

White-throated Sparrow:			
1	Quincy, P.I.	84,59	W. Cornwell, Argues#
9,23	Boston (Pru.), Squantum	35,125	H. Wiggin, W. Cornwell
Fox Sparrow:			
19,20	P.I., Cambridge (Fresh Pond)	1,1	Argues, BBC (R. Veit)
21,27;30	Manomet; P.I.	1 b., 1 b.; 1	M. B. O. Staff; M. McClellan
Lincoln's Sparrow:			
1,5	P.I., Wellesley	1,1	R. Emery#, BBC (E. Cushman)
4,5 on	Milton, Truro	11,3	D. Brown, R. Veit
1,15	Concord, Squantum	1,1	B. Cassie, R. Veit
Swamp Sparrow:			
6,28	Truro, Westport	10,1	D. Brown, BBC (R. O'Hara)
Song Sparrow:			
2,23;28	Squantum; Westport	30,85;15	W. Cornwell; BBC (R. O'Hara)
Lapland Longspur:			
19	Cambridge (Mt. A.)	3	R. Stymeist
28	Westport, Salisbury	100,85+	R. O'Hara, R. Veit
Snow Bunting:			
21,25	P.I., Plymouth	50+, 50+	M. McClellan#, B. Sorrie
26,28	Ipswich, Barnstable (S.N.)	500+, 75	J. Berry, B. Sorrie
28	Salisbury	1000	v.o.

MORE ABOUT GREENLAND PEREGRINES

A Peregrine Falcon seen in Massachusetts may well be migrating to or from its chemically unpolluted breeding grounds in Greenland. In 1972 (see Bird Observer, Vol. 1, page 56) the Peregrines on this island did well, with the production of 2 1/4 young per eyrie.

However, during migration along the eastern coast of North America to their Caribbean, Central-, and South-American wintering grounds, both young and old Peregrines are exposed to chlorinated hydrocarbons (particularly DDT and its derivatives). What effect does this relatively brief contact with pesticides have on these birds?

In a recent issue of Arctic, William G. Mattox and his colleagues report that in 1972 the Peregrine eggshells were 14 percent thinner than samples collected before the introduction of DDT. Even though the production of Peregrines in 1973 was 2.4 young per eyrie (somewhat up from 1972, possibly because of mild weather), these scientists conclude that "the population of peregrine falcons in West Greenland is nearing the critical point at which organochlorine insecticide residues concentrating within the birds are sufficient to cause eggshell thinning and resultant reproductive failure."

L. J. Robinson

FROM "THE SEABIRDS OF BRITAIN AND IRELAND"

By Stanley Cramp, W. R. P. Bourne and David Saunders

In 1957, on Skokholm Island, England, 27 pairs of Great Black-backed Gulls nested, and the remains of 2,536 Manx Shearwaters were recovered. Manx Shearwaters, being clumsy and helpless on land, are usually attacked by the gulls just before dawn, though often much earlier on moonlit nights. The shearwaters are killed by vigorous shaking and pecking as feeding begins, and by the end of the meal the skin is often turned neatly inside out, a characteristic trademark of the work of this gull.

H. D'Entremont