



Pamela Hunt

For the second year in a row, the winter in New England was unremarkable in terms of weather, at least if we reset our standards to the recent average. In other words, it was warm. Overall, the Region ranked in the top 15% warmest winters in 111 years of record keeping. December started the season on a normal note, both in terms of temperature and precipitation, but January saw a thaw that ranked in the top five and had above-average precipitation, much of it in rain. February continued generally warm but drier, and much of the precipitation that fell was rain. In fact, some athletic events in New Hampshire's White Mountains had to be cancelled because there was not enough snow for cross-country skiing.

This was a winter for the record books when it comes to those birds we generally categorize as "half-hardies." These are the birds that normally winter in the southeastern United States and that generate much excitement when they linger long enough to be tallied on New England Christmas Bird Counts. But as the cold weather intensifies and food supplies run out, they either succumb or move farther south to more hospitable climates. This season, an exceptional number of these birds did not have far to go, and if we consider for a moment the numbers of individuals that are not reported, the numbers of half-hardies in the Region in the winter of 2005–2006 must have been mind-boggling. The stars of the show were Gray Catbirds, Hermit Thrushes, and Winter Wrens, but Eastern Phoebes, Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers, Eastern Towhees, a few warblers, and perhaps even bitterns, rails, and crows were part of the phenomenon. Were all these birds able to survive through February because of the mild winter? Perhaps, but the weather does not ex-

plain their exceptional abundance during the Christmas counts. It is conceivable that the inclement weather of the 2005 breeding season (N.A.B. 59: 568–573) played a role in their tardiness: perhaps early-nesting species failed on their first attempts and had to re-nest in midsummer, resulting in many late fledglings. Without detailed data on age ratios, and perhaps from banding stations, we may never know what was behind the pattern.

Rarities were diverse and widespread, including the expected collection of western wanderers (California Gull, three *Selasphorus* hummingbirds, 5 Townsend's Solitaires, Townsend's Warbler, 6 Western Tanagers, Spotted Towhee); southern surprises (Purple Gallinule, Ruby-throated Hummingbird, several warblers, Painted Bunting); and northern nomads (Great Gray Owl, Northern Hawk Owl, Bohemian Waxwing, winter finches). The rarest of the rare, however, originated from outside the continent: two Pink-footed Geese in Connecticut, a possible *kamtschatschensis* Mew Gull in Rhode Island, and a Redwing, also in the Ocean State.

Abbreviations: Gloucester (Essex, MA); M.V. (Martha's Vineyard, *Dukes*, MA); P.I. (Plum I., Essex, MA); Rockport (Essex, MA); Truro (Barnstable, MA).

WATERFOWL THROUGH TUBENOSSES

Among the more noteworthy records of the winter, 2 Pink-footed Geese were along the Connecticut R. in Enfield, *Hartford*, CT 4–12 Feb (ph. M. O'Leary, m.ob.), a 2nd state and Regional report and first for winter. These geese were in the company of a large flock of 5000 Canada Geese that also included 2 Cackling Geese through most of Feb (ph. JS, m.ob.). Other Cackling Geese were reported from Marlborough, *Middlesex*, MA 5 Dec (B. deGraaf); Storrs, *Tolland*, CT 12 Jan (F. Gallo); and Shelburne Bay, *Chittenden*, VT 22 Jan (ph. TM). The latter location also hosted a Greater White-fronted Goose 1 Jan (ph. TM). To the s., where this species is more expected, there were 10 in Connecticut, 2 in Rhode Island, and one in Massachusetts. Only 4 Tundra Swans were reported in the Region this winter, 3 in Rhode Island and one on Cape Cod. Mute Swans continue to increase in the Connecticut R. valley, with a seasonal high count of 20 at Turners Falls, *Franklin*, MA.

Northern Shovelers continue to increase as a wintering species in the Region, with at least 24 in Massachusetts and 7 in Rhode Island this season. A Common (Eurasian Green-winged) Teal was in W. Harwich, *Barnstable*, MA 28 Jan (A. Curtis). While Redheads are regular in the s. parts of the Region, this win-

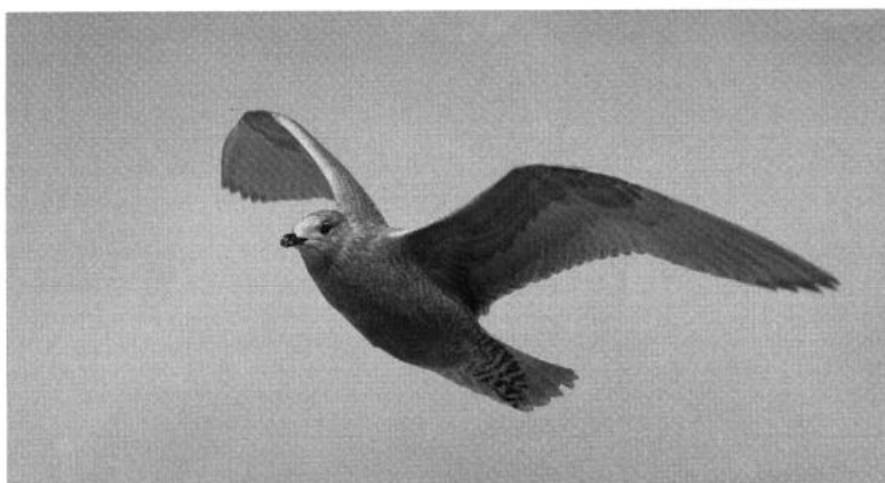
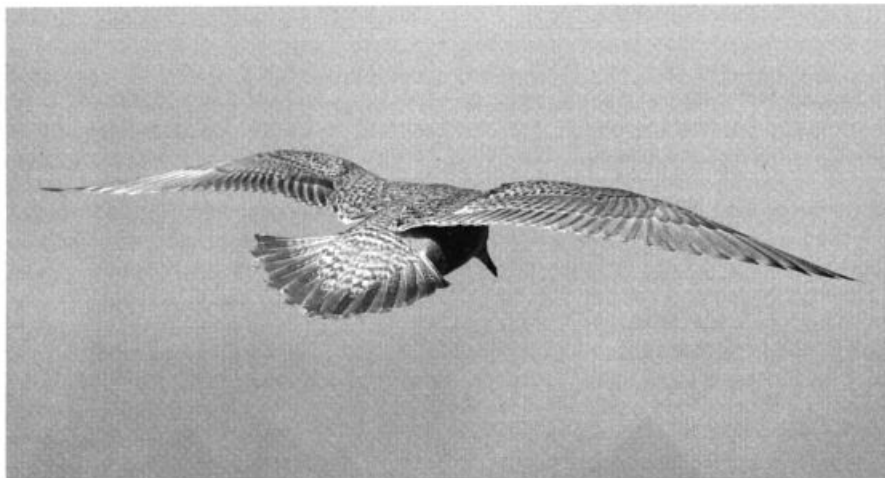
ter saw unusually high numbers along the coast n. of Massachusetts, including a flock of 24 at Monmouth, *Kennebec*, ME 2 Dec (P. Vickery); up to 9 in Scarborough, *Cumberland*, ME throughout the season; and 4 into Jan on Great Bay, NH (SM et al.). The Region's only Tufted Duck came from L. Champlain, where a male was seen at Grand Isle, *Grand Isle*, VT 14 Feb (B. MacPherson).

Common Eider numbers were higher than normal on Christmas counts in Rhode Island (*fide* RF). Peak counts of Harlequin Ducks included 135 at Rockport, 62 at Ogunquit, and 39 at Jamestown, *Newport*, RI. In addition, a count of 850 from Isle au Haut, *Knox*, ME was the first report from the primary wintering site in the Region for several years (*fide* WT). There were more Ruddy Ducks in New Hampshire than usual in early Dec, with 13 in Exeter, 24 in Derry, and 30 on Great Bay (all *Rockingham*). Farther s., 537 were at Trustom Pond, *Washington*, RI 6 Jan, and a record 300 were tallied on Block I. 20 Feb. Given the dramatic decline in the Region's Northern Bobwhite populations in recent years, a report of 11 from Rockport 7 Jan (S. Morse) is most likely the result of local stocking. However, this editor remembers hearing the species in this area roughly 20 years ago.

Red-throated Loons showed up inland in early Dec, with 2 on L. Champlain and a grounded bird in Canaan, *Grafton*, NH 12 Dec. The latter was rescued by a police officer and released on nearby Mascoma L. subsequently. Although Pacific Loons have become regular in the Region in the winter months, they should still be thoroughly documented by observers. Of the 4 reported this season (2 each in Maine and Massachusetts), only one was documented: at Salisbury, *Essex*, MA 11 Dec (JS). The now-famous Eared Grebe returned to E. Gloucester for its 11th winter. Among the more usual seabirds observed off Rockport were 3 Northern Fulmars 16 Dec. Farther n., a Greater Shearwater was reported without details off Cape Elizabeth, *Cumberland*, ME 24 Dec.

HERONS THROUGH ALCIDS

While American Bitterns occasionally winter in the s. coastal portions of the Region, records in the n. and interior are rare. In fact, a bird at Phippsburg, *Sagadahoc*, ME 2 Jan (S. Cronenweth) is the only winter record on file for the state since 1986 (*fide* JD). Another spent 15 Dec–5 Jan in Jericho, *Chittenden*, VT (S. Bellomo). Maine and Rhode Island each hosted lingering Great Egrets. Most were in the first week of Dec, although one stayed through 24 Jan in Wickford, *Washington*, RI (R. Graefe). The three s. states each had a



This gull at Burlington, Vermont 10-13 (here 13) December 2005 was thought to be a Thayer's Gull, but a Kumlien's Iceland Gull (or hybrid) is also a possible identification, based on the pale tertials and rather petite build. Photographs by Heather Forcier.

Snowy Egret in Dec, with the latest making it until 8 Jan in Stamford, Fairfield, CT. Reports of Black Vultures away from traditional areas in Connecticut were down this season, with only 2 in Rhode Island and 5 in Massachusetts. None of these were observed during the heart of winter, 12 Dec–17 Feb. By contrast, Turkey Vultures were much in evidence throughout the season. In New Hampshire, they left in mid-Dec and started showing up roughly a month later. Observers in Maine noted that this species arrived roughly a week earlier than usual in early Feb.

Single Ospreys in Massachusetts and Rhode Island in early Dec are becoming expected in recent years. Not so an Osprey in Boothbay Harbor, Knox, ME 27 Feb (J. Morse), perhaps an exceptionally early migrant. Numbers of Rough-legged Hawks were relatively low in Massachusetts, and the species went unreported in Rhode Island. In contrast, a statewide total of at least 15 in Maine was above average for the past decade.

Is Merlin increasing as a wintering species in the Region, perhaps in conjunction with its expanding breeding range? Totals of 8 and 30 for Maine and Massachusetts, respectively, are at or near record highs. The only Gyrfalcon reported was a white morph on P.I. 11 Dec.

Virginia Rails were reported in higher-than-usual numbers, with at least 17 in Massachusetts, 11 in Rhode Island, and one in Maine, although the latter bird died at a rehabilitation facility. The rail of the season was an imm. Purple Gallinule found dead at Pemaquid, Lincoln, ME 30 Dec (ph. T. Arter). American Coots occurred in higher-than-usual numbers in the n., with up to 20 in Rockland, Knox, ME and 14 on Great Bay, NH.

As is true of other groups this season, the shorebird list is dominated by species lingering much later than in most winters. Four Black-bellied Plovers in Scarborough, Cumberland, ME 24 Jan (E. Hynes) were three weeks later than the usual latest report in the Pine Tree State. Semipalmated Plovers have

usually left Massachusetts by mid-Dec, so single birds at Dennis, Barnstable 1 Jan and on P.I. 2 Jan were noteworthy (R. Everett, RH). In Maine, 2 American Avocets lingered from the fall through 1 Dec at Wells, York (A. Kimball). Perhaps the biggest shorebird surprise was the presence of 2 Spotted Sandpipers in the extreme s. portion of the Region: on the S Kingston C.B.C. in Washington, RI and on the Stratford–Milford C.B.C. in New Haven, CT, both 26 Dec; the latter was relocated in Branford, New Haven on the unprecedented date of 21 Jan (R. English). The only unusual peep was a White-rumped Sandpiper in W Gloucester, MA 11 Dec (RH). A Marbled Godwit apparently wintered successfully in E Wareham, Plymouth, MA, where recorded 8 Jan and 8 Feb. Long-billed Dowitchers are early winter stragglers in the Region, with the latest this season present on M.V. 7-20 Jan; an unidentified dowitcher was found on the Biddeford C.B.C., York, ME 17 Dec.

Reports of jaegers were relatively few this season, and most were not identified to species. The more noteworthy of the latter were in the n., including a probable Pomarine on the Isles of Shoals C.B.C., NH/ME 18 Dec and one s. of Great Duck I., Hancock, ME 4 Jan. The high count from Rockport was of 3 Pomarines 16 Dec (RH). Unusual gulls were located in three of the Region's six states, starting with a Franklin's Gull that lingered from the fall through 13 Dec at Wellfleet, Barnstable, MA (S. Jaffe, m.ob.). Also in Massachusetts, a second-winter California Gull on Nantucket 1-2 Jan (ph. B. Harris, m.ob.) was likely last winter's individual returning for another season. A bird showing several characteristics of Thayer's Gull showed up at the Rochester W.T.P., Strafford, NH 28 Dec (p.a., †SM); another was in Burlington, VT 10 Dec (p.a., †TM et al.). Without a doubt, however, the gull of the season was the apparent *kamschatschensis* Mew Gull that visited Providence, RI 6 Jan–11 Feb (ph. C. Pedro, m.ob.). Most records of Mew from the Region refer to the nominate subspecies, though there are reports of *brachyrhynchus* as well. "Kamchatka Gull" was not expected to occur here, although East Coast records of e. Asian gulls (Black-tailed and Slaty-backed in particular) provide some context for its appearance.

Forster's Terns seemed more common than usual this winter, with at least 10 reported. Most noteworthy were 3 at Provincetown, MA 4 Feb (ph. BN), one in nearby Truro 19 Feb (J. Liller), and one at Cape Elizabeth, ME 21 Jan (fide JD). Of the 3 Dovekies reported, one staged its own mini-wreck, being found in the woods of M.V. 12 Dec (T. Kozul). High murre counts came from Rockport, where 43



Very rare in midwinter in New England, this Cape May Warbler was photographed on 16 February 2006 in Rutland, Vermont. Photograph by Heather Forcier.

Commons and 4 Thick-billeds were seen 3 Jan (RH). Razorbill numbers seemed about average at seawatch sites at Rockport and Cape Cod. One clear exception was a tally of 8400 from N. Truro, MA 28 Jan (BN).

OWLS THROUGH WRENS

A total of 4 Eastern Screech-Owls in se. New Hampshire is unusually high for the Granite State, despite this species' abundance just to the s. in Massachusetts. Snowy Owls occurred in relatively low numbers Region-wide, with 10-15 in Massachusetts, 3 each in Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Maine, and singles in Vermont and New Hampshire. Maine hosted 2 Northern Hawk Owls: one at Presque Isle, Aroostook 16 Dec–1 Jan (ph. BS, m.ob.) and another at Stacyville through 20 Dec (BS). Just one Great Gray Owl was reported in the Region last winter, but 5-6 appeared this season. The most reliable bird frequented a pipeline corridor e. of Milford, Penobscot, ME 27 Jan–25 Feb (ph. T. Montgomery, m.ob.), where another may also have been present. Elsewhere in the Pine Tree State, Grays were seen in Fairfield, Somerset 29 Dec (fide Maine Audubon), Kenduskeag, Penobscot 31 Jan–4 Feb (C. Dorchester), and Medway, Penobscot 21 Feb (L. Little). To the w., one was reported without details from Acworth, Sullivan, NH 4 Dec (fide DD), and there was a third-hand report of a bird photographed in the n. half of the Granite State.

Rhode Island held the bulk of the Region's hummingbirds this winter, with one Rufous/Allen's Hummingbird in W. Warwick, Kent throughout the period (ph., m.ob.), and 2 imm. female *Selasphorus* lingering from the fall: at S. Kingston through 19 Dec and at Warwick through 17 Jan (m.ob.). A Ruby-throated Hummingbird on M.V. 1-7 Dec (ph. M. Rogers, m.ob.) was the first winter record for Massachusetts and 2nd for the Region. Although the numbers of Red-bellied Woodpeckers in s. Maine was down after the record

highs set the previous winter, the total of 26 reports was still the 2nd highest on record (fide JD). First in the long list of half-hardies that wintered in unusually high numbers is Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: at least 14 were reported from Massachusetts and 3 from New Hampshire, while Vermont hosted one and the Connecticut email listserv noted "several."

Second in the half-hardy list is Eastern Phoebe. Our closest thing to a "winter" flycatcher was reported throughout Dec from coastal regions s. of Portland. As winter progressed, phoebes remained somewhat reliable in Massachusetts, where at least 10 were reported in Jan and 3 in Feb. A bird found 19 Feb in Saco, York, ME appears to have survived by frequenting an area near the warm water outflow of a sewage treatment plant (R. Harrison). Single Western Kingbirds appeared at Westerly, Washington, RI 10 Dec (D. Finizia) and on M.V. 25 Dec (ph. L. Reese), but the rarest flycatcher of the season was the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher that lingered from the fall through 7 Dec at Swampscott, Essex, ME (ph. L. Pivacek, m.ob.). Crows made news in Maine, with a Fish Crow unusually far ne. at Seal Cove, Hancock 16 Feb (P. & N. Wharton) and hundreds of American Crows in Presque Isle throughout the season, a location where this species is not common in winter (BS).

Despite the plethora of other half-hardies, Tree Swallows did not appear in unusual numbers or places, although a "probable" individual of this species in S. Portland 6 Feb was noteworthy (fide DL), perhaps the same



This Mew Gull, a first for Rhode Island, frequented East Providence 6 January through (here) 11 February 2006. Several characters suggest that it represents the eastern Asian subspecies *kamtschatschensis*, including a relatively dark mantle, large size in relation to Ring-billed Gulls, and bright yellow bill and legs. Photograph by Paul L'Étoile.

bird as recorded on the Portland C.B.C. 17 Dec. A single Barn Swallow barely made it into the season at Barnstable, Barnstable, MA 1 Dec (M. Keleher). After a notable southward movement of Boreal Chickadees in fall 2005, it was not unexpected to have several individuals frequenting feeders in the s. portion of the Region: 3 were in Massachusetts,

while s. Vermont and New Hampshire hosted one each. House Wren is next on the list of half-hardies for the season. After the usual smattering of Dec records, including a remarkable 9 on Rhode Island counts, 4 made it into Jan, and the latest was in Westport, Bristol, MA 4 Feb (M. Lynch). Winter Wrens were even more abundant, with 59 on four Rhode Island counts (previous state high of 27), at least 29 in Massachusetts in Jan–Feb, and a record 12 on the Block I. President's Day Count 20 Feb. A Marsh Wren in Portsmouth, NH 25 Jan was unusually late for the Granite State (fide DD).

THRUSHES THROUGH WARBLERS

It was a good winter for w. thrushes in the Region. Two Townsend's Solitaires lingered from the fall in N. Truro, MA until 27 Dec (BN, m.ob.), while a 3rd for Cape Cod was in Barnstable 27 Dec (M. Kelleher). Also that day, an unconfirmed report of the species came from Orono, Penobscot, ME. To the s., yet another solitaire was discovered at Sleeping Giant S.P., New Haven, CT 22 Jan (K. Zyskowski), at which location observers found another bird 28 Jan. Both were last seen 22 Feb. Varied Thrushes in Massachusetts included birds in Boston, M.V., and New Salem, Franklin, while another was present in Orono, ME for part of Dec (ph. B. Duchesne, m.ob.). An observer on the S. Kingston C.B.C. heard an unusual song above him and looked up to see a Redwing, which he then observed for over 10 minutes (p.a., C. Nunes). If accepted, this would constitute a first state and Regional record. Records are documented from several nearby states, including Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New York, but many more records are known for e. Canada. Finally, Hermit Thrushes were seemingly everywhere in s. and coastal areas. A record 9 were reported in Maine, numbers in New Hampshire were "above average" (fide DD), and several Massachusetts localities reported totals greater than 10 well into Jan.

But if there was a star in the Region's half-hardy show, it was Gray Catbird. Christmas Bird Counts in Connecticut and Rhode Island shattered previous highs for this species, such as 37 at Woodbury–Roxbury, CT and 90 at Newport–Westport, RI. Top honors go to the Block Island C.B.C., on which 96 were tallied 22 Dec. To place the Rhode Island data in perspective, the previous record state C.B.C. total was 160—while 312 were tallied in 2005, just under half the record Regional total set for this species two winters ago. Birders in e. Massachusetts were still recording 10 or more catbirds at some locations throughout Feb. Maine hosted at least 14 catbirds, with reports

as far ne. as Mount Desert I., and at least 10 were found in se. New Hampshire. Even Vermont had a share of the action, with a catbird in Brattleboro, *Windham* 11 Jan (A. Jones). Although not reported in anything resembling the numbers of the catbirds, Brown Thrashers were more numerous in the Region than in most winters.

An American Pipit in Addison, *Addison*, VT 8 Jan was exceptionally late for an inland location (TM). It will be interesting to see what happens with Bohemian Waxwings over the next few years. For a long time, this species' occurrence in the Region was very close to biennial, with the possible exception of n. Maine. Last winter, there was an unusually large "off-year" incursion, and available data suggest that this season's numbers were lower than in 2004–2005. As usual, the highest counts came from Maine and New Hampshire, but only a few flocks contained over 100 birds. Overall, this winter's numbers were lower than those of two seasons ago and may rank as the lowest of the last decade. Has the biennial cycle been broken, or has it simply shifted a year, so that we should not expect the Bohemians in 2006–2007? Time will tell. The high count for the Region came from Vermont, where 900 were tallied in Burlington 12 Feb, along with 250 Cedar Waxwings (TM). To the s., all counts from Massachusetts were of 1–5 birds, and none made it to Connecticut or Rhode Island.

An impressive 19 species of warblers were reported this season. Among the species that normally winter in the Region, both Orange-crowned and Palm Warblers lingered into Jan, including one of each in New Hampshire. These species tend to be facultative migrants, and it should be noted that 2 of the Orange-crowns were at feeders. Birders at Marstons Mills, *Barnstable*, MA were most definitely not dealing with facultative migrants 11–12 Dec, when they encountered the following species feeding on a hatch of winter moths: single Yellow Warbler, Cape May Warbler, *Townsend's Warbler*, Black-and-white Warbler, and American Redstart (J. Hoye, A. Strauss, m.ob.), an unprecedented assemblage that also held an Orange-crowned and 4 Palm Warblers, plus a Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. This group of birds is similar to collections of "reverse migrants" in St. John's, Newfoundland in Nov–Dec in some years. Far to the n. of Cape Cod, another Cape May Warbler continued from the fall at a feeder in Rutland, *Rutland*, VT, where it survived the winter on peanut butter and mealworms (ph. F. Bates, m.ob.). Also unusual so far n. were a Prairie Warbler at Kittery, ME 4 Dec (J. & S. Walker), 2 Ovenbirds that wintered at New Hampshire

feeders, and an Audubon's Warbler in Rye, NH. Two other Audubon's were in Charlestown and Wersterly, both *Washington*, RI 28 Jan and 11 Feb, respectively. A quick run-down of other noteworthy warblers includes a Nashville on Cape Cod through 20 Feb, Black-throated Blues in Connecticut and Massachusetts, a Black-throated Green in



Two Pink-footed Geese associated with a large flock of Canada Geese on the Connecticut River in Enfield, Connecticut 4–12 (here 7) February 2006. If accepted, these would represent the first winter record of the species for New England. Photograph by Rollin Tebbets.

Massachusetts 4 Dec, a wintering Yellow-throated in East Haven, CT, a Northern Waterthrush on M.V. 29 Dec, and a Wilson's Warbler lingering through 6 Dec in both Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

TANAGERS THROUGH FINCHES

A conservative estimate places at least 6 Western Tanagers in the Region this winter, 3 each in Maine and Massachusetts. The Maine birds—at Winterport, *Waldo*; S. Portland; and Machias, *Washington*—stayed through the end of the season. All the Massachusetts tanagers were on Cape Cod, at N. Truro, Orleans, and Chatham. There is a possibility that there were 2 birds in Orleans, but all pertinent details were not available. The less-expected Scarlet Tanager was reported from two locations: a male in Ridgefield, *Fairfield*, CT 6 Dec (ph. B. Oko) and another male throughout Dec at Falmouth, MA.

Eastern Towhees were more common than usual in the Region this winter: Rhode Island C.B.C.s averaged over 20 birds each, locations in se. Massachusetts reported over 10 birds into Jan, and one managed to winter successfully in coastal New Hampshire. Connecticut's first Spotted Towhee was at Groton 31 Dec–mid-Feb (S. Tsagarakis). While a few salt-marsh sparrows linger through the C.B.C. period in most winters, they are far less likely to be seen in midwinter. This season, sharp-tailed sparrows (either Saltmarsh or unidentified)

were still present on M.V. 12 Jan, P.I. 22 Jan, and Portland 25 Jan. A Seaside Sparrow was reported as late as 25 Jan at Newburyport, Essex, MA, where 2 were present 2 Jan. Other unexpected sparrows included a Clay-colored at S. Kingston, RI 16 Jan and a Lincoln's in Fairhaven, *Bristol*, MA 2 Jan. A Rose-breasted Grosbeak was something of a surprise at Presque Isle, ME 1 Jan (BS)—but not as surprising as a green Painted Bunting in Newmarket, *Rockingham*, NH 22 Jan (ph. SM).

We do not normally think of Eastern Meadowlarks in the same category as Hermit Thrushes and Eastern Towhees, but they are, and like those species they were a little more common than usual this season. A count of 44 on the Newport–Westport C.B.C., RI 17 Dec was a ten-year high, and 11 were still on Block I. 20 Feb. A Yellow-headed Blackbird frequented feeders in Stratham, *Rockingham*, NH through at least 2 Jan, while another was found at W. Bridgewater, *Plymouth*, MA 26 Feb. Like so many other species, Rusty Blackbirds were either more abundant or farther n than usual, although not dramatically so. Baltimore Oriole totals include at least 3 in Connecticut, one in Rhode Island, 10 in Massachusetts, 5 in New Hampshire, and 6 in Maine

Winter finches made few headlines. Pine Grosbeaks were almost entirely restricted to n. New England, where they were fairly common but not in large flocks. The exception to this pattern was a single bird in Litchfield, CT 17 Dec (B. Stanowski). A flock of up to 30 Purple Finches frequented a feeder in Little Compton, *Newport*, RI, but otherwise this species was quite scarce. Common Redpolls staged a modest invasion, and, as was true of Bohemian Waxwings, this marked the 3rd season in row in which they were reasonably common. The vast majority appeared in n and cen. Maine, where 10 flocks of over 100 birds were reported (*vide* JD). Flocks to the s and w. averaged fewer than 50, with numbers generally increasing in mid-Jan. At this time, a few stragglers made it to Connecticut and Rhode Island. Among the Commons was the requisite smattering of Hoary Redpolls, with one to 3 each in the three n. states.

Subregional editors (boldface), contributors (italics), and observers: **Jim Berry**, *David Defik* (NH), *Jody Despres* (ME), *Rachel Farrell* (RI), **Greg Hanisek** (CT), *Rick Heil*, *Seth Kellogg* (MA), *Derek Lovitch*, *Stephen Mirick*, *Ted Murin*, *Julie Nicholson* (VT), *Blair Nikula*, *Marjorie Rines* (MA), *Bill Sheehan*, *James Smith*, **William Townsend** (ME). ●

Pamela Hunt, 26 Whitewater Drive, Penacook, New Hampshire 03303, (biodiva@mvgalaxy.com)