

nian Warblers on page 123 should be changed from ". . . Sept. 5 and Oct. 28. . ." to ". . . Sept. 5 and Nov. 2. . ."

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— BREEDING SEASON, 1974 —

NORTHEASTERN MARITIME REGION
/ Davis W. Finch

The cold and wet weather of late May, 1974, which at the time seemed an authentic disaster for birds in New Hampshire, Maine, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, was indeed found to have had a measurable effect on the nesting populations of certain species, but seemingly not on the scale foreseen. Swifts were found to be few and late nesting in New Hampshire and Nova Scotia, and swallows in the Maritimes were said to be much reduced, in particular Tree Swallows and Purple Martins, with many New Brunswick colonies of the

latter either empty or largely occupied by late-arriving birds of the previous year. Swainson's Thrushes and Scarlet Tanagers, thought to have been drastically reduced in New Hampshire, were found by the Breeding Bird Survey to be just detectably diminished.

The season brought a number of surprises. There were five first state/provincial records or documentations, and as many as ten additions to the various state/provincial lists of breeding species, reflecting in some cases a good deal of assiduity in searching for nests, and in others a good deal of patience in getting photographic confirmation, all very laudable.

LOONS — The continuing study of New Hampshire's breeding Com. Loons found that the population of heavily-developed L. Winnepesaukee fared badly this summer, about ten pairs producing only a single young bird. The situation at nearby Squam L. was somewhat more hopeful, with 12 pairs bringing off six young from four nests, but significantly thinner eggshells and a high percentage of infertile eggs seemed to indicate pesticide contamination (RSR). In New Brunswick, a summering group of 70 presumably second-year birds was noted June 22, on salt water in Baie Verte (Northumberland Strait), where comparable concentrations have occurred in previous years (ADS). An oiled Arctic Loon, the first breeding plumage bird reported in the Region in at least seven years, was seen 3 mi. s. of Pt. Judith, R.I., June 12 (RLF, RCS).

TUBENOSES, GANNETS — On June 26, an **albatross** was closely observed about 55 mi. from North Sydney, N.S., along the ferry route to Argentinia, Nfld. (MS, SS). The careful description and color sketches seem to indicate a near-adult Black-browed: though the underwings were apparently rather extensively white for this species, and the rump gray, lighter than back or tail but not white, and though the bird appeared to have a dim grayish V-shaped collar, the entirely dark yellow bill would nonetheless seem virtually conclusive. Northern Fulmars reportedly returned to the small colony established last year on Great Island in Witless Bay, Nfld., (*Am. Birds* 28:16); of 15 other records from Canadian waters, two (three birds) were in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, four (89 birds) in Cabot Strait, and counts averaging 55 birds were made on seven transits of the Strait of Belle Isle ferry between St. Barbe, Nfld. and Blanc Sablon, P.Q., July 18-22 (JBS). Again as in recent years a few fulmars were found off the New England coast in early summer: as many as 25 at Cox's Ledge, R.I., June 8 and one June 12 (RLF), but none on seven subsequent June and July trips, two (one dead, one captured) at Chappaquiddick I., M.V., June 11 (*vide* HD'E), and a total of four on three "Bluenose" transits of the Gulf of Maine, June 30-July 13 (v.o.). The only Cory's Shearwaters reported from New England were at Cox's Ledge: three birds there June 12 were the earliest Rhode Island record by three weeks (RLF), and subsequent counts were 25 on July 6, 60 on July 19, and 17 on July 27 (v.o.). Reports of this species north of Cape Cod, except for birds far offshore, are viewed with scepticism by experienced pelagic birders, and rightly so, since the field guide distinctions from Greater are inadequate and range descriptions posi-



tively misleading. Three reports this summer from "extralimital" waters were nonetheless convincing: six from 38 to 60 mi. from North Sydney, N.S. on a ferry transit to Argentia, Nfld., June 26 (yellow bills actually seen, MS, SS), one from the "Bluenose" June 30 (carefully described, NSH), and one at the entrance to St. Margarets Bay, 2 mi. east of Peggy's Cove, N.S., July 8 (RGG). Of 26 Manx Shearwaters reported this summer, 15 were in waters off Nova Scotia and Newfoundland (including three in the Strait of Belle Isle, July 19-21, JBS), two were off Massachusetts, and a total of ten were sighted on six of eight trips to Cox's Ledge June 8-July 27 (v.o.). Manx Shearwaters were not found breeding again this summer at Penikese I., Mass., but the island's breeding Leach's Petrels were found to number 15-20 pairs, more than recent estimates based perhaps on less thorough search (JB, JAH, DVH). At Kent I. in the G.M. Archipelago, where a single Gannet has exhibited territorial behavior during the previous two summers, a pair arriving May 11 attempted to nest, but unsuccessfully, apparently as a result of disturbance by eggers (CEH *et al.*). Historically, the Maritimes' only known gannetries were two small ones at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, at Gannet Rock south of Grand Manan, apparently abandoned by 1866, and at Gannet Rock, about 12 mi. off Yarmouth, N.S., abandoned some time after 1880.

HERONS, IBISES — Table I, showing birds found at four of New England's coastal heronries, would be more meaningful with figures from Appledore I., Me., Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, although at the latter Black-crowned Night Herons were said to number about 175 pairs at Medaket and 50 at Polpis (RRV). Probably the only other significant heronry is in the Norwalk Is. in s.w. Connecticut, west of the Region. In Maine, herons and ibises first found breeding on Stratton I. in 1971 (see *Am. Birds* 25:831 and 26:834) seemingly abandoned that island with its sumac and poison ivy thickets in favor of Wood I., about 4 mi. to the south, 35 acres, heavily wooded, and to be carefully studied next year. In Massachusetts, the House I. and

Clark's I. heronries were discovered or at least first visited this summer, and the Cattle Egrets and Glossy Ibises they contained were the first to be found breeding in the state. This year's figures from Gould I., rather than reflecting a sharp increase, were thought to indicate very conservative estimates last year. The few southern herons occurring in the Maritimes this summer were, in Nova Scotia, one or two Little Blue Herons at Cape Sable, June 23 and Cape Sable I., July 5, and a Snowy Egret at Lawrencetown marsh, Halifax Co., July 25 (IAMcL), and in New Brunswick, a Glossy Ibis at Saints Rest marsh in Saint John West, July 5-6 (CLJ). In Saint John East, three Least Bitterns at Red Head marsh on July 7 indicated the continued presence of a few birds at the n.e. extreme of the species' breeding range (DC). The summer's three Louisiana Herons were single birds at Wells, Me., June 8 (FIS), at Seapowet marsh, R.I., July 18 (Janet Bryan) and at Monomoy July 23-24 (Priscilla Bailey *et al.*).

WATERFOWL — In Massachusetts, where the species has been only rarely recorded, ten **Fulvous Tree Ducks** were briefly present at Edgartown, M.V., July 3 (ABD *et al.*), and three others appearing at Rowley July 21 remained there until Aug. 5 (RAF, WRP *et al.*, photo). In the same state, Gadwalls at Plum I. were quite numerous, with six broods noted in the south pool alone, July 14 (WRP) and as many as 130 birds counted on the island July 15 (GLS). Following the Maritimes' first breeding record last summer on P.E.I. (*Am. Birds* 27:1021), two fledgling Gadwalls were captured and banded Aug. 14 in the Missaquash marsh, precisely on the New Brunswick-Nova Scotia border, a curious situation in which a first nesting record cannot with certainty be assigned to either province (Bill Barrow, SIT). A Eur. Green-winged Teal still retaining white scapular stripes was seen at Red Head marsh in Saint John East July 5, the midsummer occurrence being probably without precedence in the Region (v.o., *fide* DSC). A Eur. Wigeon was found on the French island of Miquelon June 1 (RME), and in Newfoundland's Gros Morne N.P., a few Am. Wigeons were present May 27 -

Table I. Coastal Heronries in New England, 1974

	Wood I., at mouth of Saco River, Biddeford, Me. June 29 (RBA)	House I., off Manchester, Mass. July 18 (CWL <i>et al.</i>)	Clark's I., in Duxbury Bay, Mass. July 13 (KSA, BAH, WRP)	Gould I., in Sakonnet R., R.I. June 10 (RLF)
Little Blue Heron	1 adult	2-4 pairs	5 pairs, 10+ young seen	18 pairs
Cattle Egret	4 adults	2-4 pairs	1 adult	60 pairs
Great Egret	2 adults	—	1-2 pairs, 2 young seen	12 pairs
Snowy Egret	large numbers	60 pairs	30+ pairs, 40+ young seen	80 pairs
Bl -cr. Night Heron	large numbers	45+ pairs	unknown no. of pairs; 20+ young seen	120 pairs
Glossy Ibis	large numbers	2-4 pairs	4-6 pairs, 15 young seen	12 pairs, 5 nests found

July 1, with a peak of four birds June 7 (RDL). Until very recently at least, Am. Wigeons were virtually unknown in the province. At Nova Scotia's Amherst Pt. Bird Sanctuary, where Am. Wigeons have been known to breed since 1957, between ten and 20 were present June 14-Aug. 6, with 40 there Sept. 1 (CD *et al.*). Up to ten Harlequin Ducks found on fresh water in Gros Morne N.P., May 19 - June 13, were certainly potential if not actual breeders, although to date the species has not been found breeding in Newfoundland (RDL). Summering waterfowl of note included a young ♂ Harlequin Duck at Manomet, Mass., July 9 through August (BAS *et al.*), a King Eider at St. Andrews, N.B., June 22 (PAP *et al.*) and one, perhaps two others in the Nauset-Eastham-Monomoy area of Cape Cod, July 25 - Sept. 11 (JH *et al.*). Again as last year a few Ruddy Ducks were present on the Lancaster sewage lagoon in Saint John West, three birds arriving Apr. 23 and at least six summering, but there was no indication of nesting (CLJ *et al.*). In Massachusetts, five adults and a brood of five Ruddy Ducks were seen July 20 at Plum I., where the birds have nested, though perhaps not every summer, since 1968 (WRP).

VULTURES, HAWKS — Turkey Vultures north of the species' usual limits were one at Brier I., N.S., June 1 (RRA) and the same or another caught June 6 in a crow trap at nearby Belliveau Cove (*vide* EHC, specimen to N S M.), one at Aulac, N.B., July 3 (Bill Barrow) and another at Mount Desert I., Me., June 20 (John Biderman). A **Black Vulture** was reported at St. Martins, N B., June 2 (Ted Sears, *vide* DSC). In e. Massachusetts, Goshawks reportedly bred successfully at Rowley, Boxford, Stow and Marshfield, the latter being a first Plymouth County nesting record (WRP *et al.*); the birds have been steadily increasing in New England for more than a decade. A Cooper's Hawk carefully identified July 7 at Erbs Cove in Bellisle Bay, Kings Co., N.B. was unique in the Maritimes (RDW). In Massachusetts and New Hampshire, some observers noted that Red-shouldered Hawks seem to be slowly regaining their former numbers (RAF, RSR *et al.*). The season's only Peregrine Falcon was seen at Sackville, N B., June 29 (Ron Hounsell *vide* DSC).

GROUSE THROUGH COOTS — A pair of Spruce Grouse with several young were found July 2 at the summit of Mt. Osceola, N.H., a traditional (and accessible) breeding locality (RSR *et al.*), and a pair of Sharp-tailed Grouse with a single chick were seen during July at Tuckernuck I., Mass., indicating at least some survival of birds introduced there some time ago (RRV). A Sandhill Crane was present July 24 - Aug. 26 at West Harwich, Mass., and what was almost certainly the same bird appeared at Monomoy at the end of August (Harold Smith *et al.*, photo). In the Nova Scotia-New Brunswick border region, four Virginia Rails were heard on the Nova Scotia side of the Misaquash marsh July 8 and another at the Amherst Pt. Bird Sanctuary July 17 (SIT). These birds are fairly common breeders on the New Brunswick side, and it seems certain that a few nest in Nova Scotia, though there are no positive breeding records for the province. No observer in this region would ever be mystified by the "kicker" call of this species, which is given fre-

quently, sometimes introduced by a few characteristic "kiddicks" in a single rather long call, presumably by the male only. The summer's only Yellow Rail was heard and seen on the New Brunswick side in the Tintamarre (Tantramar) Nat'l Wildlife Area June 29, and three entire nights of searching the Midgic-Jolicure area produced no others (DWF, NSP). A Purple Gallinule was reported by residents at Seal I., N.S. during June (*vide* IAMcL). A pair of Com. Gallinules which appeared at Amherst Pt. Bird Sanctuary May 4 was seen feeding two downy young July 14, and four juvenals were seen there Sept. 2, a first nesting record for Atlantic Canada (CD, SIT *et al.*). At the same place, a brood of six-seven Am. Coots was seen in late June, and two broods were also found across the border at Jolicure (v.o., *vide* SIT). Together with a brood of eight at Plum I., Mass., June 2 (RAF, WRP), these were the only coots reported breeding in the Region.

SHOREBIRDS — American Oystercatchers, which have been nesting in Massachusetts since 1967 or 1968 (AFN 23:639), seem gradually to be increasing, and nested this summer at Chappaquiddick I., M.V. (4 adults there June 1, and a young bird seen July 27 — EMS *et al.*), in the Nantucket islands (pairs in June at Nantucket, Muskeget, and three pairs at Tuckernuck — EFA, RRV), and at Monomoy (nine birds present during July, and two young seen Aug. 6 — DHC). In addition, two to four birds were present at Sandy Neck in Barnstable, June 8 - July 7 (David Casoni) and two to four in the Chatham-Nauset area July 1-7 (v.o.). In Newfoundland, where Killdeers were first found nesting in 1968, two pairs were present in Gros Morne N P during the summer and a nest was found June 10 at St Paul's Bay, considerably farther north than the two previous nesting localities at Searston and Stephenville Crossing (RDL). American Woodcock, similarly quite new as breeding birds in Newfoundland, were found at Mummichog Park, where adults and four chicks were seen June 11, and at Squires Memorial P.P., where three flying young were seen July 18 (AGR). A Com Snipe at Charlestown Pond, R.I., June 9 was the latest "spring" record by 16 days (RLF) and another at Old Lyme, Conn., July 11 was a first local summer occurrence (WBU). The southern limits of this species' breeding range remain poorly defined. In New Brunswick, a small colony of Upland Sandpipers was discovered June 30 at Steeves Mountain, Westmorland Co., about 5 mi. e. of the well-known Salisbury colony (PAP), and at the latter, a nest with four eggs on May 26 was the first actual nest to be discovered in the province (JGW). Near the northeastern and northwestern fringe of the species' expanding breeding range, a Willet nest with four eggs was found at Gardiner Mines, Cape Breton, June 3 (Roberta Beecher) and at least three groups of downy young were seen in early July at Cape Jourimain I., N.B. (SIT). A Willet at Portugal Cove, Nfld., July 9 was unusual, the species being an uncommon vagrant to the province (CB, *vide* JEM). Least Sandpipers, uncommon nesters on mainland Nova Scotia, bred at Conrad's Beach, Halifax Co., where two nests were found June 23 (IAMcL, cf., *Am. Birds* 25:834). Two extraordinary early summer shorebird records from Miquelon were a **Bar-tailed Godwit** June 1 (MJB, RME) and two **Black-tailed Godwits** June 15 (MJB). These

were the first old-world godwits to occur in the French archipelago, but previous occurrences in Newfoundland are a Bar-tailed photographed at St. John's Oct. 26 - Nov. 6, 1973, and single Black-tailed at Dunn's River, Placentia Bay, May 20-22, 1954 (specimen) and at St. John's Mar. 6-31, 1970 (not previously recorded here). Spring Black-tailed Godwits in this area are presumably overshoots from the Iceland population, and indeed the Dunn's River specimen was determined as *islandica*, but the spring Bar-tailed Godwit is harder to account for. Finally, some more or less unseasonable June shorebirds were an Am. Golden Plover at Plymouth Beach, Mass., June 29 (WRP), single Stilt Sandpipers at Hingham, Mass., June 11-12 (RPE, NO *et al.*) and at Cape Jourimain I., N.B., June 30 (ARGMcl *et al.*), single Ruffs at Nauset, Cape Cod, June 22 (BN) and Cape Jourimain I., N.B. June 30 (DWF, NSP *et al.*), and a Wilson's Phalarope at Hingham, Mass., June 11 (NO *et al.*). July shorebirds will be included in the following report.

JAEGERS, GULLS — In New Hampshire, an adult Pomarine Jaeger seen June 12 west of Long I. in L. Winnipesaukee furnished a first documented state record (Joe Fischer, RSR, definitive photo in New Hampshire Audubon *Newsletter* vol. 9, no. 1), and in the same state and also inland, an ad. Long-tailed was photographed in Surry June 18 (DWC). Curiously, this bird, present for some time previously and for at least ten days afterwards, frequented an area of sandpit, garden and cornfield! The state's only previous records are also inland occurrences at almost precisely this time of year: Lancaster, June 12, 1965 (specimen) and Squam L. June 18-19, 1968 (photo). The only other Long-tailed Jaegers reported this season were two adults at Cox's Ledge June 8, one photographed for first documentary proof in Rhode Island (RLF). At the same time and place, a Skua, thought to be the fourth Rhode Island record, was also photographed for a first confirmed record (RLF), and two others were seen there on June 15 (GSR *et al.*). Six other single Skuas were reported, three in waters off Nova Scotia and Newfoundland June 14-27, and three in the Gulf of Maine July 4-16. On Cape Cod, an ad. Lesser Black-backed Gull was found at Nauset Coast Guard Beach July 31 and a subadult there the following day (JH *et al.*); both remained in the area for more than a month. Black-headed Gulls remaining in the Region this summer were three adults at Stephenville Crossing, Nfld., July 17 (AGR), two or three adults at Miscou I., N.B. (photo, JBS), and a second-year bird present at Newburyport, Mass. after July 14 (WRP *et al.*). An ad. **Franklin's Gull**, independently discovered by two observers at Arnold's Cove, Nfld., June 14, was a first provincial record (JEM, Randolph W. Penney, photo), and another adult was found at Dalhousie, N.B., July 25 (JBS, photo). Summering Little Gulls were two of unstated age in the Magdalen Is., P.Q., July 30 (ND), five or six of unstated age present at Dalhousie, N.B. after May 15 (J-PL), two second-year birds at Cape Jourimain I., N.B., July 1-30 (DWF, SIT *et al.*) four (two adults, two second-year birds) at Miscou I., N.B., July 26 (JBS, photo) and an adult there Aug. 3-5 (J-PL), and a second-year bird present at Newburyport, Mass., after July 14 (RAF *et al.*). Numbers of Little Gulls in New Brunswick in



Skua, near Mount Desert Rock, Maine, July 16, 1974. Photo / Davis W. Finch.

recent years seem remarkable, especially in light of their apparent rarity elsewhere in Atlantic Canada.

TERNs, SKIMMERS, ALCIDS — A Gull-billed Tern was seen at Nauset, Cape Cod, June 30 - July 1 (BN *et al.*), and at the same or another shortly afterwards at the Wellfleet Bay Wildlife Sanctuary (VL). Ian Nisbet (quoted by Wayne Hanley in *B.O.E.M.*) provided an interesting if somewhat disheartening view of breeding terns in Massachusetts: Common Terns decreasing from 9000 to 6000 pairs in five years. Arctic decreasing from 300-400 to 50 pairs in the same period, and Roseates from 4000 to 2000 pairs, the latter decrease attributed to "a major defection to Long Island, N.Y. colonies." Least Terns, however, were thought to number about 1200 pairs in the state, indicating a slow comeback. Roseate Terns at Tuckernuck I. were estimated to number as many as 2150 on Aug. 15 (RRV). At Sable I., N.S., many weakly fledged Arctic Terns were found still being fed as late as Sept. 10-13, perhaps reflecting a particularly mild late season there (IAMcL). The season's only Sandwich Tern was seen at L. Tashmoo on Martha's Vineyard during the last week of June (Jay Eliasberg, *vide* GGD, photo), and single **Sooty Terns** were seen at Bird I. in Buzzards Bay, Mass., June 29 (JH, photo) and at Nauset, Cape Cod, in early July (ICTN). Royal Terns during the two-month period were two at Newburyport, Mass., June 6 (CAG, VL, BN), about six on Cape Cod, another at Tuckernuck, five in Rhode Island including three at Cox's Ledge July 6 (GGD *et al.*), and three at Griswold's Pt. in Old Lyme, Conn., July 10 (WBU). Black Terns, which in the Region are known to breed only at a few lakes in Maine and New Brunswick, turned up in typically erratic fashion at points remote from their breeding grounds: in Newfoundland one at Gros Morne N.P. June 12-13 (RDL) and one at Mortier Narrows July 25 (JEM) and in Nova Scotia one at Sable I., June 10 (DWF) and three at Morien Bar, C.B., June 16 (Edith MacLeod). After a three-year absence, Black Skimmers again bred in Massachusetts, at least one pair nesting at Coast Guard Beach in Nauset, according to Ruth Emery. At Machias Seal I., N.B., where Com. Murres have routinely summered in recent years, as many as 24 were seen on a

single rock June 10, several performing courtship activities, and the total present was thought to be at least 30 (DSC).

DOVES, OWLS, NIGHTJARS, SWIFTS — A **White-winged Dove** seen on Cape Cod at the Wellfleet Bay Wildlife Sanctuary July 4 was perhaps the same individual noted in the last report (VL). A pair of Barn Owls raised two young at N. Sandwich, Mass. (RP *et al.*) and on the Vineyard, a pair raised three young at Vineyard Haven and three or four other pairs reportedly nested at Chilmark and w. Tisbury, some of them utilizing cavities in bluff sides (ROB *et al.*). A late Snowy Owl was still present in the Magdalen Is., June 6 (ND), and Long-eared Owls, seldom detected at this season, were heard in the Jeremy Bay section of Nova Scotia's Kejimikujik N.P. May 8-9 and June 3 (RB) and at Kent I. in Squam L., N.H., May 29 and subsequently (RSR). As many as 23 Short-eared Owls were found July 16 at various spots on Nantucket (NC), where a Saw-whet Owl nest discovered May 15 contained a young bird and two eggs on May 31, after which it was reportedly destroyed by flickers (EFA, SP, RRV). Also at Nantucket, a singing Chuck-will's-widow was present as last year at Polpis from May 24 to at least Aug. 27 (EFA, SP) and another was reported on the Vineyard at Chilmark, Aug. 1-7 (F. Epstein, *vide* RPE). Probably as a result of the cold weather in late May, Chimney Swifts were said to be much reduced in parts of Nova Scotia, and birds in central New Hampshire were reported to be few and nesting late, with young still in the nest well into August (VHH).

WOODPECKERS, FLYCATCHERS, SWALLOWS — A young Red-bellied Woodpecker seen at Old Lyme, Conn., June 30 was the first actual proof of breeding at that locality, where the birds have been present for several years (WBU). The only other Red-bellied Woodpecker reported was found at Dover, Mass., June 17 (Fred Hamlin, *vide* RPE), and the only Red-headed Woodpeckers were single birds at Concord, Mass., June 20 and Weston, Mass., July 1 (v.o., *vide* RPE) and another in Kejimikujik N.P., July 2 (Debi Burrows). A Great Crested Flycatcher at Cheeseman P.P. near Port-aux-Basques, Nfld., July 17 was a rarity there (BrD, *vide* BMact), and in Nova Scotia at least four were present during the summer in "Keji," the species' only known breeding locality in the province. Another rare flycatcher in Newfoundland was a Least singing in Gros Morne N.P. July 1-6, conceivably a first provincial record (RDL). Low numbers of all the breeding swallows in Nova Scotia were considered to reflect considerable mortality in the severe weather of late May, and Purple Martins apparently were similarly affected in New Brunswick, but the B.B.S. in New Hampshire found these birds at or above their usual levels, although martin information was incomplete (VHH). Two Rough-winged Swallows at "Keji" June 6 were perhaps potential breeders, that being an appropriate site for a first Nova Scotia nesting (RB), and a single Purple Martin at St. Pierre June 14 and a pair there the following day were unusual spring overshoots (RME).

WRENS, MIMIDS — In New Brunswick a pair of House Wrens present at Newcastle for several days after June 12 apparently did not nest (HEW), but nest-

ing was reported near the southern extreme of the province at Milltown, June 25 (NR, *vide* WCT). This appears to have been a remarkable summer for Winter Wrens, reports from many parts of Nova Scotia indicating unusually high numbers, and a big increase detected by the New Hampshire B.B.S. At Old Lyme, where there had been no previous summer occurrences, four pairs were found in a ten-acre area and an active nest found May 31 was subsequently known to have fledged young (WBU). Although Long-billed Marsh Wrens have not been found breeding in Nova Scotia, four birds singing on the east side of the Missequash marsh, July 8 could almost be considered a first provincial nesting record (SIT). In Prince Edward I., where the species is hypothetical, one was seen at Stanhope P.P. July 21 (BrD, *vide* BMact). In New Brunswick, six or more singing Short-billed Marsh Wrens were again present in the Jolicure-Midgic area during June and July (DWF, SIT), but the only other one in the Region was a bird which sang throughout July at Great Meadow Acadia N.P., Me., the first reported from that area in a number of years (WCT). Mimids nesting near the limits of their range were Mockingbirds at Harvey, Albert Co., N.B. (DSC *et al.*) and single pairs of Mockingbirds and Brown Thrashers at Danforth, Me. (MLG).

THRUSHES THROUGH VIREOS — A Gray-cheeked Thrush nest with three eggs found June 29 near the Nepisiquit R. in n. c. New Brunswick was the first actual nest for the province (Paul Clark, JGW) A Wheatear on the w. coast of Newfoundland at Cow Head June 2 was perhaps the third or fourth provincial record (RDL), and another was seen in song in the Magdalen Is. June 8 (ND). Single Blue-gray Gnatcatchers far northeastward of their normal limits appeared at Sackville, N.B., June 6 (SIT, photo) and at "Keji" June 8 (RB). Golden-crowned Kinglets, which last year were discovered breeding in Rhode Island, were present again at the same nesting localities, single birds at Burlingame S.P. in Charlestown June 24 and at Scituate July 16 (EAS *et al.*). In Connecticut, where a first breeding record was probably overdue, a nest was found June 11 in a white pine stand at Union, the young fledging June 19 (JLS, photo), and reportedly the species was also found breeding this summer in the w. part of the state at the White Memorial Foundation in Litchfield. The only Loggerhead Shrikes reported during the season were single birds at Amherst, N.S., July 7 (CD) and at Canterbury, N.H. July 14 (KCE, CEJ) Yellow-throated Vireos were found near the northeastern limit of their breeding range at Bridgton, Me. during July (Margaret Getchell, *vide* PAC), and in Nova Scotia a singing Philadelphia Vireo at "Keji" July 5 and a singing Warbling Vireo at Pictou July 1-12 (Eric Holdway) were both suggestive of breeding, though the province is still without a positive nesting record of either. A Warbling Vireo nest in Nantucket village June 12 was a first for the island (SP).

WARBLERS — Three pairs of Worm-eating Warblers were found in oak-laurel habitat at Tiverton, R.I., June 11, and though a nest has yet to be found in the state this is now clearly no more than a technicality (RLF). A Golden-winged Warbler at Sieur de Monts Spring in Acadia N.P. in May or June, and another which sang near Bar Harbor until at least June 21 were

beyond the species' normal limits (Creighton, WCT) as was a singing Blue-winged Warbler at Center Harbor, N.H. June 10 (RSR). A territorial and singing (but not calling) Yellow-rumped Warbler at the summit of Mt. Osceola, N.H., July 2 "showed most but not all of the characters of *auduboni*: yellow throat, much white on wing, but still with whitish eyestripe and not as much black on breast as most Audubon's" (RSR, photo). Single Blackburnian Warblers appeared as far north as Langlade in the French archipelago June 5 (MJB, RME), at Gros Morne N.P., June 16 (RDL) and even at Forteau, Labrador during the last week of June (v.o., *fide* GJJ). A pair of Blackpoll Warblers nesting in early July in the Wonderland section of Acadia N.P. were the first breeders found there in nine years (CW), and a singing Pine Warbler was seen July 5 at Whiting L. near Bellisle Bay, Kings Co., N.B. (RDW). Though Pine Warblers may nest very rarely in New Brunswick, they have not hitherto been proven to do so, and they don't presently appear to breed much northeast of Bangor. A singing Connecticut Warbler at Eel River Bar in n. New Brunswick June 7 was unusual (J-PL), although spring birds have been reported in the province before, including two netted at Kent I., June 12, 1972 (*Am. Birds* 26 837). Finally, a Com. Yellowthroat and an Am. Redstart at St. Anthony, Nfld., July 1 were both rarities that far north (GJJ, MHMcN).

ICTERIDS, TANAGERS — A singing W. Meadowlark present at Storrs, Conn., June 2-12 was one of very few state records (WSG, JLS *et al.*) and a pair of Orchard Orioles minutely studied at Long Pond near St. John's, Nfld., June 10 appear to provide a first convincing sight record for the province (CB, *fide* JEM). One or more Scarlet Tanagers were again present in "Keji" June 11 - July 1, and breeding there and perhaps elsewhere in Nova Scotia is highly probable but still unproven (RB, PRH). Despite the losses these birds suffered in New Hampshire in late May, the B.B.S. found them only a shade below normal numbers. A Summer Tanager at Plum I., Mass., June 14 was the only one reported (John Clancy, *fide* RPE).

FRINGILLIDS — After the movement of Cardinals into New Brunswick and Nova Scotia last fall, at least one pair was proven to nest: at Pubnico, N.S., three or four young were seen being fed in mid-July, this being a first breeding record for the Maritimes (Edgar Hamilton). An Indigo Bunting was found as far north as Cheeseman P.P., Nfld., June 17 (BrD, *fide* BMact), and four others were present at three localities in New Brunswick June 8 - July 14. The only Blue Grosbeak reported was seen at Brookline, Mass., June 7 (Andrew Agush). Henslow's Sparrows, after a hiatus of perhaps two decades, reappeared in their old haunts in the Common Pastures at Newburyport, where at least four singing males were detected May 18. A pair was seen feeding young June 18, and the birds were present through July (RHS *et al.*). In addition, two were found again as last year at Leicester, Mass., June 30 (WRP). In Rhode Island, a pair of Dark-eyed Juncos was found building a nest June 16 in George Washington S.P., where the birds were first found in 1971 but where the search for a first state nest had hitherto been unsuccessful (KLF). A Clay-colored Sparrow was seen at

Brentwood, N.H., June 13 (CAF), and a Chipping Sparrow as far north as St. Anthony, Nfld., July 27 was a first record there (MHMcN). A Field Sparrow was heard in "Keji" July 20 (RB), and one at Darlington, Restigouche Co., N.B., June 30 - July 13 was the first New Brunswick report north of the Miramichi (J-PL).

ADDENDA: Two unusual recent records have just come to light. A **Thick-billed Murre** was photographed at Stonington, Conn., May 27, 1973 (Gilbert and Betty Kleiner, identification confirmed by Leslie M. Tuck). There are very few state records of this species, and virtually no modern ones. In New Brunswick, two ♂ **Varied Thrushes** were seen at North Head, G.M., May 16, 1974 (Mrs. Addison Naves, *fide* DSC).

CORRIGENDA: In the last report, the discovery of the **Spotted Redshank** at Terra Nova N.P., Nfld., should have been credited to Michael M. Parmenter. The **Cassin's Sparrow** at Seal I., N.S. (not Me. as in photo caption) was not a first but a second Canadian record, one having been photographed at Point Pelee N.P., Ont., May 13, 1967.

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