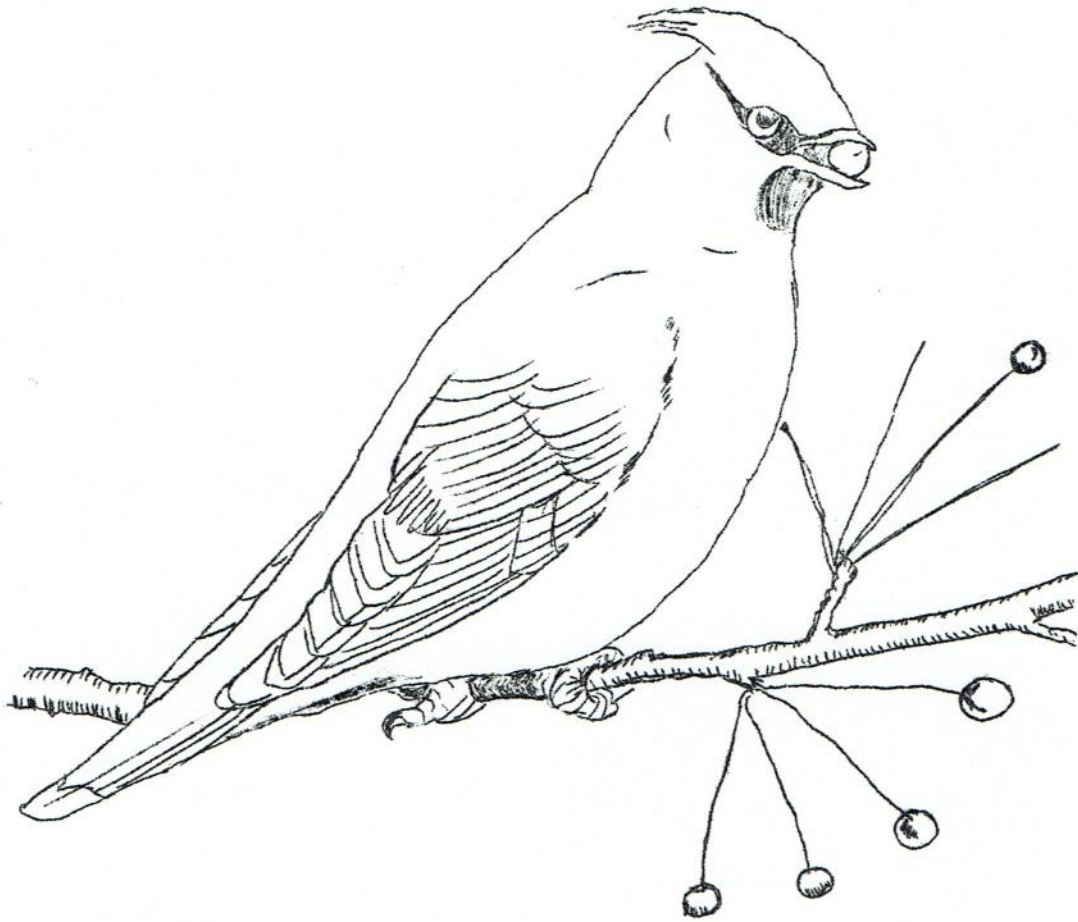


N A T U R E

N E W S



Cedar Waxwing

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FOREWORD

This number presents the last three of the 1965 Christmas Counts which have been forwarded to me. This brings to seventeen the number of Christmas counts which have been made and reported in sufficient conformity to the count rules to be published as such. Some of these counts covered only a small part of a 15-mile diameter circle as laid down by the Audubon Society or did not have enough persons working on the area for enough hours to find nearly all the species present.

Many more people than usual have reported on winter birds and our complete winter bird list (Dec. 1 to Feb. 15) totalling 112 species includes a surprising number of birds we would never have expected to find at this time of year. There are no more than two or three of the species listed which could have been incorrectly identified.

Our very special thanks to all who have helped in this project.

W.A. SQUIRES, CURATOR

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This has been a winter of rare birds. It seemed almost enough when there were several Mockingbirds and Brown Thrashers reported in December but the great rarities were a Varied Thrush and several Lapwings. There was a report of a Varied Thrush in Marysville December 16th but it was not until January 10th that Kermod Parr and Peter Pearce saw and identified it. Another was reported at Harvey Station but not confirmed. This is a robin-like bird native in the western mountains and Pacific coast area and only one had ever been seen in New Brunswick before. Then on January 19th H. Deichmann saw a bird at Belledune Pt. that he thought was a Lapwing. This was confirmed when two were found at Red Head January 21st. I saw these on January 24th and 29th and one on February 16th. This is a plover-like bird of Europe and these had been carried across the ocean by winter winds. This happened also in 1927 the only previous occasion when this species had been found in New Brunswick. One was seen at Red Head February 16th. Finally we learned from J.W. Sangster that a Western Grebe had been caught in a duck trap at McAdam last fall and later released. The first record for New Brunswick.

CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT

The following arrived too late to be included in our last number.

BATHURST, N.B. Dec. 28, 1965. 9.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.; cloudy; temp. 15°; wind 0-2 mph; snow on ground. Total party hours 29 (23 on foot, 6 by car). Eight observers in four parties.

Common Goldeneye, 3; Oldsquaw, 1; Red-breasted Merganser, 5; Glaucous Gull, 5; Iceland Gull, 10; Great Black-backed Gull, 17; Herring Gull, 12; Rock

Dove, 10; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay, 42; Common Raven, 36; Common Crow, 24; Black-capped Chickadee, 45; Starling, 175; House Sparrow, 246; Pine Grosbeak, 9; Common Redpoll, 12; Slate-coloured Junco, 3. Total species 18, about 683 individuals. Brother Hilaire Chiasson (compiler), Jean-Guy Godin, Ronald Godin, Paul-Émile Martel, Albert Mazerolle, Leonard Thibodeau, Charles Thibodeau, Marcel Vienneau.

PETIT-ROCHER, N.B. Dec. 30, 1965. 8.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.; cloudy; temp. 20°; wind S; 0-2 mph; snow on ground. Total party hours 16 on foot. Two observers in 2 parties.

Common Goldeneye, 19; Barrow's Goldeneye, 4; Oldsquaw, 22; Glaucous Gull, 1; Great Black-backed Gull, 10; Herring Gull, 30; Rock Dove, 30; Blue Jay, 11; Common Raven, 39; Black-capped Chickadee, 2; Starling, 52; House Sparrow, 40; Brown-headed Cowbird, 1; Common Redpoll, 3. (Seen in count period but not on count day, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Iceland Gull, Crow). Brother Hilaire Chiasson (compiler), Br. Robert Savoie.

McADAM, N.B. Dec. 31, 1965. 2.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.; clear; temp. 20°; wind S; 10 mph; ground snow covered. Total party hours 6 (2 on foot, 4 by car). Two observers in two parties.

Pigeon Hawk, 1; Ruffed Grouse, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Gray Jay, 1; Blue Jay, 2; Common Raven, 1; Common Crow, 4; Black-capped Chickadee, 6; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Red-winged Blackbird, 4; Purple Finch, 2; Pine Grosbeak, 2; Common Redpoll, 11. (Seen in count period but not on count day, Hooded Merganser, Starling, House Sparrow, Common Grackle, Evening Grosbeak, Junco). Mr. & Mrs. J.W. Sangster.

WINTER BIRD LIST (DECEMBER 1ST, 1965 - FEBRUARY 15TH, 1966)

This is the tenth year this list has been tabulated. In this period a wealth of information has been assembled about winter bird life in the province. We now know many places where we may expect to find certain species at this time of year. The abundance, in limited areas, of birds we did not even know visited the province in winter has been a great surprise. All of this and much more that is of special interest to scientific ornithologists throughout North America are the dividends realized from this little project. This year we are greatly indebted to Dr. George Stirrett for initiating a Christmas Count in Grand Falls and supplying records from this northern area.

Common Loon Christmas Count - St. Andrews 1, Grand Manan 1, Saint John 2, Lepreau 1.

Feb. 5 Pt. Lepreau 3 P. Pearce

Red-throated Loon Christmas Count - St. Martins 2, Fundy 1.

Jan. 21 Cape Enrage 23 D. Christie

Red-necked Grebe Christmas Count - Lepreau 37.

Horned Grebe Christmas Count - St. Andrews 1, Grand Manan 5, Lepreau 19.

Dec. St. Martins 1 Mrs. Frances Bradshaw

Déc. 20 Campobello 20 P. Pearce

Great Cormorant Christmas Count - Grand Manan 27, Saint John 3, Lepreau 10.

Jan. 11 Cocagne 1 M. Majka

Great Blue Heron

Dec. 6 Moncton 1 Mrs. H. Cormier

Canada Goose

Dec. 11 Jemseg 61 P. Pearce

<u>Mallard</u> Christmas Count - Sackville 1, St. Andrews 1.			
Dec. 10	Fundy	1	D. Christie
Jan. 3-Feb. 15	St. Andrews	1	Miss H.W. MacCoubrey
<u>Black Duck</u> Christmas Count - Sackville 33, St. Andrews 86, Grand Manan 3, Grand Falls 6, St. Martins 28, Saint John 67, Lepreau 8, Fundy 23.			
Dec.	Woodstock	2	Mrs. Marjorie Gray
Jan. 29	Red Head	11	W.A. Squires
<u>Green-winged Teal</u> Christmas Count - Saint John 1.			
Dec. 23	Grand Manan	1	P. Pearce
<u>Ring-necked Duck</u>			
Dec. 11	Geary	1 (injured)	Carl Grass (?)
<u>Greater Scaup</u> Christmas Count - St. Andrews 42.			
Dec. 2	St. Andrews	43	Miss H.W. MacCoubrey
Feb. 15	St. Andrews	75	"
<u>Common Goldeneye</u> Christmas Count - Cape Tormentine 1, St. Andrews 7, Grand Manan 42, Grand Falls 49, St. Martins 6, Saint John 168, Lepreau 106, Fundy 4, Bathurst 3, Petit-Rocher 19.			
Jan. 15	Westfield	35	Christie & Majka
Jan. 16	Petit-Rocher	2	Frere Hilaire Chiasson
<u>Barrow's Goldeneye</u> Christmas Count - Petit-Rocher 4.			
Dec. 18	Cocagne	2	Bro. Leo Martin
Jan. 13	Fundy	1	D. Christie
Jan. 30	Cocagne	2	Roy Hunter
<u>Bufflehead</u> Christmas Count - St. Andrews 67, Grand Manan 19, Saint John 2, Lepreau 48.			
<u>Oldsquaw</u> Christmas Count - Cape Tormentine 20, Grand Manan 2, Lepreau 13, Bathurst 1, Petit-Rocher 22.			
Jan. 16	Petit-Rocher	26	Frere Hilaire Chiasson
<u>Common Eider</u> Christmas Count - Cape Tormentine 9, Grand Manan 4, Lepreau 81.			
Dec.	St. Martins	1	Mrs. Frances Bradshaw
Jan. 7	St. Andrews	70	Miss H.W. MacCoubrey
Jan. 29	Pt. Lepreau	35	Christie & Majka
Feb. 5	Lepreau & Maces Bay	250	P. Pearce
<u>White-winged Scoter</u> Christmas Count - St. Andrews 3, Lepreau 6.			
<u>Surf Scoter</u> Christmas Count - St. Andrews 180, Lepreau 1.			
<u>Common Scoter</u> Christmas Count - St. Andrews 1, Lepreau 33.			
<u>Hooded Merganser</u>			
Jan. 2	McAdam	5	J.W. Sangster
<u>Common Merganser</u> Christmas Count - Sackville 2, Jemseg 22, Grand Falls 11, Saint John 12, Fundy 2.			
Dec.	Upper Woodstock	1	Stephen Homer
Dec. 4	Cocagne	19	P. Candido, R. Hunter
Jan. 16	Petit-Rocher	14	Frere Hilaire Chiasson
<u>Red-breasted Merganser</u> Christmas Count - St. Andrews 2, Grand Manan 71, Saint John 1, Lepreau 10, Bathurst 5.			
Jan. 16	Petit-Rocher	2	Frere Hilaire Chiasson
<u>Goshawk</u> Christmas Count - Sackville 1, Fundy 1.			
Dec.	Jemseg	1	P. Pearce
Dec. 18	Anagance	1	D. Christie
Dec. 28	Gagetown	1	Miss N. Moore
Jan. 29	Lepreau	1	Christie & Majka

<u>Sharp-shinned Hawk</u> Christmas Count - Grand Manan 1, Saint John 4.			
Dec.	Sackville	1	A.J. Erskine
Dec. 1	Fundy	1	D. Christie
Dec. 25	Petit-Rocher	1	Frere Hilaire Chiasson
Jan.	Woodstock	1	Mrs. A.B. Connell
Jan. 2	St. Andrews	2	Miss H.W. MacCoubrey
<u>Red-tailed Hawk</u> Christmas Count - Jemseg 1.			
Dec.	Sackville	1	A.J. Erskine
Dec. 30	Fundy	1	D. Christie
Jan. 22	Springhill	1	P. Pearce
<u>Red-shouldered Hawk</u>			
Jan. 12	Sheffield	1	D. Kermode Parr
<u>Rough-legged Hawk</u> Christmas Count - Sackville 2, Jemseg 11, Grand Manan 2.			
Dec. 7	Fundy	1	D. Christie
Jan. 21	Sheffield-Jemseg	9	W.A. Squires
Jan. 22	Hampton	1	D. Christie
<u>Bald Eagle</u> Christmas Count - Jemseg 2.			
Dec. 8 & 11	Norton	2	Mrs. L. Hoyt
Dec. 17	St. Andrews	1	Miss H.W. MacCoubrey
Jan. 21	Lower Jemseg	1	W.A. Squires
Feb. 14	Golden Grove	1	-
<u>Pigeon Hawk</u> Christmas Count - Moncton 1, Saint John 1, McAdam 1.			
Feb. 5	Fredericton	1	W.A. Squires
<u>Sparrow Hawk</u>			
Jan. 10-15	Bathurst	1	Frere Hilaire Chiasson
Jan. 16	Petit-Rocher	1	"
<u>Spruce Grouse</u>			
Feb. 5	Blackville	1	Walter Arbeau
<u>Ruffed Grouse</u> Christmas Count - Moncton 5, Cape Tormentine 2, St. Martins 2, Saint John 5, Fundy 2, McAdam 1.			
Jan. 19	St. Andrews	1	Miss H.W. MacCoubrey
<u>Ring-necked Pheasant</u> Christmas Count - Fredericton 13, Moncton 2, Sackville 10, Woodstock 5.			
Dec. 5	Bayfield	1	A.J. Erskine
Jan. 15	Lower St. Marys	3	Christie & Majka
<u>Gray Partridge</u> Christmas Count - Moncton 8.			
Feb. 6	East Saint John	3	D. Christie
<u>Lapwing</u>			
Jan. 19	Bathurst	1	H. Deichmann
Jan. 21, 24, 29	Red Head	2	Frank Wilson, W.A. Squires
<u>American Woodcock</u> Christmas Count - St. Martins 1.			
<u>Common Snipe</u>			
Dec. 24	Fredericton	1	W.A. Squires
<u>Purple Sandpiper</u> Christmas Count - Grand Manan 200, St. Martins 30.			
Dec. 28	St. Andrews	150	P. Pearce
<u>Glaucous Gull</u> Christmas Count - Moncton 2, Saint John 1, Lepreau 1, Petit-Rocher 1.			
Dec. 5	Cape Tormentine	10	A.J. Erskine
Jan. 29	Moncton	2	Christie & Majka
<u>Iceland Gull</u> Christmas Count - Moncton 1, Cape Tormentine 110, Sackville 1, Saint John 17, Lepreau 2, Fundy 1, Bathurst 10.			
Dec. 12	Bathurst	1	Frere Hilaire Chiasson
Dec. 22	Grand Manan	1	P. Pearce
Jan. 29	Red Head	2	Christie & Majka

Great Black-backed Gull Christmas Count - Moncton 120, Cape Tormentine 63, Sackville 21, St. Andrews 93, Jemseg 1, Grand Manan 150, Pennfield 2, St. Martins 4, Saint John 283, Lepreau 86, Fundy 8, Bathurst 17, Petit-Rocher 10.

Dec. 12	Bathurst	14	Frere Hilaire Chiasson
Jan. 16	Petit-Rocher	5	"
Feb. 8	Saint John	100	W.A. Squires

Herring Gull Christmas Count - Moncton 450, Cape Tormentine 218, Sackville 145, St. Andrews 400, Lepreau 397, Fundy 5, Grand Manan 2250, Pennfield 18, St. Martins 47, Saint John 1495.

Dec.	Upper Woodstock	12	Stephen Homer
Dec. 6	Fredericton	6	Miss N. Moore
Dec. 12	Bathurst	33	Frere Hilaire Chiasson
Dec. 26	Jones Creek	5	B.C. Hamilton

Ring-billed Gull Christmas Count - Saint John 6.

Dec. 4	Saint John	4	D. Christie
Dec. 5	Bayfield	20	A.J. Erskine
Jan. 15	Saint John	8	Christie & Majka

Black-headed Gull Christmas Count - Saint John 1.

Dec. 4	Saint John	2	D. Christie
Feb. 5	Saint John	2	P. Pearce

Black-legged Kittiwake Christmas Count - Grand Manan 1, Lepreau 11.

Dec. 21	Grand Manan	50	P. Pearce
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Razorbill Christmas Count - Grand Manan 110.

Dec. 22	Grand Manan	2000	P. Pearce
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Thick-billed Murre

Dec. 22	Grand Manan	1	P. Pearce
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Dovekie Christmas Count - Grand Manan 13.

Dec. 22	Grand Manan	500	P. Pearce
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Black Guillemot Christmas Count - Grand Manan 1, Lepreau 1.

Rock Dove Christmas Count - Fredericton 623, Moncton 242, Cape Tormentine 3, Sackville 106, St. Andrews 37, Jemseg 77, Woodstock 21, Grand Falls 75, Saint John 561.

Dec. 25	Grand Manan	-	P. Pearce
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Mourning Dove Christmas Count - Moncton 2, Jemseg 3.

Dec. 4	Cocagne	2	Candido & Hunter
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Great Horned Owl Christmas Count - Moncton 2.

Dec.	Upper Woodstock	1	Stephen Homer
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Snowy Owl Christmas Count - Sackville 1.

Dec. 2	Cocagne Bar	1	Candido & Hunter
Dec. 11	Grand Manan	1	Vernun Bagley
Jan. 14	Bathurst	2	Frere Hilaire Chiasson

Hawk-Owl

Dec. 18	Maugerville	1	W.A. Squires
Jan. 7	Jemseg	1	"
Jan. 8	Tweedsmuir	1	"
Feb. 13	Sheffield	2	"

Barred Owl Christmas Count - St. Martins 1.

Saw-whet Owl

Dec. 21	Grand Manan	1	Dr. C. Oberg
Feb. 8	Saint John (found dead)	1	Mary Tobias

Belted Kingfisher Christmas Count - St. Martins 1.

Yellow-shafted Flicker

Dec. 10	Lincoln	1	Nelson Adams
Jan.	Pamdenac	4	Mrs. Cyril Jones

<u>Pileated Woodpecker</u> Christmas Count - Fredericton 1, Moncton 1, Sackville 1, St. Andrews 2.			
Dec. 3	Caledonia Mt.	1	Mrs. M. Majka
Dec. 16	Tracy	1	P. Pearce
Feb. 4	Fredericton	1	Mrs. H. Squires
Jan. 27	Upper Woodstock	1	Stephen Homer
<u>Yellow-bellied Sapsucker</u>			
Dec.	White's Bluff	1	Mrs. R.J. Collins
<u>Hairy Woodpecker</u> Christmas Count - Fredericton 14, Moncton 5, Sackville 3, St. Andrews 3, Jemseg 5, Grand Manan 1, Woodstock 2, Grand Falls 4, Saint John 8, Lepreau 1, Bathurst 1, McAdam 1.			
<u>Downy Woodpecker</u> Christmas Count - Fredericton 14, Moncton 4, Sackville 2, St. Andrews 1, Jemseg 4, Grand Manan 1, Woodstock 1, Grand Falls 6, St. Martins 1, Saint John 19, Lepreau 2, Fundy 2.			
<u>Black-backed 3-toed Woodpecker</u>			
Dec. 6	Fundy	1	D. Christie
Jan. 10	Caledonia Mt.	3	Mrs. M. Majka
<u>Horned Lark</u> Christmas Count - Grand Manan 8.			
<u>Gray Jay</u> Christmas Count - Fredericton 15, Moncton 1, Cape Tormentine 1, Sackville 5, St. Andrews 6, Jemseg 13, Pennfield 2, Grand Falls 3, St. Martins 8, Saint John 11, Lepreau 11, Fundy 14, McAdam 1.			
<u>Blue Jay</u> Christmas Count - Fredericton 86, Moncton 66, Cape Tormentine 17, Sackville 57, St. Andrews 14, Jemseg 21, Grand Manan 30, Woodstock 8, Pennfield 4, Grand Falls 52, St. Martins 12, Saint John 42, Fundy 1, Bathurst 42, Petit-Rocher 11, McAdam 2.			
Jan. 16	Petit-Rocher	7	Frere Hilaire Chiasson
<u>Common Raven</u> Christmas Count - Fredericton 20, Moncton 138, Cape Tormentine 23, Sackville 29, St. Andrews 2, Jemseg 34, Grand Manan 91, Woodstock 3, St. Martins 4, Saint John 99, Lepreau 10, Fundy 11, Bathurst 36, Petit-Rocher 39, McAdam 1.			
Jan. 16	Petit-Rocher	17	Frere Hilaire Chiasson
<u>Common Crow</u> Christmas Count - Fredericton 46, Moncton 150, Cape Tormentine 2, Sackville 19, St. Andrews 67, Jemseg 20, Grand Manan 80, Woodstock 9, Pennfield 50, Grand Falls 34, St. Martins 16, Saint John 116, Lepreau 61, Fundy 3, Bathurst 24, McAdam 4.			
Jan. 16	Petit-Rocher	2	Frere Hilaire Chiasson
<u>Black-capped Chickadee</u> Christmas Count - Fredericton 183, Moncton 134, Cape Tormentine 16, Sackville 69, St. Andrews 28, Jemseg 43, Grand Manan 30, Woodstock 5, Pennfield 3, Grand Falls 108, St. Martins 40, Saint John 166, Lepreau 16, Fundy 16, McAdam 6, Petit-Rocher 2, Bathurst 45.			
<u>Boreal Chickadee</u> Christmas Count - Fredericton 12, Moncton 27, Cape Tormentine 2, Sackville 29, St. Andrews 2, Jemseg 10, Grand Falls 5, St. Martins 20, Saint John 15, Lepreau 7, Fundy 17.			
Dec. 21	Grand Manan	1	P. Pearce
Feb. 2	Norton	11	Mrs. L. Hoyt
<u>White-breasted Nuthatch</u> Christmas Count - Fredericton 7, Moncton 1, Sackville 2, Jemseg 3, Grand Manan 1, Grand Falls 4, St. Martins 1, Saint John 5, Fundy 1.			
Dec. 27	Woodstock	3	Mrs. A.B. Connell
<u>Red-breasted Nuthatch</u> Christmas Count - Fredericton 10, Moncton 8, Sackville 2, St. Andrews 1, Jemseg 2, Grand Manan 20, Pennfield 2, St. Martins 6, Saint John 10, Lepreau 8, Fundy 8, McAdam 1.			
<u>Brown Creeper</u> Christmas Count - Fredericton 3, Saint John 6, Lepreau 1.			
Dec.	St. Martins	3	Mrs. Frances Bradshaw

Winter Wren

Jan. 15	Upper Woodstock	1	Stephen Homer
<u>Mockingbird</u>	Christmas Count - Fredericton 1, St. Andrews 1, Grand Manan 1, Saint John 1.		
Jan. 12	Westfield	1	W. Harrison MacElwaine
Jan. 18 (since Nov.)	East Saint John	1	-
<u>Brown Thrasher</u>	Christmas Count - Saint John 1.		
Dec.	Marysville	1	Mrs. Bolland
Dec.	Golden Grove	1	Mrs. Hunter
Dec. 31	Albert	1	Mrs. M. Majka
<u>Robin</u>	Christmas Count - Fredericton 7, Moncton 3, St. Andrews 4, Jemseg 1, Grand Manan 5, Pennfield 1, Saint John 18.		
Dec.	Sackville	-	A.J. Erskine
Dec.	St. Martins	1	Mrs. Frances Bradshaw
Dec. 7	Fundy	1	D. Christie
Dec. 20	Woodstock	1	Mrs. A.B. Connell
Jan. 1	Hopewell Cape	1	Candido & Hunter
<u>Varied Thrush</u>			
Dec-Feb	Marysville	1	Mrs. Bolland, K. Parr, I. Pearce, W.A. Squires et al

Hermit Thrush

Dec. 15	Fredericton	1	Owen Washburn
<u>Golden-crowned Kinglet</u>	Christmas Count - Fredericton 1, Moncton 10, Cape Tormentine 17, Sackville 38, Jemseg 5, Grand Manan 5, St. Martins 2, Saint John 12, Lepreau 7, Fundy 17.		
<u>Ruby-crowned Kinglet</u>	Christmas Count - St. Andrews 1.		
Dec.	Rothsay	1	Mrs. G.G. Anglin
Jan. 8-10	St. Andrews	2	Miss H.W. MacCoubrey
<u>Bohemian Waxwing</u>	Christmas Count - Moncton 1.		
<u>Northern Shrike</u>	Christmas Count - Fredericton 1, St. Andrews 1, Jemseg 4, Grand Manan 4, St. Martins 1, Saint John 2, Lepreau 1, Fundy 1.		
Dec. 18	Bass River	1	P. Pearce
Jan. 5	Jemseg	1	Miss N. Moore
<u>Starling</u>	Christmas Count - Fredericton 400, Moncton 202, Cape Tormentine 40, Sackville 277, St. Andrews 26, Jemseg 30, Grand Manan 97, Woodstock 2, Pennfield 24, Grand Falls 119, St. Martins 24, Saint John 618, Lepreau 7, Fundy 4, Bathurst 175, Petit-Rocher 52.		
<u>Myrtle Warbler</u>	Christmas Count - Grand Manan 1.		
Dec. 15	Moncton	1	Chas. McEwen
<u>House Sparrow</u>	Christmas Count - Fredericton 1774, Moncton 414, Cape Tormentine 112, Sackville 430, St. Andrews 150, Jemseg 299, Grand Manan 39, Woodstock 73, Pennfield 12, Grand Falls 560, St. Martins 15, Saint John 395, Bathurst 246, Petit-Rocher 40, McAdam 21.		
<u>Eastern Meadowlark</u>	Christmas Count - Grand Manan 4.		
<u>Red-winged Blackbird</u>	Christmas Count - St. Martins 4, Saint John 1, McAdam 4.		
<u>Baltimore Oriole</u>			
Dec.	Fredericton	1	A.A. Dean
<u>Rusty Blackbird</u>	Christmas Count - Sackville 2.		
Dec. 1	Fundy	1	D. Christie
<u>Common Grackle</u>	Christmas Count - Fredericton 1, Moncton 2, Sackville 1, Grand Manan 7, Pennfield 2, St. Martins 1, Saint John 19, Lepreau 1.		
Dec.	Grand Falls	3	G. Stirrett
Dec. 2 & 4	Penobsquis	1	Mrs. I.L. Sear

Dec. 7 & 8	St. Andrews	2	Miss H.W. MacCoubrey
Jan. 2	McAdam	40	J.W. Sangster
<u>Brown-headed Cowbird</u> Christmas Count - Fredericton 7, Moncton 3, Sackville 3, St. Andrews 1, Grand Manan 7, Petit-Rocher 1, Saint John 41.			
Jan. 1-16, Feb. 13	Petit-Rocher	1	Frere Hilaire Chiasson
Jan. 22	St. Martins	30	D. Christie
Jan. 25	Woodstock	2	Mrs. A.B. Connell
<u>Evening Grosbeak</u> Christmas Count - Fredericton 324, Moncton 12, St. Andrews 14, Woodstock 11, Pennfield 5, Grand Falls 5, Saint John 36.			
Dec.	Sackville	-	A.J. Erskine
Dec. 27	Woodstock	7	Mrs. A.B. Connell
Jan. 2	McAdam	11	J.W. Sangster
<u>Purple Finch</u> Christmas Count - Fredericton 6, Moncton 24, Jemseg 3, Saint John 7, McAdam 2.			
Dec. 23	Grand Manan	4	F. Pearce
Dec. 26	Jones Creek	25	B.C. Hamilton
<u>Pine Grosbeak</u> Christmas Count - Fredericton 73, Moncton 81, Sackville 161, St. Andrews 14, Jemseg 42, Saint John 22, Lepreau 4, Fundy 2, Bathurst 9, McAdam 2.			
Dec. 23	Grand Manan	16	F. Pearce
Feb. 6	Maugerville	25	W.A. Squires
<u>Common Redpoll</u> Christmas Count - Fredericton 324, Moncton 302, Cape Tormentine 15, Sackville 231, Jemseg 89, Grand Falls 60, Saint John 31, Fundy 40, Bathurst 12, Petit-Rocher 3, McAdam 11.			
Dec. 12	Bathurst	5	Frere Hilaire Chiasson
<u>Pine Siskin</u> Christmas Count - Fredericton 8, Moncton 8, Jemseg 2, St. John 3.			
<u>American Goldfinch</u> Christmas Count - Fredericton 12, Moncton 1, Jemseg (Gagetown) 100, Grand Manan 6, St. Martins 6, Saint John 36.			
Dec. 1	St. Andrews	1	Miss H.W. MacCoubrey
<u>Red Crossbill</u>			
Dec.	Lower Sheffield	1	D.K. Parr
<u>White-winged Crossbill</u> Christmas Count - Moncton 4, Cape Tormentine 4, Sackville 2, Jemseg 1, Saint John 9, Fundy 3.			
Dec. 4	Cocagne	20	Candido & Hunter
Dec. 8	Gondola Point	6	Jim Wilson
<u>Savannah Sparrow</u>			
Dec. 23	Grand Manan	4	Miss Sarah Briggs
<u>Slate-coloured Junco</u> Christmas Count - Fredericton 14, Moncton 64, Sackville 35, St. Andrews 1, Jemseg 15, Grand Manan 5, Woodstock 4, Grand Falls 4, St. Martins 33, Saint John 45, Bathurst 3.			
Dec. 27	Clifton	6	Mrs. Neil McDonald
Feb. 3	Alma	7	Mr. & Mrs. Fred Hatt
<u>Tree Sparrow</u> Christmas Count - Fredericton 16, Moncton 12, Cape Tormentine 1, Sackville 15, St. Andrews 5, Jemseg 7, Grand Manan 5, Pennfield 2, Saint John 25.			
Dec.	St. Martins	1	Mrs. Frances Bradshaw
Jan. 15	Petitcodiac	2	D. Christie
<u>Field Sparrow</u>			
Dec. 3-Feb. 15	Caledonia Mt.	1	Dr. & Mrs. Majka
<u>White-throated Sparrow</u> Christmas Count - Fredericton 5, Sackville 1, St. Andrews 1, Saint John 14.			
Dec. 4	Lancaster	1	Mrs. V.B. Watters
Dec. 29	St. Andrews	3	Miss H.W. MacCoubrey
Jan. 16	Petit-Rocher	1	Frere Hilaire Chiasson

Fox Sparrow Christmas Count - Sackville 1, Saint John 8.

Dec. 4	Lancaster	1	Mrs. V.B. Watters
Dec. 6	Moncton	1	Mrs. H. Cormier
Dec. 23	Grand Manan	2	Miss Sarah Briggs
Dec. 24-29	St. Martins	1	Mrs. Eva Harper

Swamp Sparrow Christmas Count - Moncton 1, Saint John 1.

Song Sparrow Christmas Count - Moncton 1, St. Andrews 1, Saint John 10.

Dec. 4	Fredericton	2	P. Pearce
Dec. 17	Sackville	1	A.J. Erskine
Jan. 29-30	Alma	1	Mr. & Mrs. Fred Hatt

Lapland Longspur Christmas Count - Sackville 2.

Snow Bunting Christmas Count - Fredericton 8, Moncton 298, Sackville 75, Jemseg 58, Woodstock 5, Saint John 11.

Dec.	Grand Falls	50	G. Stirrett
Dec. 23	Grand Manan	-	P. Pearce
Jan. 16	Petit-Rocher	7	Frere Hilaire Chiasson

Nature News
Natural Science Dept.
New Brunswick Museum
Saint John, N.B.
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N A T U R E N E W S

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Vol. XVIII, No. 2

Saint John, N.B.

May 1966

F O R E W O R D

It is always pleasing to have people tell me how much they enjoy reading the little reports on nature in New Brunswick that make up Nature News. After seventeen years there cannot be much that has not been reported upon and there is of necessity much repetition as so many of the processes of nature are repeated every year.

We hope that these notes have helped many people to observe nature with greater interest, and correspondence with readers has given us a much greater insight into the movements of birds and the occurrence of wild flowers throughout the province.

W.A. SQUIRES, CURATOR

.....

How eagerly most people look forward to spring. There is much that is special about every season but to those who shut themselves up indoors all winter it is very important to see the snow melt away, the ground dry up, and the grass start to turn green, and the first flowers in bloom.

At least in central and southwestern New Brunswick there was a light snowfall and very little rain during the winter and early spring. In the warmer weather of late March there did not seem to be enough moisture to start some of the spring flowers and the latter were later than in springs when there was a heavy snow cover.

The first spring flower reported was as usual the Coltsfoot. It was found in bloom at Saint John on March 20th, not nearly as early as the March 4th date reported in 1964. This European plant almost seems to defy the late snows and cold of our season.

A report in the Fredericton press that a few Mayflowers were picked at the end of March is much earlier than I have ever found them. They must have been growing on an open southern slope which was warmed by the sun and free of snow very early. Looking for Mayflowers in Sunbury County on April 24th it was only after a hard search that a few blooms were found in open woodland. A little later numbers were found in bloom along a hydro line where they were exposed to the sun.

Bloodroot was in full bloom at Fredericton on April 24th and at Woodstock April 28th (Mrs. Gray) and both Red and Painted Trilliums had large buds. Dog-toothed Violet was in bloom at Woodstock April 28th and at Fredericton April 30th.

Have you ever wondered why some of our ferns have such colloquial names as Christmas Fern, and Winter Fern? Some ferns such as the Sensitive Fern, Common Bracken and Maidenhair become brown and sear at the first touch of frost. Others such as Christmas or Sword Fern, Spinulose Wood-Fern, Marginal Shield and Crested Shield-Fern seem quite indifferent to cold. Even in mid-winter if the snow is light you may see the stiff green fronds of the Christmas Fern rising above it and on the brown forest floor when the winter snows have melted away. How do the plant cells withstand the freezing action without being destroyed?

It is really surprising how early some of the cold-blooded reptiles and amphibians start moving about. The earliest that I heard of this spring was a garter snake found on March 23rd near Browns Flat. There had been nearly a week with little freezing weather. All of these creatures, snakes, frogs, toads, and salamanders, have to find a place to hibernate where the temperature will not go below freezing. The tolerance of some species to freezing cold seems to be greater than others but a sustained temperature below 32°F or severe enough to penetrate to the vital organs must prove fatal. Great numbers of these must perish every winter due to poor judgment of a place to hibernate. The other limiting factor for frogs, toads and salamanders is the water temperature necessary for the hatching of their eggs and growth of young. The Wood Frog and the Leopard Frog are found north to central Labrador because they develop quickly at a fairly low water temperature. The Bullfrog which reaches its northern limit in New Brunswick or Gaspé needs a water temperature of 70° to breed and the tadpole does not become a frog until the second summer.

This spring in southern New Brunswick the frogs and peepers were slow in starting to sing. The nights were cold and it was nearly the middle of April before the occasional Wood Frog was to be heard. This is the season when it is easiest to collect these creatures and Mr. Stanley Gorham is an expert at locating them. The best time to find them is in the middle of the night with a light. Mr. Gorham found forty-one Spotted Salamanders in one small pool by the roadside near Oak Point. Leopard Frogs, Wood Frogs and Spring Peepers were also found but Toads, Green Frogs, Bullfrogs, and other species of Salamanders were apparently still in hibernation for another two or three weeks. The full spring chorus was not heard until well into May.

Spring migration among the birds has seemed to be slow in many localities but this may not be a true picture.

On March 8th I was in eastern New Brunswick and saw a Horned Lark in full song at Cocagne. This is a very early migrant often in slow movement northward in February but it is much commoner in Westmorland County and along the Gulf of St. Lawrence shore than it is in the St. John valley. Crows appeared inland in much larger numbers than usual early in March but I had few reports of Song Sparrows and Juncos until the middle of April and apparently the Fox Sparrows went through so quickly that few were seen. Comparing my records kept at Fredericton from 1916 to 1937, a period of much more severe winters and deep snow,

I almost invariably recorded Robins, Grackles, Song Sparrows and Juncos before the end of March with large flocks in the first week of April. In recent years only the Grackles have maintained and even increased these early season flocks.

Elsewhere I have referred to the Bay of Fundy as a veritable funnel for migrating birds on their way to Newfoundland, Labrador and the Arctic. Often this flight is only seen if you are on the headlands such as Pt. Lepreau and Cape Spencer where night migrants rest during the day or in bad weather. This migration is very noticeable in Albert County where David Christie at Fundy Park, and Dr. and Mrs. Majka at Caledonia Mountain now report on the movements of many species of migrants.

Mr. Roy Hunter reported a large mixed flock of Redwings, Rusty Blackbirds and Grackles at Hopewell Cape on March 26th. Canada Geese which were first reported in this area in the last week of February had built up to about 650 on the Harvey Marsh by March 26th, 887 on March 30th. Actually they are found in scattered flocks on the marshes along this coast from Waterside to Hillsborough until May. There were also nearly 2000 at Lower Jemseg in the St. John valley on April 24th. On April 29th there were Geese in flocks on one to three or four hundred every few miles from Caton's Island to Gagetown and large numbers at Jemseg.

Great numbers of Juncos and Song Sparrows were resting in Fundy Park April 18 to 20 and also on April 18th thousands of ducks, probably Oldsquaws, were passing northeastward over Caledonia Mountain low in the fog.

Reports from Frere Jean-Paul Lebel at Jacquet River, Restigouche Co., give us another look at some of these birds before they leave the province. The first Brant were seen there on April 3rd and Canada Geese April 12th. Common Eiders which were reported again this year flying over Moncton from the Petitcodiac to Northumberland Strait were at Jacquet River April 9th. On the same date about 1000 Oldsquaws were seen.

Along the shore of the Bay of Fundy is one of the best areas in the province to see hawks in migration. On one day, April 18th, 2 Red-tailed Hawks, 9 Sparrow Hawks, 1 Pigeon Hawk and 1 Marsh Hawk were seen at Fundy Park. The Rough-legged Hawks which were at Sheffield and Jemseg continually from late November were still there, at least five were, on April 18th but none were seen April 23rd, although a Marsh Hawk was there on the latter date.

Mrs. Chester W. Cleghorn reported Grackles March 21st, Robins March 25th, Cowbirds March 28th, and Woodcock April 2nd in the Harvey Station area. Most interesting she reports a Woodcock nest under observation for some two weeks before May 2nd. Mrs. Cleghorn also reports a Pileated Woodpecker seen on April 30th. This is, of course, a resident species probably staying most of the year within a few square miles. I saw one at Fredericton on April 10th and was fortunate enough to get good photographs of it.

N A T U R E N E W S

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Vol. XVIII, No. 3

Saint John, N. B.

July 1966

F O R E W O R D

This bulletin is made interesting by the notes received from readers. This number has a number of such reports some contributing important records which increase our knowledge of the distribution of birds and plants.

It is exasperating to speculate on how many people find specimens or see birds, animals or plants which mean nothing to them but would be valuable additions to science in this province.

W.A. SQUIRES, CURATOR

.....

At this season the early spring flowers are done blooming except in cold coastal areas and on the north slope of the higher hills. Here you may briefly review a bit of spring. It is always a surprise to an inlander to visit the shore of the Bay of Fundy in mid-summer and find both the wildflowers and the garden flowers two to three weeks behind those inland beyond the first line of hills.

How many orchids have you seen growing in New Brunswick? Perhaps you thought that all orchids grow in the tropics. Actually the orchid family is a world-wide group of plants embracing more than 7000 species. More than thirty-five of these are found in New Brunswick. Some are exquisitely beautiful, others are inconspicuous with small greenish blossoms and one or two small leaves, and growing on thick dark and wet slopes.

During the third week of June I revisited a place in Carleton County where I found one of the rarest and most beautiful of these, the Showy Orchis, Orchis spectabilis, in 1963. This orchid has a blossom quite reminiscent of some tropical species. The upper petals are lilac or mauve (rarely white) and the lip is pure white. There may be two or three to twelve of these on a five or six inch scape. The leaves are usually two, up to seven inches long, and shiny green. This species has only been found in a few places in Carleton and York counties. Where we found it is nearly a mile from a highway on a hardwood ridge among maples and beeches. Nearby were Yellow Lady's Slippers, Solomon's Seal, Dog Violet, Indian Cucumber-Root, Trilliums, Jack-in-the-Pulpit and the faded remains of Dog-toothed Violets and Dutchman's Breeches.

When I visited this area many years ago it was in the company of a woman of the district who assured me that she had found Hart's Tongue Fern there, but we did not find it. This is a fern common in Europe

where this woman had been familiar with it but it is only known in four or five places in North America. The shape of the leaf suggests a tongue, quite different from most ferns. Any information about this fern would be much appreciated.

Many of our readers must have such favorite places that they revisit from year to year just to see the flowers that bloom there. It is like visiting old friends. Another such place that I visited in June is a cold, wet sphagnum bog in Charlotte County almost covered with cedars and Canada Holly. The rarest orchid found here is the Showy Lady's Slipper, Cypripedium reginae. This is such a beautiful flower that it has been exterminated in most easily accessible places near cities in eastern North America where it was formerly common. It still occurs in a few remote, well-guarded areas in southern New Brunswick. In this particular bog there are hundreds if not thousands of plants. Here also, blooming a little earlier in the month, are numerous Yellow Lady's Slippers, Cypripedium Calceolus. These orchids are almost common in certain favorable places in the province but like the Showy if the blossoms and leaves are picked the root will most likely die.

In this same bog were the tall Leafy White Orchis and the delicate little Arethusa with rose pink bloom. Not orchids but contributing to the picture were numerous tall straight dark red blossoms of the Pitcher Plant. If you are not familiar with this plant it deserves closer inspection. This is one of three groups of carnivorous plants found in this province. The others are Sundew and Butterwort, the latter so rare here that I have never seen it growing. The Pitcher Plant catches insects in its leaves which are formed like small pitchers, lip and all. Water gathers in these and when insects crawl or fall in recurved bristles in the neck of the pitcher prevent them from escaping and digestive enzymes secreted in the water soon reduce them to plant food.

One small bog lake in Kings County which we visited in early July yielded, to us, two new orchids. Pogonia, somewhat vulgarly called Snake-mouth, in botany texts, was quite common and Calopogon, bearing several deep rose-pink blooms on each scape, was found on floating sphagnum. The latter was scarce even there.

As usual there have been a number of rare birds reported. It was quite surprising to have Glossy Ibises appear in the Province for the second year in succession. 1965 when they were reported at St. Andrews and Lancaster was only the second record for New Brunswick. This year two Glossy Ibises appeared in Grand Manan in late April. Elmer Wilcox called me to report them and also a Common Gallinule which had become quite tame. A few weeks later Peter Pearce found another at the other end of the Province near Bathurst and finally Melvin Moore found one near Gagetown. As these are birds of the sub-tropics this second visitation is quite surprising.

Quite a number of people saw their first Little Blue Heron when one was discovered near Kingston on May 3rd by Jim Wilson. Another of the same appeared in the marsh at Lancaster May 31st when Mrs. Watters found it.

Very few Green Herons have ever been found in New Brunswick so that Alan Madden's report of three near Jemseg on June 6th is outstanding. Henrik Deichmann had seen one previously at St. Martins on May 21st.

A Willet found nesting near Baie Verte by Dr. Erskine on June 22nd is, as far as I know, the first breeding record for New Brunswick for this large shore bird. It nests commonly in southern Nova Scotia.

I was very interested to learn from Brother Hilaire Chiasson that the Ring-billed Gull colony he discovered in Bathurst Harbour last year was still active with 29 nests on June 4th.

Howard Moore, who saw the first Cattle Egrets to visit the Province April 29, 1961, and preserved the specimen which was killed, saw one this year on May 24th with cattle at the Agricultural Research Station near Fredericton. At least one is now reported every spring.

Miss Nettie Moore and Miss Willa MacCoubrey watched a thrush at Chamcook Lake May 18th which they identified as a Wood Thrush. This species seems on the increase at this extreme of its range.

On May 23rd I had a call from Mrs. T.H. Tobias of Champlain Heights, East Saint John, and she described a strange bird which had been killed by their car on May 21st. The colours were so fantastic that I went out to look at it and found a Purple Gallinule in full breeding plumage. With the head and body purple and bronze-green, the bill red with a yellow tip, long yellow legs and a pale blue plate on the front of the head this is one of our most beautiful birds. Usually restricted to the southern states north to South Carolina it occasionally wanders north but this seems to be the first in breeding plumage in more than eighty years.

The collecting of amphibians mentioned in the last number has been continued and we have been steadily revising some of our preconceived ideas about this group. We are now convinced that the tiny tree-toad which we call Spring Peeper is far commoner than any other species of frog or toad. It is so small that it is difficult to find until you learn how. It makes the shrill note in the spring chorus which almost deafens you. The best time to study or collect many of these amphibians is in the middle of the night.

We have also decided that Bullfrogs are much commoner in southern New Brunswick than we had suspected. They are by nature restricted to bodies of water which get quite warm in summer as they need a temperature of 70°F to breed. None of our spring-fed brooks or ponds have bullfrogs but we are finding them in more and more warm ponds north to York County. Actually they are said to occur north to Gaspé and we have one large specimen in the museum collection from Lake Temiscouata.

With the above facts, I have been able to find in the literature of the world, and in the records of the various countries, that the name of the person who was killed is not known.

A letter from the person who was killed is not known. It is not known whether the person who was killed was a man or a woman, and it is not known whether the person who was killed was a native of the country or a foreigner.

I was very interested to learn from the person who was killed that the person who was killed was a native of the country, and that the person who was killed was a native of the country.

Howard Jones, who was the person who was killed, was a native of the country, and was a native of the country. He was a native of the country, and was a native of the country.

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On the 22nd of the month of the year, Howard Jones, who was the person who was killed, was a native of the country, and was a native of the country. He was a native of the country, and was a native of the country.

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NATURE NEWS

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Vol. XVIII No. 4

Saint John, N. B.

September 1966

FOREWORD

Through the cooperation of Fr. Jean-Paul Lebel of Jacquet River, who has sent in detailed reports on 149 species of birds seen there during the last year, and Fr. Hilaire Chiasson of Bathurst who reports frequently and recently submitted data on 93 species seen April to June 1966, we are becoming much more familiar with bird movements in the northeast of the Province.

Stephen Homer of Upper Woodstock has also supplied spring and summer data on 70 species seen in the Woodstock area.

We are very grateful to them and to all those who continue to supply data on birds, flowers and other phases of nature in the Province.

W.A. SQUIRES, CURATOR

.....

The past season has been marked by a number of interesting bird records.

First a group of eight members of the Linnaean Society of New York spent three days on Machias Seal Island May 28-30. Among the noteworthy birds which they saw there was a female Connecticut Warbler. This bird was stunned by striking the light on May 29th and they revived, photographed and released it. Our only previous record for the province was a sight record of a juvenile at Grand Manan in September 1932 so this gives us a much better reason to list it as a rare New Brunswick bird. This party recorded several other uncommon birds on Machias Seal Island. Willet, May 29; Rufous-sided Towhee, May 29 & 30; Sharp-tailed Sparrow, May 29-30; Laughing Gull, May 30; and Orchard Oriole, May 30.

Peter Pearce reported a Scissor-tailed Flycatcher in Grand Manan in August. This southern flycatcher has been recorded in New Brunswick on a few previous occasions.

On August 18th David Christie saw two unfamiliar sparrows at Fundy Park which he identified as Seaside Sparrows. Later one of these was taken in a mist net and carefully examined. This bird has never previously been identified in New Brunswick. It is only known to breed north to southern Massachusetts and these must be considered post-breeding wanderers to the north. They stay close to the edge of the sea and Fundy Park is a natural place for them.

Caspian Terns (almost as big as Herring Gulls) are seldom seen in New Brunswick although a few breed north of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Two reported by Jim Wilson at Gondola Point June 16th therefore constitutes an important record. He also saw a Green Heron at Red Head Marsh July 15 and 24. I saw one there at about the same time and our records for this species show it at this marsh several different years so that it probably breeds there regularly. Miss Nettie Moore also saw one on Deer Island August 18th. In two or three recent years Black-crowned Night-Herons have been seen in the Grand Lake - Jamseg area in August. Jim Wilson saw one there August 5th this year. However, northeastern New Brunswick is the place to go to find this species. Fr. Lebel saw six at Jacquet River at the end of May and I saw three in adult plumage at Little Shemogue on July 28th. There must be a herony of this species somewhere in that area and I would appreciate information about it. There were nearly one hundred birds in such a heronry near Tracadie in 1889. This heronry may still exist. They used to nest on Nantucket and Long Island near Grand Manan and may still do so as P. Pearce reported eight in the area August 24th.

The status of some bird species in the province has changed greatly in the last few years. Wood Thrushes are now reported in central New Brunswick nearly every year. Miss Nettie Moore saw and heard one at Fredericton June 10th. David Christie saw one at McAdam June 26th and at Mill Settlement, Sunbury County, July 3, and Stephen Homer reported one at Upper Woodstock July 28th.

Killdeer are now almost common. More are seen in migration with shorebirds and many are found in the breeding season. Miss Moore found an adult with three young at Devon Park, Fredericton July 18th. Stephen Homer saw one at Upper Woodstock June 5 and 12 at Florenceville July 27th and reported a lot seen and heard during the summer. I saw one at Sunpoke Lake, Sunbury County August 22, 1966.

Pearce also reported that there were two nests of Laughing Gulls on Machias Seal Island this summer. This southern gull has apparently bred on this southern outpost of New Brunswick off and on for more than 100 years. On August 18th a lone Common Murre was seen at sea near the Murr Ledges and several Murres were at Machias Seal Island in the spring. These birds may be found breeding in the Bay of Fundy again after more than 60 years.

To a person used to the St. John Valley and southern New Brunswick no part of the province offers such a contrast as the islands of Shippegan and Miscou. We were there collecting from July 26 to 29th and the first thing to impress us was the great expanse of treeless peat barrens and how low and flat both islands were. No part of Miscou is 50 ft. above the sea, only two or three small points reaching a height of 25 feet above high tide. A Bay of Fundy tide would cover it all. Two small areas of Shippegan reach an elevation of fifty feet but most of it is also less than 25 feet above high tide.

Our party was prepared for collecting in several fields. The first day we arrived late in the afternoon, crossed the bridge to Shippegan Island and drove north about 12 miles across the island to Little Shippegan. There we got the ferry which takes you across about half a mile of sea to Miscou Harbour. From there we drove another ten miles north to Miscou Point just about the most northerly point in New Brunswick (the point at Dalhousie is three or four miles farther north). Then we re-traced our steps to camp for the night on the mainland. On the way back we set small mammal traps on the peat and in low evergreen woods near Miscou Plains and also north of Lameque on Shippegan Island. We put out large numbers of traps each night but with small success getting only six specimens including Masked Shrew, Meadow Jumping Mouse and Red-backed Vole. This is only the merest sampling of the population. It would take several weeks to arrive at definite conclusions about what species occur and which are absent.

There was very little fresh water to try for fish in. In a rather sluggish bog stream near Cap Bateau, however, three species of sticklebacks were taken in one haul of the net. No minnows of any species were taken.

Collecting creatures which cannot live in salt water on an island in the sea poses some interesting questions chief of which is how, or rather, when did they get here. The only explanation for most species is that they have been on the islands ever since they were part of the mainland at the end of the last ice age. This applies particularly to small mammals, freshwater fishes, amphibians and reptiles.

We did not find any snakes or turtles on Miscou and Shippegan but we did find a few amphibians. A few green frogs were found in ditches on the peat bogs and one pool contained tadpoles of the tree frog Hyla crucifer and immature spotted salamanders. Only extended collecting would disclose what other species occur here but without doubt many species found on the mainland are missing here.

Out on the barrens we were thrilled to find two flocks of Hudsonian Curlews or Whimbrels - at least 17 all together. Although the occasional one has been reported along our shores I had never seen this species before. It was interesting to read an article about the game birds of Miscou written in 1903 by Dr. J. Orne Green of Harvard in 1903. He referred to similar flocks of Hudsonian Curlews feeding on crowberries on the moss. Dr. Green considered Hudsonian Godwits nearly extinct having seen only two in ten years so that a flock of seven and several ones and twos which I saw indicated a considerable recovery for this species.

The barrens were covered with Bake-Apple berries and natives were picking them. Black Crowberry was common and Creeping Juniper was found near Miscou Plains. The orchid Pogonia was found around several ponds in the bogs and several orchids including Ladies'-tresses and Leafy White Orchis were found in a cedar swamp. An unusual introduced plant was Black Henbane at the side of the street in Miscou Harbour. This occurs in a few places in Gloucester and Restigouche counties and is said to have been brought to Canada by early French settlers for its medicinal properties.

Our party was prepared for collecting in several places. The first day we arrived late in the afternoon, crossed the bridge to Shipagan Island and drove north about 12 miles across the island to Little Shipagan. There we got the ferry which takes you across about half a mile of sea to Mission Harbour. From there we drove another ten miles north to Mission Point just about the most westerly point in New Brunswick (the point at "Belmont" is three or four miles farther north). Then we re-crossed our steps to camp for the night on the mainland. On the way back we set small mammal traps on the west end in low evergreen woods near Mission Point and also north of Junction on Shipagan Island. We put out large numbers of traps each night but with small success getting only six specimens including Musky Shrew, Meadow Lark, House Wren and Red-backed Vole. This is only the meager sampling of the population. It would take several weeks to arrive at definite conclusions about what species occur and which are abundant.

There was very little fresh water to try for fish in. In a rather sluggish bog stream near Cap Harbour, however, three species of sticklebacks were taken in one haul of the net. No numbers of any species were taken.

Collecting specimens which cannot live in salt water on an island in the sea poses some interesting questions about what is how, or rather, when it may get there. The only explanation for most species is that they have been on the island ever since they were part of the mainland at the end of the last ice age. This species partly entirely to small coastal, freshwater fishes, amphibians and reptiles.

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But on the barrier we were limited to the two floors of the local Gullies or Wharves - at least in all seasons. Although the occasional one has been reported along the shore I had never seen this species before. It was interesting to read an article about the game birds of Mission written in 1903 by W. E. Green of Harvey in 1903. He referred to similar flocks of Hudsonian Gulls feeding on cranberries on the shore. The Green mentioned Hudsonian Gulls were nesting here only two in one year so that a flock of seven and several cases and two which I saw indicated a considerable recovery for this species.

The barrier was covered with Sika-deer tracks and many were picking them. Black Grouse were seen and Greenish Junco was found near Mission Point. The orchid *Polygonum* was found around several ponds in the bog and several orchids including *Isotria medeoloides* and *Isotria medeoloides* were found in a cedar swamp. An unusual introduced plant was Black Hellebore at the site of the street in Mission Harbour. This species is a few miles in Gloucester and Hellebore counties and is said to have been brought to Canada by early French settlers for the medicinal properties.

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Saint John, N.B.

November 1966

P R E F A C E

This fall season in southern New Brunswick has been on the whole unusually warm. I did see frozen corn and squash leaves near Cloverdale in eastern Carleton County in the last week of August when temperatures were not officially reported in the province as near the freezing point. However, Miss May Arnand, now of Bath, informed me that this area is notorious for its early frosts.

By the middle of September there was frost in the hollows in most areas but the surprising thing was that some areas escaped severe frost until the 30th of October. At one place in Fredericton dahlias were almost entirely unaffected until the last week of October and roses continued to bloom profusely.

There may have been a few snowflakes earlier but most inland areas had their first noticeable snow in the early morning of October 30th in a sudden reversal from the mild and sunny weather of the previous day.

W.A. SQUIRES, CURATOR

It is now November and, except for the very persistent leaves on some oaks and beeches, the last of the leaves are fluttering down, the squirrels are scampering after a few more nuts to hoard before the first blanket of snow, the birds have already consumed the choicest of the wild berries, the first ice is at the edge of lakes and streams, winter is just around the corner.

Did you notice how prodigal nature was with berries, nuts and seeds this year? I would suspect that this was quite general throughout the northeast of the continent.

The quantity of blueberries which finally dropped from the bushes throughout remote areas of the province must have been fabulous. Out on the barrens of Miscou in late September gulls in huge flocks were feeding on these and probably on the abundant chokeberries as well. The mountain ashes also had a good crop. These are never harvested here but I understand that jam is made from them in Scotland. They, however, are not palatable until dead ripe and frosted. Here the birds usually get them before this. I haven't seen the great flocks of starlings after them - 10,000 or so - that were here a few years ago. This fall great numbers of robins fed on the mountain ash (Rowan) berries.

One day in addition to robins I saw cedar waxwings, flickers, evening grosbeaks, and most unexpected, several tanagers in juvenal or fall plumage all in one mountain ash tree at once.

The beechnuts are very abundant this year so much so that some people have been gathering them to use in home-made candy. Along the St. John Valley where butternuts are abundant these are regularly gathered to be used in candy, cake, etc. The butternuts (which are true white walnuts) have the disadvantage of being enclosed in a moist husk and must be thoroughly dried before being cracked and used. I even heard of one person this fall who harvested and husked a large quantity of nuts from the beaked hazelnut. If you want to handle these gloves should be worn to protect the fingers.

As you travel around the province you will note that many of the evergreens have a heavy crop of cones this year. These should induce a great many of the seed-eating birds to stay in the province this winter - crossbills, purple finches, redpolls, goldfinches, etc., should be looked for.

How many of our scarcer birds are slaughtered during the hunting season by thoughtless, ignorant, or indifferent hunters? The fact that most of these birds are protected by law means nothing to these hunters as they do not know what the birds are anyway. Many duck hunters shoot anything the size of a duck that flies and if the birds do not look right leave the bodies where they fall. At the Museum where we have permits to possess them we have been able to salvage a few of these and make them into scientific skins. I found an American bittern at Sunpoke Lake which had been killed the first day of the hunting season. Others which found their way to us were two common loons in young or winter plumage, one American coot and two hawks, a goshawk in full adult plumage and a red-shouldered hawk in juvenal plumage. New Brunswick is still one of the few places in North America where no hawks are protected but it is something to view with regret whenever one of these magnificent creatures is wantonly killed. There are altogether too few of them now.

If all sewage lagoons will attract unusual birds the way the new one in Lancaster has all bird students will hope that more are soon established. Mrs. V.B. Watters who lives nearby has consistently reported on the birds in this area of Saints Rest Marsh and when I visited the lagoon on October 27th I confirmed the presence there of both American coots and ruddy ducks, two western species which I had never seen personally in New Brunswick before. There were 8 coots and 14 or 15 of the ruddy ducks. More familiar water birds will congregate here, probably throughout the year.

Probably the most important bird discovered this season was a buff-breasted sandpiper found on the shore at Devon Park in Fredericton by Peter Pearce on September 11th. It remained through the 12th and 13th. This is a western species only found casually or accidentally in the east. Nova Scotia has two old records; if there are any recent ones they have not come to my attention. There is a recent record for Newfoundland. Old references to it in New Brunswick are too vague to be records. This

time I took several good coloured photographs to make the record official.

This shore at Fredericton sometimes has an amazing variety of shore birds. On September 11th and 12th in addition to the buff-breasted sandpiper there were pectoral sandpipers, solitary sandpipers, least sandpipers, sanderlings, greater yellowlegs, lesser yellow-legs, semipalmated plovers, a black-crowned night heron, and great blue herons.

There was also a surf scoter there September 29th, two golden plovers, September 13th, killdeer October 3rd, one black-bellied plover September 26th (Miss N. Moore). Also a northern phalarope there October 8th and an American coot October 16th (P. Pearce).

The Moncton Naturalists' Club had a successful field trip to Cocagne on October 24th. Planned to look for ducks only common eiders and red-breasted mergansers accepted the invitation but red-throated loons, horned grebes, ring-billed gulls (160), and Bonaparte's gulls added to the variety and made the trip a success.

I learned second-hand that Reid McManus recorded a dickcissel at Memramcook this fall extending the range of reports of this western species in the province. On October 28th D. Whitman picked up one that had been killed against the new C.N. building in Moncton in the night. Mr. Gorham was able to make a scientific skin of this, the first for the species in the museum collection. It seems probable, but this is not conclusive, that there has been an increasing number of these birds in the province in the last few years.

Another dead bird picked up by Mrs. Russell Yuill in Lancaster and brought into the Museum proved to be a yellow-billed cuckoo. It was saved with some difficulty and proved to be the first skin of this species in the museum collection. With modern freezing facilities it is possible to save many such specimens which can be frozen and later prepared as scientific specimens.

A report of a Mockingbird at Shediac Bay on August 15th & 16th by Mrs. A.R. Ayling should be recorded. This bird has been reported so often in the last few years that it can no longer be considered rare but anyone seeing it in May, June or July should try to find a nest as we have no record of it breeding in the province.

We returned to Miscou Island late in September expecting to see ducks, geese, brant, etc. from the north, but none of these were present. However, we located the great sandy plains which have built out in recent years along the shore where walrus were hunted two centuries ago but did not find any bones. Vast areas of the sand are covered with creeping junipers, crowberry, and bearberry. In a swampy area behind the sand I found Canadian burnet, a northern plant of the rose family which had not previously been in the museum herbarium.

time I took several good color photographs to make the record official.

This shows an extraordinary collection of birds on a small island of about 100 acres. On September 15th and 16th in addition to the half-dozen species there were several hundred, including many species, least sandpiper, sandpiper, great yellow-legs, least yellow-legs, semipalmated plover, a black-necked stilt, and great blue heron.

There was also a very recent shore there September 23rd, two golden plovers, September 13th, Wilson's Gull, one black-bellied plover, September 20th (Miss M. Moore). Also a northern snipe there October 15th and an American oystercatcher (C. F. Taylor).

The Western Gull colony, which has a permanent flocking of 1000 on October 15th. It seems to look for food only once or twice a day and red-tailed hawks were seen on the island. The red-tailed hawks, however, seemed to be feeding on the fish. The fish were small, but the hawks were very active. The fish were small, but the hawks were very active.

I learned about the fact that the birds were very active at Hatteras Island. It is a very active place. On October 23rd, a Wilson's Gull was picked up on the island. It was a very active place. On October 23rd, a Wilson's Gull was picked up on the island. It was a very active place.

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Natural Science Dept.
New Brunswick Museum
Saint John, N.B.

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A report of a Woodcock at Hatteras Island, N.C. was reported by Mr. A. H. Spring. This bird has been reported to occur in the last few years that it had no longer be considered rare but anyone seeing it in the future, should try to find a nest as we have no record of its breeding in the past.

We returned to Hatteras Island in September expecting to see a few more of the birds. From the north side of the island we saw a few more of the birds. From the north side of the island we saw a few more of the birds. From the north side of the island we saw a few more of the birds.

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Vol. XVII, No. 6

Saint John, N.B.

January 1967

FOREWORD

This number is once again devoted to reporting on the Christmas Bird Counts carried out in this Province.

We were very glad to have a report from Grand Falls for the second year compiled by Dr. G.M. Stirrett. Mr. Hilaire Chiasson who supplied reports from Bathurst for several years made a count this year on Shippegan Island, an even more interesting area.

It is too bad that the counts made on Grand Manan by Peter Pearce for two years could not be continued as record counts for North America could be made there for several species of sea birds.

The next number will give the usual list of birds recorded December 1st to February 15th. We have recorded over 100 species in this period for several years and hope with our readers' help to exceed this number again this year.

W.A. SQUIRES, CURATOR

Most of the counts have roughly the same number of species as last year. The great exception was at Cape Tormentine where Tony Erskine and Richard Fyfe found 40 species, twice the number found last year. Most surprising here were nine Mourning Doves, one Flicker, four Myrtle Warblers and three Meadowlarks.

Mockingbirds were again in evidence - one at Fredericton, three at Saint John, one at Moncton, and one earlier in the month at Buctouche. One Black-headed Gull at Cape Tormentine and another at Cocagne December 27th are the first of these European gulls found on this coast.

CHRISTMAS BIRD LIST

CAPE TORMENTINE, N.B. Dec. 28, 1966; 8.00 a.m. to 5.05 p.m.; snow a.m.; sunny p.m. temp. 24°-30°; wind N, 0-10 mph; 2 in. snow. Two observers in 1-2 parties. Total party hours 13 (8½ on foot, 4½ by car).

Oldsquaw, 31; Common Eider, 37; Common Merganser, 4; Red-breasted Merganser, 16; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Rough-legged Hawk, 1; Spruce Grouse, 1; Ruffed Grouse, 2; Purple Sandpiper, 4; Iceland Gull, 199; Great Black-backed Gull, 69; Herring Gull, 142; Ring-billed Gull, 21; Black-headed Gull, 1; Gull sp. 60; Rock Dove, 15; Mourning Dove, 9; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Horned Lark, 3; Gray Jay, 2; Common Raven, 23; Common Crow, 32; Black-capped Chickadee, 17; Boreal Chickadee, 8; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Robin, 1; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 23; Starling, 152; Myrtle Warbler, 4; House Sparrow, 79; Eastern Meadowlark, 3; Common Grackle, 1; Brown-headed Cowbird, 3; Common Redpoll, 8; American Goldfinch, 12; White-winged Crossbill, 2; Slate-coloured Junco, 22; Tree Sparrow, 25; White-throated Sparrow, 1; Song Sparrow, 1. Total species 40, about 1048 individuals. A.J. Erskine (compiler), Richard Fyfe.

FREDERICTON, N.B. Dec. 26, 1966; 8.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.; light snow and sun; temp. 20°-27°; wind W, 15-20 mph; 5-10 in. snow; 29 observers in 15 parties, 12 at feeders. Party hours 53 (25 on foot, 28 by car); party miles 292 (42 on foot, 250 by car).

Common Goldeneye, 2; Rough-legged Hawk, 2; Ruffed Grouse, 4; Ring-necked Pheasant, 9; Rock Dove, 721; Pileated Woodpecker, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 8; Downy Woodpecker, 17; Gray Jay, 9; Blue Jay, 35; Common Raven, 82; Common Crow, 214; Black-capped Chickadee, 234; Boreal Chickadee, 107; White-breasted Nuthatch, 10; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 35; Brown Creeper, 10; Robin, 1; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 14; Waxwing sp. 5; Starling, 1937; House Sparrow, 1937; Baltimore Oriole, 1; Common Grackle, 2; Evening Grosbeak, 5; Purple Finch, 31; Pine Grosbeak, 1; Common Redpoll, 7; Pine Siskin, 168; American Goldfinch, 148; Finch sp. 92; Red Crossbill, 12; Crossbill sp. 2; Slate-coloured Junco, 53; Tree Sparrow, 85; Snow Bunting, 25. Total species 34, about 6037 individuals. (Seen in count period but not on count day, Herring Gull, Mockingbird, Cowbird, White-throated Sparrow, Song Sparrow).
B. Bartlett, B. & J. Bishop, Mr. & Mrs. N.R. Brown, E. Curry, A. Dean (compiler).
H. Deichmann, D. Fowler, Mr. & Mrs. R. Gaudet, D. Kristmanson, R.B. Malloy, B. Martin, M.B. Moore, N. Moore, A. Morais, D.K. Parr, P.A. Pearce, B. Pugh, K. Roberts, R. Savage, J. Seymour, W.A. & R. Squires, A.G. Varty, I.W. Varty, O. Washburn, R. Wilbur.

SACKVILLE, N.B. Dec. 27, 1966; 7.40 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.; overcast, snow showers a.m.; temp. 29°-31°; wind NW, 10-15 mph; 8-12 in. snow; 6 observers in 4 parties (3 at feeders). Total party hours 26½ (12½ on foot, 13¾ by car).
Black Duck, 40; Duck sp. 50; Goshawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Rough-legged Hawk, 5; Ruffed Grouse, 2; Ring-necked Pheasant, 15; Great Black-backed Gull, 22; Herring Gull, 107; Rock Dove, 69; Horned Lark, 7; Gray Jay, 11; Blue Jay, 4; Common Raven, 57; Common Crow, 33; Black-crowned Chickadee, 12; Boreal Chickadee, 12; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 4; Starling, 375; House Sparrow, 314; Evening Grosbeak, 25; Pine Grosbeak, 19; American Goldfinch, 30; Red Crossbill, 10; Crossbill sp. 4; Slate-coloured Junco, 11; Tree Sparrow, 19; Lapland Longspur, 1; Snow Bunting, 874. Total species 27, about 2134 individuals. (Seen in count period but not on count day, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Ring-billed Gull, Red-breasted Nuthatch). A.J. Erskine (compiler), Janet Erskine, Richard Fyfe, Hinrich Harries, Reid McManus, A.R. Smith, in field; Frank Crossman, George Johnstone, Ted Pulford at feeders.

JEMSEG, N.B. Jan. 2, 1967; 8.20 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.; snowing a.m.; overcast p.m. temp. 32°; wind NE 7-10 mph; 11 in. snow; 10 observers in 5 parties. Party hours 28½ (9 on foot, 19½ by car); party miles 174 (13 on foot, 161 by car).
Goshawk, 1; Rough-legged Hawk, 8; Bald Eagle, 1; Ruffed Grouse, 1; Rock Dove, 21; Mourning Dove, 6; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Gray Jay, 12; Blue Jay, 20; Common Raven, 12; Common Crow, 32; Black-capped Chickadee, 62; Boreal Chickadee, 7; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 9; Nuthatch sp. 1; Brown Creeper, 1; Robin, 2; Northern Shrike, 1; Starling, 73; House Sparrow, 162; Evening Grosbeak, 4; Purple Finch, 37; Pine Grosbeak, 66; Pine Siskin, 4; American Goldfinch, 12; Finch sp. 25; Red Crossbill, 3; White-winged Crossbill, 6; Slate-coloured Junco, 4; Tree Sparrow, 55; White-throated Sparrow, 1; Song Sparrow, 1; Bird sp. 10. Total species 33, about 670 individuals. Brian Bartlett, Henrik Deichmann, David Kristmanson, Melvin Moore, D.K. Parr, Peter Pearce (compiler), Ken Roberts, Dr. & Mrs. W.A. Squires, Owen Washburn.

MONCTON, N.B. Dec. 26, 1966; 8.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.; overcast; light snow; temp. 24°-28°; wind 8-10 mph; 8 in. snow; 15 observers in 5 parties, 6 at feeders. Party hours 32 (27 on foot, 5 by car). Party miles 137 (23 on foot, 114 by car). Goshawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Ruffed Grouse, 5; Gray Partridge, 14; Glaucous Gull, 3; Iceland Gull, 7; Great Black-backed Gull, 353; Herring Gull, 811; Rock Dove, 536; Great Horned Owl, 2; Short-eared Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Gray Jay, 1; Blue Jay, 17; Common Raven, 131; Common Crow, 67; Black-capped Chickadee, 99; Boreal Chickadee, 9; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Brown Creeper, 2; Mockingbird, 1; Robin, 1; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 6; Starling, 407; House Sparrow, 624; Brown-headed Cowbird, 1; Evening Grosbeak, 54; Purple Finch, 10; Pine Grosbeak, 5; Common Redpoll, 15; American Goldfinch, 29; White-winged Crossbill, 7; Slate-coloured Junco, 26; Tree Sparrow, 25; Song Sparrow, 1; Snow Bunting, 58. Total species 37; about 3385 individuals. (Seen in count period but not on count day, Ring-necked Pheasant, Ring-billed Gull). Fred Bone, Peter Candido, Miss M. Fowler, Gregory Hope, Mrs. M. Hope, G. Jessen, Peter LeBlanc, Fred Lloyd, Alan Madden, Dr. & Mrs. M. Majka, Chris & Mark Majka, D. Whitman (compiler), H.O. Whitman.

ST. ANDREWS, N.B. Dec. 27, 1966; 9.00 a.m. to 3.15 p.m.; overcast; temp. 24°- wind N; 0-10 mph; 2 in. snow; 5 observers in 3 parties, 4 at feeders. Party hours 11 by car, party miles 150 by car. Common Loon, 2; Horned Grebe, 5; Great Cormorant, 1; Mallard, 1; Black Duck, 327; Greater Scaup, 67; Common Goldeneye, 3; Bufflehead, 92; White-winged Scoter, 6; Surf Scoter, 242; Common Scoter, 3; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Bald Eagle, 1; Great-Black-backed Gull, 150; Herring Gull, 300; Rock Dove, 27; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Gray Jay, 6; Blue Jay, 6; Common Raven, 4; Common Crow, 85; Black-capped Chickadee, 32; Boreal Chickadee, 4; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 5; Starling, 22; House Sparrow, 161; Redwinged Blackbird, 2; Evening Grosbeak, 2; Purple Finch, 4; Pine Siskin, 5; American Goldfinch, 131; Red Crossbill, 2; White-winged Crossbill, 2; Slate-coloured Junco, 9; Tree Sparrow, 5; Snow Bunting, 37. Total species 37, about 1833 individuals. (Seen in count period but not on count day, Common Eider, Red-breasted Merganser, Dovekie, Brown Creeper, Robin). Miss Jacqueline Davis, Miss H. Willa MacCoubrey (compiler), Miss Mabelle MacCoubrey, Dr. John E. Rigby, Dr. Richard Saunders in field; Mrs. Hollis Bartlett, Mrs. Lawrence Bartlett, Mrs. Martin Cummings, Mrs. Frederick Nutter at feeders.

GRAND FALLS, N.B. Dec. 29, 1966; 8.00 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.; blizzard starting at 9.30 a.m.; 10 in. snow; temp. 20°-23°; wind 10-25 mph; 18 in. snow; 12 observers in 5 parties, 3 at feeders. Party hours 21 (4½ on foot, 16½ by car). Party miles 182½ (9½ on foot, 173 by car). Common Goldeneye, 15; Rock Dove, 118; Blue Jay, 1; Common Raven, 3; Common Crow, 18; Black-capped Chickadee, 5; Boreal Chickadee, 2; Starling, 121; House Sparrow, 368; Brown-headed Cowbird, 1; Common Redpoll, 45; American Goldfinch, 42; Tree Sparrow, 4; Snow Bunting, 49. Total species 14, about 782 individuals. (Seen in count period but not on count day, Black Duck, 41; Common Merganser, 4; Ruffed Grouse, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Evening Grosbeak, 54; Purple Finch, 2; Pine Siskin, 4; Mrs. Helen Boyles, Mrs. Margaret Chapman, George J. Fraser, Frank Johnston, Mr. & Mrs. Earl Longmoore, Robert Longmoore, Miss Vera McCluskey, Miss K. Parson, Roy Rushton, Dr. & Mrs. Geo. Stirrett (compiler), Mr. & Mrs. Wade Taylor, Forbes Warnock.

PENNFIELD, N.B. Jan. 1, 1967; 9 a.m. to 12 noon. Sunny; temp. 100°; wind 0-10 mph; ground bare; 2 observers in 1 party. Party hours 3, 12 miles by car. Great Black-backed Gull, 8; Herring Gull, 200; Gray Jay, 2; Blue Jay, 1; Common Crow, 14; Black-capped Chickadee, 1; House Sparrow, 30. Total species, 7 about 256 birds. In count period, Starling. Mr. & Mrs. M.C. Morehouse.

SHIPPEGAN ISLAND, N.B. Dec. 27, 1966; 12.00 noon to 5.00 p.m.; sunny; temp. 150-200°; wind 0-5 mph; 10 in. snow, 1 observer. 5 hours; 40 miles by car; 1 on foot. Oldsquaw, 8; Duck sp. 50; Iceland Gull, 126; Great Black-backed Gull, 154; Rock Dove, 20; Common Crow, 45; Boreal Chickadee, 1; Starling, 54; House Sparrow, 50; Snow Bunting, 200. Total species 10; about 758 individuals. Hilaire Chiasson (compiler).

FUNDY NATIONAL PARK, N.B. Dec. 29, 1966; 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.; cloudy, heavy snow beginning 1.20 p.m.; temp. 24°-32°; calm, becoming SE 25 mph in late a.m. Snow 2 in. at coast to 12 in. inland. Five observers in 1-3 parties. Total party hours 15½ (11½ on foot, 4 by car); total party miles 92½ (11½ on foot, 81 by car). Black Duck, 35; Common Goldeneye, 1; Goshawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; White Gull sp. 1; Great Black-backed Gull, 2; Herring Gull, 7; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Woodpecker sp. 1; Gray Jay, 8; Common Raven, 20; Common Crow, 4; Black-capped Chickadee, 17; Boreal Chickadee, 63; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 13; Brown Creeper, 1; Robin, 1; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 7; Starling, 7; House Sparrow, 13; Common Grackle, 1; Evening Grosbeak, 6; American Goldfinch, 11; Red Crossbill, 7; Finch sp. 1; Slate-coloured Junco, 86; Tree Sparrow, 75; White-throated Sparrow, 9; Song Sparrow, 7; Snow Bunting, 4. Total species 29, about 414 individuals. (Seen in area during count period Red-throated Loon, Ruffed Grouse, Great Horned Owl, Saw-whet Owl, Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker, Blue Jay, Brown-headed Cowbird, Pine Grosbeak.) Peter Candido, David Christie (compiler), Alan Madden, Chris Majka, Mary Majka.

LEPREAU, N.B. Jan. 2, 1967; 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Cloudy, snow in morning; temp. 34°-27°; wind N, 0-10 mph; 2 in. snow; freshwater frozen. Four observers in 1 party. Total party hours 9 (5 on foot, 4 by car); total party miles 63½ (3½ on foot, 60 by car).

Common Loon, 4; Red-throated Loon, 2; Red-necked Grebe, 28; Horned Grebe, 28; Great Cormorant, 6; Black Duck, 2; Scaup sp. 1; Common Goldeneye, 80; Bufflehead, 51; Oldsquaw, 10; Common Eider, 119; White-winged Scoter, 4; Surf Scoter, 4; Common Scoter, 7; Red-breasted Merganser, 33; Ducks, sp. 103; Bald Eagle, 1; Purple Sandpiper, 49; Glaucous Gull, 2; White Gull sp. 2; Great Black-backed Gull, 106; Herring Gull, 637; Black-legged Kittiwake, 6; Razorbill, 150; Dovekie, 1; Black Guillemot, 1; Rock Dove, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Horned Lark, 1; Gray Jay, 7; Common Raven, 11; Common Crow, 61; Black-capped Chickadee, 5; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 2; Starling, 43; House Sparrow, 21; Brown-headed Cowbird, 3; Red Crossbill, 1; Slate-coloured Junco, 6; Tree Sparrow, 41; White-throated Sparrow, 3; Song Sparrow, 1; Snow Bunting, 15; Bird sp. 2. Total species 43, about 1656 individuals. David Christie (compiler), Chris Majka, Mary Majka, Jim Wilson.

WOODSTOCK, N.B. Dec. 28, 1966; 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.; overcast; temp. 18°-25°; wind calm; 5 in. snow; 4 observers in one party. Party hours 5 (2 on foot, 3 by car). Party miles 55 (3 on foot, 52 by car).

Rough-legged Hawk, 1; Rock Dove, 124; Blue Jay, 1; Common Raven, 6; Common Crow, 33; Black-capped Chickadee, 2; Starling, 244; House Sparrow, 162; Purple Finch, 3; American Goldfinch, 55; Tree Sparrow, 1; Total species 11, about 632 individuals. (Seen during count period, Pheasant, Downy Woodpecker, Robin, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Cedar Waxwing, Cowbird, Evening Grosbeak. Mrs. A.B. Connell (compiler), Lucy Dyer, Ken Homer, Stephen Homer.

SAINT JOHN, N.B. Dec. 27, 1966; 6.45 a.m. to 5 p.m. Overcast; temp. 21°-30°; wind NW, 0-15 mph; 3 in. snow cover; river open; other fresh water frozen. 12 observers in 7 parties plus 24 feeder reports. Total party hours 35 (29 on foot, 6 by car); total party miles, 151 (29 on foot, 122 by car).

Horned Grebe, 1; Great Cormorant, 9; Great Blue Heron, 1; Mallard, 8; Black Duck, 219; Greater Scaup, 5; Common Goldeneye, 132; Bufflehead, 15; Common Eider, 1; Hooded Merganser, 2; Common Merganser, 2; Red-breasted Merganser, 3; Ruffed Grouse, 4; Glaucous Gull, 2; Iceland Gull, 8; Great Black-backed Gull, 372; Herring Gull, 1160; Ring-billed Gull, 7; Black-headed Gull, 2; Rock Dove, 394; Short-eared Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 8; Downy Woodpecker, 20; Horned Lark, 1; Gray Jay, 10; Blue Jay, 35; Common Raven, 72; Common Crow, 150; Black-capped Chickadee, 140; Boreal Chickadee, 15; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Mockingbird, 1; Robin, 35; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 10; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 1; Starling, 959; Palm Warbler, 2; House Sparrow, 575; Common Grackle, 20; Brown-headed Cowbird, 3; Dickcissel, 1; Evening Grosbeak, 16; Pine Grosbeak, 7; Common Redpoll, 13; Pine Siskin, 10; American Goldfinch, 34; Red Crossbill, 1; White-winged Crossbill, 7; Rufous-sided Towhee, 1; Slate-coloured Junco, 27; Tree Sparrow, 92; White-throated Sparrow, 1; Fox Sparrow, 1; Song Sparrow, 6; Sparrow sp. 1; Snow Bunting, 60. Total species 55, about 4689 individuals. (Seen during count period, Dovekie, Mourning Dove, White-breasted Nuthatch, Brown Creeper, Hermit Thrush). Mrs. Abell, Mr. & Mrs. C.B. Beateay, Mrs. C.H. Brock, Helen Brown, Mrs. C.H. Cameron, Mrs. S. Cathline, David Christie, (compiler), Florence Christie, Mrs. K.W. Clark, Mrs. E.J. Cram, Mrs. M.J. Puffy, Eldon Fletcher, Mrs. J.A. Gillies, Jon Gorham, Mr. & Mrs. Stan Gorham, Mrs. A.R. Goucher, Frances Hayes, Grace Hayes, Mrs. W.A. Henry, Mrs. G.L. Hunter, Mrs. G.E. Logan, Stuart MacFarlane, Barbara Miles, Roy Proctor, Mrs. G. Ramsay, Gordon Redstone, Mrs. D.A. Ross, Marion Sherwood, Mrs. W.J. Simon, Carle Smith, David Smith, Wm. Walker, Mrs. V.B. Watters, Murray Watters, Jim Wilson.

QUACO HEAD, ST. MARTINS, N.B. Jan. 2, 1967; 8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.; snowing; temp. 32°; wind 30 mph; 5 inches snow; 2 observers in 1 party, 1 at feeder; party hours 6 (on foot), party miles 7½ (on foot).

Black Duck, 32; Common Eider, 7; Ruffed Grouse, 6; Purple Sandpiper, 100; Great Black-backed Gull, 1; Herring Gull, 6; Gray Jay, 2; Common Raven, 5; Common Crow, 2; Chickadee sp. 24. House Sparrow, 27; Common Grackle, 1; Pine Siskin, 6; American Goldfinch, 6; Tree Sparrow, 6; Snow Bunting, 12; Bird sp. 15. Total species 18, about 258 individuals. (Seen in count period, Dovekie, Slate-coloured Junco, Common Cormorant, Red-necked Grebe). Mr. & Mrs. James J. Bradshaw.

Nature News