

# New England

The season was characterized by numerous days of south winds that provided many migrants express passage through the Region. This weather pattern was linked by several subregional editors to the lackluster passerine passage: a clear case of weather conditions that are favorable for the migrants but less than favorable for the birders hoping to see those migrants. One exception to this pattern came in late May, when inclement weather associated with a stalled front produced an unprecedented fallout of waterbirds in interior Massachusetts and New Hampshire and a fallout of landbirds at Plum Island, Massachusetts. During a single weather event on 7 April, record rainfall totaling 13–18 cm in eastern portions of the Region created excellent conditions for waterbirds. New state records included Trumpeter Swan in Massachusetts and Mississippi Kite in New Hampshire.

**Abbreviations:** H.B.S.P. (Hammonasset Beach S.P., Madison, CT); Plum I. (Essex, MA); Quabbin Res. (Worcester/Franklin/Hampshire, MA).

## LOONS THROUGH VULTURES

Two to 3 Pacific Loons were seen sporadically from Race Pt., Provincetown, MA 10 Mar–11 Apr (VL, ph. BN), and others in Massachusetts were reported from Orleans 22 Apr (G. Gove), Chilmark 27 Apr (VL), and Edgartown 23 May (AK). Another was off Georgetown, ME 28 Mar (B. Gette et al.). High coastal counts of Red-necked Grebes included 250 in Eastham, MA 13 Mar (BN) and a three-day total of 301 migrating past Pt. Judith, RI 16–18 Apr (RF). Eleven Red-neckeds in Southwick, MA 15 Apr (SK) and 14 at Bantam L., Litchfield, CT 14 Apr (S. Slater) represented fairly high totals for inland sites. The Eared Grebe that has now spent at least the last nine winter/spring seasons in Gloucester, MA was last reported 6 Mar (B.O.). Two Sooty Shearwaters in Truro, MA were a tad early 19 Apr (J. Center), as was a Manx Shearwater at Provincetown, MA 9 Apr (GW). In the odd years when Anhingas are seen in New England, they have been single birds and always seen soaring; as far as this editor is aware, such birds have never been photographed in the Region. An unprecedented total of 3 included 2 together over Canton, CT 23 May (J. Kaplan) and one over Chester, NH 19 May (A. Delorey).

A Little Egret graced Nantucket 15–24 May (ph. E. Ray et al.), and a “possible” Little Egret was in Hingham, MA 2 May (S. Maguire, D. Peacock). Half of the approximately 10 Little Egret records from New England (seven in Massachusetts, two in New Hampshire, and one in Rhode



Island) have now come from Nantucket, MA; all 10 records have come within the last 15 years, the first in the U.S. appearing at Plum I. in Aug 1989. The northernmost Cattle Egrets were singles in Augusta, ME 11 May (R. Spinney) and L. Umbagog N.W.R., Wentworth Location, Coos, NH 13 May (ph. L. Wunder et al.). Because of Yellow-crowned Night-Herons' somewhat secretive nesting habits, and because they are much scarcer Regionally than Black-crowned, Yellow-crowned is rarely detected nesting in the Region, so the discovery of two nesting pairs in Mystic, CT 1 May (GW) was noteworthy. One was a bit far afield at Star I., Rye, NH 31 May (MH). A White Ibis was seen briefly in Mashpee, MA 29 May (M. Keleher et al.), and a tantalizing report of a White-faced Ibis in Scarborough, ME 24 Apr (JA) made mention of red eyes, but the description included few other details. If accepted, the sighting would represent the

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4th state record. Black Vultures continued their influx n. of their current Connecticut strongholds; most noteworthy were a single in Scarborough, ME 28 Apr (GC), and a flock of 27 in Sheffield, MA 6 Mar (C. Blagdon), a total more than double the previous Bay State high.

## WATERFOWL

Greater White-fronted Geese have come a long way in New England within the last 25 years, and they are now expected in small numbers annually. Marked increases

in the breeding population in Greenland have been documented at during the same period. This spring, reports from four states included one or 2 in Easthampton, MA 13–25 Mar (J. Schell et al.), 2 at Napatree Pt., RI 4 Apr (CR), one in Avon, CT 11 Apr (P. Cianfaglione), and one in Kingston, NH 14–28 Mar (MH et al.). Barnacle Geese have made similarly broad strides—both on their Greenland breeding grounds and in the eastern United States and Canada. A single Barnacle Goose was in West Newbury, MA 15–16 & 24 Apr (T. Wetmore, ph. D. Larson). Snow Goose populations have skyrocketed as well; among the many thousands that now frequent the lower reaches of L. Champlain, VT, a Ross's Goose was found 6 Mar (TM).

In light of the Trumpeter Swan reintroduction efforts currently underway in the Midwest, and recent records of such birds throughout the East and South, the first New England Trumpeter Swan—in Northampton, MA 10–30 Mar (B. Bieda, T. Gagnon, m.ob., ph., vt.)—came as no great surprise. However, surprising indeed was how difficult the identification of this yearling individual was: its separation from juv. Tundra Swan was far from straightforward, and only through the efforts of several “digiscopers” did birders with more experience with this species pair have the opportunity to assist with the final verdict. A healthy total of 9 Tundra Swans included a flock of 5 that overwintered in Rhode I., one in Maine, one in Vermont, and 2 in Massachusetts (one of which was late at Quabbin Res. 1 May [ML]).

In late Apr, a high count of 35 Northern Shovelers came from L. Josephine, Easton, ME (BS), at one of only two known state breeding sites (*vide* JD). Regionally, the numbers of reports of both Common (Eurasian Green-winged) Teal and Common Teal x Green-winged Teal intergrades (or hybrids, according to taxonomists outside of North America, who rank both taxa as full species) have increased

significantly within the last 10 years or so. A single Common Teal was at Milford Pt., CT 21 Mar–3 Apr, with 2 present there 28 Mar (*vide* GH), and other singles were in Hampton, NH 28 Mar (MH et al.), Bow-



Pacific Loons made a good showing at Cape Cod, Massachusetts this season, with at least three different birds reported. This one was nicely digiscoped with 2 Common Loons off Provincetown 4 April 2004. Photograph by Blair Nikula.

doinham, ME 3 Apr (JA), and Newbury, MA 7 Mar (SP), and 2–4 Apr (RSH et al.). A Common Teal x Green-winged Teal was found in Easton, ME 17 May (BS), and up to 2 of these intergrades were in Newbury, MA 6–7 Mar (JT). The now-annual Tufted Duck is yet another species of waterfowl whose Regional frequency of occurrence has greatly increased within the last 20+ years, although lately there has been a notable decline in numbers, as in Atlantic



Representing the first state record, and the first for New England anywhere, this yearling Trumpeter Swan at East Meadows, Northampton, Massachusetts (here 18 March 2004) proved difficult to identify, as is often the case with young swans. Photograph by Andrew Spencer.

Canada and in states to our south. This year's only representative was in Pembroke, MA 11–16 Apr (B.O.).

King Eiders that linger late into spring

are typically imms., so a male in high plumage at H.B.S.P. 22 May (M. DiGorgio) was unusual. A fallout of sea ducks and shorebirds detected in parts of Massachusetts and New Hampshire in late May was

apparently owing to heavy rain associated with a stalled front over the Region. Interestingly, the downed ducks were almost exclusively White-winged Scoters. A seawatch at Rye, NH 24 May (SM) that produced a count of 5170 migrating White-wingeds in three hours provided an early indication that this species was on the move. At inland sites in New Hampshire, counts of White-wingeds between 24 & 26 May included 500 in Sandwich, 170 on L. Massabesic, Rockingham/Hillsborough, 63 in Concord, 54 on Surrey Mountain L., Cheshire, and 19 in Keene (*vide* PH). The

only birds noted in Massachusetts were 200 White-wingeds 24 May at Wachusett Res., Boylston, MA (B. Kamp).

Pt. Judith, Galilee, RI is one of very few points of land in New England from which large numbers of migrating sea ducks (and Red-necked Grebes) can be viewed in spring (there are many such points in fall). A two-day seawatch at Pt. Judith 17–18 Apr produced 14,400 Surf Scoters, 834 White-winged Scoters, and 800 Black Scoters (RF). Six hundred Long-tailed Ducks seen from Milford, CT 20 Mar (J. Hough) represented an unusually high count for anywhere in Long I. Sound.

Following a sharp cold snap during which L. Champlain began to re-freeze, an impressive total of roughly 2500 Common Goldeneyes converged on one area that remained open in Colchester, VT 20–21 Mar (A. Strong). Among these Commons were 4 Barrow's Goldeneyes. Champlain is the only inland water body in New England that regularly hosts Barrow's, so the appearances of 4–5 single Barrow's at several inland sites in Massachusetts was most unusual

(B.O.).

## KITES THROUGH CRANES

New Hampshire's first Mississippi Kite—

**SA** Vying for the top avian event of the season was the sequential discovery by Blair Nikula (ph.) of 3 **Bar-tailed Godwits** at N. Monomoy and nearby S. Beach, Chatham, MA 9 & 12 May and 5 Jun. Though the latter fell outside the "official" spring season dates, it is included here with the others because the 3 probably arrived on American soil around the same time. Their identities as different individuals (a *baueri* and 2 *lapponica*, respectively) were confirmed through careful study of the various differences in plumage, structure, and bill color. Nikula observed that the last godwit closely resembled—and was probably the same individual as—a bird that had been present on Long I., NY a week earlier. Upon finding the third bird, Nikula was quoted as saying "this is getting a bit ridiculous!" Of the state's now 18+ records of the species, only a summer 1988 record pertains to *baueri*; there are no previous reports of multiple birds at any season. The only comparable record on the East Coast is of 2 Bar-taileds at remote Portsmouth I., NC 23 Apr 1993, with one bird lingering through 9 May (S. J. Dinsmore).

in Newmarket, **Rockingham** 30 May (P. La-course)—was also the latest for the spring season. The hawkwatchers at Pilgrim Heights in N. Truro, Cape Cod detected most of the Mississippi, including the earliest 29 Apr (BN). In chronological order, the other sightings (all on Cape Cod) included one at N. Truro 5 May (DM), one in Orleans 11 May (C. Goodrich), one in Wellfleet 14 May (R. Prescott), 2 at N. Truro 15 May (DM), and one in Bourne 29 May (AK). How many individuals were represented by these sightings is unknown. An impressive total of 22 Bald Eagles congregated at the Dead Creek W.M.A., Addison, VT 18 Mar to feed on the annual winter kill of carp and catfish (TM). Rough-legged Hawk is usually hard to come by in May. This May, 3 were reported from Massachusetts and 3 from Maine, the last being in Scarborough, ME 30 May (GC). Among the above-average total of seven Golden Eagle reports received by this editor, none came from Vermont, which is often the source of most Regional reports; 5 were in Massachusetts and singles were in Maine and Rhode Island. By Apr, Merlins were back on territory and preparing to nest in both Burlington and Rutland, VT.

The record-setting rains in early Apr may have come at precisely the optimal time for the growth of new cattails in local freshwater marshes, and the sudden appearance of bitterns and rails in localities that they had not occupied in recent years may have been attributable to these heavy rains. Nowhere was this more conspicuous than at Plum I. where no fewer than seven species of rare and/or declining species were present this spring. These included Pied-billed Grebe, American Bittern, Least Bittern, King Rail, Sora, Common Moorhen, and Northern Harrier. And, the presence of all but the first two through the end of May suggested that they were nesting or attempting to nest on the island (see the Nesting Season report for more details). Higher counts of Sandhill Cranes (such as the 8 reported this season) have become typical since Sandhills were recently discovered nesting in

Maine and upstate New York. Among the 6 in Massachusetts, one in Petersham, near Quabbin Res. 31 May (ML) was intriguingly late. If Sandhills ever begin nesting in Massachusetts, the first site might well be somewhere around Quabbin, as this is one of very few remaining areas in the state with enough "wilderness" to provide the solitude they require. A Sandhill returned this spring to Monroe, Grafton, NH for the 6th consecutive year (S. Turner).

### SHOREBIRDS

American Golden-Plover remains a very scarce spring visitor in the Region; the only report this year was of a single bird in Wellfleet, MA 15 May (D. Reynolds).

Seaboard very rarely get as far as New England before turning northwestward toward their breeding grounds in far nw. Canada and Alaska. Oddly, a single **Western Sandpiper** has been reported from Martha's Vineyard for three consecutive springs, this year's in Edgartown 23 May (AK et al.). A single Long-billed Dowitcher was at Napatree Pt., RI 8–11 May (CR). A Reeve and a Ruff, respectively, were in Newburyport Harbor, MA 18–21 (RSH) & 25–27 Apr (D. Chickering), and another Ruff spent nearly two weeks in Biddeford, ME 14–26 May (T. M. Day, m.ob., *fide* J. Suchecki).

The aforementioned late-May weather system that produced the scoter fallout in interior New Hampshire and Massachusetts also downed large numbers of shorebirds. Table 1 summarizes the species totals (all data *fide* PH and SK). Typically in spring, all of these species of shorebirds are scarce at inland sites, and Whimbrel, knot, turnstone, and White-rumped Sandpiper are rare. The Dunlin count at Surrey Mountain L. was one of the highest ever recorded in New Hampshire at any time of year, and the knots may have been the first ever for inland New Hampshire. An inshore Red-necked Phalarope in Ipswich, MA 16 Apr (JB) was somewhat early.

Table 1. Shorebirds detected during weather-related fallouts in interior New England, 2004.

|  | 22 May | 23 May          | 24 May | 25 May  | 26 May         |
|--|--------|-----------------|--------|---------|----------------|
| <b>Black-bellied Plover</b>                  |        |                 | 8 (K)  |         | 32 (K)         |
| <b>Semipalmated Plover</b>                   |        |                 | 34 (K) |         | 92 (K), 33 (S) |
| <b>Whimbrel</b>                              |        |                 |        |         | 1 (K)          |
| <b>Dunlin</b>                                |        |                 |        |         | 600 (S.M.L.)   |
| <b>Red Knot</b>                              |        |                 |        |         | 5 (K)          |
| <b>Ruddy Turnstone</b>                       |        |                 |        |         | 1(K)           |
| <b>White-rumped Sandpiper</b>                |        |                 |        |         | 4 (S.M.L.)     |
| <b>Short-billed Dowitcher</b>                | 41 (L) | 16 (D), 110 (H) | 70 (C) | 120 (S) | 34 (K), 13 (S) |
| <b>Dunlin and dowitchers</b>                 |        |                 |        |         | 400 (S.M.L.)   |
| <b>large shorebird sp. (many dowitchers)</b> |        |                 |        |         | 1200 (S.M.L.)  |

Site abbreviations in parentheses: Hopkinton (H), Concord (C), Keene (K), Surrey Mountain L. (S.M.L.), and Sandwich (S), all New Hampshire; and Deerfield (D) and Longmeadow (L), Massachusetts.

Among the more noteworthy shorebird reports in Connecticut were a **Black-necked Stilt** that made a one-day showing at Sandy Pt., West Haven 30 May (M. Stockmal), an early Lesser Yellowlegs at Durham Meadows 7 Mar (P. Fusco), a very early Spotted Sandpiper in Milford 7 Mar (F. Mantlik), and a count of 80+ Whimbrel at Greenwich Pt. 21 May that furnished a spring total higher than average by an order of magnitude. An early Pectoral Sandpiper was in Newbury, MA 7 Mar (WRP).

When northbound in spring, what few Western Sandpipers and Long-billed Dowitchers migrate on the Atlantic

### JAEGERS THROUGH SHRIKES

An apparently healthy ad. Pomarine Jaeger inexplicably spent several days sitting on a jetty in Osterville, **Barnstable**, MA 16–21 May (S. Miller, ph. BN); the bird was not only very approachable but even accepted fish handouts from local fisherman with whom the jaeger was willing to share the jetty. A Parasitic Jaeger seen from Pt. Judith, RI 16 Apr (RF) was the earliest on record for the state. A report of a Long-tailed Jaeger flying into Wells Harbor, ME 23 May did not include a description beyond the mention of "...long and wavering tail streamers...". The highest counts of Lesser Black-backed



Though perhaps of nearly annual occurrence in the northeastern United States in recent years, most Barnacle Geese have been dismissed as probable escapees. The species' increasing populations, however, have lately led to more careful consideration of wild provenance for some individuals, such as this bird at West Newbury, Massachusetts 16 April 2004. Photograph by David Larson.

Gulls came from the usual spots: 16 were still at Nantucket 21 Mar (ER), and 7 were counted at N. Monomoy, Chatham, MA 24 May (BN). A few Caspian Terns are detected each spring on their way through New England. This year, 8 were seen in Massachusetts (B.O.), and 2 were noted in Rhode Island (CR). Forster's Tern is similarly scarce in spring, even though this species has nested at least once in Newburyport, MA, and one or 2 are usually present there every year. Two Forster's that were back in Newburyport Harbor by 1 May were seen in the area sporadically throughout the rest of the season, and the only other Forster's in the Region was doubly notable for being rather early and inland, 27 Apr at Bantam L., Litchfield, CT (D. Rosgen). A Least Tern that first appeared at the Great Meadows N.W.R. in Concord, MA 7 May (J. Collins, m. ob.) departed 15 May, the same day it was seen in the company of a 2nd individual. It is possible that these terns were the same 2 that were present at Great Meadows last fall, and in light of the fact that Atlantic Coastal Least Terns are very rarely seen inland outside the context of tropical cyclones, it is further possible that the birds were from an interior population.

Several Mar murre observations merit mention. Sixteen Thick-billed Murres off Rockport, MA 17 Mar (RSH) represented a total well above average for anywhere in the Region at any time of year, and a count of 70 Common Murres off Provincetown, MA 10 Mar (VL) probably represented an

all-time Regional high.

A White-winged Dove visited a feeder in Chilmark on Martha's Vineyard 13–15 May (S. Whiting, VL et al., ph., vt.). This species is now reported nearly annually in the Region. Though Monk Parakeet has been breeding in Rhode Island and Connecticut for years, the species has yet to be found breeding elsewhere in the Region, including

Massachusetts where, for at least 10 years, 2–8 have built "nests" in various towns near the Rhode Island border. Three Monks were in S. Dartmouth 23 May (J. Hoye). A very early Yellow-billed Cuckoo in New Bedford 15 Apr (M. LaBossiere) was followed in May by a very good cuckoo flight, with numbers well above average reported from Connecticut and New Hampshire. In addition to a Chuck-will's-widow that now returns annually to Wellfleet, MA, 2 more were located in the Bay State: one at Marblehead 8 May (R. Kipp) and one at Holyoke 15 May (D. McLain), far inland along the Connecticut R. Valley, where rare.

The inclement weather in late May grounded enormous numbers of migrants at Plum I. 25 May. Among these were 71 Ruby-throated Hummingbirds (RSH), a count that no doubt represented an all-time Regional high for a single site. Migrating Northern Flickers made a big push 18 Apr, when 185 were counted moving up Plum I. (RSH) and 65 were noted passing the Truro, MA hawkwatch (DM). Also at the Truro hawkwatch, an Eastern Kingbird was very early 8 Apr (DM). The inclement weather on 25 May also accounted for a record-high count of 16 Yellow-bellied Flycatchers (RSH). Neither of two reports of single Loggerhead Shrikes was accompanied by details. This species has all but disappeared from New England, and accurate tracking of its continued decline will require careful identification and clear documentation.

## CORVIDS THROUGH WARBLERS

Common Ravens continued to consolidate



The very Mayor of Monomoy, Blair Nikula discovered some three Bar-tailed Godwits in Massachusetts this spring, two in May (on the 9th and 12th), the other 5 June 2004, at North Monomoy Island and nearby South Beach in Chatham. Careful study of these birds revealed that two were nominate *lapponica* but one was of the Siberian/Alaskan subspecies, *baueri*. This image, taken 12 May, shows a nominate-race Bar-tailed. Photograph by Blair Nikula.



their gains in the Region. Five reports of single birds in Rhode Island probably constituted a new state high (though none was reported in May), and a pair found nesting in Manchester, Essex, MA 27 Apr (RSH) that eventually fledged 3 chicks was the first raven pair to nest in a coastal town s. of Maine since the colonists drove them into the wilderness several centuries ago. Based on the relatively low number of Carolina Wren reports, including none in Maine n. of the two southernmost counties, it appears that the heavy snows of the winter before last and the below-average temperatures during this past winter may have greatly reduced the Regional population. While Carolina Wrens continue to struggle with severe winters near the n. limit of range, overall this species may be considered a successful colonizer in much of s. New England: a pair in Grand Isle, VT, for instance, fledged 3 young on the early date of 29 Apr (DH), and the eggs had hatched on 13 Apr, the day after the local temperature dipped to 20° F!

On 18 Apr, the conditions that produced the heavy flight of flickers at Plum I. also brought many kinglets and Hermit Thrushes. Totals on the island included 78 Golden-crowneds, 115 Ruby-crowneds, and 86 Hermit Thrushes (RSH). A Varied Thrush that spent part of the winter in Ware, MA remained there at least through 20 Mar (D. Deifik et al.), and another wintering bird in Bradford, NH was last seen in mid-Mar (fide PH). Also in New Hampshire, a Varied Thrush was seen 1 & 8 Apr in Meredith (F. Tyrrell). The winter Bohemian Waxwing flight continued well into the spring, with high counts that included at least 1200 in Burlington, VT, 475 in Northfield, NH, 1200 in Portland, ME, and 325 in Gardner, MA. Late dates included 40 in Sandwich, NH 29 Apr (TV), one in Beverly, MA 1 May (S. Hedman), and about 20 in Wilton, Franklin, ME 5 May (W. Howes). Despite the magnitude of this flight, no Bohemians were reported during the spring from either Rhode Island or Connecticut.

Good evidence that conditions were highly conducive to migration could be seen in the total of the 25 species of warblers reported in Apr in Massachusetts alone. Early among these were Tennessee and Cerulean both on 30 Apr, Yellow on 17

Apr, and Worm-eating in Newbury 4 Apr (ph. L. Lyka). Northernmost among the s. warblers were a Prothonotary in Portland, ME 24 Apr (D. Levasseur) and a Hooded on Monhegan 15 May (fide B. Boyton). The greatest numbers of warblers were recorded at Plum I. following the major grounding event 25 May. Totals that day included 190+ Yellow Warblers, 17 Chestnut-sideds, 72 Magnolias, 49 American Redstarts, 77 Common Yellowthroats, 13 Wilsons, and 13 Canada Warblers (RSH).



Not a rare species in Massachusetts, but one that rarely rests on land—much less consorts with people on land—this adult light-morph Pomarine Jaeger spent 16–21 May 2004 (here 20 May) on a jetty in Osterville, accepting fish from the locals. Photograph by Blair Nikula.

### TANAGERS THROUGH FINCHES

Eight Summer Tanagers were reported from Massachusetts, 6 were in Maine, and one each was found in Rhode Island and Connecticut. It seems ironic that Maine annually hosts more Summer Tanagers than Connecticut, inasmuch as Connecticut is far closer to the species' breeding range, but Maine is a far larger state, projecting much farther to the east, and land-fall for an overshooting spring migrant coming off the ocean is perhaps far more likely in Maine. An early Scarlet Tanager showed up at Martha's Vineyard 14 Apr (B. Carroll), and 2 others were a bit early at Nantucket 16 & 19 Apr (fide ER). The total of 3 Spotted Towhees this spring represented a new Regional high count for a season. Individuals that overwintered in Concord and Grafton, NH lingered into spring, though no dates were available at the time of this writing, and a 3rd, located in Rockport, MA on 20 Apr (C. Leahy), may have spent the winter somewhere in the Northeast as well. Most noteworthy among sparrow reports was a huge count of 500 (mostly migrant) Song Sparrows at Plum I. 27 Mar (T. Wetmore).

A remarkably resilient Rose-breasted Grosbeak that endured a particularly severe New England winter at a feeder in Orleans, MA remained at least through the end of Mar (ph. K. Skowron et al.). Northernmost among the 10 Blue Grosbeaks in the Region were 2 some 55 km from the coast in Belgrade, ME 18 May (D. Mairs) and one in Orrington, ME 15–17 May (J. Ryder). Single male Painted Buntings made surprise showings on consecutive days in two different towns in Maine: at

Belfast, Waldo 15 May (ph. C. Kendrick) and at Cape Niddick, York 16 May (ph. L. Scotland). Six Dickcissels included singles in Maine and Connecticut and 4 in Massachusetts. The only Yellow-headed Blackbird of the season was found at Deep River, CT 14 May (D. Sadowsky). By mid-Mar, the 8 Boat-tailed Grackles that overwintered in Stratford, CT were again in preparation for the breeding season.

An impressive flock of 200+ Common Redpolls was still present in Branford, CT 7 Mar (A. Giardiello), and Hoary Redpolls hanging on from the winter redpoll flight

included 5–6 in Mar in New Hampshire, with one in New Hampshire that remained in Sandwich through 15 Apr (TV); 5 in Maine, including one still present in Woodland, Aroostook 13 Apr (BS); and 5 in Massachusetts, including one still present in Brewster, MA 1–6 Apr (D. Clapp). A big push of diurnal migrants at Plum I. 11 May included a minimum of 2415 American Goldfinches that passed high over the dunes in flocks of more than 100 at a time for more than three hours (RSH).

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