

NATURE NEWS



SNOWY OWL

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SAINT JOHN, N.B.

NATURE NEWS

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and for payment in Cash).

Vol. XV, No. 1

Saint John, N.B.

March 1964

FOREWORD

For the eighth successive year we have compiled from reports sent in by our readers a list of all the species of birds recorded in the province between December 1st and February 15th.

We are greatly indebted to all those who supplied reports and only regret that space made it necessary to limit publication to the best geographical coverage. You will note that the province is quite well covered except for the three northern counties of Madawaska, Victoria and Restigouche. We were very pleased to get reports on Newcastle and Chatham from several sources.

This year we have listed 105 species of birds, the same as in 1961-62 and ten species were different in the two years.

Also included here are the Christmas Counts from eastern New Brunswick which were not available when our last number was compiled.

W.A. Squires, Curator.

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CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT - 1963 (cont'd from last number)

Moncton, N.B. Dec. 28, 1963; sunny; temp. -4° to 8° ; wind W-NW; light; -
21 observers.

Black Duck, 4; Goshawk, 1; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 2; Rough-legged Hawk, 1; Pigeon Hawk, 1; Ruffed Grouse, 3; Ring-necked Pheasant, 28; Gray Partridge, 4; Glaucous Gull, 7; Iceland Gull, 15; Great Black-backed Gull, 120; Herring Gull, 534; Ring-billed Gull, 15; Rock Dove, 60; Great Horned Owl, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 4; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Gray Jay, 3; Blue Jay, 101; Common Raven, 98; Common Crow, 47; Black-capped Chickadee, 86; Horeal Chickadee, 13; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 4; Starling, 604; House Sparrow, 484; Red-winged Blackbird, 1; Common Grackle, 3; Brown-headed Cowbird, 2; Evening Grosbeak, 28; Pine Grosbeak, 11; Common Redpoll, 12; Pine Siskin, 3; American Goldfinch, 1; Slate-coloured Junco, 115; Tree Sparrow, 260; Song Sparrow, 5; Snow Bunting, 17. Total species 40, about 2727 individuals. Ford Alward, Fred Bone, P. Candido, G. Hope, Mrs. M. Hope, G. Jessen, P. LeBlanc, W. Lockhart, Alan Madden, M. Majke, Mr. & Mrs. Chas. McEwen, Reid McManus, E. Price, Mr. & Mrs. Quartermain, David Rose, Ken Rushton, Wilf Taylor, Doug Whitman, Harry Whitman.

Sackville, N.B. Dec. 22, 1963; 8.45 a.m. to 10.15 a.m.; 1.40 p.m. to 4.10 p.m.; clear; 10° to 20°; wind W 5-15 mph; ground snow 6-15 in; all water except sea frozen; 4 observers in two parties. One feeder.
 Rough-legged Hawk, 12; Great Black-backed Gull, 8; Herring Gull, 100; Rock Dove, 5; Gray Jay, 1; Blue Jay, 10; Common Raven, 12; Common Crow, 10; Black-capped Chickadee, 4; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Robin, 1; Bohemian Waxwing, 2; Starling, 110; House Sparrow, 95; Swamp Sparrow, 1; Song Sparrow, 1; Lapland Longspur, 3. Total species 17, total individuals 376. A.J. Erskine, H. Harries, Mr. & Mrs. D. MacPhail.

Cape Tormentine, N.B. Dec. 23, 1963; 7.40 a.m. to 4.45 p.m.; clear; temp. 50° to 200°; wind W 0-5 mph; ground bare to 1-3 in. drifted snow; sea ice broken, few open leads; five observers in 2-3 parties.
 Common Goldeneye, 2; Oldsquaw, 91; Common Eider, 1; Red-breasted Merganser, 73; Pigeon Hawk, 1; Spruce Grouse, 1; Ring-necked Pheasant, 1; Iceland Gull, 150; Great Black-backed Gull, 40; Herring Gull, 150; Rock Dove, 3; Barred Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Grey Jay, 3; Blue Jay, 31; Common Raven, 115; Common Crow, 12; Black-capped Chickadee, 44; Boreal Chickadee, 9; Brown Creeper, 1; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 8; Starling, 92; House Sparrow, 165; Brown-headed Cowbird, 21; Evening Grosbeak, 1; Common Redpoll, 4; White-winged Crossbill, 12; Slate-coloured Junco, 19; Tree Sparrow, 5; Song Sparrow, 1; Fringillids sp? 12. Total species identified 30; total individuals 1079. F.W. Bone, P. Candido, A.J. Erskine, A. Madden, R. McLeod.

WINTER BIRD LIST (December 1st, 1963 - February 15, 1964)

Common Loon Christmas Count - Lepreau 2, St. Andrews 1.

Dec. 17	Gannet Rock	5	A. Naves
Feb. 1	Pt. Lepreau	1	P. Pearce

Red-throated Loon Christmas Count - Grand Manan 1.

Feb. 1	Dipper Harbour	3	P. Pearce
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Red-necked Grebe Christmas Count - Lepreau 39, St. Andrews 1.

Feb. 1	Dipper Harbour	6	Moncton Nat. Club
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Horned Grebe Christmas Count - Lepreau 12, Grand Manan 4, St. Andrews 2.

Feb. 1	Dipper Harbour	54	P. Pearce
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Great Cormorant Christmas Count - Saint John 9, Lepreau 1, Grand Manan 7, Saint Andrews 1.

Dec. 18	Grand Manan	40	P. Pearce
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Great Blue Heron

Dec. 5	Nashwaaksis	1	N. Rae Brown
Dec. 8	Lancaster	1	Mrs. V.B. Watters

Canada Goose

Late January	Musquash	sev. hundred	Press
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Mallard

Jan. 2	Saint John	1 (male)	D. Christie
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Black Duck Christmas Count - Saint John 108, Lepreau 15, Moncton 4, Grand Manan 4, Jemseg 1, St. Andrews 233.

Dec. 18	Grand Manan	100	P. Pearce
Jan. 2	Saint John	125	D. Christie

Greater Scaup Christmas Count - Lepreau 2, Grand Manan 16, St. Andrews 51.

Common Goldeneye Christmas Count - Saint John 143, Lepreau 97, Cape Tormentine 2, Fredericton 5, Bathurst 36, Grand Manan 31, Jemseg 3, St. Andrews 15.

Jan. 5	Cocagne	76	Moncton Nat. Club
Jan. 18	St. Andrews	10	P. Pearce

<u>Barrow's Goldeneye</u>	Christmas Count - Bethurst 2.		
Jan. 5	Cocagne	4	Moncton Nat. Club
Feb. 1	Dipper Harbour	1	P. Pearce
<u>Bufflehead</u>	Christmas Count - Lepreau 16, Grand Manan 5, St. Andrews 76.		
Dec. 8	Jemseg	1	P. Pearce
Feb. 1	Dipper Harbour	2	Moncton Nat. Club
<u>Oldsquaw</u>	Christmas Count - Lepreau 12, Cape Tormentine 91, Bathurst 125, Grand Manan 5, St. Andrews 5.		
Jan. 5	Cocagne	3	Moncton Nat. Club
Feb. 1	Pt. Lepreau	12	" " "
<u>Harlequin Duck</u>			
Dec. 31	Pt. Lepreau	1	Christie & Wilson
<u>Common Eider</u>	Christmas Count - Lepreau 38, Cape Tormentine 1.		
Feb. 1	Pt. Lepreau	26	Moncton Nat. Club
Feb. 1	Dipper Harbour	14	P. Pearce
<u>White-winged Scoter</u>	Christmas Count - Lepreau 1, St. Andrews 23.		
December	Lancaster	2	H. Deichmann
<u>Surf Scoter</u>	Christmas Count - St. Andrews 86.		
Dec. 17	Gannet Rock	2	A. Naves
Feb. 1	Pt. Lepreau	5	Moncton Nat. Club
<u>Common Scoter</u>	Christmas Count - Lepreau 64, St. Andrews 103.		
<u>Common Merganser</u>	Christmas Count - Fredericton 3, Bathurst 5, Jemseg 7.		
Dec. 6 & 9	Fawcett Hill	2	Ford Alward
Dec. 27	Saint John	5	D. Christie & J. Hazen
Jan. 12	Marysville	1	P. Pearce
Feb. 1	Dipper Harbour	6	D. Christie
<u>Red-breasted Merganser</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 1, Cape Tormentine 73, Grand Manan 17, St. Andrews 1.		
Jan. 18	Pt. Lepreau	5	P. Pearce
<u>Goshawk</u>	Christmas Count - Moncton 1.		
Dec. 5	Waterford	1	H. Deichmann
Jan. 5	Caledonia Mt.	1	M. Majka
Jan. 27	Chartersville	1	Mrs. M. Hope
<u>Sharp-shinned Hawk</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 2, Moncton 2.		
Dec. 1-26	Fawcett Hill	1	Ford Alward
Dec. 5-28	Lancaster	1	Mrs. V.B. Watters
Jan. 18	Fredericton	1	P. Pearce
<u>Red-tailed Hawk</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 1.		
Dec. 17	Grand Manan	1	P. Pearce
Jan. 8	Boistown	1	"
Feb. 1	Musquash	1	"
<u>Rough-legged Hawk</u>	Christmas Count - Moncton 1, Grand Manan 2, Sackville 12.		
Dec. 8	Lower Jemseg	1	P. Pearce
Dec. 27	Kingsley	1	W.A. Squires
<u>Bald Eagle</u>	Christmas Count - Lepreau 1, Jemseg 1.		
Dec. 22 & 23	Hammond River	1	George Keddy
Dec. 30	Hampton	1	H. Deichmann
Jan. 17	St. Stephen	2	H.E. MacDonald
Jan. 27	St. Andrews	1	Miss W. MacCoubrey
<u>Pigeon Hawk</u>	Christmas Count - Moncton 1, Cape Tormentine 1, St. Andrews 1.		
Dec. 17	Grand Manan	1	P. Pearce
Jan. 7	Chatham	1	Dr. M. Majka
Feb. 5	Moncton	1	A. Madden
Feb. 12	Rothsay	1	Mrs. Colin Mackay

<u>Sparrow Hawk</u>			
Dec. 17	Grand Manan	1	P. Pearce
<u>Spruce Grouse</u>	Christmas Count - Cape Tormentine	1.	
<u>Ruffed Grouse</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 2, Hampton 2, Moncton 3, Fredericton 7, Jemseg 2.		
Feb. 12 & 15	Bloomfield	2	Mrs. Joan Hoyt
<u>Ring-necked Pheasant</u>	Christmas Count - Moncton 28, Cape Tormentine 1, Fredericton 4, Grand Manan 6.		
Jan. 22	Surrey	4	M. Majke
<u>Gray Partridge</u>	Christmas Count - Moncton	4.	
<u>Purple Sandpiper</u>	Christmas Count - Lepreau 78, St. Andrews 58.		
Dec. 25	Gannet Rock	25	A. Naves
<u>Northern Phalarope</u>			
Jan. 4	Mispec	1	H. Deichmann
<u>Glaucous Gull</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 7, Moncton 7.		
Dec. 29	Newcastle	6	P. Pearce
<u>Iceland Gull</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 13, Lepreau 1, Moncton 15, Cape Tormentine 150, Bathurst 1.		
Dec. 29	Newcastle	11	P. Pearce
Jan. 19	Saint John	30	D. Christie
<u>Great Black-backed Gull</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 950, Lepreau 33, Moncton 120, Cape Tormentine 40, Bathurst 19, Grand Manan 45, Sackville 8, St. Andrews 117.		
Dec. 29	Newcastle	90	P. Pearce
<u>Herring Gull</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 7000, Lepreau 572, Moncton 534, Cape Tormentine 150, Bathurst 41, Grand Manan 1900, Sackville 100, St. Andrews 750.		
Dec. 29	Newcastle	180	P. Pearce
<u>Ring-billed Gull</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 2, Moncton 15.		
<u>Black-headed Gull</u>			
Jan. 2 & 19	Saint John	1	D. Christie
<u>Black-legged Kittiwake</u>	Christmas Count - Lepreau 30, Grand Manan 75.		
Feb. 1	Pt. Lepreau	6	Moncton Nat. Club
<u>Razorbill</u>	Christmas Count - Lepreau 60, Grand Manan 215.		
Feb. 1	Pt. Lepreau	400	Moncton Nat. Club
<u>Common Murre</u>	Christmas Count - Lepreau 1.		
<u>Thick-billed Murre</u>			
Feb. 1	Pt. Lepreau	1	Moncton Nat. Club
<u>Dovekie</u>			
Dec. 2	Letete	25	Neil Bourne
Dec. 2	Oromocto	1	M. Moore
<u>Black Guillemot</u>	Christmas Count - Lepreau 1, Grand Manan 3.		
Feb. 1	Dipper Harbour	1	P. Pearce
<u>Rock Dove</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 209, Lepreau 6, Hampton 42, Moncton 60, Cape Tormentine 3, Fredericton 171, Bathurst 11, Sackville 5, Jemseg 55, St. Andrews 61.		
<u>Mourning Dove</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 1.		
Dec. 6	Hammond River	1	H. Deichmann
Dec. 8	Jemseg	1	P. Pearce
<u>Great Horned Owl</u>	Christmas Count - Moncton	2.	
<u>Hawk-Owl</u>			
Jan. 27	Bloomfield	1	Mrs. Joan E. Hoyt
Feb. 10	Rothsay	1	H. Deichmann
-	St. Stephen	1	Press

<u>Snowy Owl</u>			
Dec. 23	Gannet Rock	1	A. Naves
<u>Barred Owl</u>	Christmas Count - Cape Tormentine	1.	
<u>Short-eared Owl</u>	Christmas Count - Jemseg	1.	
Dec. 27	Landcaster	1	D. Christie & J. Hazen
<u>Saw-whet Owl</u>			
Feb. 12	Rothsay	1	D. Christie
<u>Pileated Woodpecker</u>	Christmas Count - Jemseg	2.	
Jan. 1 & 5	Moncton	2	P. LeBlanc & D. Rose
Feb. 12	Shannon	1	H. Deichmann
<u>Hairy Woodpecker</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 13, Hampton 1, Moncton 4, Cape Tormentine 2, Fredericton 2, Grand Manan 1, St. Andrews 3.		
<u>Downy Woodpecker</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 23, Lepreau 1, Moncton 4, Fredericton 3, Grand Manan 1, St. Andrews 4.		
<u>Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker</u>			
Dec.	Fawcett Hill	1	Charles Stultz
<u>Horned Lark</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 3, Grand Manan 10.		
Jan. 14 & 17	Upper Coverdale	100	Dr. J.A. Fownes
<u>Gray Jay</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 9, Lepreau 1, Hampton 4, Moncton 3, Cape Tormentine 3, Fredericton 3, Sackville 1, Jemseg 1.		
Jan. 8	Doaktown	1	P. Pearce
Jan. 8	Boistown	1	P. Pearce
<u>Blue Jay</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 58, Hampton 27, Moncton 101, Cape Tormentine 31, Fredericton 23, Bathurst 5, Grand Manan 12, Sackville 10, Jemseg 37, St. Andrews 12.		
<u>Common Raven</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 111, Lepreau 1, Hampton 6, Moncton 98, Cape Tormentine 115, Fredericton 10, Bathurst 18, Grand Manan 7, Sackville 12, Jemseg 8, St. Andrews 4.		
Dec. 29	Newcastle	23	P. Pearce
Jan. 12	Bloomfield	4	Mrs. Joan E. Hoyt
<u>Common Crow</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 192, Lepreau 23, Moncton 47, Hampton 8, Cape Tormentine 12, Fredericton 88, Bathurst 18, Grand Manan 39, Sackville 10, Jemseg 26, St. Andrews 245.		
Feb. 11	Bloomfield	3	Mrs. Joan E. Hoyt
<u>Black-capped Chickadee</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 157, Lepreau 5, Hampton 16, Moncton 86, Cape Tormentine 44, Fredericton 91, Bathurst 8, Grand Manan 36, Sackville 4, Jemseg 36, St. Andrews 54.		
<u>Boreal Chickadee</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 17, Lepreau 4, Hampton 6, Moncton 13, Tormentine 9, Jemseg 4.		
Dec. 17	Grand Manan	1	P. Pearce
<u>White-breasted Nuthatch</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 4, Moncton 1, Fredericton 3, Sackville 1.		
<u>Red-breasted Nuthatch</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 5, Hampton 1, Moncton 2, St. Andrews 7.		
<u>Brown Creeper</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 1, Cape Tormentine 1.		
Dec. 6 & 10	Fredericton	2	D. Christie
<u>Mockingbird</u>			
December	St. Martins	1	Kaare Smith
<u>Brown Thrasher</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 2.		
<u>Robin</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 1, Fredericton 2, Sackville 1, St. Andrews 2.		
Dec. 7	Long Reach	2	Mrs. R.J. Collins
Dec.	New River	1	J.L. Holman

<u>Golden-crowned Kinglet</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 1, Moncton 4, Cape Tormentine 8.		
<u>Bohemian Waxwing</u>	Christmas Count - Sackville 2, St. Andrews 17.		
Jan. 18-Feb. 8	East Riverside	20	Mrs. Golden & Mrs. Ross
<u>Cedar Waxwing</u>			
Jan. 16	Newcastle	11	Mrs. MacKenzie
<u>Northern Shrike</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 2, Lepreau 1.		
Dec. 16	Longs Creek	1	P. Pearce
Dec. 29	Lancaster	1	Mrs. V.B. Watters
Jan. 3-Feb. 8	Fawcett Hill	1	Ford Alward
Feb. 1	Havelock Rd.	1	Moncton Nat. Club
<u>Starling</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 2110, Lepreau 20, Hampton 43, Moncton 604, Cape Tormentine 92, Fredericton 442, Bathurst 112, Grand Manan 82, Sackville 110, Jemseg 19, St. Andrews 225.		
<u>Palm Warbler</u>			
Dec. 1	Saint John	1	D. Christie
<u>Yellow-breasted Chat</u>			
Dec.	South Bay	1	Miss Frances Hayes
<u>House Sparrow</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 587, Hampton 170, Moncton 484, Cape Tormentine 165, Fredericton 725, Bathurst 269, Grand Manan 87, Sackville 95, Jemseg 124, St. Andrews 175.		
<u>Eastern Meadowlark</u>			
Dec. 1	Lancaster	1	Mrs. V.B. Watters
<u>Red-winged Blackbird</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 1, Moncton 1, Fredericton 3, Grand Manan 1, St. Andrews 1.		
<u>Baltimore Oriole</u>			
Dec. 1-21	Belmont	2	Mr. Fletcher
Dec. 1-23	Rothsay	2	Various observers
<u>Rusty Blackbird</u>			
Dec. 26	St. Andrews	1	Neil Bourne
Dec.	Lancaster	1	Mrs. V.B. Watters
<u>Common Grackle</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 7, Moncton 3, Fredericton 1, Grand Manan 2.		
Dec. 23	Burton	1	W.A. Squires
Jan. 4	Lancaster	1	Mrs. V.B. Watters
Jan. 16	Fredericton	1	D. Christie
<u>Brown-headed Cowbird</u>	Christmas Count - Moncton 2, Cape Tormentine 21.		
Dec. 17	Grand Manan	6	P. Pearce
Dec. 26	St. Andrews	1	Neil Bourne
Dec. -	Lancaster	1	Mrs. V.B. Watters
Jan. 18	Newcastle	6	Mrs. MacKenzie
Feb. 12	Moncton	7	Mrs. Ross Brown
<u>Dickcissel</u>			
Dec. 5	Lancaster	1	Mrs. V.B. Watters
Dec. 7	Kingshurst	1	D. Christie
<u>Evening Grosbeak</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 89, Hampton 2, Moncton 28, Cape Tormentine 1, Fredericton 7.		
Jan. 18	Newcastle	5	Mrs. MacKenzie
Feb. 12	Moncton	46 plus	Mrs. Ross Brown
Feb. 14	Bloomfield	4	Mrs. Joan E. Hoyt
<u>Purple Finch</u>	Christmas Count - Fredericton 1.		
Dec. 10	Lancaster	1	Mrs. V.B. Watters
Jan. 5	St. Stephen	1	H.E. MacDonald

<u>Pine Grosbeak</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 8, Hampton 27, Moncton 11, Fredericton 7, Jemseg 14.		
<u>Common Redpoll</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 6, Moncton 12, Cape Tormentine 4, Bathurst 12, Jemseg 9.		
Dec. 18	Grand Manan	sev.	P. Pearce
Jan. 18	Steeves Settlement	10	Mrs. D. Steeves
<u>Fine Siskin</u>	Christmas Count - Moncton 3.		
Jan. 26	Caledonia Mt.	6	Dr. M. Majka
Jan. 26	Fredericton	2	D. Christie
<u>American Goldfinch</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 2, Moncton 1, Fredericton 1.		
Dec. 2-28	Fredericton	75	W.A. Squires
Jan. 11	Moncton	3	A. Madden & P. Candido
<u>Red Crossbill</u>			
Dec. 30	Hampton	1	H. Deichmann
<u>White-winged Crossbill</u>	Christmas Count - Lepreau 3, Hampton 1, Cape Tormentine 12, Fredericton 1, St. Andrews 5.		
Feb.	Belmont	4	S. MacFarlane
Feb.	Lancaster	3	Mrs. V.B. Watters
Feb. 3	Moncton	3	A. Madden
<u>Rufous-sided Towhee</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 1.		
Dec. 1-Jan. 2	Belmont	1	E.L. Fletcher
Jan. 11	Saint John	1	R. Proctor
<u>Savannah Sparrow</u>			
Dec. 1	Saint John	1	D. Christie
Dec. 5	Fawcett Hill	1	Ford Alward
<u>Slate-coloured Junco</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 65, Hampton 3, Moncton 115, Cape Tormentine 19, Grand Manan 4, Jemseg 37, St. Andrews 2.		
Jan. 19	Chartersville	3	A. Madden & Mrs. M. Hope
Feb. 12	Fawcett Hill	7	Ford Alward
<u>Tree Sparrow</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 100, Lepreau 6, Hampton 2, Moncton 260, Cape Tormentine 5, Fredericton 23, Grand Manan 4, Jemseg 15, St. Andrews 10.		
<u>Chipping Sparrow</u>			
Dec. 1	Kinnear Settlement	1	Ford Alward
<u>White-throated Sparrow</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 2.		
Dec. 3 & 4	Fredericton	3	D. Christie
Feb. 9	Caledonia Mt.	1	Dr. M. Majka
<u>Fox Sparrow</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 1, Fredericton 1.		
Dec. 25-27	Fredericton	1	Miss Marguerite McNair
Feb. 12	Caledonia Mt.	4	H. Cormier
<u>Swamp Sparrow</u>	Christmas Count - Sackville 1.		
Dec. 4-6	Fredericton	1	D. Christie
Dec. 18	Grand Manan	1	P. Pearce
<u>Song Sparrow</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 1, Moncton 5, Cape Tormentine 1, Grand Manan 2, Sackville 1, St. Andrews 1.		
<u>Lapland Longspur</u>	Christmas Count - Sackville 3.		
<u>Snow Bunting</u>	Christmas Count - Moncton 17, Grand Manan 12, Jemseg 49.		
Jan. 5	Sheffield	50	P. Pearce
Feb. 1	Magnetic Hill	55	Hunter, Madden, Candido
Feb. 1	Shediac Road	50	D. Rose
Feb. 7	Bloomfield	30-40	Mrs. Joan E. Hoyt

N A T U R E N E W S

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Saint John, N.B.

May 1964

F O R E W O R D

It is almost with bated breath that we await the coming of spring. What a thrill it is to awake some morning and hear a chorus of birds greeting the sun. Even if it is only a chorus of starlings, English sparrows and grackles, it is easy to tell that the magic of spring is stirring within them. However, the musical notes of a flock of red-wings, the first solo of a song sparrow from the tip of a favorite tree, the rushing waters in a long-frozen brook, the bursting buds on the red maple, and the honking of a high-flying gaggle of geese call me to the outdoors as no sights or sounds at other seasons do.

W.A. Squires, Curator.

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The first flower reported in bloom this spring was as usual the Coltsfoot, Tussilago farfara L. This year at East Saint John it established a record that will be hard to beat being found in bloom on March 4th.

This year for the first time I have seen the bloom of the Skunk Cabbage. I had previously seen the leaves from the Hammond River region and there was one specimen in the Museum herbarium from an indefinite locality in Charlotte County. Last summer Mr. Arthur Holman reported that he was quite sure that the Skunk Cabbage grew near St. George but did not have any specimens. This spring on April 22nd he found the red and yellowish-green fleshy spathes pushing their way up through the mud and sent two of these to the Museum where they have been added to the plant collection.

The Skunk Cabbage belongs to the same family as the Jack-in-the-Pulpit and the spathe, like the pulpit, surrounds the flowering and fruiting parts. The leaves in the skunk cabbage come much later. Both the spathe and the leaves when crushed or broken are quite odorous and smell much like skunk.

In addition to the Coltsfoot and Skunk Cabbage other spring flowers were appearing before the end of April. Mrs. Marjorie A.E. Gray reported Dutchman's Breeches in bloom at Woodstock on April 23rd, Dog-tooth Violet or Adder's Tongue on April 24th, Bloodroot and Purple Trillium on the 27th. Dog-tooth Violet was also reported at Fredericton on April 27th by D. Christie.

As more and more people become interested in nature in the province, and there has been a tremendous increase in the number of people who go out of their way to see birds and flowers, we are locating more and more special places to go at certain seasons. One of the best of these in spring, chiefly for waterbirds, but yielding both common and unusual species in other groups as well, is the stretch of twenty miles along the Trans-Canada Highway from lower Sheffield to Jemseg and down the sideroad to the ferry which crosses the St. John River to Gagetown. Birdwatchers are often encountered in this area and there is much to watch when the river is up and there is water over the meadows and marshes.

One of our numerous trips to this Jemseg area was on April 19th. Through Maugerville and Sheffield ice was running but there were occasional Common Goldeneyes, a few Black Ducks, seven Scaup and six Ring-necks among the ice cakes but nothing of real interest until we were within three or four miles of the new Jemseg Bridge. Here a wide expanse of flooded meadow or marsh was simply alive with ducks. The telescope showed them nearly all to be Black Ducks - 2,000 to 3,000 of them. There were also a few but very few Pintails.

When we got within sound if not within sight of the ferry we heard the first Canada Geese of the day and saw a dozen or so in flight. Then off across the flooded meadows we could see a line of black dots which binoculars and telescope resolved into more geese feeding in shallow water. We counted 250 but it was obvious when we got a closer look from a different angle that we had counted only the edge of the flock and that there were two or three times that many. Interesting as it was to see so many Canada Geese it was even more interesting to puzzle out the species of ducks feeding among them. Here were a few Pintails, quite a number of Green-winged Teals, a pair of Blue-winged Teals and forty or fifty Black Ducks in the background. The prize for the day was discovered when a bird with a chestnut side and green head proved to be a male Shoveller and his dull-coloured mate, also with a spatulate bill, was found nearby. The Shovellers had been seen a year or two before in this same general area but it is still an event when this western duck is found here.

A week later on April 26th we retraced our steps and found that the picture had changed. Scaup were numerous in the river along the Sheffield shore in small flocks of ten or twenty - nothing like the thousands to be seen almost throughout April and well into May off Westfield in the lower river. The great flock of Blacks had moved on and nearly all the Geese were missing. There were still many ducks feeding where the large flock of Geese had been - a dozen Pintails, and 20 or 30 Green-winged and Blue-winged Teals but not Shovellers. West of the Jemseg Bridge on the way upriver, in the marsh where there had been so many Blacks on the 19th, there were the most Pintails that I had ever seen in New Brunswick, at least 200, a very large number for this western duck which only breeds rarely in the east.

The Geese were not gone from the area for the season as great numbers were reported near the end of Grand Lake later that evening.

This is a favorite haunt of Peter Pearce of Fredericton and he saw one Shoveller here on March 30th. On March 7th, in Lower Maugerville he saw 20 Bohemian Waxwings and I saw the same flock on March 8th, when we both discovered a lone drake Pintail duck at Jemseg, the earliest date to my knowledge for New Brunswick excluding Grand Manan, but I suspect this one had been in the Province all winter.

The area west and south of Jemseg is often frequented by various hawks. All I saw on the 19th and 26th of April were Sparrow Hawks, and Ospreys fishing in the flooded fields. Peter Pearce saw a Rough-legged Hawk at Maugerville March 8th and two Bald Eagles at Jemseg and one at Sheffield on March 21st.

On April 19th members of the Moncton Naturalists' Club visited another fine locality for waterfowl - the marshes and meadows from Harvey to Waterside on the lower Petitcodiac and Shepody Bay in Albert County. This is another great stopping place for Canada Geese but only 650 were found at Harvey where there had been 3500 a week earlier. The highlight of this field trip was the number and variety of hawks seen - evidently a flight day. There were 5 Rough-legged Hawks, 5 Marsh Hawks, 5 Ospreys, one Peregrine Falcon and 16 Sparrow Hawks.

I visited this same area on April 23rd and with much searching found about 1000 Canada Geese. The shore road from Harvey to Waterside seemed to have a Sparrow Hawk around every turn. These were probably summer residents as they are said to be common here all summer. On this date the outstanding thing seen was a migration flight of Yellow-shafted Flickers. We would see a field full of birds ahead that would look like Robins but closer they would usually turn out to be Flickers, hundreds of them.

Brant returned to the Bay of Fundy early, possibly some remained around the islands all winter. On March 3rd an aerial survey found about 6500 in the Grand Manan area. They were not reported at Deer Island until March 11th and Miss Willa MacCoubrey counted about 150 at St. Andrews on March 14th. Also on March 14th I saw a single lonesome Brant in open water amid the ice at Lower Jamseg, a very early date for one of these to be so far from salt water.

The spring is the ideal time to learn to know many of our amphibians. As soon as the water in the quiet pools has warmed up a few degrees above freezing the first frog begins to croak. It is most likely to be the common Green Frog but a few areas in New Brunswick have Bullfrogs. If you find any of these you will note that they give a shrill squealing note before they dive into the pool. The Leopard Frog, marked with large spots, is a very common frog which is often found away from water in damp meadows in summer. The Wood Frog is a smaller frog often very common in woodland pools, the tiny tadpoles even being found in a moose track filled with water. Two of the loudest singers in the spring chorus are not frogs. One is the common Toad which carries the high soprano. The other is a tree toad. Few people know that there are tree toads in New Brunswick and probably fewer have seen them but everybody has certainly heard them whether they knew them or not. Our common tree toad is so small that it could sit comfortably on your thumbnail but its voice is so big that one of its names is Spring Peeper. It can be found by following up its call in the spring pools with a flashlight which reflects from its distended throat. It is more pleasant collecting tree toads in the summer after they have left the water and taken to the trees. The only difficulty is that the tree toads are ventriloquists and as they sit on the leaf of a bush or tree they are almost invisible and very hard to find. If you are not sure whether you have found a tree toad or a tiny Common Toad toss it gently against a window pane. If it takes hold and walks up the pane it is a tree toad.

We also have a small population of the larger Tree Toad, Hyla versicolor, which is the common species a little farther south. It has been found near Fredericton and at the Quebec border north of Green River.

N A T U R E N E W S

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Saint John, N.B.

July 1964

F O R E W O R D

We have written so many numbers of this bulletin that we fear it may be becoming stereotyped and lacking in the interest it used to have. Our readers who are observers of nature have, through the years, supplied the framework around which this little bulletin has been built. Their reports of their observations, both commonplace and unusual, have contributed much of interest.

With the formation of local nature clubs which have their own record and report set-ups this bulletin may not need to carry the same type of reports it has in the past.

We would welcome expressions of opinion from our readers. Do you find as much of interest as you used to? Have we neglected any phase of nature in New Brunswick which you would like to have information about? Have you any other suggestions?

W.A. Squires, Curator.

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To the naturalist one of the charms of New Brunswick is the ease with which he can reach the most primeval wilderness. I spent a whole afternoon early in June along a small river in central New Brunswick. It was peaceful almost beyond description - but I shall try. The area was within fifteen miles of three major centres of population and a major airport was even closer yet we might just as well have been a thousand miles from civilization. The water was calm and deep with an almost imperceptible current. The immediate banks had been elevated by the pressure of the expanding ice of ten thousand winters and the deposits of as many spring floods, and beyond these were great stretches of marsh and swamp and bog which had kept back the destructive and disfiguring hand of man. The banks were covered with ancient silver maples, ashes, elms and a few oaks but with never a sign of an axe or saw. We knew that years ago logs had been driven and rafted through this stream but no evidence of this past activity remained.

Warblers sang in the woods, barn swallows, and occasionally tree swallows, patrolled the waterway keeping the mosquitoes and black-flies to a minimum. Nighthawks circled overhead even at midday, a flicker beat a tattoo on a dead branch, and ravens croaked in the distance. Pickerel started for deep water every few feet along the shore and silvery gaspereau flashed in the sun as they broke water. From the elevated banks two moose could be seen a couple of hundred yards away browsing in a bog and lifting their feet in characteristic high steps to bring them clear of the vegetation as they meandered along.

Carried along by the rising tide we paddled into a small bog lake so shallow it would be almost completely dry in midsummer. The black ducks and blue-winged teal complained as they rose in front of us and a pair of greater yellow-legs beat their way across the marsh.

Perhaps we were just lucky that no motorboat maniac chose to roar up the channel that afternoon but the primitive calm was almost absolute, only the echo of a jet in the far distance serving notice that it was after all the mid-twentieth century.

A day or two later I drove slowly along a rural road close to the Miramichi River looking for spring wildflowers - driving slowly to keep from killing some of the multitudes of evening grosbeaks and purple finches which were feeding on the road and loath to move. I stopped at one place where a hillside covered with hardwood trees sloped away steeply to the Miramichi River less than a hundred yards away. Here I found a surprisingly large number of spring flowers in bloom, probably more than I had ever found in one such small area before. There were Nodding Trillium, Painted Trillium and Red Trillium, Canada Mayflower, Rose Twisted Stalk and Green Twisted Stalk, False Spikenard and Solomon's Sea, Yellow Violet, Dog Violet, White Violet, Marsh Blue Violet and Northern Blue Violet, Wood Anemone, Bellwort and Foamflower, Dog-toothed Violet and Dutchman's Breeches were there but were through blossoming and even Rough Bedstraw, Live-forever and Poison Ivy were found near the river. Jack-in-the-Pulpit was there in its normal colour and also a pale variety with a pale-green instead of purple "jack". This was literally the answer to a botanist's dream and would no doubt produce quite a different array of plants by midsummer.

Miss Marguerite McNair of Fredericton has been sending in reports of birds and flowers quite regularly. Her report of 12 to 15 Bohemian Waxwings seen at Maugerville April 8th seems to be the latest report for this winter visitor and her record of a male Scarlet Tanager at Fredericton on May 30th is just one of a surprisingly large number of reports of this usually rare bird for the Fredericton area this spring. The Fredericton Naturalists' Club held a field trip to the Odell Park on the same day, May 30th, and saw Scarlet Tanagers, both males and females, many times, apparently several pairs. One, and on one occasion two males appeared in my own yard on May 30th and succeeding days. There were also several reports for the Saint John area, one male being seen on May 22nd.

I had only one lone report for an Indigo Bunting this spring, a male May 11th and 12th at Loch Lomond.

Probably the most unusual bird reported was a Golden-winged Warbler seen at St. Andrews on May 13th. This bird was seen first by Dr. J.E. Rigby who called Miss Willa MacCoubrey. They watched it with binoculars for half an hour, sometimes at a distance of ten feet. No previous reports of this species in the province have been nearly as satisfactory. There are several records for Maine, the nearest at Calais about 15 miles away, so that a report from St. Andrews is not unexpected.

Dr. Neil Bourne reported that Dr. & Mrs. D.S. Scarratt found two small white herons at St. Andrews on May 1st. He decided from the description that they were immature Little Blue Herons, the first reported for several years.

Small white herons seen in the Maugerville-Sheffield area again this year by numerous observers have proved to be Cattle Egrets making their appearance in the province for the fourth successive year.

Mr. Henrik Deichmann saw a lone Mockingbird near Buctouche on June 10th and reported numerous Ring-billed Gulls in that area but all apparently non-breeders. He also reported a nesting colony of Common Terns there.

It is pleasing to report that a few more Bluebirds have been reported than in any year since the great majority of them were killed by ice storms in the south six or eight winters ago. Members of the Moncton Naturalists' Club reported a pair at Alma in Albert County, May 23rd. Others have been seen in Lancaster, Welsford, Fredericton and near Woodstock.

I have received additional information on several rare flowers in which I am interested. Mrs. Marjorie Gray of Woodstock sent in a specimen of Wild Ginger and Miss Mary Pickett reported it at Andover early in May. It seems to prefer the more alkaline soil of Carleton and Victoria counties.

Mrs. A.B. Connell reported that Purple Clematis grew in the Woodstock area. This early flowering vine is only represented in the herbarium by specimens collected near Saint John, Fredericton and in Restigouche County. It has large purple flowers two to three inches across.

Bloodroot which is quite rare in the south of the province grows profusely in Carleton and Victoria Counties; hillsides sometimes being reported white with it. It blooms early: May 2nd at Fredericton, April 27th at Woodstock and April 25th at Andover.

Miss McNair found Hepaticas in bloom May 1st at Fredericton. This is a rare species and I've only seen specimens from three places, two in York County and one in Kings County. I have heard of it being found in two more places in York County. It must occur in many more places but blooms so early that few people find it.

The Marsh Marigold is a spring flower scarcely known to people in southern New Brunswick. I knew that it occurred near Florenceville and in Madawaska County and had heard that it grew near Meductic but I was totally unprepared to see it blooming in profusion at the Barony on Rte. 2 in York County and again near Stickney as I did on May 20th. Apparently I had never travelled this road while it was in bloom before. I wonder how many people recognized it there for what it was and how many think everything bright yellow in spring is a dandelion. The Marsh Marigold carpets many marshy areas in brilliant yellow at least as far west as Manitoba being especially abundant in western and northern Ontario.

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Vol. XV, No. 4

Saint John, N.B.

September 1964

F O R E W O R D

Since our last number appeared we have had numerous requests from readers to continue to issue this bulletin as a general nature report as it has been in the past. We propose to continue to publish it for the present.

We have been collecting for the museum herbarium this summer in many parts of the province, often in remote areas, never seen by most New Brunswickers. We shall refer to some of these experiences and only regret that space forbids a full report.

W.A. Squires, Curator.

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Considerable time was spent in the St. John Valley above Fredericton, especially the area to be flooded by the Mactaquac Dam. For ages this river has been carving a channel through the rich soil and alkaline rock of Carleton and Victoria Counties and in each successive freshet time has carried the detritus downstream. The islands and rich intervale lands between Woodstock and Fredericton and in the lower river are formed of this soil which is much more productive than the more acid uplands. The natural vegetation of this intervale and island land is a revelation to the botanist. Among the trees American Basswood, usually rare in the province, grows in profusion. It is especially abundant around Island Park at Woodstock. Other trees common in the valley are American Elm, Silver Maple, Butternut and several ashes. To a person used to the uplands and the coniferous forests the abundance of vines must be the most surprising discovery. Wild Cucumber by late August often smothers all other vegetation throughout the valley and is at times supplemented by Wild Morning Glory and Virgin's Bower. Some people are surprised to learn that the Wild Grape is abundant on the islands above Fredericton but to us the Bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*), which we found on islands in Dumfries was the most interesting of these vines. It grew to a diameter of several inches and a length of forty, fifty or even sixty feet climbing over the willows, maples and ashes above highwater mark until an almost impenetrable jungle has been formed.

I recently received a specimen of Wild Ginger found at the edge of the river at Dumfries. This plant is extremely rare along the lower river but is found in many places in Carleton and Victoria Counties.

The seeds of the Wild Ginger as well as those of many other plants of the more alkaline areas have been carried down the river and grow here in abundance. Bloodroot is common in some areas, and Northern

Tansy blooms in early July in the sand at the head of one island. Here also is found Oxytropis johannensis Fern., the eastern species of the loco-weed or crazy weed of the western plains, which was discovered in the upper St. John valley by M.L. Fernald of the Gray Herbarium about seventy years ago and named for the river. Another characteristic plant of this area but not one to handle carelessly is Wood Nettle. It often covers wide areas closely massed and waist high. The hairs on the stems and leaves of these nettles irritate the skin and cause a burning sensation that often persists for an hour or so.

All in all the flora of the islands and intervalles between Woodstock and Fredericton is of extreme interest and merits the attention of both the amateur and professional botanist before the hydro development destroys it.

Checking our list of New Brunswick birds recently we found that five new birds have been added in the last five years - Varied Thrush, European Goldfinch, Fulvous Tree Duck, Cattle Egret, and most recently the Golden-winged Warbler. The latter discovered at St. Andrews was reported in our last number. Of these five species only the Cattle Egret has been recorded subsequent to the date on which it was first reported. The Cattle Egret is returning to the province each year and one or more were seen in the Maugerville-Sheffield area on several occasions this summer.

On July 24th I had my first opportunity to observe a rail at short range on the Jemseg marshes. First I heard the shrill sharp note and then an adult Sora stepped out of the rushes onto a bare expanse of mud and fed there at a distance of ten to twenty feet for as long as I wanted to study it. The yellow bill, the black markings around the face, the gray head and breast, and the short upturned tail were easily seen. As long as I was within hearing I could hear the shrill "keek", "kcek", that it uttered continually.

Evening Grosbeaks were very abundant in July in the Juniper-Napadogen area in flocks numbering in hundreds and occasionally several thousands being seen at once. In early August they were numerous along the Tobique at Riley Brook and Nictau. Elsewhere in the province they were of common occurrence but not in such numbers. At Popple Depot on the Nepisiguit we saw Pine Grosbeaks oftener than this species and in the Green River area of Madawaska and Restigouche David Christie reported them scarce. Although the Evening Grosbeak was found in New Brunswick in summer for the first time more than twenty-five years ago and adults feeding young have been reported many times, no one had found a nest with eggs until this summer. Peter Pearce who spent some time at the Taxis Airfield near Boiestown reported late in June that a nest and eggs had been found in an evergreen at an elevation of forty feet. A full report of this find will be published in an ornithological journal. The nest and eggs are now in the New Brunswick Museum.

Anyone who has seen my movie footage of the Cardinal Flower will agree that it is one of the most striking of our wild flowers. I have found it in several additional places this summer but so far have

never found it more than a few miles east of the International Boundary. On July 22nd I found it in bud on the Digdeguash River about five miles from the Bay of Fundy and later found it on the Canoose River, the St. Croix, and the Eel River between First and Second Eel Lakes. Adding a previous report for southern Carleton County the range of this beautiful flower in the Province is easy to delineate.

My ambition to see the Showy Lady's Slipper blooming in New Brunswick was finally gratified this summer. Through the kind co-operation of a local family I was directed to a swamp in Charlotte County where the Showy Lady's Slipper had been found. This was a sphagnum bog with a thick growth of white cedars. When I visited it first on June 24th what I thought must be the Showy Lady's Slippers were just short leafy stems but I was amply rewarded. Yellow Lady's Slippers were in bloom and numerous. Also the delicate rose-pink orchid (Arethusa bulbosa) was there in abundance and the Leafy White Orchid (Habenaria dilatata). There were also Round-leaved Sundews and the most perfect Pitcher Plants in full bloom. I revisited this swamp on July 2nd and found the Showy Lady's Slipper coming into bloom. This orchid is truly worthy of its name - Cypripedium reginae, the queen of the orchids.

How have many of our weeds of European origin spread to the most remote areas of the province? Three years ago we had specimens of Coltsfoot, (Tussilago farfara), in the museum herbarium from Saint John, Richibucto and Chatham and had no reason to believe that it had spread far from these ports where it had been introduced. Last year we found it five miles from Petitcodiac and on a wood road in Carleton County. This year David Christie found it near St. Jacques in Madawaska County. Then we found it growing in a gravel pit near the South Nepisiguit River near the centre of our northern wilderness area and to complete the record my assistant spotted a large patch of Coltsfoot leaves on the beach of Nictor Lake when we were paddling along the shore. Yet we have not found it in such obvious places as the towns and cities of Moncton, Fredericton, Woodstock, etc. How did it get into the remote areas and seemingly bypass such likely localities?

The Bluebird is slowly recovering in numbers but every one seen in the province is still an important event to the bird student. To the reports listed in our last number can be added a pair which I saw at Canoose Lake in Charlotte County June 24th.

Another blue bird, the Indigo Bunting, is quite as scarce. Miss Nettie Moore of Fredericton reports a male singing at Pokiok June 28 and 30.

Miss Moore has been keeping in touch with the shore and water birds on the Devon Park shore at Fredericton. Plovers and sandpipers are there as usual in late summer and one Bonaparte's Gull.

I saw a Hudsonian Godwit near Buctouche on August 25th. This large shorebird is seen rarely in the Atlantic Provinces in late summer.

never found it more than a few miles west of the International Boundary.
On July 2nd I found it as far as the International Boundary from the
from the Bay of Fundy and I think it is on the Canadian side. It is
Choir, and the Red River between them and I think it is on the
previous report for southern Canada. I think the range of this beautiful
flower in the Province is very common.

My collection to the Red River Valley is being
Brinsford was a little greater than before. Through the kind co-operation
of a local family I was able to see a woman in the Red River Valley where
the Red River Valley is now. This was a very good thing to see with
which growth of white flowers. When I visited it I found on June 24th that
I thought that the Red River Valley is a very good thing to see with
but I was very surprised. The Red River Valley is a very good thing to see with
nature. Also the Red River Valley is a very good thing to see with
in abundance and the Red River Valley is a very good thing to see with
also found many flowers and the Red River Valley is a very good thing to see with
found. I visited this range on July 2nd and found the Red River Valley
higher coming into flower. This range is a very good thing to see with
Cyanus, the queen of the orchids.

How very many of our words of English origin appear in the
most recent words in the Province. These words are not specimens of
English, (French, Italian, etc.) in the Province. I think it is
Hutchinson and I think it is a very good thing to see with
for the first time in the Province. I think it is a very good thing to see with
five miles from Hutchinson and on a road to the Red River Valley. I think
year David Hutchinson found it near St. John's. I think it is a very good thing to see with
we found it growing in a garden in a small place near the Red River Valley. I think
the centre of the Province. I think it is a very good thing to see with
repeatedly visited a large place of English origin in the Red River Valley. I think
lake when we were passing along the Red River Valley. I think it is a very good thing to see with
each other place in the Province. I think it is a very good thing to see with
Hutchinson, etc. I think it is a very good thing to see with
pass very little difficulty.

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The Red River is slowly recovering in numbers but every one seems
in the Province is still an important event in the Red River Valley. I think
repeatedly visited a large place of English origin in the Red River Valley. I think
Canada in the Red River Valley.

Another five miles, the Red River Valley is a very good thing to see with
Miss Nettie Moore of the Red River Valley is a very good thing to see with
is not so.

Miss Moore has been visiting in the Red River Valley and water
birds on the Red River Valley. I think it is a very good thing to see with
are there as much in the Red River Valley as in the Red River Valley.

I saw a Red River Valley in the Red River Valley. I think
large number of birds in the Red River Valley. I think it is a very good thing to see with

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Saint John, N.B.

November 1964

F O R E W O R D

We hope you may enjoy a naturalist's look at a remote area of New Brunswick. Our account must be abbreviated but we were thrilled with every minute of our stay there.

There have been many reports of southern and western bird wandering to New Brunswick this summer. These are passed on for your information.

The more varied the nature reports you send in the greater the interest there will be in this bulletin.

W.A. Squires, Curator

#

For as long as I can remember it has been my ambition to climb to the top of Mt. Carleton, New Brunswick's highest peak, a modest 2690 feet.

This mountain lies in Northumberland County barely over the county line from Restigouche and a few miles from Victoria. It is roughly 100 miles east of Perth by road, the last thirty-five miles private lumber company roads. My son and I were in the region this past summer looking for northern and upland plants and took the opportunity to climb the mountain. We drove along the Little Tobique to Nictor Lake and there were told to drive along the south shore of the lake until we crossed Bald Mountain Brook and then to turn right on a new road for about a mile and a half. There we left the car and walked about seven miles farther. There is a road up the Mamozekel River by which it is usually possible to get much closer to Mt. Carleton but this year beaver dams had flooded it in two places. The walking, however, was easy on a gentle grade except for the last half mile. The road passed between Mt. Sagamook and Mt. Bailey and swung from north to west of Mt. Carleton and finally reached the peak from the south. While many of the surrounding peaks of lesser altitude are easily seen from the roads and from Nictor Lake Mt. Carleton cannot be seen until you are close to the top or have climbed neighboring peaks.

Game is usually unmolested in this area and we soon saw a deer on the road ahead of us. It was a spike-horn buck and it came up within less than a hundred feet to be photographed. Several families of Ruffed Grouse were seen and just at the foot of the peak itself a family of half-grown Spruce Grouse, the rarer species.

We were unsuccessful in finding any number of upland or northern plants as most of the mountainous terrain in this area had been burned over in a great forest fire some thirty years ago. Trees and shrubs had been destroyed and were only making a feeble effort to come back. A peaty

soil remained in some places but much of it had burned away and the top of the ridge was bare rock. It was surprising to find common weeds such as Dandelion, Devil's Paint-brush, Yarrow, Heal-all and Common Sorrel along the road to the summit and even at the top. It is hard to find a place which these European or Asiatic weeds have not reached. It was no surprise to find Alder and Paper Birch at the summit dwarfed by the wind and lack of soil, heath plants such as Labrador Tea and Sheep Laurel growing in peaty hollows, and Mountain Holly not far down the slope. Rock Cranberry which was abundant over the peak should not have been unexpected. We usually find it near the seashore but on similar rocky formations. The prize find among the plants already identified was Squashberry Viburnum edule a northern shrub which we had never found growing before. Practically all other plants found were those widespread throughout the coniferous forests of the province. Although we did not see any other large animals there was plenty of evidence of them. The fire warden on the summit reported that a cow moose and calf had crossed the slope below the lookout a few days before and that bears came up to tear apart the rotting stumps of the burned forests looking for insects.

The past summer and early fall have been rather exciting at times for those of us who study the comings and goings of the birds. Two species of birds were found which had not been recorded in the Province since the early 1880s. About September 15th an American Avocet (mainly a western bird) was found in the Tantramar River near Sackville. Dr. Erskine is credited with finding it and many observers from Sackville and Moncton went to see it. I drove over on Friday September 18th and it was still there and remained at least another week. The cove in the river where it stayed was very shallow and silting up since the aboideau was built under the Trans-Canada-Highway and put me much in mind of the slough in Saskatchewan where I saw a small flock of these magnificent waders in 1959.

On October 13th a schoolboy brought in to the Museum a strange bird which had been shot the previous day at Belleisle Creek, Kings County. At first we thought it was a large Rail but the measurements were wrong. Finally we noted the presence of a frontal shield an elongation of the bill. This seemed to prove that it was a Gallinule and finally it was determined to be a young Purple Gallinule. This species was last recorded in the Province over 80 years ago. Like the Common Gallinule which was found in summer in the Red Head Marsh 1960-63, it is a secretive bird and has probably in the intervening years escaped the notice of any observers who could identify it. The fact that this one was in juvenile plumage suggests the possibility that it was hatched in New Brunswick.

I have had inquiries about cuckoos from Mr. Aaron Bagg who reports in Audubon Field Notes for New England and Atlantic Canada. Here it is normal to have a small population of breeding Black-billed Cuckoos most frequently encountered where tent caterpillars are numerous. This year the reports of Black-billed Cuckoos have been about average. On the other hand Yellow-billed Cuckoos are usually very rare here and have never been seen by many observers. The reports of the Yellow-billed Cuckoo this year are quite numerous. These are all given here and any additional reports will be welcomed.

August 9th	(1)	dead, Coverdale, Henry Cormier.
August 30th	(2)	Grand Manan, Dr. K.F. Edwards.
Sept. 1st	(1)	Gondola Point, Jim Wilson.
Sept. 1st	(1)	Machias Seal Island, Dr. Edwards.
Sept. 2nd	(1)	Lancaster, Mrs. V.B. Watters.
Sept. 3rd	(1)	Grand Manan, Dr. Edwards.
Sept. 12th	(1)	St. Andrews, Miss Willa MacCoubrey.
Sept. 16th	(2)	Lancaster, Mrs. V.B. Watters.
Sept. 25th	(1)	St. Andrews, Dr. Neil Bourne.
Sept. 30th	(1)	St. Andrews, Dr. Neil Bourne.
Oct. 5th	(1)	Martinon, Mrs. Crawford.
Oct. 5-10th	(1)	Oromocto, press.
Oct. 6th	(1)	Fredericton, D. Christie.
Oct. 17th	(2)	St. Martins, Mrs. Frances Bradshaw.
Oct. 17th	(1)	St. Andrews, Mrs. Fred Nutter.

The last time a lot of Yellow-billed Cuckoos were reported here in the fall was in 1954 when it was concluded that a migrating flight was caught and carried north by a fall hurricane. It will be interesting to see Mr. Bagg's interpretation this year.

I have had three reports of Mockingbirds being seen in the Province in the last few weeks. Sept. 30th (1) St. Andrews, Dr. Neil Bourne; Oct. 17th-18th (1) Saint John, D. Christie; October 24th or 25th (1) Sackville, Mrs. Fraser Munro.

A few Dickcissels now appear in southern New Brunswick every fall. Several were at Grand Manan August 21st to September 2nd, (Dr. Edwards), one at Lancaster October 7th (Mrs. Watters) and one at Lepreau. This species which often flocks with House Sparrows and looks something like one with yellow on the breast should be watched for throughout the province as one was at Perce, Gaspe, Quebec, on August 29th.

Western Kingbirds have wandered this far east in late summer quite often in the last thirty years. This year has been no exception. On September 19th David Christie saw one at Gondola Point and on September 21st Mrs. Watters found one at Lancaster. This species also wanders much farther north as one was recorded at Richmond, Quebec, on the north shore of the Bay of Chaleur on August 30th.

We are beyond the known breeding range of the Brown Thrasher and any possibility of this species nesting here should be reported at once. They have been reported in every month of the summer and also in winter. Our 1964 reports to date are for one at St. Martins October 8th (Mrs. Bradshaw) and one at Lancaster October 13th to 16th (Mrs. Watters).

Fredericton bird watchers have found the shore and river at the park on the north side of the St. John River there very rewarding in shore and water birds. In the former area between September 29th and October 18th Miss Nettie Moore reported Common Loon, Red-necked Grebe, Horned Grebe, Green-winged Teal, Killdeer, Common Snipe, Spotted Sandpiper, Lesser Yellow-legs, Pectoral Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper and Water Pipits. Peter Pearce reported Lapland Longspurs at the same place on October 17th. At Barker's Point nearby on October 18th there was one lone Golden Plover. Some of these records are quite surprising and one wonders if these birds have always been here in the fall waiting for people to learn enough about birds to recognize them.

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FOREWORD

As was done last year for the first time this number has been held back until the new year so that some of the Christmas Bird Counts could be included and could reach our readers while it is still winter. Any counts received too late to be included will be published in the next number.

The next number will include the usual winter bird list. This will cover the period December 1st, 1964 to February 15th, 1965. Last year we received and published reports of 105 species of birds for this period. When this new list is compiled we shall understand better the effects of varying winter weather on bird survival.

W.A. Squires, Curator

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The great fall of snow in the lower St. John river valley in early December was very different from recent Decembers and undoubtedly many birds of what we usually consider summer species perished. In the Saint John area several calls were received about Robins that seemed to be in difficulties and White-throated Sparrows picked up and taken indoors. A Great Blue Heron badly battered by wind and snow was rescued from a snowdrift at Gregory Place, Saint John on December 4th.

Numbers of Snowy Owls and Rough-legged Hawks appeared in coastal New England in October suggesting the possibility of a major incursion of these species during the winter. Observers throughout the northeast were alerted by A.M. Bagg, the regional editor for Audubon Field Notes.

The first report of a Snowy Owl in New Brunswick this season was for one near Moncton on October 19th and another was at Deer Island on October 20th. Scattered reports have been received every few days since then. The total number of Snowy Owls passing through has apparently been small, nearly all reports being for individual birds. Mr. Peter Pearce of Fredericton is attempting to make a thorough survey of this incursion for the whole province.

The number of Rough-legged Hawks in the Province appears to be about normal. Dr. Erskine reported one at Jemseg November 6th, one near Sackville Nov. 11th and two there November 22nd and two near Jemseg November 22nd. Miss Nettie Moore and Peter Pearce also saw Rough-legged Hawks at Jemseg. David Christie saw one at Saint John December 18th.

Another Arctic predator was a dark Gyrfalcon at Lancaster November 14th seen on a Saint John Naturalists' Club field day.

The importance of those planning Christmas Bird Counts getting acquainted with all the people in their area who maintain bird feeders was well demonstrated in this year's count at Saint John. Of the 43 observers listed 31 only reported birds seen at their feeding stations but they reported nine species not found elsewhere and, of course, added greatly to the count of commoner species.

CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS - 1964

LEPREAU, N.B. Dec. 29, 1964; 8.15 a.m. to 5 p.m.; freezing rain in a.m. snow flurries p.m.; temp. 27°-20°; wind N 12-20 mph; lakes frozen, heavy icing on trees; 2 observers in 1 party. Total party miles 62 (5 on foot, 57 by car). Total hours 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ (4 $\frac{3}{4}$ on foot, 4 by car.)
Common Loon, 1; Red-necked Grebe, 39; Horned Grebe, 12; Great Cormorant, 4; Black Duck, 20; Common Goldeneye, 49; Barrow's Goldeneye, 1; Bufflehead, 11; Oldsquaw, 21; Common Eider, 55; Common Scoter, 2; Red-breasted Merganser, 8; Rough-legged Hawk, 1; Bald Eagle, 1; Ruffed Grouse, 2; Purple Sandpiper, 40; Glaucous Gull, 1; Iceland Gull, 3; Great Black-backed Gull, 47; Herring Gull, 378; Black-legged Kittiwake, 4; Razor-bill, 30; Common Raven, 6; Common Crow, 51; Northern Shrike, 1; Starling, 18; Redwinged Blackbird, 1; Common Grackle, 4; American Goldfinch, 50; White-winged Crossbill, 17; Slate-coloured Junco, 2; Tree Sparrow, 4; Snow Bunting, 19; species not listed, bird sp.? 2 (probably Shrikes). Total species 33, about 912 individuals. Jim Wilson, D.S. Christie (compiler).

SAINT JOHN, N.B. Jan. 2, 1965; 7.10 a.m. to 6.15 p.m.; sunny; temp. 10°-20°; wind N 8-25 mph; ground 3" crusted snow, rivers open, lakes frozen; 12 observers in 9-11 parties plus 27 feeder reports. Total party miles 199 (19 on foot, 180 by car). Total party hours 41, 29 on foot, 12 by car.
Great Cormorant, 13; Black Duck, 112; Common Goldeneye, 643; Bufflehead, 15; White-winged Scoter, 5; Red-breasted Merganser, 7; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Bald Eagle, 1; Pigeon Hawk, 1; Hawk sp. 1; Ruffed Grouse, 1; Gray Partridge, 4; Glaucous Gull, 2; Iceland Gull, 38; Great Black-backed Gull, 445; Herring Gull, 3202; Black-headed Gull, 4; Rock Dove, 342; Hairy Woodpecker, 9; Downy Woodpecker, 24; Northern 3-toed Woodpecker, 1; Gray Jay, 3; Blue Jay, 48; Common Raven, 104; Common Crow, 150; Black-capped Chickadee, 146; Boreal Chickadee, 6; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Brown Creeper, 6; Robin, 27; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 6; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 2; Northern Shrike, 4; Starling, 1055; House Sparrow, 407; Common Grackle, 76; Brown-headed Cowbird, 21; Dickcissel, 1; Evening Grosbeak, 185; Purple Finch, 8; Pine Grosbeak, 20; Pine Siskin, 20; American Goldfinch, 228; Slate-coloured Junco, 201; Tree Sparrow, 70; White-throated Sparrow, 1; Fox Sparrow, 1; Song Sparrow, 10; Lapland Longspur, 2; Snow Bunting, 6. Total species 50, about 7688 individuals. (Seen during count period but not on count day, Common Loon, Ring-billed Gull, Common Merganser, Snowy Owl, Red-winged Blackbird.)
Mrs. G.G. Anglin, Mr. & Mrs. C.B. Beattie, Mrs. C.H. Brock, Fred Brock, Mrs. C.H. Cameron, Mrs. S. Cathline, Miss Florence Christie, Mrs. K.W. Clark, Mrs. W.E. Clark, Mrs. R.A. Cowan, Mrs. E.J. Cram, K. Henrik Deichmann, Mrs. M.J. Duffy, Eldon Fletcher, Mrs. J.A. Gillies, Mrs. J.A. Golden, Mrs. A.R. Goucher, Mrs. Harold Hamm, Miss Grace Hayes, Miss Jane Hazen, Mrs. W.G. Henderson, Mrs. D.S. Henkemans, Mrs. G.L. Hunter, Mrs. Eva Journeay, Mrs. C. Laskey, Denis Last, Stuart MacFarlane, Mrs. Elsa Melanson, Miss Barbara Miles, Roy Proctor, Mrs. G. Ramsay, Gordon Redstone, Mrs. H.G. Rogers, Mrs. D.A. Ross, Miss Shirley Saunders, Miss Marion Sherwood, Mrs. W.J. Simon, A. Carle Smith, Mrs. W.L. Smith, Mrs. V.B. Watters, James G. Wilson, David S. Christie, compiler.

MONCTON, N.B. Dec. 26, 1964; 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.; sunny periods, rain in p.m.; temp. 54°-57°; wind S-SW 5 mph; 16 observers in 5 parties. Total party hours 34½ (21 on foot, 13½ by car).

Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Ruffed Grouse, 14; Ring-necked Pheasant, 15; Gray Partridge, 9; Glaucous Gull, 2; Iceland Gull, 6; Great Black-backed Gull, 126; Herring Gull, 193; Ring-billed Gull, 3; Rock Dove, 230; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Gray Jay, 2; Blue Jay, 18; Common Raven, 66; Common Crow, 29; Black-capped Chickadee, 171; Boreal Chickadee, 47; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 10; Robin, 2; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 36; Bohemian Waxwing, 4; Starling, 331; House Sparrow, 304; Brown-headed Cowbird, 2; Evening Grosbeak, 32; Purple Finch, 60; Pine Grosbeak, 17; Common Redpoll, 3; Pine Siskin, 54; American Goldfinch, 12; White-winged Crossbill, 18; Slate-coloured Junco, 3; Tree Sparrow, 2; Snow Bunting, 2. Total species 34 about 1599 individuals. (Seen during count period but not on count day, Black Duck, Pigeon Hawk). Fred Bone, Gregory Hope, Marguerite Hope, J. Jessen, Peter LeBlanc, Alan Madden, Chris Majka, M. Majka, Mrs. Majka, Reid McManus, E. Price, D. Whitman, D.L. Whitman, Richard Whitman, Tom Wilkins, Peter Candido (compiler).

FREDERICTON, N.B. Dec. 26, 1964; 8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.; misty, dull, intermittent drizzle; temp. 46°; wind, S 8 mph; ground 18" snow, bare spots; 13 observers in 7 parties plus 14 feeders. Total party hours 15½ (5 on foot, 10½ by car).

Ring-necked Pheasant, 14; Rock Dove, 347; Hairy Woodpecker, 4; Downy Woodpecker, 5; Gray Jay, 8; Blue Jay, 64; Common Raven, 21; Common Crow, 45; Black-capped Chickadee, 68; Boreal Chickadee, 62; White-breasted Nuthatch, 9; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Brown Creeper, 1; Starling, 427; House Sparrow, 1664; Common Grackle, 2; Brown-headed Cowbird, 1; Evening Grosbeak, 33; Purple Finch, 15; American Goldfinch, 87; White-winged Crossbill, 50; Tree Sparrow, 4; species not listed, Flycatcher sp.? 1. Total species 23 about 2933 individuals. (Seen during count period but not on count day, Snowy Owl, Robin, Waxwing sp.?, Redpoll). A.A. Dean (compiler) Observers not listed.

BATHURST, N.B. Dec. 26, 1964; 8 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.; overcast, fog patches otherwise visibility good; temp. 48°; wind 0-3 mph; ground 20% snow cover; 2 observers in 1 party. Total party hours 15 (103 by car).

Common Goldeneye, 6; Red-breasted Merganser, 1; Glaucous Gull, 13; Iceland Gull, 25; Great Black-backed Gull, 90; Herring Gull, 30; Rock Dove, 14; Gray Jay, 2; Blue Jay, 10; Common Raven, 35; Common Crow, 12; Black-capped Chickadee, 6; Starling, 165; House Sparrow, 149; Evening Grosbeak, 15; Purple Finch, 3; Pine Grosbeak, 7; species not listed, Duck sp.? 1; Fringillids sp.? 40. Total species 17 about 630 individuals. Frere Hilaire Chiasson, Peter Pearce, compiler.

FENNFIELD, N.B. Jan. 1, 1965; 8 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.; sunny; temp. 20°; wind N-NW 15-25 mph; ground snow 3-4 in.; 2 observers in 1 party. Total party hours 8½ (4½ hours by car, 4 hours at feeder).

Bufflehead, 9; Oldsquaw, 13; Great Black-backed Gull, 8; Herring Gull, 390; Common Murre, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay, 2; Common Crow, 37; House Sparrow, 5; Slate-coloured Junco, 4; Tree Sparrow, 12; White-throated Sparrow, 1; Song Sparrow, 1. Total species 15 about 488 individuals. (Seen during count period but not on count day, Brown Thresher, Fox Sparrow). Mr. & Mrs. M.C. Morehouse.

WOODSTOCK, N.B. Dec. 26, 1964; 1 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.; cloudy; temp. 50°; wind, calm; ground patches of snow; 3 observers in 1 party. Total party hours 1½ on foot.

Black Duck, 2; Ring-necked Pheasant, 1; Rock Dove, 27; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Blue Jay, 3; Common Raven, 2; Common Crow, 1; Black-capped Chickadee, 7; Starling, 7; House Sparrow, 29. Total species 11, about 79 individuals. (Seen during count period but not on count day, House Sparrow, Black-capped Chickadee, Rock Dove, Common Raven). Robert Simpson, Ronald Simpson, Mrs. Marjorie Gray, compiler.

QUACO HEAD, ST. MARTINS, N.B. Jan. 2, 1965; 10.15 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.; partly cloudy, snow flurries, temp. 14°-20°; wind strong NW 30-40 mph; ground 2 in. crusted snow, water frozen. 2 observers in 1 party and 2 at feeders. Total party hours 5 (on foot).

Black Duck, 27; Common Goldeneye, 5; White-winged Scoter, 1; Ruffed Grouse, 2; Great Black-backed Gull, 5; Herring Gull, 8; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Gray Jay, 1; Blue Jay, 5; Common Raven, 7; Common Crow, 8; Boreal Chickadee, 10; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Robin, 1; House Sparrow, 25; Eastern Meadowlark, 2; Common Grackle, 13; Evening Grosbeak, 40; Purple Finch, 42; American Goldfinch, 126; Slate-coloured Junco, 20; Tree Sparrow, 21; Fox Sparrow, 7; Snow Bunting, 1. Total species 25 about 380 individuals. (Seen during count period but not on count day, Purple Sandpiper and Iceland Gull). Eva Harper, Miss Christie, Mr. & Mrs. James N. Bradshaw (compiler).

SACKVILLE, N.B. Dec. 30, 1964; 7.45 a.m. to 4.45 p.m.; heavy overcast, drizzle in a.m.; temp. 31°-34°; wind E 0-5 mph; ground 3-6 in. wet snow; 5 observers in 1 party. Total party hours 20 (14½ on foot, 5½ by car).

Mallard, 2; Black Duck, 31; Common Merganser, 3; Rough-legged Hawk, 5; Ring-necked Pheasant, 7; Great Black-backed Gull, 57; Herring Gull, 159; Rock Dove, 36; Snowy Owl, 2; Pileated Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Gray Jay, 6; Blue Jay, 1; Common Raven, 24; Common Crow, 5; Black-capped Chickadee, 9; Boreal Chickadee, 14; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Brown Creeper, 1; Robin, 1; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 22; Starling, 170; House Sparrow, 259; Brown-headed Cowbird, 1; Evening Grosbeak, 4; Purple Finch, 73; Pine Grosbeak, 2; Common Redpoll, 21; Pine Siskin, 13; Red Crossbill, 4; White-winged Crossbill, 29; Slate-coloured Junco, 12; Tree Sparrow, 6; Song Sparrow, 2; Snow Bunting, 125; species not listed, Swamp Sparrow, 1; Crossbill sp.? 52; Fringillid sp.? 4. Total species 36 about 1166 individuals. (Seen during count period but not on count day, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Common Grackle). Hinrich Harries, Ray Lowes, Reid McManus, Allen Smith, Tony Erskine (compiler).

CAMP TORMENTINE, N.B. Dec. 22, 1964; 7.35 a.m. to 4.50 p.m.; overcast, light snow; temp. 11°-20°; wind NW 0-10 mph; ground 3" - 3' snow; 5 observers in 2-5 parties. Total party hours 26 (15 on foot, 11 by car).

Common Goldeneye, 3; Oldsquaw, 216; Common Eider, 3; Red-breasted Merganser, 1; Ruffed Grouse, 6; Ring-necked Pheasant, 1; Iceland Gull, 53; Great Black-backed Gull, 24; Herring Gull, 52; Rock Dove, 13; Blue Jay, 2; Common Raven, 57; Common Crow, 12; Black-capped Chickadee, 8; Boreal Chickadee, 7; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 41; Starling, 58; House Sparrow, 100; Purple Finch, 57; Pine Grosbeak, 4; Common Redpoll, 41; American Goldfinch, 1; White-winged Crossbill, 36; Slate-coloured Junco, 9; Tree Sparrow, 1; Snow Bunting, 41; species not listed, Myrtle Warbler, 1; Blackbird sp.? 3; Sparrow sp.? 1. Total species 27 about 852 individuals. Peter Candido, Hinrich Harries, Reid McManus, Alan Madden, Tony Erskine, compiler.

ST. ANDREWS, N.B. Jan. 1, 1965; 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; mostly sunny; temp. 15°-20°; wind NW 25-40 mph; ground snow covered; 7 observers in 4 parties. Total party hours 27 (18 on foot and 9 by car).

Red-necked Grebe, 2; Horned Grebe, 4; Great Cormorant, 1; Black Duck, 187; Greater Scaup 71; Common Goldeneye, 35; Bufflehead, 121; Oldsquaw, 5; White-winged Scoter, 62; Surf Scoter, 366; Bald Eagle, 1; Pigeon Hawk, 1; Ruffed Grouse, 1; Great Black-backed Gull, 150; Herring Gull, 750; Rock Dove, 69; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Gray Jay, 2; Blue Jay, 3; Common Raven, 5; Common Crow, 111; Black-capped Chickadee, 6; Robin, 17; Starling, 600; House Sparrow, 150; Common Grackle, 2; Evening Grosbeak, 2; American Goldfinch, 3; White-winged Crossbill, 4; Slate-coloured Junco, 3; Tree Sparrow, 3. Total species 32 about 2741 individuals. Miss H.W. MacCoubrey, Miss M. MacCoubrey, Dr. J.C. Medcof, Mrs. F. Nutter, Dr. John F. Rigby, Dr. R. L. Saunders, Dr. Neil Bourne, compiler.

JFMSEG, N.B. Jan. 3, 1965; 8.15 a.m. to 4.25 p.m.; clear and sunny a.m.; cloudy p.m.; temp. 18°-22°; wind NW 15 mph; ground 10 in. snow cover; 8 observers in 4 parties. Total party hours 20 (3½ hrs. on foot, 16½ by car). Total party miles 210 (4½ on foot, 205½ in car).

Common Goldeneye, 2; Common Merganser, 10; Rough-legged Hawk, 2; Broad-winged Hawk, 1; Rock Dove, 100; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Gray Jay, 6; Blue Jay, 43; Common Raven, 26; Common Crow, 44; Black-capped Chickadee, 39; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 12; Brown Creeper, 2; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 5; Starling, 27; House Sparrow, 190; Common Grackle, 1; Evening Grosbeak, 2; Purple Finch, 32; Pine Grosbeak, 7; Common Redpoll, 53; American Goldfinch, 90; Tree Sparrow, 16; Song Sparrow, 1; Snow Bunting, 54. Total species 27 about 770 individuals. D.S. Christie, Andy Dean, Mr. & Mrs. Melvin Moore, Miss Nettie Moore, Miss Pamela Sharon, Jim Wilson, Peter Pearce, compiler.

