



THE NATURAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT
OF
THE NEW BRUNSWICK MUSEUM
SAINT JOHN, N.B.

N A T U R E N E W S

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Vol. XVI, No. 1

Saint John, N. B.

March 1965

F O R E W O R D

This number is devoted to a listing of birds seen in the Province between December 1st and February 15th. This period of 11 weeks sees much of the worst of the winter weather.

This is the ninth year that this record of winter birds has been kept and the most remarkable thing is how the list has grown.

There has been quite good coverage of all counties except Restigouche, Madawaska and Victoria.

We wish to thank all who have sent in records to make this report possible. To conserve space we have had to omit some reports that were more or less duplicate to give space for better geographic coverage. Reports without a date could not be used, even if seen nearly every day. This can be indicated with numbers on specific dates.

If you have seen Horned Larks, Guillemots, Saw-whet Owls, Black-backed 3-toed Woodpeckers or any other species this winter which are not listed we did not get your report.

W.A. Squires, Curator.

WINTER BIRD LIST (DECEMBER 1st, 1964-FEBRUARY 15, 1965)

This is the ninth year this list has been tabulated. The grand total of bird species recorded in these nine winters is 120. 1962 and 1963 were the highest individual years with 105 species each. This year only 96 species were recorded but of these six were not recorded last year and four had not been recorded previously. We were very pleased to get the reports of winter ducks in Carleton County.

Common Loon Christmas Count - Lepreau 1.

Dec. 12	Prince William	1	D. Kitchen
Jan. 30	Point Lepreau	2	P. Pearce

Red-throated Loon

Jan. 30	Point Lepreau	1	P. Pearce
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Red-necked Grebe Christmas Count - Lepreau 39, St. Andrews 2.

Jan. 30	Point Lepreau	1	P. Pearce
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Horned Grebe Christmas Count - Lepreau 12, St. Andrews 2.

Jan. 30	Dipper Harbour	3	SJNC Field Trip
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<u>Great Cormorant</u>	Christmas Count - Lepreau 4, Saint John 13, St. Andrews 1.		
Dec. 21	Saint John	1	D. Christie
Jan. 30	Point Lepreau	1	SJNC Field Trip
Feb. 14	Mispec	1	D. Christie
<u>Great Blue Heron</u>			
Dec. 2	Saint John	1	W.A. Squires
<u>Canada Goose</u>			
Dec. 5	St. Martins	100	Mrs. J.N. Bradshaw
Dec. 5	Gardiner's Creek	2	D. Christie
Dec. 9	Fredericton	100	M. True
Dec. 9	Saint John	100	Chas. McJunkin
Feb. 11	St. Martins	large flock	Mrs. E. Harper
<u>Mallard</u>	Christmas Count - Sackville 2.		
<u>Black Duck</u>	Christmas Count - Lepreau 20, Saint John 112, Woodstock 2, St. Martins 27, Sackville 31, St. Andrews 187.		
Dec. 5	Saint John	50	D. Christie
Jan. 9	St. Martins	100	"
Feb. 14	Saint John	15	"
<u>Greater Scaup</u>	Christmas Count - St. Andrews 71.		
<u>Common Goldeneye</u>	Christmas Count - Lepreau 49, Saint John 643, Bathurst 6, St. Martins 5, Cape Tormentine 3, St. Andrews 35, Jemseg 2.		
Dec. 21	Saint John	45	D. Christie
Jan. 10	Florenceville	25	P. Pearce
Jan. 10	Stickney	150	"
Jan. 30	Mace's Bay	30	SJNC Field Trip
Jan. 31	Cocagne	17	Candido, Hunter, Madden
Feb. 11	Florenceville	30	D. Kitchen
Feb. 13	St. Martins	6	D. Christie
<u>Barrow's Goldeneye</u>	Christmas Count - Lepreau 1.		
Jan. 10	Florenceville	1	P. Pearce
Jan. 31	Cocagne	5	Candido, Hunter, Madden
<u>Bufflehead</u>	Christmas Count - Lepreau 11, Saint John 15, Pennfield 9, St. Andrews 121.		
Dec. 23	Saint John	11	D. Christie
Jan. 30	Dipper Harbour	12	SJNC Field Trip
<u>Oldsquaw</u>	Christmas Count - Lepreau 21, Pennfield 13, Cape Tormentine 216, St. Andrews 5.		
Jan. 30	Point Lepreau	8	SJNC Field Trip
<u>Common Eider</u>	Christmas Count - Lepreau 55, Cape Tormentine 3.		
<u>White-winged Scoter</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 5, St. Martins 1, St. Andrews 62.		
Jan. 24	St. Martins	1	Mrs. J.N. Bradshaw
<u>Surf Scoter</u>	Christmas Count - St. Andrews 366.		
<u>Common Scoter</u>	Christmas Count - Lepreau 2.		
<u>Common Merganser</u>	Christmas Count - Sackville 3, Jemseg 10.		
Dec. 8	St. Martins	1	Mrs. J.N. Bradshaw
Jan. 1	Saint John	20	D. Christie
Feb. 11	Florenceville	1	D. Kitchen
<u>Red-breasted Merganser</u>	Christmas Count - Lepreau 8, Saint John 7, Bathurst 1, Cape Tormentine 1.		
Jan. 30	Mace's Bay	2	SJNC Field Trip
Jan. 30	Dipper Harbour	2	P. Pearce

<u>Goshawk</u>			
Dec. 16	Belleisle	1	Henrik Deichmann
Jan. 3	White's Cove	1	D. Christie
<u>Sharp-shinned Hawk</u> Christmas Count - Saint John 1, Moncton 1.			
Dec.	St. Stephen	1	H.E. MacDonald
Dec.	Sackville	1	A.J. Erskine
Dec. 18	Grand Bay	1	W.A. Squires
Jan. 8	Fredericton	1	L. Goodspeed
Jan. 13	Fredericton	1	D. Christie
Jan. 24	Moncton	1	Candido, Madden
<u>Broad-winged Hawk</u> Christmas Count - Jemseg 1 (adult).			
<u>Rough-legged Hawk</u> Christmas Count - Lepreau 1, Sackville 5, Jemseg 2.			
Dec. 18	Saint John	1	D. Christie
Jan. 16	Harvey	2	Dr. & Mrs. Majka
Feb. 13	Harvey	3	Candido, Hunter
Feb. 15	Sheffield	1	Miss N. Moore
<u>Bald Eagle</u> Christmas Count - Lepreau 1, Saint John 1, St. Andrews 1.			
Dec. 27	Maugerville	1	fide Miss N. Moore
Jan. 3	Lancaster	1	Mrs. V.B. Watters
Jan. 30	Mace's Bay	1	SJNC Field Trip
<u>Pigeon Hawk</u> Christmas Count - Saint John 1, St. Andrews 1.			
Dec. 16	Gondola Point	1	J. Wilson
Feb. 3	Moncton	1	T. Wilkins
<u>Spruce Grouse</u>			
Dec. 27	Allardville	1	P. Pearce
Jan. 3	Chartersville	1	Mrs. M. Hope
<u>Ruffed Grouse</u> Christmas Count - Lepreau 2, Saint John 1, Moncton 14, St. Martins 2, Cape Tormentine 6, St. Andrews 1.			
Dec. 27	South Tweedside	2	Mrs. C. Cleghorn
Jan. 29	Welsford	9	W.A. Squires
<u>Ring-necked Pheasant</u> Christmas Count - Moncton 15, Fredericton 14, Woodstock 1, Sackville 7, Cape Tormentine 1.			
<u>Gray Partridge</u> Christmas Count - Saint John 4, Moncton 9.			
<u>Ruddy Turnstone</u>			
Jan. 26	St. Martins	3	Mrs. J.N. Bradshaw
<u>American Woodcock</u>			
Jan. 24	Brown's Beach	1	Mr. & Mrs. J.N. Bradshaw
<u>Purple Sandpiper</u> Christmas Count - Lepreau 40.			
Jan. 6	St. Martins	75	Mrs. J.N. Bradshaw
Jan. 30	Mace's Bay	50	SJNC Field Trip
<u>Glaucous Gull</u> Christmas Count - Lepreau 1, Saint John 2, Moncton 2, Bathurst 13.			
Jan. 10	Saint John	2	D. Christie
Jan. 24	St. Martins	1	"
Feb. 14	Mispec	2	"
<u>Iceland Gull</u> Christmas Count - Lepreau 3, Saint John 38, Moncton 6, Bathurst 25, Cape Tormentine 53.			
Jan. 26	St. Martins	-	Mrs. J.N. Bradshaw
Feb. 14	Saint John	50	D. Christie
<u>Great Black-backed Gull</u> Christmas Count - Lepreau 47, Saint John 445, Moncton 126, Bathurst 90, Pennfield 8, St. Martins 5, Sackville 57, Cape Tormentine 24, St. Andrews 150.			
Jan. 14	Newcastle	1	P. Pearce
Feb. 13	St. Martins	150	D. Christie

Herring Gull Christmas Count - Lepreau 378, Saint John 3202, Moncton 193, Bathurst 30, Pennfield 390, St. Martins 8, Sackville 159, Cape Tormentine 52, St. Andrews 750.

Ring-billed Gull Christmas Count - Moncton 3.

Dec. 27 Saint John 2 D. Christie

Black-headed Gull Christmas Count - Saint John 4.

Dec. 30 Red Head 1 D. Christie

Jan. 30 Saint John 4 P. Pearce

Feb. 14 Saint John 1 D. Christie

Black-legged Kittiwake Christmas Count - Lepreau 4.

Jan. 30 Point Lepreau 50 P. Pearce

Razorbill Christmas Count - Lepreau 30.

Jan. 30 Point Lepreau 30 P. Pearce

Common Murre Christmas Count - Pennfield 1.

Rock Dove Christmas Count - Saint John 342, Moncton 230, Fredericton 347, Bathurst 14, Woodstock 27, Sackville 36, Cape Tormentine 13, St. Andrews 69, Jemseg 100.

Mourning Dove

Jan. 5-9 St. Martins 1 Mrs. J.N. Bradshaw

Great Horned Owl

Feb. 6 Turtle Creek 1 David Rose

Snowy Owl Christmas Count - Sackville 2, (Average 70 reports from Bathurst to Grand Manan).

Jan. 15 Moncton 1 T. Wilkins

Feb. 5 Moncton 1 "

Feb. 5 Saint John 1 D. Christie

Feb. 15 Sheffield 1 Miss N. Moore

Short-eared Owl

Dec. 5 St. Martins 1 D. Christie

Belted Kingfisher

Dec. 27 Allardville 1 P. Pearce

Pileated Woodpecker Christmas Count - Sackville 1.

Dec. 21 Norton 1 H. Deichmann

Jan. 6 Fredericton 1 P. Pearce

Jan. 21 Acamac 1 Lloyd Foster

Hairy Woodpecker Christmas Count - Saint John 9, Fredericton 4, Woodstock 1, St. Andrews 1, Jemseg 2.

Dec. 5-8 Lancaster 1 Mrs. V.B. Watters

Dec. 8 Pennfield sev. Mrs. M.C. Morehouse

Dec. 27 South Tweedside 3 Mrs. C. Cleghorn

Downy Woodpecker Christmas Count - Saint John 24, Moncton 4, Fredericton 5, Pennfield 1, Woodstock 2, St. Martins 1, Sackville 1, St. Andrews 3, Jemseg 1.

Dec. 7 Belmont 4 S. MacFarlane

Dec. 8 Pennfield sev. Mrs. M.C. Morehouse

Dec. 30 St. Stephen 1 H.E. MacDonald

Northern 3-toed Woodpecker Christmas Count - Saint John 1.

Olive-sided Flycatcher

Dec. 26 Barkers Point 1 Miss Nettie Moore

Miss Moore was satisfied that the bird seen near a feeder was this species but preferred to record it in the Christmas Count as merely "Flycatcher". This would undoubtedly be an injured bird which had been unable to migrate and had survived to this date.

Gray Jay Christmas Count - Saint John 3, Moncton 2, Fredericton 8, Bathurst 2, St. Martins 1, Sackville 6, St. Andrews 2, Jemseg 6.

Dec. 10	Bloomfield	1	Mrs. Hoyt
Dec. 27	South Tweedside	2	Mrs. C. Cleghorn
Dec. 27	Allardville	2	P. Pearce
Jan. 13	Blackville	1	"

Blue Jay Christmas Count - Saint John 48, Moncton 18, Fredericton 64, Bathurst 10, Pennfield 2, Woodstock 3, St. Martins 5, Sackville 1, Cape Tormentine 2, St. Andrews 3, Jemseg 43.

Dec. 7	Belmont	5	S. MacFarlane
Dec. 8	Pennfield	sev.	Mrs. M.C. Morehouse
Dec. 27	South Tweedside	7	Mrs. C. Cleghorn
Dec. 30	St. Stephen	1	H.E. MacDonald

Common Raven Christmas Count - Lepreau 6, Saint John 104, Moncton 66, Fredericton 21, Bathurst 35, Woodstock 2, St. Martins 7, Sackville 24, Cape Tormentine 57, St. Andrews 5, Jemseg 26.

Dec. 8	Pennfield	sev.	Mrs. M.C. Morehouse
Dec. 30	St. Stephen	2	H.E. MacDonald
Jan. 14	Newcastle	7	P. Pearce

Common Crow Christmas Count - Lepreau 51, Saint John 150, Moncton 29, Fredericton 45, Bathurst 12, Pennfield 37, Woodstock 1, St. Martins 8, Sackville 5, Cape Tormentine 12, St. Andrews 111, Jemseg 44.

Dec. 27	South Tweedside	2	Mrs. C. Cleghorn
Dec. 30	St. Stephen	4	H.E. MacDonald

Black-capped Chickadee Christmas Count - Saint John 146, Moncton 171, Fredericton 68, Bathurst 6, Woodstock 7, Sackville 9, Cape Tormentine 8, St. Andrews 6, Jemseg 39, South Tweedside 15.

Boreal Chickadee Christmas Count - Saint John 6, Moncton 47, Fredericton 62, St. Martins 10, Sackville 14, Cape Tormentine 7.

Dec. 27	South Tweedside	3	Mrs. C. Cleghorn
Jan. 13	McGivney	1	P. Pearce
Jan. 21	Pennfield	1	Mrs. M.C. Morehouse

White-breasted Nuthatch Christmas Count - Saint John 2, Moncton 1, Fredericton 9, Jemseg 2.

Dec. 2	Fredericton	1	D. Christie
Jan. 30	Fredericton	1	P. Pearce

Red-breasted Nuthatch Christmas Count - Saint John 3, Moncton 10, Fredericton 1, St. Martins 1, Sackville 1, Jemseg 12.

Dec. 27	South Tweedside	1	Mrs. C. Cleghorn
Jan. 17	Pennfield	1	Mrs. M.C. Morehouse
Jan. 22	St. Martins	2	Mrs. J.N. Bradshaw

Brown Creeper Christmas Count - Saint John 6, Fredericton 1, Sackville 1, Jemseg 2.

Jan. 25	Belmont	1	S. MacFarlane
Jan. 25	Pennfield	1	Mrs. M.C. Morehouse
Jan-Feb. (daily)	Fredericton	1	Miss N. Moore

Brown Thrasher

Dec. 9	Pennfield	1	Mrs. M.C. Morehouse
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Robin Christmas Count - Saint John 27, Moncton 2, St. Martins 1, Sackville 1, St. Andrews 17.

Dec. 1	Fredericton	4	Mrs. W.A. Squires
Dec. 6	Belmont	2	Stuart MacFarlane
Dec. 8	Fredericton	1	Miss N. Moore
Dec. 23	Lancaster	1	H. Deichmann

Robin (cont'd)

Jan. 4	Pennfield	2	Mrs. M.C. Morehouse
Jan. 25	Saint John	1	Miss F. Christie
<u>Golden-crowned Kinglet</u> Christmas Count - Saint John 6, Moncton 36, Sackville 22, Cape Tormentine 41, Jemseg 5.			

Jan. 9	St. Martins	2	D. Christie
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Ruby-crowned Kinglet Christmas Count 2.

Dec. 11	Riverside	1	Mrs. M. Ross
Dec. 12-13	Belmont	1	Eldon Fletcher
Dec. 13-14	Gondola Point	1	J. Wilson

Bohemian Waxwing Christmas Count - Moncton 4.

Northern Shrike Christmas Count - Lepreau 1, Saint John 4.

Dec. 2	Norton	1	H. Deichmann
Dec. 5	Lancaster	1	Mrs. V.B. Watters
Dec. 5	Black River	1	D. Christie
Dec. 13	Fredericton	1	P. Pearce
Jan. 10	Lakeburn	1	Everett Price

Starling Christmas Count - Lepreau 18, Saint John 1055, Moncton 331, Fredericton 427, Bathurst 165, Woodstock 7, Sackville 170, Cape Tormentine 58, St. Andrews 600, Jemseg 27, St. Stephen 40.

Dec. 9	Sackville	1 (partial albino)	G. Filliter
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Myrtle Warbler Christmas Count - Cape Tormentine 1.

Dec. 1-4	St. Andrews	1	Miss H.W. MacCoubrey
Dec. 30	Gondola Point	1	J. Wilson

House Sparrow Christmas Count - Saint John 407, Moncton 304, Fredericton 1664, Bathurst 149, Pennfield 5, Woodstock 29, St. Martins 25, Sackville 259, Cape Tormentine 100, St. Andrews 150, Jemseg 190, St. Stephen 60, South Tweedside 12.

Eastern Meadowlark Christmas Count - St. Martins 2.

Dec. 4	Lancaster	1	Mrs. V.B. Watters
Jan. 5	St. Martins	2	Mrs. J.N. Bradshaw

Red-winged Blackbird Christmas Count - Lepreau 1.

Dec.	St. Martins	1	Mrs. E. Harper
Dec.	Lancaster	1	Mrs. C. Beatteay
Dec. 11	Torryburn	2	Mrs. Greta Clark
Dec. 7-31	Lancaster	1	Mrs. E.J. Cram
Dec. 30	St. Stephen	1	H.E. MacDonald

Baltimore Oriole

Dec. 5	Fredericton	1	P. Pearce
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Rusty Blackbird

Dec. 2-15	Lancaster	1	Mrs. V.B. Watters
Feb.	Lancaster	1	"

Common Grackle Christmas Count - Lepreau 4, Saint John 76, Fredericton 2, St. Martins 13, St. Andrews 2, Jemseg 1.

Dec.	Sackville	-	A.J. Erskine
Dec. 8	Bloomfield	1	Mrs. L. Hoyt
Dec. 24	St. Martins	4	Mrs. J.N. Bradshaw
Jan. 3	Bloomfield	1	Mrs. M.C. Morehouse
Feb. 5	Fredericton	2	P. Pearce

Brown-headed Cowbird Christmas Count - Saint John 21, Moncton 2, Fredericton 1, Sackville 1.

Dec. 8	Bloomfield	1	Mrs. L. Hoyt
Dec. 31	Saint John	5	D. Christie
Jan. 3	Fredericton	1	"

Scarlet Tanager

Dec. 1 Lancaster 1 Mrs. V.B. Watters
Pickcissel Christmas Count - Saint John 1.

Dec-Jan. 2 East Riverside 1 Mrs. H.G. Rogers
Evening Grosbeak Christmas Count - Saint John 185, Moncton 32, Fredericton 33, Bathurst 15, St. Martins 40, Sackville 4, St. Andrews 2, Jemseg 2.

Dec. 8-9 Lancaster 25 Mrs. V.B. Watters
 Dec. 27 South Tweedside 20 Mrs. C. Cleghorn
 Dec. 30 St. Stephen 50 H.E. MacDonald
 Jan. 11 Pennfield 30 Mrs. M.C. Morehouse

Purple Finch Christmas Count - Saint John 8, Moncton 60, Fredericton 15, Bathurst 3, St. Martins 42, Sackville 73, Cape Tormentine 57, Jemseg 32.

Dec. 11 Lancaster 3 Mrs. V.B. Watters
 Jan. 7 Pennfield sev. Mrs. M.C. Morehouse
 Jan. 25 Belmont 15 S. MacFarlane

Pine Grosbeak Christmas Count - Saint John 20, Moncton 17, Bathurst 7, Sackville 2, Cape Tormentine 4, Jemseg 7.

Dec. 13 Fredericton 8 P. Pearce
 Dec. 13 Gondola Point - J. Wilson
 Dec. 15 Tweedsmuir 20 D. Christie
 Dec. 31 South Tweedside 12 Mrs. C. Cleghorn
 Jan. 10 Pennfield sev. Mrs. M.C. Morehouse
 Jan. 13 Ludlow 5 P. Pearce
 Jan. 22 St. Martins 2 Mrs. J.N. Bradshaw

Common Redpoll Christmas Count - Moncton 3, Sackville 21, Cape Tormentine 41, Jemseg 53.

Jan. 13 McGivney 3 P. Pearce
Pine Siskin Christmas Count - Saint John 20, Moncton 54, Sackville 13.
 Jan. 13 McGivney 1 P. Pearce
 Jan. 25 Belmont 2 S. MacFarlane

American Goldfinch Christmas Count - Lepreau 50, Saint John 228, Moncton 12, Fredericton 87, St. Martins 126, Cape Tormentine 1, St. Andrews 3, Jemseg 90.

Dec. 5 Bloomfield 7 Mrs. L. Hoyt
 Dec. 30 St. Stephen 1 H.E. MacDonald
 Jan. 13 Belmont 100 S. MacFarlane
 Jan. 20 Pennfield 75 Mrs. M.C. Morehouse
 Jan. 30 Musquash 60 P. Pearce

Red Crossbill Christmas Count - Sackville 4.

White-winged Crossbill Christmas Count - Lepreau 17, Moncton 18, Fredericton 50, Sackville 29, Cape Tormentine 36, St. Andrews 4.

Jan. 22 St. Martins 22 Mrs. J.N. Bradshaw
 Jan. 23 Fredericton 50 P. Pearce

Rufous-sided Towhee

Jan. 15-17 Fredericton 1 P. Pearce
 Jan. 17 East Riverside 1 Mrs. I.L. Sear

Slate-coloured Junco Christmas Count - Lepreau 2, Saint John 201, Moncton 3, Pennfield 4, St. Martins 20, Sackville 12, Cape Tormentine 9, St. Andrews 3.

Dec. 6 Pennfield 1 Mrs. M.C. Morehouse
 Dec. 10 Bloomfield 4 Mrs. L. Hoyt

Tree Sparrow Christmas Count - Lepreau 4, Saint John 70, Moncton 2, Fredericton 4, Pennfield 12, St. Martins 21, Sackville 6, Cape Tormentine 1, St. Andrews 3, Jemseg 16.

Tree Sparrow (cont'd)

Dec. 1	Pennfield	sev.	Mrs. M.C. Morehouse
Feb. 12	Macnaquac	6	fide Miss N. Moore
Feb. 15	Pennfield	20	Mrs. M.C. Morehouse

White-throated Sparrow Christmas Count - Saint John 1, Pennfield 1.

Dec. 8	Pennfield	1	Mrs. M.C. Morehouse
Jan. 9-30	St. Martins	1	Mrs. J.N. Bradshaw

Fox Sparrow Christmas Count - Saint John 1, St. Martins 7.

Dec. 8	Pennfield	1	Mrs. M.C. Morehouse
Jan. 24	St. Martins	1	Mrs. J.N. Bradshaw

Swamp Sparrow Christmas Count - Sackville 1.

Song Sparrow Christmas Count - Saint John 10, Pennfield 1, Sackville 2, Jemseg 1.

Dec. 8	Pennfield	1	Mrs. M.C. Morehouse
Jan. 20	St. Martins	1	Mrs. J.N. Bradshaw

Lapland Longspur Christmas Count - Saint John 2.

Jan. 8	St. Martins	4	Mrs. J.N. Bradshaw
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Snow Bunting Christmas Count - Lepreau 19, Saint John 6, Moncton 2,

St. Martins 1, Sackville 125, Cape Tormentine 41, Jemseg 54.

Dec. 4	Lancaster	80	Mrs. V.B. Watters
Jan. 29	St. Martins	50	Mrs. J.N. Bradshaw

One of our most unusual bird reports came in on March 1st. On this date Mrs. V.B. Watters saw a Killdeer in a swampy area in Lancaster. It was still there at dusk on March 2nd when I went looking for it. The Killdeer is noted for appearing early in spring in areas where it is common but the earliest previous date for New Brunswick was March 19th, 1918 when one was collected on Nantucket Island near Grand Manan.

February 22nd was a very good day for me even if to most people it was just another disagreeably snowy day. In Petersville a very piebald Rough-legged Hawk flew across the road and at a distance was joined by two completely black Rough-legged Hawks, the characteristic light and dark phases of this bird. Then in Saint John I had a telephone call about a large gray bird and on going to the scene I was able to see a heavily barred Snowy Owl perched uncomfortably on the top of a large elm tree. To date this is our latest record this year for a Snowy Owl.

It is time to start looking for spring flowers. Last year the first Coltsfoot, Tussilago farfara, was found in bloom on March 4th. This is a date that will be hard to beat but see how early you can find it. If you find it at all in any of New Brunswick's towns or cities except Saint John, Richibucto and Chatham let me know. These are the only towns we have found this European weed in but it grows in some of the most remote areas of the Province. If you are not acquainted with Coltsfoot you may think it is a Dandelion until you look at the flower stem and find it covered with scale-like bracts.

Other flowers will be in bloom before our next number is distributed early in May - Hepatica, Mayflower, Skunk Cabbage, etc. Try to find some of them.

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Vol. XVI, No. 2

Saint John, N.B.

May 1965

F O R E W O R D

The Indians of Shubenacadie were selling Mayflowers at the entrance to the Saint John Market soon after mid-April so we knew it was spring even though there was frost every night and occasional snow.

A number of correspondents sent in detailed bird records for this number but Mrs. Marjorie A.E. Gray of Woodstock is the only person who has furnished most welcome notes on wildflowers.

W.A. SQUIRES
CURATOR

.....
I was up the Saint John valley above Fredericton in April and was much impressed by one thing I saw. Purple Martins are common in this area in summer and in one farmyard I saw a row of five martin houses each wrapped in transparent plastic. What a smart way to keep out the Starlings and English Sparrows until the Martins arrive.

Have you watched the early blossoms come out on the maples and poplars? Not all maples and poplars bloom early but the red maple is one of the earliest giving a flush of colour to these trees early in April and Silver Maple also blooms at about the same time. At Woodstock the common poplar, or perhaps you prefer to call it trembling aspen, was in bloom by April 7th, pussy willows by April 1st and probably earlier, and catkins were on the alders by May 2nd, all reported by Mrs. Marjorie A.E. Gray.

To all of those who have complained about the cold backward spring it will come as a distinct surprise to learn how many flowers were already in bloom in some parts of New Brunswick before the end of April. It may be June before these same species are found at the higher elevations in our northern counties.

Coltsfoot was probably in bloom at Saint John in March as usual but it was not reported to me and I did not see it myself until April 10th. Mrs. Gray had already found dandelions at Woodstock on April 6th and then in late April the flowers began appearing there in some profusion. Dutchman's breeches April 26th, bloodroot and dog-toothed violet April 27th, hepatica and spring beauty April 29th. David Christie found dog-toothed violet at Fredericton April 21st.

Those who have received this bulletin for a number of years will remember that I have often referred to and asked for information about skunk cabbage. This plant has intrigued me for many years chiefly because I had for a long period erroneously called false or white hellebore skunk cabbage and also because the museum herbarium had only one specimen and this ascribed without date to "Lake Utopia, St. George, J. Vroom." In 1963 we added one specimen collected by D. Christie at Perry's Point, Kings County. In 1964 Mr. Arthur Holman sent in a skunk cabbage blossom from St. George. I had never seen it growing and in bloom in its native swamp so on May 3rd I stopped at St. George and tried to locate Mr. Holman so that he could show me the skunk cabbage. I must have taken the wrong road as I did not find Mr. Holman but ended up on the western shore of Lake Utopia at an alder swamp so thick with skunk cabbage in bloom that I could not walk among them without crushing them. The budding foliage smelled strongly of skunk but the flower itself smelled distinctly worse.

Friends in Westmorland and Albert counties assure me that skunk cabbage grows there but until they produce specimens I shall suspect that their plants are false hellebore.

On the whole the spring bird migration has produced only one surprise this year but this was outstanding. On April 25th or 26th two Glossy Ibises appeared at St. Andrews. One met with an accident but the other remained at least until April 30th.

The Glossy Ibis is world-wide in distribution in the tropics and subtropics. In North America it breeds north to central Florida but has a record of appearing sporadically in the northeast. Seven records from Nova Scotia to 1960, one for Prince Edward Island, three for Maine to 1952 emphasize how unusual it is to find it here. Miss Willa MacCoubrey first reported it to me at St. Andrews and later Dr. Neil Bourne reported one still around. I went down and saw it on April 30th. It stayed in the open walking over fields and the golf course. Its favorite food includes great numbers of cutworms, grasshoppers and in the south crayfish and small snakes - a very beneficial bird.

Another rare bird was a Common Teal - the teal of Europe - identified at Lower Cambridge by David Christie on May 4th. This is the only recent record for this species but there is probably the occasional one accompanying the extremely common Green-winged Teal to which it closely resembles.

A few Snow Geese wandered into our area with Canada Geese. Three were seen at Harvey, Albert County, by W. Taylor and A. Madden on April 11th and three were seen at Lower Jemseg April 18th by Miss P. Charon.

Otherwise the waterfowl migration has been much the same as in recent years. In many places in the lower Saint John valley it had been more difficult to study the waterfowl since the river did not overflow into the fields and marshes to any extent at all.

Since Canada Geese winter in Nova Scotia it is not unusual to see a flock in southern New Brunswick in December or January but a flock of 22 seen at Red Head near Saint John on March 10th were probably on their way north. The first report on the Albert County marshes were 11 at Daniel's Marsh March 21st. These had increased to over 1000 by April 11th. (Taylor and Madden). In the Saint John valley the first reports were for April 4th when D. Christie counted 279 at Oak Point and Mrs. Gray found 4 at Woodstock. They increased slowly in the lower valley due to the low water and ice in the streams and ponds but by April 24th there were 1000 to 2000 in the Lower Jemseg - Foshay Lake area.

Dr. A.J. Erskine reported about 100 Brant on the ledges at Mace's Bay March 11th the earliest date for this area. On April 15th I saw about 800 Brant there and on April 24th D. Christie reported over 100.

The Mallard, so common in western Canada, is a rare duck here. Young that were liberated a few years ago may have increased the population slightly but 12 reported near Sackville March 6-7 by Dr. Erskine is a very large flock. Reid McManus found two on Memramcook Lake in March or early April and I found a pair in the Grand Lake marshes on May 2nd.

A rather noteworthy report came from E. Price at Lakeburn near Moncton. If I interpret the report correctly large flocks of Common Eiders containing from 200 to 600 birds were seen passing over Lakeburn at intervals for four days April 5th to 8th going north until 3000 to 4000 had been seen. This is the type of migration movement that only those in favored localities are privileged to observe.

A favorite place for Buffleheads in the spring is the mouth of the Little Lepreau River in Charlotte County. On April 15th I counted 38 there, on April 17 D. Whitman found 29 and on April 24th D. Christie 25.

Hooded Mergansers as usual have been uncommon. David Christie saw one at Musquash March 21st and 2 at Jemseg April 24th. Hunter and Candido found three at Harvey Albert County on April 10th.

The Eastern Bluebird continues scarce. Only one report has reached me. Miss May Bartlett saw one on the wires near Harvey Station, York County about April 25th.

Other land birds seemed a little slow arriving but considerable flocks of Common Grackles, 250 at Saint John March 20th, D. Christie, 60 at Hopewell Hill, Albert County March 21st, E. Price, were reported unusually early.

Tree Swallows seen at Lancaster by Mrs. V.B. Watters April 18th and myself at Sheffield April 19th and the first Purple Martin at Prince William April 28th were just about on time.

Have you heard what you call frogs singing from a swamp or roadside ditch yet? This is the season when many amphibians are especially vocal as they mate and lay their eggs but most of the songsters are common toads.

Under these circumstances it was found that it was not unusual to find a flock in wintering New Brunswick in December or January but a flock of 25 seen on 14-15 near Saint John on March 10th were probably on their way north. The first report on the subject of the passage of the Canada Goose in the Saint John valley was by April 1st. The first and second reports were for April 1st when the Canada Goose was reported to be seen in the valley. The first report was for April 1st when the Canada Goose was reported to be seen in the valley. The first report was for April 1st when the Canada Goose was reported to be seen in the valley.

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New Brunswick Museum
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N A T U R E N E W S

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Vol. XVI, No. 3

Saint John, N. B.

July 1965

F O R E W O R D

How different one season may be from another. The spring was cold and backward but June was often very hot in much of the Province. Most important, however, has been the drought. Everyone has been concerned about the forest fires, but there have been many other side effects. Where we have been collecting plants it seems swamps and bog plants which need abundant water are having a hard time. In many places they will not develop at all. Other plants in very dry places will develop seeds as quickly as possible and wither away.

W.A. SQUIRES, CURATOR

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There are many interesting experiences awaiting the nature student who enters New Brunswick's forests or visits some of the wilderness lakes.

After a patient search I found an obscure woodroad leading to one such lake in western New Brunswick. As we reached the shore of the lake there were Common Terns and Nighthawks circling overhead and Tree and Barn Swallows were always in sight. Paddling into a swampy cove we found Yellow Pond Lilies already in bloom, although it was only the third week of June, and also saw the leaves of the White Water Lily, Pickerelweed and several species of Pondweeds.

It was not long before we heard the reverberating bellow of a Bullfrog. The distribution of the Bullfrog in New Brunswick is very spotty and most people have never seen or heard it. Where it does not occur any bass frog note is usually incorrectly referred to the Bullfrog but anyone who has actually heard the Bullfrog and followed up the sound until he saw the animal make the sound will never mistake it again. It is hard to believe that so small an animal can make such a bellow. It is obvious why this frog was named Bullfrog. We finally found dozens of them lying on the surface in grassy swampy coves in two or three feet of water. At the edge of the water and out on the shore was another rather uncommon frog, the Pickerel Frog. This is a medium-sized frog spotted much like a Leopard Frog but with the inside of the legs coloured yellowish orange. A rather harsh crackling note we heard was probably this frog.

The enemies of the frogs were there too. We saw the occasional Great Blue Heron and one American Bittern. There was also a family of Common Loons in the neighbourhood but although we often heard their

laughing note they kept out of sight. A family of Black Ducks were almost as successful in eluding us. We were after plants and although we found nothing rare or unusual the animal life encountered was very rewarding. It was most interesting to find a dead stub with a Yellow-bellied Sapsucker's nest in it with the young making a racket which could be heard a long ways through the woods and as we were leaving the lake to find a female Spruce Grouse with a flock of downy young.

For the southern ornithologist to see birds of the northern coniferous forest on their breeding grounds and for the nature student to see some of our larger wild animals at home I do not believe there is any place in the Province much better than the game refuge along the Renous-Plaster Rock highway. In this area this year there are enormous numbers of Evening Grosbeaks. At this season the flocks are 90 percent males so that the females must be brooding. Purple Finches are there in smaller numbers but also numerous and Pine Grosbeaks may be studied at close range. Here we found a Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker at a nesting hole in a live spruce tree. It seemed probable that the nesting hole was completed but egg-laying had not started as we found the birds at the tree only once but saw them in the neighbourhood several times.

Northern Hares were everywhere and we saw one each of Woodchuck and Bobcat but there were numerous opportunities to see big game animals. We walked in to a lake some distance from the highway and as we approached openly across a bone-dry bog a cow Moose emerged from the woods on the other side and waded out to feed on water lilies. Soon a second one joined her. We sat down in plain sight about 200 feet away and they fed undisturbed. About a quarter of a mile away in the bog there appeared a large bull Moose with a magnificent set of antlers still in the velvet. He was more suspicious and would not approach any closer and finally wandered away out of sight.

On another occasion rounding a turn in the road we came on a cow Moose and calf in the middle of the highway. She refused to wait to be photographed and lumbered off into the woods closely followed by the young one.

A large Black Bear at the side of the road in the evening was a much rarer sight for us as only once or twice before in all the time we have spent in the New Brunswick woods has Bruin paused long enough for us to get a glimpse of him.

A buck White-tailed Deer belly deep in a swamp hole apparently feeding like the moose on waterlilies stopped us again. He was photographed in the pond before he slipped away into the woods. It was suspected that the buck was going to cross the road so my assistant who had the camera waited and photographed him again as he tip-toed across the pavement about fifteen feet behind the car.

My last memory of the refuge is a female deer watching us from the roadside less than fifty feet away as we drove slowly past.

At Taxis River those investigating the effect of insecticides on bird life found a great variety of woodpeckers. Among those nesting were both Black-backed and Northern Three-toed Woodpeckers. When I visited the area the young had already left the nests but Peter Pearce showed me the nest trees with the characteristic openings. Both species had nested in dead stubs here although they often nest in living ever-greens. Although the Northern Three-toed has been seen often in summer this seems to be the first definite breeding record.

There have been a number of outstanding bird reports.

The Glossy Ibises reported at St. Andrews in our last number were reinforced by three more which spent several weeks in May and early June in the Saints Rest Marsh in Lancaster. This makes seven seen in the Province. There was a considerable movement of these birds from the sub-tropics to the northeast this year. At least nine reached the Richelieu valley of Quebec. Others were seen in Nova Scotia and throughout New England.

Peter Pearce reported three Wood Thrushes at Parker Ridge, York County on May 23rd and one at Nashwaak Village, York County on June 1st. It would appear that this thrush is extending its range into New Brunswick and increasing as there seem to be more reports each year.

Peter Pearce also made what seemed to be a very unusual discovery when he found four Surf Scoters on Muzroll Lake near Boiestown May 7th.

Jim Wilson found a Summer Tanager at Gondola Point on May 14th. This species is much rarer than the Scarlet Tanager which has been reported many times this spring and must be familiar to most of our readers.

A most important discovery was made by Brother Hilaire Chiasson during the last week of June. He visited islands in the Bathurst Harbour area and with Herring Gulls and Common Terns found 10 pairs of Ring-billed Gulls nesting. This is the first breeding record for the Province as far as we know. This species has been increasing rapidly here and numbers have been seen almost throughout the year and breeding records have been anticipated.

Peter Pearce made a special trip to McAdam on July 1st to look for Marsh Wrens. He did not find evidence of any but did see a Common Gallinule. This is the bird which was discovered at the Red Head Marsh, east of Saint John several years ago and probably breeds there regularly. Mr. Pearce should have gone to Kingston Lake for the wrens as Jim Wilson reports 3-6 Short-billed Marsh Wrens there June 25th.

A Willet was reported at St. Andrews May 18th by Miss H. Willa MacCoubrey. Although this bird breeds quite commonly in marshes in the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia it is extremely scarce in New Brunswick only rarely being seen along the Bay of Fundy shore in migration.

On July 3rd Peter Pearce and Bob Squires visited the marshes at the end of Grand Lake near Jemseg looking for Soras. These rails appear to be abundant there as they located 5 or 6 in a short time.

N A T U R E N E W S

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Saint John, N.B.

September 1965

F O R E W O R D

With this number we wish to introduce Mr. Stanley W. Gorham who has joined the Museum staff as Assistant Curator in the Natural Science Department. Mr. Gorham has had twelve years experience at the National Museum of Canada as a technician and collector. He is a skilled taxidermist and a world authority on amphibians.

We look forward with his assistance to building up the Museum's zoological collections to the stage where they will be authoritative in these fields.

W.A. Squires, Curator

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There have been only a few Bluebird reports but it seems probable that this species is slowly increasing. H.E. MacDonald of St. Stephen reports a pair breeding in a bird house at the home of Charles W. Vailat, Brockway, York County July 6th. One reported at Gondola Point, July 16th by Jim Wilson and another was reported near MacAdam in August.

Mr. MacDonald also reported a dozen Martins at his home in St. Stephen this year - the first in several years.

It seems most surprising but it must be an unreported but common thing for White-winged Scoters to appear along the St. John River in summer. Miss Nettie Moore saw one at Fredericton July 24th and Jim Wilson reported eight at Lower Jemseg August 16th. I notice that Peterson's "A Field Guide to the Birds" says this species breeds in New Brunswick. If this is true the author had information not available to me. It does breed in Newfoundland and north of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. These seen here could be non-breeders or very early migrants from this population.

In our last number we referred to numbers of Soras at Jemseg. Jim Wilson reports approximately 40 at Foshay Lake a few miles away on August 2nd and 2 Virginia Rails in the same general area July 14th.

Dr. A.J. Erskine refers to the apparent increase in Killdeer in Westmorland County where Reid McManus sees them regularly at Memramcook and where he saw a pair with a brood at Sackville June 26-July 15. Mr. C.R.K. Allen saw one of the largest concentrations of Killdeer reported in the Province, 23 on the beach at Chatham. The date is not available but apparently this summer.

An addition to the reports of Wood Thrushes in the last number is the report of a Wood Thrush's nest with eggs (each with a hole in it) found by Mr. Sangster at MacAdam.

Mr. Roy Hunter of the Moncton Naturalists' Club has been pursuing an interesting project for the last two or three years. He has been recording Martin colonies wherever he can find them throughout the Province. As this is a species which seems to reach the northern limit of its range in the east in this province and has only rarely been recorded east to Prince Edward Island it will be very interesting to be able to plot its breeding distribution on the New Brunswick map. At present Mr. Hunter reports its general occurrence inland from the Bay of Fundy fog belt with maximum occurrence in the St. John valley from south of Grand Lake to a point about 40 miles upriver from Fredericton. East Florenceville at present seems to be the northern limit. Mr. Hunter can tell you who has the most martins in the province - so many that with eight or nine houses the overflow has to go to the neighbours. The best colonies are where the people who put up the houses are interested enough to combat the Starlings and English Sparrows. The houses should be cleaned annually to remove material carried in by these pests and the openings kept covered until the end of April to exclude the intruders. Martins seem to have greatly increased in recent years.

Every year it surprises us how early shorebirds can be found in fall migration south. Miss Nettie Moore visited the river shore at Fredericton (above the railway bridge on the north bank) for the first time on July 19th and found 13 Dowitchers there, a real find any day. Also there were Spotted Sandpipers, Least and Semipalmated Sandpipers, and the next day a Killdeer and a Semipalmated Plover. August 4th brought a Northern Phalarope, a species not commonly seen inland. I saw several hundreds of these Phalaropes in a more accustomed setting at sea several miles east of Deer Island on July 26th.

On August 1 & 2 I visited the Northumberland Strait shore of Kent County in hopes of finding Hudsonian Godwits. On the 2nd I saw first four near St. Anne-de-Kent and then later walking out on Buctouche Spit found two more. There seems to be an early (July to early August) and a late (September-October) movement of this rare large shorebird possibly young of the year in one movement and adults in the other. Least and Semipalmated Sandpipers, Turnstones, Sanderlings, Semipalmated Plovers and Killdeers were rather run-of-the-mill after seeing the Godwits.

Do you ever study water plants? Of course you know the cattails when you see them in a roadside ditch but there are hundreds of others. You may be familiar with yellow water lilies whether you call them cow-lilies, Yellow Pond-Lilies or Spatterdock but do you recognize a Small Yellow Pond Lily, a large Yellow Pond-Lily, usually called Cow-Lily and a hybrid between the two, the Yellow Pond-Lily identified by a red disk in the middle of the flower. If you have been quite observant you will be familiar with the Water Lily, a closely related plant with fragrant white or pink blossoms, which is much rarer here than the yellow species but is found farther north, even in Newfoundland.

Another plant family includes Water Plantain and the Arrowheads. The former has leaves somewhat like those of members of the Plantain Family hence the name. The Arrowheads are so-called because their leaves are shaped somewhat like the stone heads the Indians used to make for their arrows, but this applies only to two out of the three species found in New Brunswick. The third has narrow lanceolate leaves without lobes at the base. Names such as Wahoo, and Duck Potato used for Arrowheads in American books do not seem to be used in New Brunswick at all.

Do you know the Sweet Flag? This is a member of the Arum Family with such seemingly dissimilar plants as Jack-in-the-Pulpit, Skunk Cabbage and Wild Calla. I have found it only in Kings and Queens Counties - Rothesay, Hampstead, Codys, Jemseg but there is one specimen in the museum herbarium from Gloucester County and "Flora of Nova Scotia" proclaims it to be commonest in the northern counties there. The leaves are up to three feet long and the flower stem looks like another leaf with the curious flower growing out of the side of it.

Most conspicuous among the late-summer plants of shallow water and muddy shores is the Pickerelweed. With its dense spike of bright blue flowers it is most attractive and is common and widespread in the province.

Water Horsetails, Bur-reeds, Pondweeds, Arrow-Grass and Sedges and Rushes are also found in shallow water and covering swamps and marshes to the number of several hundred species so that anyone inclined to study water and marsh plants will not soon run out of material.

How much there is to see in New Brunswick that the average citizen never sees? I recently made a trip to Restigouche County - the northeastern part that I had not seen for several years. My eyes were attuned to finding plants and I could not but note some of the differences in vegetation when compared to southern New Brunswick. For example Knapweed which is very seldom seen in central or western areas was common by the roadside from Kedgewick eastward, covering whole fields in the Dalhousie area. Common Tansy was not seen between the St. John valley and Bathurst. Coltsfoot, about which I have often written, is found all over this area and was probably introduced via Campbellton or Quebec ports.

Clambering over damp precipitous slopes by the Restigouche we found such ferns as Braun's Holly Fern, Silvery Spleenwort and Bladder Ferns but not nearly as many orchids as was expected.

Anyone with sufficient energy to climb Squaw Cap on the lower Restigouche will be amply rewarded by the magnificent panorama of the valleys of the Restigouche and Upsalquitch and the rolling tree-covered hills stretching to the far distant horizon.

Mr. Gorham has already collected an impressive number of small mammals - Jumping Mice, Red-backed Voles, Wood Mice, Star-nosed Moles, Short-tailed Shrews, etc. Anyone not familiar with the small mammals should see these specimens.

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Saint John, N.B.

November 1965

F O R E W O R D

This fall season has seemingly differed from the average with very low temperatures and relatively high temperatures alternating. On September 1st there was snow over the White Mountains of New Hampshire and snow flurries in New Brunswick and later in the month the thermometer registered a high of 90 degrees in several places in the province.

In many places tender vegetables, flowers and ferns, were frozen early. What effects did this weather have on wildlife, especially on bird migration? We would like to have your comments.

W.A. Squires, Curator

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Have you ever really watched as nature prepares for winter? Do you realize the length of the parade of fall colours, and how many trees and shrubs are involved? It starts with the Red and Sugar Maples the occasional branch turning scarlet or gold early in August. (If you look at these early branches next year you will find them all dead). Gradually as September passes into October these maples become more and more brilliant-- the Red Maple uniformly scarlet and the Sugar Maple displaying yellows and golds blushing with red. In fact the maples are so overwhelming that we scarcely see the other coloured trees and bushes until the maples are bare but gradually the background greens also change to red and gold. The birches, especially the Paper Birch which contributes a clear yellow gold, lose their chlorophyll by late September but it is after mid-October before the Common Poplar and Tamarack add their quota and in our cities the American Elm is the last of all. It seems to be only occasionally that the Elm produces a clear yellow, often dropping as a dirty brown. In the meantime the blueberry bushes have carpeted the ground at the roadside a deep red and the Shadbushes and Cherries replace the maples with a duller red and Mountain Ashes assume a red mixed with gold. One of the last to turn is the wild rose by the roadside which finally assumes an attractive orange-red colour. Very common to the south in Maine but scarcer in New Brunswick the huckleberry, a shrub about three feet high, often forms great banks of brilliant scarlet. Some of our Red Oaks also turn a deep red but here and in coastal Maine to the south where they predominate the Red Oaks add a rich brown leather colour to the autumn coat of many colours.

This autumn change is a progressive thing. In our northern highlands the maples are at their best by mid-September and by early October most of the colour and even the leaves are gone there and in the north-east while in southern New Brunswick much of the colour persists until nearly the end of the month.

It is true that presence or absence of frost has little effect on the colour of the leaves but it has a great effect on how long they stay on the trees. Did you notice how great a fall of leaves there was the morning after the first night with ten degrees of frost. In my experience this was most noticeable under the Butternuts where the fleshy leaf petioles are most susceptible to freezing and break off at the separation point.

I saw many of our wild mammals large and small this summer but the event that I shall remember longest was a Red Squirrel running desperately across the highway with a Short-tailed Weasel in close pursuit. I can not keep from wondering whether the squirrel escaped or if the race ended in a woodland tragedy and a meal for the weasel. We know that the carnivorous animals must kill to live but how seldom does anyone see the end of the race. In Banff National Park many years ago I saw a different version of the same affair. That time it was a Least Weasel which got too close to a Red Squirrel. The latter was the larger and soon the Weasel was fleeing for its life.

Last year we reported an Avocet in the Tantramar River at Sackville, the first New Brunswick record since 1880. This year Dr. Erskine who found the first Avocet found another at the same place in the Tantramar River. It was there for at least two weeks in September. Then on September 19th David Christie and later Henrik Deichmann found an Avocet on the beach near Red Head Marsh east of Saint John.

Deichmann supplied several other interesting records including a Rufous-sided Towhee at Summerville August 25, 1965 and 36 Wood Ducks, 34 of them males at Hampton Village September 20th.

Snow Geese are rare in New Brunswick although the occasional small flock may appear. There have been two reported to me. Peter Pearce saw one in Bathurst Harbour September 25th and 26th and Mrs. V.B. Watters found one in the Saints' Rest Marsh in Lancaster October 21st and 22nd.

David Christie has found a number of the rarer species this fall including the following at Fundy Park; a Dickcissel October 5th, a Blue Grosbeak in female or immature plumage October 6th, and a Blue-gray Gnatcatcher October 19th; a report of 8 Shovelers at Forrester Cove is interesting because of the number as very seldom more than two have been reported as seen at once. His most unusual bird, however, was a Gray Kingbird seen at Rothesay on September 26th. This Kingbird breeds in northern South America, throughout the West Indies and in Florida and the Carolinas. It has been reported as a wanderer north to southern New England. In New Brunswick I had a report from a competent Ontario naturalist that he saw a bird near Lepreau in late summer in the early 1930s that he was nearly convinced must have been a Gray Kingbird. This was so extralimital at that time that I have never before mentioned it in print. In fact even with the present report but without a specimen or a photograph or reports from other observers, it probably should not yet be on our official provincial list.

Jim Wilson reports one Pigeon Hawk at Gondola Point September 4th and another at Reed's Point on September 11th; a Peregrine Falcon, immature, at Mathew's Cove, October 2nd; and one Sharp-shinned Hawk at Forrester's Cove September 11th, two on September 12th, and one on the 14th and 17th at Gondola Point; and still one more at Red Head on the 20th.

Miss Nettie Moore has sent us a report for Nova Scotia. Motoring in the vicinity of Starr's Point and Canning she saw first four and later one long-legged shore birds which appeared black above and white below. When the last one flew she clearly saw that the legs were red. It would appear that these were Black-necked Stilts, the only trouble being that this is a sight record and as far as we know this bird has never been recorded in Nova Scotia. However, there is a specimen taken in Newfoundland in 1947. Apparently it has not been recorded in New Brunswick since the early 1880s. A close watch should be kept here especially in early fall as this bird, like its close relative the Avocet, may be returning to the Maritimes.

Roy Hunter and other members of the Moncton Naturalists' Club have come up with several records of interest. On September 26th they counted 17 Meadowlarks in an old uncut field near Gilbert's Corner. On the same day they counted 32 Great Blue Herons near Cocagne Bar. These herons abound on our northeast coast especially in the fall migration season. Peter Pearce counted 84 in Bathurst Harbour on the same day, September 26th, and on September 30th I counted 48 between Shemogue and Chatham.

On October 10th Roy Hunter with Peter Candido and Reid McManus found a flock of over 500 Dunlins (Red-backed Sandpipers) at Dorchester Cape. Although "irregularly common in fall" in the Maritimes, any reports I can locate are for individuals or small flocks. Either Dorchester Cape is an unusual concentration point or few observers have looked along the beaches this late in the season. Brother Hilaire Chiasson found one dead at Carron Point near Bathurst on October 16th and David Christie found 35 at Johnson's Mills in Albert County September 25th.

Winter birds are already beginning to appear. Brother Chiasson reports a Snowy Owl killed at East Bathurst September 28th. Two of the extremely rare Harlequin Ducks were found at Point Lepreau by Dr. Erskine on October 21st and were seen there on the 28th by Mr. Gorham and myself. Christie found the first Snow Bunting at Fundy Park October 18th and Henrik Deichmann found one at Summerville October 19th.

Peter Pearce reported on the birds seen during a two week stay on Grand Manan at the end of August and early September. He saw a number of shore and water birds that are seldom if ever seen on the mainland. The rarest was a sandpiper which he was satisfied was Baird's Sandpiper. In the same category was an Upland Plover. There were also Wilson's Petrels, Red Phalaropes and Greater Shearwaters; Common Puffins and Arctic Terns at Machias Seal Island. Rare land birds included a Lark Sparrow, Yellow-breasted Chat and Mockingbird. His latest rarity was a Canvasback with a flock of Scaup at Fredericton October 25th.

After my note on Bluebirds in the last number we received a number of reports and even saw one myself. In all 28 Bluebirds were reported in September and October.

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Saint John, N.B.

January 1966

F O R E W O R D

This number shall once again be devoted to the reports of Christmas Bird Counts in the province. Interest in this activity and in birds generally seems to have increased greatly in the last few years. There was a great response when I mentioned the bird count on our television show "Museum Memo" on December 20th. The Iceland Gulls reported for Cape Tormentine and the Razor-bills for Pt. Lepreau last year were highest counts for North America among those sent in to the National Audubon Society.

In addition to the regular counts several people have sent in lists of birds seen at different times during the Christmas season.

I still want reports of birds seen between December 1st and February 15th for our winter bird list which will be in the next number. Our record for this list is 105 species of birds for the 1963-64 period.

W.A. SQUIRES, CURATOR

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Mockingbirds seem to become more common every year. Until a few years ago this was considered a southern bird very rare north to extreme southern Maine. They are usually resident the year round where found but here we seldom get reports in summer but a few move in in fall and winter. There must have been at least four in the Saint John area October to December, two in Lancaster, one in Saint John and one at Red Head. Bird feeders probably make it easier for them to survive as they are reported coming to the same feeders week after week.

There is one reported in the Christmas Count for St. Andrews, one in Grand Manan and one at Fredericton which had been observed from the first of December.

One very interesting side light on fall migration was reported by Peter Pearce at Pt. Lepreau November 11th when Red-throated Loon from the north were estimated to be crossing the point and heading southwest down the Bay at a rate of about 100 per hour.

CHRISTMAS BIRD LIST

CAPE TORMENTINE, N.B. Dec. 22, 1965; 7.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.; fine a.m. cloudy p.m.; temp. 12°-20°; wind SW, 5-10 mph; 2-4 in. snow. Total party hours 12½ (7 on foot, 5½ by car). Two observers in 1-2 parties.
Common Goldeneye, 1; Oldsquaw, 20; Common Eider, 9; Duck sp. 6; Ruffed Grouse, 2; Iceland Gull, 110; Great Black-backed Gull, 63; Herring Gull, 218; Rock Dove, 3; Gray Jay, 1; Blue Jay, 17; Common Raven, 23; Common Crow, 2; Black-capped Chickadee, 16; Boreal Chickadee, 2; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 17; Starling, 40; House Sparrow, 112; Common Redpoll, 15; White-winged Crossbill, 4; Tree Sparrow, 1. Total species 20, about 682 individuals. A.J. Erskine (compiler), G.H. Watson.

FREDERICTON, N.B. Dec. 27, 1965; 8 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.; sunny; temp. 9°-15°; wind NW, 15 mph; 9 in. snow. Total party hours 42 (16 on foot, 26 by car). 25 observers in 12 parties, reports from 28 feeders.

Ring-necked Pheasant, 13; Rock Dove, 623; Pileated Woodpecker, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 14; Downy Woodpecker, 14; Gray Jay, 15; Blue Jay, 86; Common Raven, 20; Common Crow, 46; Black-capped Chickadee, 183; Boreal Chickadee, 12; White-breasted Nuthatch, 7; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 10; Brown Creeper, 3; Mockingbird, 1; Robin, 7; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 1; Northern Shrike, 1; Starling, 400; House Sparrow, 1774; Common Grackle, 2; Brown-headed Cowbird, 7; Evening Grosbeak, 324; Purple Finch, 6; Pine Grosbeak, 73; Common Redpoll, 324; Pine Siskin, 8; American Goldfinch, 12; Slate-coloured Junco, 14; Tree Sparrow, 16; White-throated Sparrow, 5; Snow Bunting, 8; Finch sp. 6; Bird sp. 2. Total species 32, about 4038 individuals. (Seen in count period but not on count day - Hawk-Owl, Common Snipe, Baltimore Oriole, Fox Sparrow). J. Belyea, W. Bower, Mr. & Mrs. N.R. Brown, Mrs. E. Cooper, A.A. Dean (compiler), Mr. & Mrs. T. Dilworth, Mr. & Mrs. R. Gaudet, D. Kristmanson, B. Martin, Miss P. McGibbon, Miss N. Moore, A. Morais, Miss B. Pugh, K. Roberts, R. Savage, Dr. & Mrs. W.A. Squires, Mr. & Mrs. I.W. Varty, A. Varty, D. Varty, O. Washburn.

SACKVILLE, N.B. Dec. 28, 1965; 7.35 a.m. to 4.20 p.m.; thin overcast; temp. -2°-14°; wind 0-2 mph; 8 in. snow. Total party hours 23½ (13½ on foot, 10½ by car). Eight observers in 4 parties, plus 10 feeders.

Mallard, 1; Black Duck, 33; Common Merganser, 2; Goshawk, 1; Rough-legged Hawk, 2; Grouse sp. 1; Ring-necked Pheasant, 10; Iceland Gull, 1; Great Black-backed Gull, 21; Herring Gull, 145; Rock Dove, 106; Snowy Owl, 1; Pileated Woodpecker, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Gray Jay, 5; Blue Jay, 57; Common Raven, 29; Common Crow, 19; Black-capped Chickadee, 69; Boreal Chickadee, 29; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 38; Starling, 277; House Sparrow, 430; Rusty Blackbird, 2; Common Grackle, 1; Brown-headed Cowbird, 3; Pine Grosbeak, 161; Common Redpoll, 231; White-winged Crossbill, 2; Slate-coloured Junco, 35; Tree Sparrow, 15; White-throated Sparrow, 1; Fox Sparrow, 1; Lapland Longspur, 2; Snow Bunting, 75. Total species 38, about 1815 individuals. (Seen in count period but not on count day Sharp-shinned Hawk, Red-tailed Hawk, Robin, Evening Grosbeak). A.J. Erskine (compiler), Janet Erskine, R. Fyfe, Lorraine Fyfe, H. Harries, G. Johnstone, A. Smith, G.H. Watson. Feeder reports Mr. & Mrs. W. Black, G. Burns, Mr. & Mrs. R.A. Calkins, Mr. & Mrs. J. Clark, Mr. & Mrs. W.S. Godfrey, Mrs. L. Harris, Dr. & Mrs. W.F. Munro, Mr. & Mrs. E. Pulford, Mr. & Mrs. L. Smith, Dr. & Mrs. W.B. Stallworthy.

JEMSEG, N.B. Jan. 2, 1966; 7.50 a.m. to 5.05 p.m.; sunny, clear; temp. 20°-26°; wind N-NW, 10-15 mph; 4-12 in. snow; 8 observers in 4 parties. Total party hours 23 (7 on foot, 16 by car); party miles 220½ (9½ on foot, 211 by car). Common Merganser, 22; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Rough-legged Hawk, 11; Bald Eagle, 2; Great Black-backed Gull, 1; Rock Dove, 77; Mourning Dove, 3; Owl, sp. 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 5; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Gray Jay, 13; Blue Jay, 21; Common Raven, 34; Common Crow, 20; Black-capped Chickadee, 43; Boreal Chickadee, 10; White-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Robin, 1; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 5; Northern Shrike, 4; Starling, 30; House Sparrow, 299; Purple Finch, 3; Pine Grosbeak, 42; Common Redpoll, 89; Pine Siskin, 2; American Goldfinch, 100; White-winged Crossbill, 1; Slate-coloured Junco, 15; Tree Sparrow, 7; Snow Bunting, 58; Bird sp. 8. Total species 32, about 937 individuals. (Seen during count period but not on count day - Goshawk, Ruffed Grouse, Red Crossbill, Song Sparrow). David Christie, Tim Dilworth, Pat Jenkins, Mr. & Mrs. Melvin Moore, Peter Pearce (compiler), Mr. & Mrs. W.A. Squires.

MONCTON, N.B. Dec. 27, 1965; 8.30 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.; clear; temp. 8°-16°; wind NW 20-25 mph; 12 in. snow; 23 observers in 9 parties. Total party hours 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ (25 $\frac{1}{2}$ on foot, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ by car).

Pigeon Hawk, 1; Ruffed Grouse, 5; Ring-necked Pheasant, 2; Gray Partridge, 8; Glaucous Gull, 2; Iceland Gull, 1; Great Black-backed Gull, 120; Herring Gull, 450; Rock Dove, 242; Mourning Dove, 2; Great Horned Owl, 2; Pileated Woodpecker, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 5; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Gray Jay, 1; Blue Jay, 66; Common Raven, 138; Common Crow, 150; Black-capped Chickadee, 134; Boreal Chickadee, 27; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 8; Robin, 3; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 10; Bohemian Waxwing, 1; Starling, 202; House Sparrow, 414; Common Grackle, 2; Brown-headed Cowbird, 3; Evening Grosbeak, 12; Purple Finch, 24; Pine Grosbeak, 81; Common Redpoll, 392; Pine Siskin, 8; American Goldfinch, 1; White-winged Crossbill, 4; Slate-coloured Junco, 64; Tree Sparrow, 12; Swamp Sparrow, 1; Song Sparrow, 1; Snow Bunting, 298. Total species 41, about 2903 individuals. Fred Bone, Peter Candido (compiler), Mr. & Mrs. Henry Cormier, Kerry Cormier, Alan Gibson, Gregory Hope, Mrs. Marguerite Hope, Roy Hunter, Jerry Jessen, Peter LeBlanc, Fred Lloyd, Dr. & Mrs. M. Majka, Chris Majka, Alan Madden, Mr. & Mrs. Chas. McEwen, Reid McManus, Everett Price, D. Whitman, Richard Whitman, Tom Williams.

ST. ANDREWS, N.B. Dec. 30, 1965; 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; overcast early, sun by 11 a.m.; temp. 22°-40°; mostly calm; 6-8 in. snow; lakes and brooks frozen. Two observers in one party, 8 at feeders. Party miles 77 (75 by car, 2 on foot). Common Loon, 1; Horned Grebe, 1; Black Duck, 86; Mallard, 1; Greater Scaup, 42; Common Goldeneye, 7; Bufflehead, 67; White-winged Scoter, 3; Common Scoter, 1; Surf Scoter, 180; Red-breasted Merganser, 2; Great Black-backed Gull, 93; Herring Gull, 400; Rock Dove, 37; Pileated Woodpecker, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Gray Jay, 6; Blue Jay, 14; Common Raven, 2; Common Crow, 67; Black-capped Chickadee, 28; Boreal Chickadee, 2; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Mockingbird, 1; Robin, 4; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 1; Northern Shrike, 1; Starling, 26; House Sparrow, 150; Brown-headed Cowbird, 1; Evening Grosbeak, 14; Pine Grosbeak, 24; Slate-coloured Junco, 1; Tree Sparrow, 5; White-throated Sparrow, 1; Song Sparrow, 1. Total species 37, about 1277 individuals. (Seen during count period but not on count day Pigeon Hawk, Ruddy Duck). Mrs. Hollis Bartlett, Mrs. Martin Cummings, Mrs. Harris Cunningham, Miss Jacqueline Davis, Miss Frances Howe, Miss H.W. MacCoubrey (compiler), Miss Mabelle MacCoubrey, Miss Georgie Mears, Miss Grace Mears, Mrs. F.T. Nutter, Mr. David Walker.

GRAND MANAN, N.B. Dec. 24, 1965; 7.30 a.m. to 4.45 p.m.; snowing a.m. fine rain p.m.; temp. 20°-35°; wind SW 15 mph; 3 in. snow. One observer plus 4 at feeders. Party hours 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ (1 on foot, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ by car; 1 mile on foot, 83 by car). Common Loon, 1; Horned Grebe, 5; Great Cormorant, 27; Black Duck, 3; Common Goldeneye, 42; Bufflehead, 19; Oldsquaw, 2; Common Eider, 4; Red-breasted Merganser, 71; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Rough-legged Hawk, 2; Purple Sandpiper, 200; Great Black-backed Gull, 150; Herring Gull, 2250; Black-legged Kittiwake, 1; Razor-bill, 110; Dovekie, 13; Black Guillemot, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Horned Lark, 8; Blue Jay, 30; Common Raven, 91; Common Crow, 80; Black-capped Chickadee, 30; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 20; Mockingbird, 1; Robin, 5; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 5; Northern Shrike, 4; Starling, 97; Myrtle Warbler, 1; House Sparrow, 39; Eastern Meadowlark, 4; Common Grackle, 7; Brown-headed Cowbird, 7; American Goldfinch, 6; Slate-coloured Junco, 5; Tree Sparrow, 5; Song Sparrow, 2; Bird sp. 2. Total species 41, about 3350 individuals. (Seen during count period but not on count day Green-winged Teal, Iceland Gull, Thick-billed Murre, Rock Dove, Saw-whet Owl, Boreal Chickadee, Purple Finch, Pine Grosbeak, Fox Sparrow, Savannah Sparrow, Snow Bunting). Peter Pearce plus 4 at feeders.

FUNDY NATIONAL PARK, N.B. Dec. 31, 1965; 7.50 a.m. to 5 p.m. Overcast, some drizzle in p.m.; temp. 35°-37°; calm; snow cover ranging from 1 in. on coast to 18 in. inland; freshwater frozen. Four observers in 1 party. Total party hours, 8½ (5½ on foot, 3 by car). Total party miles, 56 (3 on foot, 53 by car). Red-throated Loon, 1; Black Duck, 23; Common Goldeneye, 4; Common Merganser, 2; Goshawk, 1; Ruffed Grouse, 2; Iceland Gull, 1; Great Black-backed Gull, 8; Herring Gull, 5; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Gray Jay, 14; Blue Jay, 1; Common Raven, 11; Common Crow, 3; Black-capped Chickadee, 16; Boreal Chickadee, 17; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 8; Nuthatch sp. 1; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 17; Northern Shrike, 1; Starling, 4; Pine Grosbeak, 2; Common Redpoll, 40; White-winged Crossbill, 3. Total species 24, about 188 individuals. (Seen during count period but not on count day Mallard, Red-tailed Hawk, Robin). Peter Candido, David Christie (compiler), Chris Majka, Mary Majka.

LEPREAU, N.B. Jan. 1, 1966; 8.10 a.m. to 5.20 p.m.; overcast with light rain in a.m.; clearing late p.m.; temp. 44°-40°; calm; 1 in. snow cover, freshwater frozen. Two observers in 1 party. Total party hours, 9 (4 on foot, 5 by car). Total party miles 60 (1 on foot, 59 by car).

Common Loon, 1; Loon sp. 1; Red-necked Grebe, 37; Horned Grebe, 19; Great Cormorant, 10; Black Duck, 8; Common Goldeneye, 106; Bufflehead, 48; Oldsquaw, 13; Common Eider, 81; White-winged Scoter, 6; Surf Scoter, 1; Common Scoter, 33; Red-breasted Merganser, 10; Glaucous Gull, 1; Iceland Gull, 2; Great Black-backed Gull, 86; Herring Gull, 397; Black-legged Kittiwake, 11; Black Guillemot, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Gray Jay, 11; Common Raven, 10; Common Crow, 61; Black-capped Chickadee, 16; Boreal Chickadee, 7; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 8; Nuthatch sp. 1; Brown Creeper, 1; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 7; Northern Shrike, 1; Starling, 7; Common Grackle, 1; Pine Grosbeak, 4; Sparrow sp. 1. Total 33 species, about 1011 individuals. David Christie (compiler), Jim Wilson.

SAINT JOHN, N.B. Dec. 27, 1965; 7.15 a.m. to 5 p.m.; clear; temp. 40°-15°; wind NW; 10-28 mph; 4 in. snow cover; St. John River open; other freshwater frozen. Thirteen observers in 8-9 parties plus 24 feeder reports. Total party hours 32 (20½ on foot, 11½ by car). Total party miles 153½ (18½ on foot, 135 by car).

Common Loon, 2; Great Cormorant, 3; Black Duck, 67; Green-winged Teal, 1; Common Goldeneye, 168; Bufflehead, 2; Scoter sp. 34; Common Merganser, 12; Red-breasted Merganser, 1; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 4; Pigeon Hawk, 1; Ruffed Grouse, 5; Glaucous Gull, 1; Iceland Gull, 17; Great Black-backed Gull, 283; Herring Gull, 1495; Ring-billed Gull, 6; Black-headed Gull, 1; Rock Dove, 561; Hairy Woodpecker, 8; Downy Woodpecker, 19; Gray Jay, 11; Blue Jay, 42; Common Raven, 99; Common Crow, 116; Black-capped Chickadee, 166; Boreal Chickadee, 15; White-breasted Nuthatch, 5; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 10; Brown Creeper, 6; Mockingbird, 1; Brown Thrasher, 1; Robin, 18; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 12; Northern Shrike, 2; Starling, 618; House Sparrow, 395; Red-winged Blackbird, 1; Common Grackle, 19; Brown-headed Cowbird, 41; Evening Grosbeak, 36; Purple Finch, 7; Pine Grosbeak, 22; Common Redpoll, 31; Pine Siskin, 3; American Goldfinch, 26; White-winged Crossbill, 9; Slate-coloured Junco, 45; Tree Sparrow, 25; White-throated Sparrow, 14; Fox Sparrow, 8; Swamp Sparrow, 1; Song Sparrow, 10; Snow Bunting, 11. Total 54 species, about 4517 individuals. (Seen during count period Ruby-crowned Kinglet). Mrs. A.R. Abell, Mrs. C.B. Beatey, Mrs. J.B. Bell, Fred Brock, Helen Brown, Mrs. C.H. Cameron, Mrs. S. Cathline, David Christie (compiler), Florence Christie, Mrs. R.A. Cowan, Mrs. E.J. Cram, Mr. & Mrs. K.H. Deichmann, Mrs. M.J. Duffy, Mrs. J.A. Gillies, J.G. Gorham, Mr. & Mrs. S.W. Gorham, Mrs. A.R. Goucher, Grace Hayes, Jane Hazen, Mrs. G.L. Hunter, Mrs. C. Laskey, Denis Last, Mr. & Mrs. A. Lee-White, Stuart MacFarlane, Mrs. C.M. McJunkin, Roy Proctor, Mrs. G. Ramsay, Gordon Redstone, Mrs. D.A. Ross, Marion Sherwood, Mrs. W.J. Simon, Carle Smith, David Smith, Ray Tanton, Mrs. V.B. Watters, Janet Whitehead, Jim Wilson.

GRAND FALLS, N.B. Dec. 29, 1965; 8.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.; fair and very cold; temp. -15°-7°; wind light 2-10 mph; 2 feet snow. Total party hours 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ (4 on foot, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ by car). Fifteen observers in 4 parties.

Black Duck, 6; Common Goldeneye, 49; Common Merganser, 11; Rock Dove, 75; Hairy Woodpecker, 4; Downy Woodpecker, 6; Gray Jay, 3; Blue Jay, 52; Common Crow, 34; Black-capped Chickadee, 108; Boreal Chickadee, 5; White-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Starling, 119; House Sparrow, 560; Evening Grosbeak, 5; Common Redpoll, 60; Slate-coloured Junco, 4; Total species 17, about 1105 individuals. (Seen in area during count period Common Grackle, Snow Bunting). Mrs. Helen Boyles, Mrs. Margaret Chapman, Mr. George J. Fraser, Mrs. Ivan Hansen, Mr. Allen Johnson, Mr. Frank Johnson, Mr. Ralph Kirkpatrick, Mr. & Mrs. Earl Longmoore, Miss Vera McCluskey, Mrs. Grace E. Stirrett, Dr. Geo. M. Stirrett (compiler), Mrs. G.M. Taylor, Mr. Wade Taylor, Mr. Forbes Warnock.

ST. MARTINS, N.B. Jan. 2, 1966; 8.30 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.; mostly sunny; temp. 20°; wind NW, 20 mph; mostly bare. 2 observers in 1 party. Total party hours 7 hours 40 mins.

Red-throated Loon, 2; Black Duck, 28; Common Goldeneye, 6; Ruffed Grouse, 2; American Woodcock, 1; Purple Sandpiper, 30; Great Black-backed Gull, 4; Herring Gull, 47; Barred Owl, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Gray Jay, 8; Blue Jay, 12; Common Raven, 4; Common Crow, 16; Black-capped Chickadee, 40; Boreal Chickadee, 20; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 6; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 2; Northern Shrike, 1; Starling, 24; House Sparrow, 15; Redwinged Blackbird, 4; Common Grackle, 1; American Goldfinch, 6; Slate-coloured Junco, 33; Total species 27, about 318 individuals. (Seen during count period but not on count day Common Eider, Robin, Brown Creeper, Horned Grebe, Tree Sparrow.) Mr. James N. Bradshaw, Mrs. Frances H. Bradshaw (compiler).

PENNFIELD, N.B. Jan. 1, 1966; 9 a.m. to 12 noon; cloudy; temp. 40°; wind S; ground partly bare. Total party hours 3 by car, also at feeder. 2 observers in one party. Great Black-backed Gull, 2; Herring Gull, 18; Gray Jay, 2; Blue Jay, 4; Common Crow, 50; Black-capped Chickadee, 3; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Robin, 1; Starling, 24; House Sparrow, 12; Common Grackle, 2; Evening Grosbeak, 5; Tree Sparrow, 2. Mr. & Mrs. M.C. Morehouse.

WOODSTOCK, N.B. Dec. 21, 1965; 1.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.; clear, temp. 16°; wind W; 13 in. snow. Party hours 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ on foot. Two observers in one party. Ring-necked Pheasant, 5; Rock Dove, 21; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay, 8; Common Raven, 3; Common Crow, 9; Black-capped Chickadee, 5; Starling, 2; House Sparrow, 73; Evening Grosbeak, 11; Slate-coloured Junco, 4; Snow Bunting, 5. Total species 13, about 149 individuals. (Seen during count period but not on count day Black Duck, White-breasted Nuthatch). Mrs. Marjorie Gray, Ronald Simpson.

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