



#### EDITOR'S PAGE

#### NEW NAMES

As you will notice in the compilation in the April Summary, we are using the new names adopted by the thirty-second supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union Check List of North American Birds. A more detailed account will be published in a future edition. In brief, the following changes have been made:

Wilson's' Petrel	becomes	Wilson's' Storm Petrel
Common Egret	"	Great Egret
Widgeon	"	Wigeon
Shoveler	"	Northern Shoveler
Common Scoter	"	Black Scoter
Pigeon Hawk	"	Merlin
Sparrow Hawk	"	American Kestrel
Upland Plover	"	Upland Sandpiper
Yellow-shafted Flicker	"	Common Flicker
Traill's Flycatcher	splits	(Willow Flycatcher "fitz-bew")
		(Alder Flycatcher "fee-bee-o")
Catbird	becomes	Gray Catbird
Myrtle Warbler	"	Yellow-rumped Warbler
Baltimore Oriole	"	Northern Oriole
Slate-colored Junco	"	Dark-eyed Junco

#### REGIONAL COMPILERS

Please send all of your reports before the 5th of the following month to any of the compilers in your area:

Barnstable County:	Mr. Blair Nikula, Park Street, Harwich 02645
Bristol County:	Mrs. Phyllis Regan, 137R Horseneck Road, S. Dartmouth
Middlesex County:	Mr. Robert Stymeist, 54 Banks Street, Cambridge 02138
Norfolk County:	Mr. David T. Brown, 53 Bridge Street, Quincy 02169
Suffolk County:	Mr. Fred Atwood, 29 Stratford Street, West Roxbury 02132
Worcester County:	Mr. Bradford Blodget, 73 Hillcroft Ave., Worcester 01606

#### GOSHAWKS 1972-73

An unusually large number of Goshawks was sighted in eastern Massachusetts around the turn of the year. According to summaries in BIRD OBSERVER, at least 20 individuals were reported between November and February. It is now clear that we experienced only the trailing remnant of a tremendous incursion. Southern New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, for example, saw the heaviest flight of this species since 1926.

An announcement by Mark R. Fuller, University of Minnesota, through the Smithsonian Institution Center for Short-Lived Phenomena states: "Beginning in October 1972 and extending into December 1972, the Hawk Ridge [in Duluth, Minnesota] raptor migration was made up of many more goshawks (*Accipiter gentilis*), than had been witnessed in previous years. Observations indicate that immigrants showed an 85:15 ratio in favor of second year or adult birds."

In American Birds, Vol. 27, No. 1, Kenneth P. Able comments that Goshawks were seen virtually throughout the United States. He writes: "One origin of the flight was certainly the forests north of the Great Lakes; there may also have been an epicenter in the western mountains. While Goshawks were more numerous than usual by winter, New England observers did not detect the fall invasion and it was certainly markedly reduced eastward from the Great Lakes."

What stimulated this historic flight? Dr. Able notes that north of Lake Superior, the snowshoe hare population reportedly crashed, which is the classic cause of influxes of this species.