Petersen, H. Merriman

B. Sorrie

B. Sorrie

L. Robinson, J. Berry

J. Berry, L. Robinson

D. Johnson, J. Baird

M&A Argue, D. Verger

G. Mock, W. Petersen

F. Gardner, W. Bailey

L. Robinson, F. Gardner

L. Robinson, W. Petersen

J. Clancy, B. Sorrie

B. Gardner, L. Robinson
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Palm Warbler:</td>
<td>4,17 Belmont, Hingham</td>
<td>1,3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ovenbird:</td>
<td>22 Truro</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Northern Waterthrush:</td>
<td>26 Rockport</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Connecticut Warbler:</td>
<td>8,16 Chatham (North Beach), Manomet</td>
<td>1,1 b.</td>
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<td>Mourning Warbler:</td>
<td>5 S. Peabody</td>
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<td>Common Yellowthroat:</td>
<td>22,26 Truro</td>
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<td>Yellow-breasted Chat:</td>
<td>5,19 Monomoy, Manomet</td>
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<td>Hooded Warbler:</td>
<td>5 Chatham</td>
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<td>Wilson's Warbler:</td>
<td>9,10 P.I., Eastham</td>
<td>1,1</td>
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<td>American Redstart:</td>
<td>8,11 Nantucket, Bridgewater</td>
<td>2,1</td>
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<td>Bobolink:</td>
<td>22 Truro</td>
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<td>Eastern Meadowlark:</td>
<td>12,26 Salisbury, Newburyport</td>
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<td>Yellow-headed Blackbird:</td>
<td>11,13 Orleans, Ipswich</td>
<td>1 imm., 1 imm.</td>
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<td>Red-winged Blackbird:</td>
<td>11,13 Ipswich, Newbury</td>
<td>1000+, 1000</td>
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<td>Northern Oriole:</td>
<td>18,26 Truro, Hingham</td>
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<td>Rusty Blackbird:</td>
<td>1-25,13 Lancaster, Ipswich</td>
<td>2-25+, 30+</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brewer's Blackbird:</td>
<td>10 Truro (Corn Hill)</td>
<td>1 ad.</td>
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<td>Brown-headed Cowbird:</td>
<td>7 on Framingham</td>
<td>2-2200</td>
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<td>Scarlet Tanager:</td>
<td>1,22 Squantum, Truro</td>
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<td>Rose-breasted Grosbeak:</td>
<td>13,26 Weston, Truro</td>
<td>1,2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blue Grosbeak:</td>
<td>chr., 5 Truro, Wellfleet</td>
<td>1-3,1</td>
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<td>Indigo Bunting:</td>
<td>1-26 Truro</td>
<td>1-6</td>
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<td>Dickcissel:</td>
<td>1-26,12 Truro, Ipswich</td>
<td>1-2,1</td>
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<td>14,16-20 Barnstable, Middleboro</td>
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<tr>
<td>18,22 S. Peabody, Hopkinton</td>
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<td>Evening Grosbeak:</td>
<td>3,4 Annisquamic, Lancaster, Boston, Hingham</td>
<td>1,4-20, 5,22</td>
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<td>House Finch:</td>
<td>4,5 Hingham, Mattapoissett</td>
<td>20,15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pine Grosbeak:</td>
<td>26,31 Rowley; P.I., So. Wellfleet</td>
<td>25+, 1,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine Siskin:</td>
<td>3,4 Annisquamic, Wellfleet</td>
<td>35,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 on 30 Lancaster, Wayland</td>
<td>30-50, 25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Crossbill:</td>
<td>5,20 Salisbury, Boston (Long Is.)</td>
<td>2,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rufous-sided Towhee:</td>
<td>26,28 P.I., Eastham</td>
<td>42,45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grasshopper Sparrow:</td>
<td>12 N. Scituate, Truro, Barnstable</td>
<td>1,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vesper Sparrow:</td>
<td>18 S. Peabody, Lancaster</td>
<td>1,1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BBC(J. Kromer), B. Sorrie
F. Gardner
V. Albee
B. Nikula, M. B. O. Staff
R. Heil
F. Gardner
V. Laux, SACE (S. Higginbotham)
BBC (P. Aiken)
M. McClellan, D. Briggs
B. Sorrie, J. Flaherty
F. Gardner
H. Merriman, BBC (W. Van Cor)
D. Brown, J. Berry
J. Berry, G. Soucy
R. Forster, C. Clark
H. Merriman, J. Berry
D&T Brown
K. Hamilton
R. Emery, F. Gardner
L. Robinson, F. Gardner
v.o., C. Goodrich
v.o.
K. Hamilton, D. Briggs & v.o.
R. Heil, R. McGraw
H. Wiggins, H. Merriman
M&AA Argue, B. Sorrie
N. Osborne, G. Mock
A. Palmer, M. Dickey, W. Bailey
H. Wiggins, W. Bailey
H. Merriman, J. Hines
K. Hamilton, D. Brown
BBC (W. Van Cor), fide W. Bailey
BBC (G. Wilson)
R. Forster, R. Pease
R. Heil, H. Merriman
Lark Sparrow:
4 & 8, P.I., Wellfleet
25
Truro
1 imm., 1 sub-ad., 1
M&A Argue & D. Brown, V. Laux
D. Johnson
Dark-eyed Junco:
4
Truro
1500+
P. Martin, R. Veit
Tree Sparrow:
16, 18
Manomet, Truro
23 on, 26 on
Lancaster, West
Chipping Sparrow:
25, 26
Marshfield, Ipswich
2, 1
R. Forster, J. Berry
Clay-colored Sparrow:
5, 11
Monomoy, Truro
1, 1
V. Laux, D. Brown
Harris’ Sparrow: (details received)
11 & 12
Framingham
1 (sub-adult at feeder)
K. Hamilton
White-crowned Sparrow:
25
P.I., Truro, Brookline
1, 3, 1
C&T Banes, L. Debling#, R. O’Hara
26
Truro
10 (last)
V. Laux
Lincoln’s Sparrow:
1-13
8 localities
18 individuals
v.o.
17, 21
Hingham, Lancaster
1, 1
B. Sorrie, H. Merriman
Fox Sparrow:
20, 26, 30
Framingham, Weston, Manomet
1, 1, 1 b.
K. Hamilton, L. Robinson, M. B. O. Staff
Swamp Sparrow:
23
Concord (GMNWR)
100’s
E. Taylor
Lapland Longspur:
5, 12
P.I., Salisbury
5-6, 10+
R. Veit#, D. Johnson#
25
Plymouth Beach
3
M. B. O. Staff
Snow Bunting:
21, 23 on
Eastham, P.I.
3, 27-157
D. Brown, M. McClellan & v.o.
25, 26
Salisbury, Provincetown
150, 4
M&A Argue, H. D’Entremont#
27, 29
Sterling, Plymouth
1, 2
H. Merriman, M. B. O. Staff
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Abbreviations

ad. adult
b. banded
f. female
imm. immature
m. male
max. maximum
thr. throughout
v.o. various observers
yg. young
# additional observers
BBC Brookline Bird Club
MAS Massachusetts Audubon Society
SSBC South Shore Bird Club
GMNWR Great Meadows Nat’l. Wildlife Refuge
M.B.O. Manomet Bird Observatory
MNWS Marblehead Neck Wildlife Sanctuary
WBWS Wellfleet Bay Wildlife Sanctuary
A.A. Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain
E.P. Eastern Point, Gloucester
F.M. Fowl Meadow, Milton
M.V. Martha’s Vineyard
Mr. A. Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge
P.I. Plum Island
S.N. Sandy Neck, Barnstable
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