

Blue Jay: AM, UPRF*, AWV
Common Crow: AV, CPR*
Black-capped Chickadee: CWV, CPR* *
Tufted Titmouse: UWV
White-breasted Nuthatch: UWV x f
Red-breasted Nuthatch: UWV
Brown Creeper: UM
House Wren: f Su *
Mockingbird: CPR*
Gray Catbird: CM, USR, *
Brown Thrasher: USR*
American Robin: AM, CSR*
Wood Thrush: CM f*
Hermit Thrush: CM
Swainson's Thrush: CM
Veery: CM
Eastern Bluebird: f M. f x
Golden-crowned Kinglet: CM
Rufous-crowned Kinglet: CM
Water Pipit: UM
Cedar Waxwing: CM f x
Northern Shrike: RWV
Starling: APR*
Solitary Vireo: CM
Red-eyed Vireo: CM, f*
Black and White Warbler: CM
Tennessee Warbler: CSM
Nashville Warbler: CM
Northern Parula Warbler: CM
Yellow Warbler: AM, f *
Magnolia Warbler: CM
Cape May Warbler: USM
Black-throated Blue Warbler: USM
Yellow-rumped Warbler: AM, UWV
Black-throated Green Warbler: CM
Blackburnian Warbler: UM
Chestnut-sided Warbler: CM, f*
Bay-breasted Warbler: CSM
Blackpoll Warbler: CM

Prairie Warbler: CM
Palm Warbler: CM
Ovenbird: CM
Northern Waterthrush: CM
Yellowthroat: CM, USR*
Wilson's Warbler: UM
Canada Warbler: CM
American Redstart: AM, f*
House Sparrow: APR*
Bobolink: USM fx
Eastern Meadowlark: UV, USR f*
Yellow-headed Blackbird: AcV
Redwinged Blackbird: CSR, RWV *
Northern Oriole: f CSR*
Common Grackle: ASR*
Brown-headed Cowbird: ASR* RWV
Scarlet Tanager: CSM
Cardinal: CPR*
Rose-breasted Grosbeak: CSM
Indigo Bunting: UM
Evening Grosbeak: RWV
Purple Finch: UV
House Finch: CSR x
Common Redpoll: RWV
Pine Siskin: RWV
Common Goldfinch: CV f *
Rufous-sided Towhee: CM *
Savannah Sparrow: AM, CWV
Sharp-tailed Sparrow: USR*
Dark-eyed Junco: AWR, AM
Tree Sparrow: AWV
Chipping Sparrow: AM, CSR *
Field Sparrow: CM, UWV
White-crowned Sparrow: CFM
White-throated Sparrow: AM, UWV
Fox Sparrow: USM
Swamp Sparrow: AM, CSR* UWR
Song Sparrow: APR, CM*
Snow Bunting: RWV

A REQUEST FOR SPRING HAWK RECORDS

by Blair Nikula, Harwich

It has become evident in the last couple of years that a significant spring hawk migration takes place on Cape Cod. The presence on this "water-locked" peninsula of a rather large number of birds that are known to avoid water raises a number of intriguing questions: How did they get here? Where do they go from here? Where do they cross the water? Why do peak numbers seem to occur 10-15 days later than the corresponding peak on the mainland?

I am interested in compiling and analyzing all spring hawk records from the Cape and hopefully a summary of these records can be published in a future issue of B.O.E.M. I would very much appreciate receiving all hawk reports from any birders visiting the Cape this spring (mid-March - early June). Also of great interest would be information from Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard and southeastern Massachusetts, particularly in the vicinity of the Cape Cod Canal. In addition to the date, location and number, notes on the direction the bird(s) were travelling would be especially valuable.

For those who do visit the Cape in search of raptors this spring, I would offer the following tips: Generally, the farther out the peninsula you go, the more hawks you'll see (i.e., the more concentrated they become). By far the largest numbers are recorded in the Truro - Provincetown area. Also, the higher you are, the more you will see. Some of the better vantage points are Highland Light in Truro, the Visitors Center parking lot in Provincetown (poor light here), and the high dunes in the Beech Forest. (The Pilgrim Monument has yet to be checked, but may prove to be an excellent observation point.) Finally, as at any hawk flyway, the weather is very important. While a few birds may be seen under almost any conditions, a clear sky and winds out of the southwesterly quadrant will produce by far the best results.

Please send any records to: Blair Nikula, Park Street, Harwich, MA 02645. Thank you.