

Birds of New Brunswick:
An Annotated List



NEW BRUNSWICK MUSEUM
MONOGRAPHIC SERIES (NATURAL SCIENCE) No. 10





Funding for this project provided by the New Brunswick Environmental Trust Fund, the New Brunswick Wildlife Trust Fund, and the New Brunswick Museum.

Birds of New Brunswick: An Annotated List

David S. Christie, Brian E. Dalzell, Marcel David, Robert Doiron,
Donald G. Gibson, Mike H. Lushington, Peter A. Pearce, Stuart I.
Tingley, and James G. Wilson.

A project of the New Brunswick Bird Records Committee.

NEW BRUNSWICK MUSEUM
MONOGRAPHIC SERIES (NATURAL SCIENCE) NO. 10

Copyright © The New Brunswick Museum / Le Musée du
Nouveau-Brunswick, 2004

All rights reserved. No part of this work may be reproduced or used in any
form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording,
or any retrieval system, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

Any requests for photocopying of any part of this book should be directed
in writing to the New Brunswick Museum.

Printed in Canada by Print Atlantic

Front cover photograph by James G. Wilson; male Evening Grosbeak
(*Coccothraustes vespertinus*), Nictau.

Inside back cover photograph by Dan Busby; Black-capped Chickadee (*Poecile
atricapillus*), Fredericton.

Outside back cover photograph by James G. Wilson; David McCurdy studying
seabirds at Long Eddy Point, Grand Manan.

National Library of Canada Cataloguing in Publication

Birds of New Brunswick : An Annotated List / David S. Christie ... [et al.].

(Monographic series (Natural Science) ; 10)

Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN 0-919326-56-0

**I. Birds -- New Brunswick. I. Christie, David S., 1942- II. New Brunswick
Museum. III. Series.**

QL685.5.N48B57 2004

598'.09715'1

C2004-901746-2

Published by
The New Brunswick Museum / Le Musée du Nouveau-Brunswick
277 Douglas Avenue
Saint John, New Brunswick
CANADA E2K 1E5
www.nbm-mnb.ca

CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Species Included	2
Content of Species Accounts	2
Sources of Information	3
The New Brunswick Bird Records Committee	4
Acknowledgements	4
Species Accounts	6
Geese, Swans and Ducks: Anatidae	6
Pheasants and Grouse: Family Phasianidae	15
Loons: Family Gaviidae	15
Grebes: Family Podicipedidae	16
Albatrosses: Family Diomedidae	17
Fulmars and Shearwaters: Family Procellariidae	17
Storm-petrels: Family Hydrobatidae	18
Gannets: Family Sulidae	18
Pelicans: Family Pelecanidae	18
Cormorants: Family Phalacrocoracidae	19
Hérons and Bitterns: Family Ardeidae	19
Ibises: Family Threskiornithidae	22
Storks: Family Ciconiidae	22
American Vultures: Family Cathartidae	22
Flamingos: Family Phoenicopteridae	23
Osprey, Hawks and Eagles: Family Accipitridae	23
Falcons: Family Falconidae	25
Rails, Gallinules and Coots: Family Rallidae	26
Cranes: Family Gruidae	27
Plovers: Family Charadriidae	28
Oystercatchers: Family Haematopodidae	29
Stilts and Avocets: Family Recurvirostridae	29
Sandpipers and phalaropes: Family Scolopacidae	29
Jaegers, Gulls and Terns: Family Laridae	36
Auks, Murres and Puffins: Family Alcidae	41
Pigeons and Doves: Family Columbidae	43
Cuckoos: Family Cuculidae	43
Barn Owls: Family Tytonidae	44
Typical Owls: Family Strigidae	44

Goatsuckers: Family Cypripulidae	46
Swifts: Family Apodidae	46
Hummingbirds: Family Trochilidae	46
Kingfishers: Family Alcedinidae	47
Woodpeckers: Family Picidae	47
Tyrant Flycatchers: Family Tyrannidae	49
Shrikes: Family Laniidae	51
Vireos: Family Vireonidae	51
Jays, Magpies and Crows: Family Corvidae	52
Larks: Family Alaudidae	53
Swallows: Family Hirundinidae	53
Chickadees and Titmice: Family Paridae	55
Nuthatches: Family Sittidae	55
Creepers: Family Certhiidae	55
Wrens: Family Troglodytidae	56
Kinglets: Family Regulidae	57
Gnatcatchers: Family Sylviidae	57
Thrushes: Family Turdidae	57
Mockingbirds and Thrashers: Family Mimidae	60
Starlings: Family Sturnidae	60
Wagtails and Pipits: Family Motacillidae	60
Waxwings: Family Bombycillidae	61
Wood Warblers: Family Parulidae	61
Tanagers: Family Thraupidae	67
Towhees, Sparrows and Longspurs: Family Emberizidae	67
Cardinal Grosbeaks and Buntings: Family Cardinalidae	72
Meadowlarks, Blackbirds and Orioles: Family Icteridae	73
Finches: Family Fringillidae	75
Old World Sparrows: Family Passeridae	77
References	78
Index	80
Appendix A	82
Bird Documentation Form of the New Brunswick Bird Records Committee. Enlarge 150% with a photocopier or scanner to produce a useful form on letter-sized (8.5 by 11-inch) paper. A version is also available on-line at the committee's website http://www3.nbnet.nb.ca/maryspt/BRC/DocEng.html	
Notes	84
Map	85

Introduction

Interest in wild birds has grown tremendously over the past 50 years. Increasingly, people are putting up feeders and nest boxes around their homes, planting flowers, shrubs and trees that are attractive to birds, buying binoculars, spotting scopes and field guides, and visiting a variety of habitats and locations to see birds.

Next to a good guide to bird identification, the birder's most important reference is a regional bird book listing the species that have been found in the area and telling when, where and how frequently they occur. That is the role of this annotated bird list—to help observers know when and where to expect each species, and allow them to put their observations in context, recognizing which ones are normal and which are unusual because of location or season. It also serves scientists as a valuable reference, an important update to the last similar publication (Squires, 1976) summarizing information on the occurrence of birds in New Brunswick.

New Brunswick, although a compact, relatively small area of 73 000 square kilometres, supports a wide diversity of regularly occurring bird species in its varied habitats. These range from the cool, turbulent Bay of Fundy and the warmer (in summer) Gulf of St. Lawrence, through tidal lagoons, mudflats and marshes, rocky cliffs and sandy beaches, bogs, fresh marshes, rivers and lakes, to the north-central highlands that exceed 500 metres in elevation. Mixed, coniferous and broadleaved forest (substantial portions regenerating after harvesting) covers almost 90% of the province's land area. Many sites have been altered by human activity, some of them converted into very different agricultural and urban habitats.

This annotated list treats 406 species of birds — 185 regular breeders, 99 regular migrants or visitors, 117 species that do not occur annually and five extinct or extirpated species. (Nineteen of the migrants, visitors and extinct birds have nested occasionally or did so regularly in the past.) The previous publication, *The Birds of New Brunswick* (Squires, 1976), included only 345 species.

Although environmental change causes bird populations to grow or diminish, the net addition of 61 species in 28 years is largely due to the increasing number of observers able to recognize and document vagrants that had previously gone unnoticed. Added species that actually have been expanding their range include Willow Flycatcher and House Finch, which now breed in the province, and Sandhill Crane, Red-bellied Woodpecker and Tufted Titmouse, which are not yet known to nest. About a dozen others have been added to the list of breeding species, the more numerous of them being Turkey Vulture, Greater Scaup, Black-legged Kittiwake, Pine Warbler and Northern Cardinal.

On the other hand, only two species have declined enough to cause a change in their general status. The previously very rare Loggerhead Shrike now occurs extremely infrequently and no longer breeds. The introduced Gray Partridge, a small breeding population of which was established for about 50 years, died out in the mid-1970s. Declining trends, determined from breeding bird surveys, are mentioned in the accounts for certain other species.

Species Included

For each of the 406 species included in this annotated list there are records supported by specimens, recognizable photos, audio or video recordings, or observations convincingly documented in writing by two or more observers. The New Brunswick Bird Records Committee has voted on acceptance of most very unusual records since 1991. Earlier records have been included based on Squires (1976) or on an ad hoc checklist committee, unless there was an obvious reason for the Bird Records Committee to re-examine them.

There have been sight records of about 20 other species, of which occurrence in New Brunswick is plausible, but which have not been sufficiently documented for acceptance by the committee, most because they were seen by only a single observer. It is important to thoroughly document observations of extreme rarities and, if possible, to get photos or video and additional observer verification.

Over the years certain non-native game birds have been released in the province. For example, the Ring-necked Pheasant established viable populations and is included in this list. Two others, Wild Turkey and Northern Bobwhite, have bred here and may persist for a short time but are not included.

Certain species pose a problem in deciding whether a bird has escaped from captivity or is a vagrant from a natural population. One usually cannot be certain of a particular bird's origin, so the New Brunswick Bird Records Committee tries to decide whether "natural origin is unlikely" or not. If not, the species is accepted. Birds that have been seen in the province but not accepted include Greylag Goose, Barnacle Goose, Whooper Swan, Ringed Turtle-Dove, Monk Parakeet, European Goldfinch and several other species considered almost certainly to have escaped or been birds from introduced populations that are not fully established. Such records may be reviewed should new information arise suggesting a wild origin.

Content of Species Accounts

Species are presented in the sequence used in the 7th edition of *Check-list of North American Birds* (A.O.U., 1998), but as modified by the 44th Supplement (A.O.U., 2003), which moved waterfowl and gallinaceous birds to the beginning of the list. Scientific names and English common names are from the same work, or supplements to it, and the French common names from *Noms français des oiseaux du monde* (C.I.N.F.O., 1993) or in a few cases, as updated by North American members of that commission, to reflect more recent taxonomic decisions.

Each species account gives the bird's seasonal status in New Brunswick, including its abundance or frequency of occurrence, and breeding status. The body of each account mentions distribution within the province, preferred locations or habitats, migration details, and in some cases population fluctuations. For the more rare species, particular records are given. For localities not marked on the provincial highway map, reference is usually made to a county or well-known place name. A useful geographic reference is *New Brunswick Atlas* (Province of N.B., 2002).

The species' normal and extreme seasons of occurrence are given in general terms. For example, the season "(Late April) mid-May to late September (early November)" indicates a bird which normally arrives in the province in the middle 10

Terms used to describe status, abundance and frequency

resident	remains in an area year-round, breeding
summer resident	remains in an area for the summer, breeding
winter resident	remains in an area for the winter
migrant	migrates through an area in spring and/or fall
visitor	visits at some time during the year but not as a regular migrant or breeder
Very common	found consistently, often in large numbers, in appropriate habitat
common	found consistently, usually in moderate numbers, in appropriate habitat
fairly common	found often, in small numbers in appropriate habitat
uncommon	found occasionally, usually in small numbers, in appropriate habitat
rare	found infrequently and in very small numbers in appropriate habitat; annual
very rare	not expected annually, but at least one year in five
casual	seldom occurs; expected one year in six to ten
accidental	one or, at most, a few records, far from the normal range; often not expected again
extinct / extirpated	extinct species no longer survive anywhere; extirpated ones have died out in the province but still exist elsewhere
Irregular(ly)	species that fluctuate greatly in abundance from year to year, sometimes being numerous, at others scarce or even absent

days of May and is last seen in the last 10 days of September, but exceptionally individuals may be seen as early as late April and as late as early November. The season given applies to the province as a whole; in northern New Brunswick summer residents may arrive somewhat later and depart earlier than noted, while in southern localities it is winter birds that often arrive later and leave earlier.

Sources of Information

Listed below under "References" are a number of useful publications dealing with birds in New Brunswick. People looking for more information may access a number of sources. More than a dozen naturalists' clubs scattered throughout the province offer regular informative meetings and field trips and a chance to meet other birders. The New Brunswick Federation of Naturalists has an annual conference and publishes a quarterly magazine, *N.B. Naturalist*, as well as a pocket bird checklist.

Exchange of current news about birds is facilitated by NatureNB, an Internet mailing list, and by the Moncton Naturalists' Club's Nature Information Line (tel.

506-384-6397) and Club Les ami(e)s de la nature's Ligne Buse (*en français*, tel. 506-532-2873). Several clubs have informal telephone networks for sending rare bird alerts.

The New Brunswick Museum at Saint John has bird exhibits, a research collection, library and data archives. Data on its collections of birds (including nests and eggs) and of bird-sighting information (written documentation and photos) are searchable on-line at the museum website <<http://www.nbm-mnb.ca>>. The Canadian Wildlife Service at Sackville and the New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources and Energy at Fredericton are other sources of information, especially on nesting records, bird surveys and conservation. Bird Studies Canada, responsible for several bird surveys, also has a regional office at Sackville.

Current contact information on all these sources will be made available on the Bird Records Committee's web pages (see below).

The New Brunswick Bird Records Committee

The Bird Records Committee works in affiliation with the New Brunswick Museum to ensure that adequate information is preserved about unusual occurrences of birds in New Brunswick, to provide a process for the formal addition of bird species to the provincial list, and generally to advance knowledge of birds in the province. The committee consists of five voting members, who are experienced birders, and a representative of the museum.

To assist in preserving the details of unusual bird occurrences, the committee supplies a documentation form (Appendix A; also available in a French version). Its use is not mandatory; all written accounts, photos and other evidence are welcomed. Documentation is archived at the New Brunswick Museum.

The committee conducts formal votes on the acceptance of the first five records of a species in New Brunswick. For voting to be held, each record must be supported by at least two independent written submissions or by tangible evidence, such as a photo, video, or audio recording.

For further information, including the current provincial bird list, visit the Committee's website, <<http://www3.nbnet.nb.ca/maryspt/BRC>>, or contact the Committee's secretary or the New Brunswick Museum's Natural Sciences Department.

Acknowledgments

The preparation of this publication of the New Brunswick Bird Records Committee has involved several contributors. Brian Dalzell prepared draft species accounts. Robert Doiron, Stuart Tingley, Jim Wilson, Marcel David and David Christie suggested numerous additions and other changes. David Christie, Brian Dalzell, Mike Lushington and the team of Peter Pearce and Don Gibson re-wrote from 75 to 120 species each. David Christie made a final check for accuracy and inserted recent records as required, including accounts for newly accepted species. Peter Pearce and Don Gibson edited the entire text to ensure uniformity of treatment and style.

Marcel David headed preparation of the French language edition, with additional translation contributions by Robert Doiron, Jean-Sébastien Guénette, Arthur-William Landry and Rose-Alma Mallet. A professional editor, supplied by the New Brunswick Museum, edited the French text.

Jim Wilson, chair of the Bird Records Committee, and Dr. Donald McAlpine, curator of zoology at the museum, arranged the funding and helped coordinate production of the manuscripts. The New Brunswick Environmental Trust Fund, the New Brunswick Wildlife Trust Fund, the New Brunswick Museum's Publications in Natural Science Fund and donations from various naturalists and naturalist clubs in 1997 provided funding support for publication.

In anticipation of a need for a revised edition in the future, readers are invited to notify the committee of any errors or omissions.

David S. Christie, *Secretary*,
New Brunswick Bird Records Committee
c/o New Brunswick Museum,
277 Douglas Avenue,
Saint John, NB E2K 1E5

SPECIES ACCOUNTS

Geese, Swans and Ducks: Family Anatidae

Fulvous Whistling-Duck: *Dendrocygna bicolor* (Dendrocygne fauve)

Accidental. A flight of these ducks strayed to New Brunswick in autumn 1961; noted were a flock of 21 near Seal Cove, Grand Manan, on 4 November, smaller numbers at Grand Manan on 11 and 12 November and six near Evandale, Kings County, on 21 November. Five shot by hunters are preserved as museum specimens.

Greater White-fronted Goose: *Anser albifrons* (Oie ricuse)

Casual. There are fewer than ten confirmed records. One was shot at Burtts Corner on 14 November 1949, another at Miscou Island on 31 October 1996 and a third at Washademoak Lake on 7 November 1968. Two were seen near Grand Falls from 30 April to 7 May 1967, two at Bathurst on 14 April 1990, one at Coverdale from 17 November to 1 December 1995 and one at Memramcook from 3 to 16 November 2003. Some birds initially thought to be this species have turned out to be varieties of domestic geese.

Season: April to May; October to December.

Snow Goose: *Chen caerulescens* (Oie des neiges)

Uncommon migrant, locally common in spring. Snow Geese have increased in the province in the past 25 years. Since 1999, the Restigouche estuary around Atholville has become a spring staging area, where the population peaks at more than 2000 birds in early to mid-May. Elsewhere, most reports are of small groups or single birds on fields and coastal marshes. It is rare on the Acadian Peninsula, usually more regular in spring than in fall. Autumn migration occurs mainly in October and early November. Strong northwest winds brought an unprecedented flight over the western half of the province in the first week of October 1998, including about 1000 at Atholville on 3 October and dozens of flocks, totalling at least 1500, flying over Grand Manan on 4 October. A very few dark morph birds, formerly known as "blue geese," are seen; an injured one lingered at Cap-Brûlé sewage lagoon, near Shediac, into early February 2000.

Season: (Early) mid-March to early (late) June; (late August) late September to mid-December (early January, winter).

Ross's Goose: *Chen rossii* (Oie de Ross)

Accidental. An adult at Harvey Bank, Albert County, from 1 to 4 June 1995 was killed and eaten by an eagle. The wings and one foot were salvaged and deposited in the New Brunswick Museum.

Canada Goose: *Branta canadensis* (Bernache du Canada)

Common spring and fall migrant, fairly common breeder; rare in winter. Large numbers pass through the province in spring but in recent years not many stop to feed for long. They are found mostly along the lower Saint John River and on coastal marshes. The original breeding population was extirpated, but introductions and escapes from captive stock re-established breeding in a few places during the 1960s to 1980s and more widely across the southern half of the province and locally to the Acadian Peninsula, since the release of about 4 000 Ontario geese during the mid-1990s. This population is likely to spread to additional areas. Fall migrants

favour staging areas along the east coast and Chaleur Bay, where they often linger until forced out by freeze-up in December.

Season: Late February to late May, summer, mid-September to early January, (winter).

Brant: *Branta bernicla* (Bernache cravant)

Locally common spring migrant along both coasts, rare inland; very rare in summer. Rare fall and early winter migrant, except at Grand Manan, where small numbers winter annually. The best places to see Brant during spring migration are Grand Manan, Maces Bay and Tabusintac Lagoon where as many as 5000 to 10 000 birds stage between early March and late May. Small numbers began to over-winter at White Head Island in the late 1950s, an average of 150 birds having been found there in recent winters. Populations were greatly reduced in the early 1930s by an eelgrass blight that destroyed the birds' favourite food.

Season: Mid-February to early June (summer); mid-October to mid-December (winter).

Mute Swan: *Cygnus olor* (Cygne tuberculé)

Casual. An immature bird was at Grand Manan from 25 April 1993 through early May 1994. Two adults and three immatures were found on various dates from 17 July to 20 August 1993 at Tracadie and Miscou Island. All those birds were deemed to have dispersed from the expanding wild population rather than to have escaped from captivity.

Tundra Swan: *Cygnus columbianus* (Cygne siffleur)

Casual. Two specimens in the New Brunswick Museum collection were taken in 1882 and 1906. There is an unconfirmed sight record of ten at White Head Island on 13 November 1966. Since that time, it has been reported only at long intervals, the most recent observations being made during the mid-1980s. One was at Chance Harbour on 12 December 1983, two at New Horton, Albert County, on 16 December 1983, one at Grand Lake from 7 to 9 December 1985, eight at Darlings Island, near Hampton, from 11 to 15 December 1985 and one from 28 March to 5 April 1986 at three locations near Saint John.

Season: Late March to mid-April; mid-November to mid-December.

Wood Duck: *Aix sponsa* (Canard branchu)

Locally common summer resident. Formerly restricted mainly to the south of the province, particularly in the lower Saint John River watershed. During the 1970s and 1980s, it began to increase markedly in the north of New Brunswick where it is now locally common. One of the earliest records for the north of the province was of a pair at Eel River Crossing on 20 April 1973. The widespread placement of nest-boxes in recent years has proven to be highly beneficial. At French Lake, Sunbury County, 200 birds were found on 29 September 1963, and 100 were at a sewage lagoon in Dalhousie on 16 September 1998.

Season: Late March to early December (January).

Gadwall: *Anas strepera* (Canard chipeau)

Rare migrant and local summer resident; very rare in winter. It has been reported since the 1940s, but not confirmed until two were shot at Germantown Marsh, Albert County, on 1 October 1964. A female was banded at Portobello Stream, Sunbury County, on 27 July 1968. Breeding was first noted in New Brunswick

along the Missaguash River near Sackville on 14 August 1974. It has shown a definite preference for nesting near sewage lagoons.

Season: Early April to late October (winter).

Eurasian Wigeon: *Anas penelope* (Canard siffleur)

Rare migrant, mostly in the spring, less so in the fall, when it is less recognizable. Its status has changed little since the first specimen was obtained at Grand Manan on 1 November 1927. Since 1961, one or more are usually reported each spring. Most records are for the lower Saint John River valley and the east coast. An adult male in non-breeding plumage was on Long Pond, Grand Manan, on 24 October 1997.

Season: Early April to late May (June); early October to late December.

American Wigeon: *Anas americana* (Canard d'Amérique)

Common summer resident and migrant; casual in winter. During the 1960s, this species staged a spectacular increase in numbers in the province. The first breeding record refers to four broods observed at Sheffield on 21 July 1961. The species shows a definite preference for agricultural areas, where it frequents impounded marshes and sewage lagoons. It is most common in the lower Saint John River valley, the New Brunswick–Nova Scotia border region and the barrier-beach lagoons along the east coast.

Season: Mid-March to early November, (winter).

American Black Duck: *Anas rubripes* (Canard noir)

Very common summer resident and migrant; common in winter along the Bay of Fundy, uncommon on open waters elsewhere. This is the most commonly encountered duck, found in summer almost anywhere in suitable habitat. Great numbers also migrate through New Brunswick in spring and fall, although fewer than in former times. Small numbers linger into early winter every year on the Acadian Peninsula, but they are very rare there after the end of December. A few winter successfully along Chaleur Bay wherever open water persists. An average of about 500 are found each year during Christmas Bird Counts at Riverside-Albert, Saint John, Eastport-Campobello and Grand Manan, smaller numbers elsewhere in the Bay of Fundy.

Season: Throughout the year.

Mallard: *Anas platyrhynchos* (Canard colvert)

Common summer resident and migrant, locally common in winter. Mallard numbers began to increase noticeably in recent years, a result of a range expansion, plus successful competition for habitat with the American Black Duck. Widespread stocking of Mallards in the province between the late 1920s and the early 1960s may have influenced that spread. The Mallard interbreeds freely with the American Black Duck. It is most common in winter in the south, an average of about 800 birds being noted annually during the Moncton Christmas Bird Count. From five to 100 birds are found elsewhere in southern New Brunswick on Christmas Bird Counts. Scattered birds are noted farther north in winter.

Season: Throughout the year.

Blue-winged Teal: *Anas discors* (Sarcelle à ailes bleues)

Common summer resident and migrant. It is most common as a breeder on the Acadian Peninsula, in the New Brunswick–Nova Scotia border region and in the lower Saint John River valley. Most have left the province before the end of

September, perhaps providing the species with some measure of protection from local hunting pressure. There are a few exceptional early winter reports, possibly of birds that have been injured during waterfowl hunting.

Season: Late March to late October (December).

Cinnamon Teal: *Anas cyanoptera* (Sarcelle cannelle)

Accidental. A pair first noted on White Head Island on 27 April 1967 remained there until at least 28 May. A male was discovered at Mouth of Keswick on 21 April 1988 and seen there again on 26 April. It was in the company of a female teal, also thought to be a Cinnamon Teal. Reports of one shot at Maugeville and one seen at Mouth of Keswick in the 1970s cannot be corroborated.

Northern Shoveler: *Anas chipeata* (Canard souchet)

Uncommon migrant and local summer resident. The first breeding record was of a nest with eight eggs at Midgic Marsh near Sackville on 8 June 1948. It began to appear regularly in the lower Saint John River valley starting about 1960, seven broods being found there between 1963 and 1966. During the past decade, it has been discovered breeding in the vicinity of a number of sewage lagoons throughout the province, such as at Caraquet and Perth-Andover.

Season: (Late March) mid-April to mid-November (December).

Northern Pintail: *Anas acuta* (Canard pilet)

Common migrant and uncommon summer resident; rare in winter. Common during spring migration and in summer and fall on the Acadian Peninsula. Unknown in New Brunswick prior to 1937, when a small breeding population was found near Sackville. Numbers increased steadily until the 1960s, then declined. It is now a locally uncommon breeder in the lower Saint John River valley and the New Brunswick–Nova Scotia border region, as well as in coastal marshes and sewage treatment lagoons from Miramichi Bay to Miscou Island. Small numbers have been found recently in winter along the Bay of Fundy from Grand Manan to Riverside-Albert, occasionally east to Shediac.

Season: Early March to mid-November (winter).

Garganey: *Anas querquedula* (Sarcelle d'été)

Accidental. A male was seen and photographed at Red Head Marsh, Saint John, from 3 to 19 May 1979. A second male was present at Val-Comeau from 15 May to 3 June 1990. Both birds were in the company of Blue-winged Teal.

Green-winged Teal: *Anas crecca* (Sarcelle d'hiver)

Common summer resident and migrant; rare in winter in the south. Breeding is concentrated in the lower Saint John River valley and the New Brunswick–Nova Scotia border region, but it nests throughout the province at low densities. During September and October it is not uncommon to encounter flocks of 100 to 400 birds in favoured feeding and staging areas.

The subspecies *A. c. crecca*, is a rare migrant in spring (mid-March to May) and casual in winter, one having spent the winter of 1997–98 at Marsh Creek in Saint John. Some authorities consider it a species (Eurasian Teal) separate from the Green-winged Teal of North America.

Season: Late March to early December (winter).

Canvasback: *Aythya valisineria* (Fuligule à dos blanc)

Casual. All early reports are indefinite. Records have averaged about one every five years since the 1940s, most from the Saint John River from Fredericton to Saint John, others scattered from Eel River Bar, near Dalhousie, in the north to Grand Manan in the south. Many of those reports refer to birds shot by hunters.

Season: Mid-March to late May; late October to late December (winter).

Redhead: *Aythya americana* (Fuligule à tête rouge)

Rare migrant and very rare summer resident. Nearly all modern records date from the early 1960s, mostly from the central Saint John River valley but also more recently from artificial impoundments in the southeast and near the north and east coasts. On 7 July 1944, a pair with eight young was found at Middle Island, Sunbury County, constituting the only confirmed breeding record. Recent sightings include six pairs at Cape Jourimain, near Bayfield, and a pair at Cambridge-Narrows on 8 May 1977, five individuals at Eel River Bar on 2 November 1973, one at Tracadie on 8 May 1991 and a pair at Fredericton on 6 April 1996.

Season: Mid-April to mid-November.

Ring-necked Duck: *Aythya collaris* (Fuligule à collier)

Common summer resident, rare into early winter. Formerly very rare in the province, it began to increase significantly in the late 1930s. Several sets of eggs were collected near St. Stephen in 1874 and 1876 but it was not recorded nesting again until 1937, when breeding was noted at Hampton, Portobello Stream and on the Grand Lake Meadows. It is now found nesting commonly throughout the province. Reports of 300 at Williamstown Lake, Carleton County, on 26 October 1941 and 700 at Lower Jemseg on 21 September 1963 probably reflect the peak of its abundance in New Brunswick. Few gatherings of such magnitude have been found recently, flocks now seldom exceeding 100 individuals.

Season: Mid-March to mid-November (early winter).

Tufted Duck: *Aythya fuligula* (Fuligule morillon)

Very rare migrant and winter resident. The first confirmed record refers to 1995 when two males were found at Tracadie on 14 October. The first winter record was of a male found at Saint John during 1995–96. At least one male has been found there in most winters since, a pair on 31 January 1999. Other reports include a female at Coverdale on 16 November 1995, a female at Moncton on 23 and 24 March 1996, a female at Seal Cove, Grand Manan, from 3 to 12 January 1997, a pair at Dalhousie from 18 October to 19 November 1998 and a male at Sheffield on 30 April 2000. A possible source of the birds found in New Brunswick is Iceland, where the species is a common breeder.

Season: Mid-October to late April.

Greater Scaup: *Aythya marila* (Fuligule milouinan)

Common migrant and very local summer resident; uncommon winter resident along the Bay of Fundy. It sometimes stages in large numbers during spring migration at favoured locations, as demonstrated by 2200 at Oak Point on 21 April 1973, 2500 at Kouchibouguac National Park on 26 April 1973 and 4000 in Tabusintac Lagoon on 26 April 1999. Numbers in fall are fewer, but 900 were found off Dalhousie on 22 October 1998. Breeding was first noted in 1986 when an isolated population of about 25 nesting pairs was found on Grassy Island, Kings County. Sometimes common in winter at St. Andrews and Grand Manan, where flocks of 100 to 200

have been found. Elsewhere a few birds are rarely noted north in early winter to Bathurst and inland to Fredericton.

Season: Early September to late May; summer.

Lesser Scaup: *Aythya affinis* (Petit Fuligule)

Uncommon spring and common fall migrant, rare in summer and winter. Reports of this scaup have increased over the past 20 years possibly because observers have learned to differentiate it from the similar Greater Scaup. It shows a marked preference for sewage lagoons, such as those at Saint John West, Sackville, Port Elgin, Cap-Brûlé, Tracadie, Caraquet, Bathurst and Dalhousie. A few non-breeders sometimes remain on those lagoons in summer. Fifty were at Tracadie on 25 May 1997, 40 there on 28 September 1992 and 100 off Dalhousie with Greater Scaup on 22 October 1998. Ten were present at Grand Harbour, Grand Manan, during the winter of 1996-97.

Season: Early April to late May (summer), early September to late November (winter).

King Eider: *Somateria spectabilis* (Eider à tête grise)

Rare spring and fall migrant along both coasts, very rare in winter; casual in summer. Migration watches from Point Lepreau beginning in the late 1990s have revealed a small movement of spring migrants from late March through May. Six were seen together from 10 to 26 April 1993 near Val-Comeau and a male was noted at Dalhousie on 9 May 1998. Most winter records have been at St. Andrews and in Letete Passage, but it has also been seen then on the Acadian Peninsula.

Season: Late September to early June (summer).

Common Eider: *Somateria mollissima* (Eider à duvet)

Common migrant along the coast, rare inland; common in summer on the coast, breeding in the lower Bay of Fundy and at Heron Island, Chaleur Bay; common winter resident coastally. Numbers begin moving north through the province in late February. Thousands may be seen daily from headlands on the Bay of Fundy from late March through mid-May. Small numbers also migrate overland along the Saint John River as evidenced by 40 flying upriver at Simonds, Carleton County, on 26 April 1998 and 22 near Gagetown on 18 October 1989. The species was all but hunted out as a local breeder in the Bay of Fundy by 1920. However, a private conservation effort started in the early 1930s at Grand Manan brought it back from the brink of local extirpation. A few thousand winter each year at or near St. Andrews and in the Grand Manan archipelago.

Season: Throughout the year.

Harlequin Duck: *Histrionicus histrionicus* (Arlequin plongeur)

Rare migrant and winter resident, very rare summer resident. It is seen regularly in spring migration at Point Lepreau and on the Acadian Peninsula. There were up to seven at Miscou Lighthouse from 29 August to 24 October 1993 and a similar number there from 24 July into September 1994. Breeding was confirmed in the summer of 1996 when a female with five young was found at the mouth of the Charlo River. Two broods were seen there and one at the mouth of the Benjamin River in the summer of 1998. The eastern North American population was federally declared endangered in 1990 but down-listed to the category of special concern in 2001 although the Harlequin Duck has remained on New Brunswick's list of endangered species. The principal wintering areas in the province are The Wolves and White Head Island. During fall migration, 62 birds were found at The Wolves on 30

November 1996. There were 50 there on 31 January 2002 and as many as 87 birds have been observed there during spring migration. At White Head Island, 102 birds were counted on 17 December 2001.

Season: Early September to late May, summer.

Labrador Duck: *Camptorhynchus labradorius* (Eider du Labrador)

Extinct. This duck was probably a winter resident in the outer Bay of Fundy, where it was last found in 1871.

Surf Scoter: *Melanitta perspicillata* (Macreuse à front blanc)

Common spring and uncommon fall migrant coastally; uncommon winter resident; rare in summer, except on the Acadian Peninsula. Its rarity inland in spring is exemplified by two at Stickney on 5 April 1981, two at Salisbury on 14 April 1998, two at Rivière-Verte on 19 April 1998 and 12 at Fredericton 22 April 1997. About 15 000 birds pass Point Lepreau annually in spring. A raft estimated to comprise 10 000 birds was off Waterside on 24 April 1973. A large raft of scoters at Point La Nim, near Dalhousie, was estimated to contain 8500 of this species on 26 April 1970 and 20 000 on 3 May. Numbers at that location in recent years have been 800 on 18 April 1997 and 500 on 17 April 1999. Largest totals in winter are found in Passamaquoddy Bay, where birds on the St. Andrews Christmas Bird Count, for example, averaged 90 per year in the period 1986–96.

Season: Late August to late May, summer.

White-winged Scoter: *Melanitta fusca* (Macreuse brune)

Uncommon spring migrant along the Bay of Fundy, fairly common on the Acadian Peninsula; rare migrant inland; rare in summer, except common on the Acadian Peninsula; uncommon in winter. It is considered uncommon on the Acadian Peninsula during April and most of May, but in late May to early June large numbers migrate along the coast. In summer it is the commonest of the three scoters present there. During migration it is the least common scoter. About 1500 birds pass Point Lepreau annually in spring. A few are seen regularly along the Saint John River valley in spring and fall migration. At Cape Tormentine, 900 were found on 15 May 1991, and at Miscou Lighthouse, 300 on 4 November 1992. It is the most common wintering scoter, averaging 90 per year on the St. Andrews Christmas Bird Count in the period 1986–96 and 25–30 per year at Blacks Harbour and Grand Manan. An unusual peak occurred in 1985 and 1986 when about 1000 were found on lower Bay of Fundy Christmas Bird Counts.

Season: Late August to early June, summer.

Black Scoter: *Melanitta nigra* (Macreuse noire)

Very common spring and common fall migrant coastally, rare inland; uncommon in summer, mainly on the Acadian Peninsula, and in winter in the lower Bay of Fundy. Counts indicate approximately 35 000 birds pass Point Lepreau annually in spring. Before crossing overland to Northumberland Strait, they sometimes gather in large numbers at the mouth of the Petitcodiac and Memramcook rivers or at Waterside where it is not uncommon for 5000 to 10 000 birds to be observed during late April. In New Brunswick they ultimately stage in the estuary of the Restigouche River where, of an estimated 150 000 scoters on 1 May 1973, all close enough to be identified were of this species. Lesser numbers occur in fall migration. It is rare in early winter along the Acadian Peninsula. In the Bay of Fundy, there were 300 at

Lorneville on 2 January 1983 and 50 at Long Pond Bay, Grand Manan, on 19 January 1998.

Season: Early September to early June, summer.

Long-tailed Duck: *Clangula hyemalis* (Harelde kakawi)

Common spring and fall migrant and winter resident coastally; rare in summer and inland. They migrate regularly overland, flocks being heard passing at night, mainly in spring. Sightings have been reported along the length of the Saint John River valley, as illustrated by seven at Stickney on 21 March 1996, 20 at Saint-Basile on 10 April 1998 and seven at Jemseg on 21 April 1973. An unusually large concentration of about 11 000 was at Point Escuminac on 17 November 1994. During winter, they can be locally common in open leads as far north as Miscou Island and Chaleur Bay, and more generally in the lower Bay of Fundy.

Season: Mid-September to late June (summer).

Bufflehead: *Bucephala albeola* (Petit Garrot)

Common migrant and winter resident in the southwest; uncommon inland during migration. It is rare on the Acadian Peninsula in spring and uncommon in fall. The first winter record there was of one at Val-Comeau on 26 December 1998. It is often noted far upstream in tidal creeks along the Bay of Fundy in winter. Sometimes relatively large numbers are found, such as 137 at Grand Manan on 22 December 1970, 169 at Lepreau on 2 January 1971 and 300 at Chamecook on 2 March 1946. Examples of inland records include four at Jemseg on 20 April 1963, ten at Fredericton on 10 November 1964 and one at Bristol on 30 December 1982.

Season: (Early September) mid-October to late May (early June).

Common Goldeneye: *Bucephala clangula* (Garrot à oeil d'or)

Locally common summer resident; common spring and fall migrant and winter resident. It is very common on the Acadian Peninsula in spring, but less frequently noted there in summer. Breeds mainly in the Saint John River drainage system and the central highlands, sparingly east of a line from Bathurst to St. Martins. It is almost unknown in summer in the southeastern corner of New Brunswick, where there were only three summer records, in Fundy National Park, to 1980. It is found on rivers and lakes as soon as the ice breaks up in the spring. It remains all winter along both coasts, and far inland when open water permits. Usually more numerous at that season in the south than in the north. There were about 600 at Fredericton in late December 2001, 706 at Cape Tormentine on 20 December 1981, 213 at Dalhousie on 3 January 1999 and 350 at Grand Harbour on 16 February 1992.

Season: Throughout the year.

Barrow's Goldeneye: *Bucephala islandica* (Garrot d'Islande)

Uncommon migrant, fairly common local winter resident coastally. Peak winter numbers are found at Dalhousie, where there were 295 on 3 January 1999. It is found less frequently during winter on the east coast, the Bay of Fundy and inland along the Saint John River. There were 45 at Cocagne on 26 December 1996. At Val-Comeau, an average of 30 has been found in recent winters. Elsewhere, there were seven at Blacks Harbour on 26 January 1997, four at Hartland on 23 February 1974 and 32 at Chamecook on 24 February 1946.

Season: Mid-October to early May.

Hooded Merganser: *Lophodytes cucullatus* (Harle couronné)

Common local summer resident throughout much of the province; uncommon on open water in winter, mostly along the Bay of Fundy. Uncommon on the Acadian Peninsula during spring and summer. It was considered a rare summer resident in New Brunswick in the 1970s, but its numbers have since increased greatly, the provision of nest-boxes probably being partially responsible. Within the past decade it has become at least as common in the north as in the south of the province. Examples of recent autumn aggregations include 100 at Eel River Bar from 11 October to 8 November 1998, 40 at St. Andrews on 18 October 1998 and 45 at Shemogue on 2 November 1998. Very small numbers winter regularly along the Fundy coast, mostly west of Saint John. Inland there are many early-winter records from the south of the province.

Season: Mid-March to mid-November, winter.

Common Merganser: *Mergus merganser* (Grand Harle)

Common summer resident, uncommon in migration; locally common in winter. Small numbers overwinter annually along the Acadian Peninsula. It is capable of wintering far inland wherever there is open water. During summer, it can be found on larger rivers and lakes. Concentrations include 248 at Shediac on 3 January 1999, 275 at Oromocto Lake on 2 October 1986, 250 at Campbellton on 24 April 1999 and 240 at Mactaquac Dam in December 2002.

Season: Throughout the year.

Red-breasted Merganser: *Mergus serrator* (Harle huppé)

Uncommon summer resident, common spring and fall migrant; common in winter along the Bay of Fundy. It is very common in spring on the Acadian Peninsula. It is more common on saltwater than the preceding species, breeding mostly in the shallow bays and estuaries found along the east and north coasts, to a lesser extent in the Bay of Fundy and rarely in the estuary of the Saint John River. There may be a substantial population of non-breeders in the summer, mostly along the east coast and in Chaleur Bay. Small numbers can be seen all winter along those coasts, but most winter residents are found in the Bay of Fundy. Examples of large concentrations include 1500 at Campbellton on 24 April 1999, 2000 at Dalhousie on 11 October 1998 and 1500 in Shediac Bay on 1 November 1998.

Season: Throughout the year.

Ruddy Duck: *Oxyura jamaicensis* (Érismature rousse)

Rare spring, uncommon fall migrant; very rare and local summer resident. The first spring record was of one near Oromocto on 14 May 1966. The first confirmed breeding was at the Bell Street Marsh, Moncton, in the summer of 1994. Recent examples of fall concentrations include 14 at Saint John on 28 October 1973, nine at Memramcook on 31 October 1998 and 15 at Long Pond, Grand Manan, on 4 November 1998. In the north one was at Bathurst on 22 October 1976, three at Miscou Island on 18 October 1998 and four at Dalhousie on 22 November 1998. It is rarely recorded in the south into early winter.

Season: Mid-April through late November (December).

Pheasants and Grouse: Family Phasianidae

Gray Partridge: *Perdix perdix* (Perdrix grise)

Formerly rare local resident; now extirpated. Following introductions in southern areas in the 1920s and 1930s it did well for a number of years, mainly around Moncton and Saint John, but there was great mortality in winters of heavy snow. Without constant re-introductions it died out in the 1970s.

Ring-necked Pheasant: *Phasianus colchicus* (Faisan de Colchide)

Uncommon to common resident in some of the areas where it has been introduced. The first known release was in 1926. Very few are currently found outside of the following areas—along the Saint John River between Florenceville and Woodstock, around Sussex, along the Petitcodiac River and in the Sackville area. Pheasants are still released each year in some areas, particularly at hunting preserves.

Season: Throughout the year.

Ruffed Grouse: *Bonasa umbellus* (Gélinotte huppée)

Uncommon to common resident. Numbers fluctuate roughly on a ten-year cycle. It breeds in woodland throughout the province, being most numerous in mixed stands.

Season: Throughout the year.

Spruce Grouse: *Falcipennis canadensis* (Tétras du Canada)

Uncommon resident; formerly common. It is generally more numerous in remote north-central areas of the province than elsewhere. It occurs in spruce forests and bogs as well as in plantations of black spruce and jack pine.

Season: Throughout the year.

Loons: Family Gaviidae

Red-throated Loon: *Gavia stellata* (Plongeon catmarin)

Uncommon to common coastal migrant; during spring most numerous in the Bay of Fundy, during fall on the east coast. Rare inland in migration; uncommon winter resident; rare in summer. In winter, mainly found in the upper Bay of Fundy. Lingers occasionally into early winter along the east coast. In a four-hour period on 17 April 1996, approximately 3100 were counted migrating northeast past Point Lepreau. Between Cape Jourimain and Cape Tormentine, 450 were found on the water on 23 October 1985.

Season: Early September to early June (summer).

Pacific Loon: *Gavia pacifica* (Plongeon du Pacifique)

Casual. The first accepted record was of one in breeding plumage seen in the Grand Manan Channel just east of Campobello Island on 26 August 1995. An adult bird in winter plumage was noted by several observers on a pelagic trip east of Grand Manan on 25 September 1999. A single-observer sighting of one flying and on the water near Miscou Lighthouse on 29 September 1992 was probably correct.

Common Loon: *Gavia immer* (Plongeon huard)

Common spring and fall migrant in the Bay of Fundy, fairly common spring and fall migrant on the Acadian Peninsula. Common summer and winter resident. Migrants, most noticeable along the coast from late April to mid-May, move inland as extensive bodies of water become ice-free. At least 1000 pairs are thought to

breed, mostly in the west and north of the province. A brief post-breeding social gathering of a hundred or more individuals may take place in July and August on larger lakes. Non-breeding birds generally remain along the coast in summer. Adults and young return to the sea over an extended period in the fall. The species winters mainly in the lower Bay of Fundy and lingers occasionally into early winter along the east coast, very rarely in Chaleur Bay.

Season: Early April to late November (late December) in most of province; throughout the year in the lower Bay of Fundy.

Grebes: Family Podicipedidae

Pied-billed Grebe: *Podilymbus podiceps* (Grèbe à bec bigarré)

Uncommon local summer resident. It prefers fertile wetlands, such as those found in the New Brunswick–Nova Scotia border region, the lower Saint John River valley and the Acadian Peninsula. The creation of additional suitable habitat, such as provided by Ducks Unlimited projects, seems to have helped increase its numbers.

Season: Late March to early November (December).

Horned Grebe: *Podiceps auritus* (Grèbe esclavon)

Common migrant and winter resident in the Bay of Fundy; rare migrant inland, but sometimes common in fall on Grand Bay and Kennebecasis Bay; casual in summer. Small numbers are sometimes found in fall along the Gulf of St. Lawrence until freeze-up. In mid-winter they are mostly confined to the lower Bay of Fundy. At St. Andrews, 120 were counted on 10 February 1992. There are only two recent summer records, one of a bird at Paunchy Lake, Westmorland County, on 12 July 1975, the other of two together at Long Pond Bay, Grand Manan, throughout August and into early September 2002, but it formerly bred in the lower St. Croix valley, where a female and brood of young were taken in 1873.

Season: (July, August) early September to mid-May.

Red-necked Grebe: *Podiceps grisegena* (Grèbe jougris)

Common migrant and winter resident coastally; rare inland and very rare in summer. Small numbers remain in the Gulf of St. Lawrence until freeze-up, after which they are generally confined to the lower Bay of Fundy. Farther up the bay they are very rare in winter. At Grand Manan, an unusually large flock of 350 birds was seen off Castalia on 15 March 1995. Following an oil spill in Chaleur Bay on 30 September 1975, 195 oiled birds of this species were found along a 46-kilometre stretch of coastline.

Season: Late August to late May (summer).

Eared Grebe: *Podiceps nigricollis* (Grèbe à cou noir)

Accidental. One record: a well-documented observation of an adult in breeding plumage on bog ponds by the Wilson Point Road, Miscou Island, on 1 June 2002.

Western Grebe: *Aechmophorus occidentalis* (Grèbe élégant)

Accidental. There have been a few reports of this grebe in southern New Brunswick, but only one has been thoroughly documented and accepted, a bird at Point Lepreau from 5 to 18 May 2001.

Albatrosses: Family Diomedidae

Yellow-nosed Albatross: *Thalassarche chlororhynchos* (Albatros à nez jaune)

Accidental. One collected at sea near Machias Seal Island on 1 August 1913 is now in the American Museum of Natural History. A second bird was seen and photographed inland at Dieppe and Moncton, circling over the mouth of Halls Creek and eventually heading south down the Petitcodiac River, on 24 May 1993.

Fulmars and Shearwaters: Family Procellariidae

Northern Fulmar: *Fulmarus glacialis* (Fulmar boréal)

Common visitor to the outer Bay of Fundy; rare off the Acadian Peninsula. Usually staying well offshore, small numbers are occasionally seen from Grand Manan following periods of southerly winds, mostly in spring and fall. A report of 550 seen from the Grand Manan ferry on 19 October 1981 was exceptional. In 1979, unprecedented numbers were found into early summer near Grand Manan, such as 2000 south of Kent Island on 7 June, 350 at Northeast (Grand Manan) Bank on 26 June and 120 there on 19 July. Its status in the northeast is not well understood but a few have been seen offshore during July and August.

Season: Late September to late May (summer).

Greater Shearwater: *Puffinus gravis* (Puffin majeur)

Common to very common summer visitor in the outer Bay of Fundy. Very rare along the east coast. During some years in late summer and early fall, it is not uncommon to encounter flocks of 10 000 birds east of Grand Manan. One individual was seen from Cape Enrage on 4 October 1979 and another off Lamèque Island on 22 September 1987.

Season: Early June to late November (December).

Sooty Shearwater: *Puffinus griseus* (Puffin fuligineux)

Common summer visitor in the outer Bay of Fundy. Very rare along the east coast. It is less common than the preceding species. When the two are found together, usually outnumbered 20 or more to one. Counts of 1000 over the Grand Manan Basin on 28 September 1991 and east of White Head Island on 26 October 1995 were exceptional. Two were seen from Miscou Island on 28 July 1998 and 17 on 23 October 1986.

Season: Late May to mid-October (December).

Manx Shearwater: *Puffinus puffinus* (Puffin des Anglais)

Uncommon summer visitor in the outer Bay of Fundy; casual off the Acadian Peninsula. Formerly rare, numbers began to increase about 1970. At least 50 were found in the Grand Manan Channel on 5 September 1971, but observation of fewer than 10 individuals per day is the norm. Approximately 300 and 600 were seen near Machias Seal Island on 31 July 1989 and 12 August 1991, respectively. Two seen from Miscou Island on 28 July 1998 constitute the only east coast record.

Season: Late June to late October.

Storm-petrels: Family Hydrobatidae

Wilson's Storm-Petrel: *Oceanites oceanicus* (Océanite de Wilson)

Common to very common summer visitor in the outer Bay of Fundy; rare along the east coast. Numbers peak in the Bay of Fundy in July and August, when 10 000 birds may be encountered. Exceptionally, as many as 100 000 birds have been estimated to be present in the outer bay, such as occurred in the latter half of August 1983. One was found in Shepody Bay off Hopewell Rocks on 17 September 1979 and four were noted near Kouchibouguac National Park on 11 October 1982.

Season: Late May to late September (October).

Leach's Storm-Petrel: *Oceanodroma leucorhoa* (Océanite cul-blanc)

Fairly common summer resident in the Grand Manan area; uncommon fall visitor along the east coast during periods of onshore winds. Very rare inland as far as Fredericton, mainly in the fall. The Grand Manan population, estimated at 26 500 pairs in 1937, had plummeted to fewer than 2500 pairs in 1996, largely due to persecution from Herring Gulls at most of their former nesting islands. Young have been found in nesting burrows until late December. There is an exceptional spring record of an adult picked up alive and later released at Bathurst on 3 April 1998.

Season: Early April to late November (December).

Gannets: Family Sulidae

Northern Gannet: *Morus bassanus* (Fou de Bassan)

Common to very common migrant on both coasts; common non-breeding summer visitor along the east coast, and uncommon in the outer Bay of Fundy, where there is one recent record of breeding. Accidental inland. During spring passage, many may be encountered in the outer Bay of Fundy and especially Northumberland Strait, usually from mid-April through mid-May. It is seen regularly in Chaleur Bay and the Gulf of St. Lawrence from April to November, immatures lingering into December practically every year. A juvenile was picked up alive near Plaster Rock on 18 October 1989, but later died. The only breeding colony in the province survived at Gannet Rock, in the Bay of Fundy, to about 1866. In recent years, nesting attempts have been reported and in July 1999 a pair with one chick was discovered on White Horse Islet, near Deer Island.

Season: Late March to late December, (winter).

Pelicans: Family Pelecanidae

American White Pelican: *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos* (Pélican d'Amérique)

Casual. There are four records from the nineteenth century and about 15 since one was at Miscou Island from 5 to 14 August 1981. Some may be of an individual that had moved from one area to another. The majority has been seen along the east coast from Northumberland Strait to the Acadian Peninsula, but it has also been found on the lower Fundy coast and in York, Sunbury and Restigouche counties. Almost all have been found in summer and early fall, especially during August and September, but one was shot at Cape Spencer, Saint John County, in April 1881.

Season: (April); early June to early October.

Brown Pelican: *Pelecanus occidentalis* (Pélican brun)

Casual. One accepted record: an immature at Sainte-Marie-Saint-Raphaël, Lamèque Island, on 28 and 29 June 2003. There have been some undocumented reports from Grand Manan Island.

Cormorants: Family Phalacrocoracidae

Double-crested Cormorant: *Phalacrocorax auritus* (Cormoran à aigrettes)

Very common summer resident and migrant on both coasts; rare but increasingly regular in winter. Coastal breeder, with non-breeders fairly common inland in spring and fall along major rivers and in larger lakes, and smaller numbers through the summer. Examples include 200 at Fredericton on 18 April 1997, 150 at Plaster Rock from 2 to 21 May 1979, 75 at Hartland on 5 August 1986 and ten at Edmundston on 24 September 1992. From mid-September through October large flocks move south down the east coast and into the Bay of Fundy. Since the mid-1970s small numbers have lingered into early winter as far north as Chaleur Bay and inland to Fredericton and Edmundston, and throughout the winter in the lower Bay of Fundy, usually in Passamaquoddy Bay.

Season: Late March to late November (winter).

Great Cormorant: *Phalacrocorax carbo* (Grand Cormoran)

Uncommon spring and fall migrant on both coasts. Common during winter in lower Bay of Fundy, rare in summer. Very rare inland along lower Saint John River. Despite nesting in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, this species has not bred in New Brunswick since the early 1900s. During the latter half of March, a significant migration passes up the Bay of Fundy and overland to Northumberland Strait. In winter, they are most common at Grand Manan, where an unusually large feeding flock of 300 birds was seen off Long Eddy Point on 30 December 1983. Inland records include one at Mactaquac Dam from 14 to 16 January 1989. Summer reports, mostly of second-year birds, are slowly increasing in the Bay of Fundy.

Season: Throughout the year.

Hérons and Bitterns: Family Ardeidae

American Bittern: *Botaurus lentiginosus* (Butor d'Amérique)

Uncommon local summer resident, casual in early winter. It breeds in marshes and wet meadows throughout much of the province. Most birds have migrated south by mid-October, but a weakened individual that later died was picked up on the Tantramar Marsh near Sackville on 20 January 1983.

Season: Mid-April to early November (December, January).

Least Bittern: *Ixobrychus exilis* (Petit Blongios)

Rare and local summer resident. It has been reported most frequently at Red Head Marsh, Saint John, and in the Germantown marshes of Albert County but has also been found during breeding season in cat-tail and sedge marshes east to the New Brunswick–Nova Scotia border region and north to Sainte-Anne-de-Madawaska. The only breeding confirmations of this secretive heron have been near Saint John in 1895 and 1963 and at Charleston, Carleton County, in 1995. Two reports from the Bathurst area in August 1996 may represent post-breeding dispersal. It is normally

not reported earlier than late May, but weakened or dead ones were found at Fredericton on 24 March 1972 and Lamèque on 12 April 1997.

Season: (March, April) late May to early October.

Great Blue Heron: *Ardea herodias* (Grand Héron)

Common summer resident, rare in winter. During 1980–81, about 50 nesting colonies were found in the province, mainly along the coast but also inland near major rivers and lakes. Spring migrants pass quickly to the area of their colonies during April and early May. In August, adults and young disperse widely and may be seen fishing in shallow water habitats throughout. They are especially conspicuous in shallow bays and estuaries along the east coast. Fall migration occurs mainly during October and early November, but small numbers linger later, even into December along both coasts and up the Saint John River valley as far as Florenceville. A very few attempt to winter annually along the Bay of Fundy shore, but very seldom are seen after late January.

Season: Late March to late December, (winter).

Great Egret: *Ardea alba* (Grande Aigrette)

Rare visitor, spring through fall. Most sightings are of one or two birds along the south coast, but some have occurred north to the Acadian Peninsula and Chaleur Bay. One was at Atholville Marsh from 25 April to 2 May 1998. Three inland reports are of one near Fredericton on 11 September 1988, one at Taymouth on 7 May 1997 and two at Fredericton from 22 to 24 September 2001. Six found at St. Martins on 31 July 1997, five at Saints Rest Marsh in Saint John from 3 August to 14 September and six at Brookville on 29 August may have been the same birds. One seen at Machias Seal Island on 18 March 1972, another (or the same one) at White Head Island the next day and one at Grand Harbour on 21 March 1993 were exceptionally early.

Season: (Mid-March) mid-April to mid-October.

Little Egret: *Egretta garzetta* (Aigrette garzette)

Accidental. An adult in breeding plumage was photographed at Saints Rest Marsh, where it was present from 27 to 29 May 1994.

Snowy Egret: *Egretta thula* (Aigrette neigreuse)

Rare visitor, spring through fall. Most records are for spring in salt marshes of the southern part of the province, few elsewhere. In the north, one was at Jacquet River on 18 June 1983, two at Eel River Bar, near Dalhousie, from 17 June through late July 1997 and two near Tracadie on 28 June 1990. On the east coast, one was at Loggieville on 1 October 1974 and two were at Kouchibouguac National Park on 26 June 1983. Inland, one was at Heath Steele, Northumberland County, in early May 1979 and another near Woodstock on 30 April 1976. It is most common at Grand Manan, where four were found at Castalia Marsh on 4 May 1983 and six and three at White Head Island on 24 May 1978 and in early May 2001, respectively. Most first appear in late April, but one was found dead at Grand Manan on 25 March 1973 and a live bird was at Saint John on 23 March 1983.

Season: (Late March) mid-April to mid-October (November).

Little Blue Heron: *Egretta caerulea* (Aigrette bleue)

Rare visitor, spring through fall. Most records are from the Bay of Fundy shore. The first confirmed reports were of one found at Kent Island, Grand Manan, on 1 August

1936 and another near Sackville on 3 August 1948. In the north, one was at Wishart Point, Northumberland County, from 30 to 31 May 1993, one at Caraquet from 14 to 18 June 1998 and another at Campbellton from 1 to 17 September 1998. Inland records refer to single birds at Woodstock on 8 July 1961, Thomaston Corner on 27 April 1983, Penobscuis on 5 May 1987, Maugerville on 3 May 1988 and McDonald Corner, Queens County, on 25 April 2001. There were three at Little Dipper Harbour, Saint John County, on 16 May 1971.

Season: Late April through late September (early December).

Tricolored Heron: *Egretta tricolor* (Aigrette tricolore)

Very rare visitor, spring through fall. This species has been found only in the south of the province. The first record for Canada was of one collected at Nauwigewauk in April 1895. Except for another collected at Little River, Saint John, in April about 1920, it was not recorded again until 1966, when one was found at Castalia Marsh on 3 September and subsequently. There have been about 40 records since, most of single birds, all from Grand Manan and coastal Saint John, Albert and Westmorland counties. Two were at Castalia Marsh on 24 April 1983 and two at Saints Rest Marsh on 25 May 1984.

Season: Mid-April to mid-September (mid-October).

Cattle Egret: *Bubulcus ibis* (Héron garde-bœufs)

Rare spring and fall visitor. It now breeds as close as southern Maine. It is just as likely to be found inland as along the coast. The first provincial report was of a flock of 20 with cattle near St. Stephen on 29 April 1961, but the most seen together since were five at Newcastle, Miramichi, from 12 to 30 November 1979, and then four until 5 December. All other reports are of one or two birds. The most northerly records have been of one at Saint-Basile from 25 October to 5 November 1989 and one at Anse-Bleue, Gloucester County, from 23 to 26 October 1992. In recent years, small numbers have appeared almost annually in late fall throughout the province.

Season: Late March to mid-June; late September to mid-November (mid-December).

Green Heron: *Butorides virescens* (Héron vert)

Rare and local summer resident in small ponds and slow-moving streams, mainly in the west. It has bred east to Moncton and north to Edmundston. It is a rare visitor beyond that, with spring records east to Bouctouche and north to Eel River Crossing and the Acadian Peninsula. A group of five was found at Fundy National Park on 10 May 1979.

Season: Early May to early October (early November).

Black-crowned Night-Heron: *Nycticorax nycticorax* (Bihoreau gris)

Common summer resident, very rare in early winter. This species has a discontinuous range in the province, breeding in the upper reaches of the Saint John River south to about Grand Falls, along Chaleur Bay as far east as Lamèque Island and south to Inkerman, also among the islands of the lower Bay of Fundy, rarely east to Saint John. Birds seen elsewhere are usually immatures, such as those found along the east coast during fall. The largest colony, at Inkerman, once contained 700 nests but has since declined.

Season: Mid-April to early November (January).

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron: *Ncytanassa violacea* (Bihoreau violacé)

Very rare summer visitor; casual in spring. One collected at Grand Manan on 2 April 1931 constitutes the only record for New Brunswick until 1970, after which an average of one per year has been found. Most reports are for late summer. Of some 30 records for the province, about 20 are from the Grand Manan area and most of the rest from the mainland coast between St. Andrews and St. Martins. The only records not from the immediate Bay of Fundy shore are of an adult at Williamstown, Carleton County, on 22 April 1985 and of another at Hammond River, Quispamsis, from 16 May on into June 1997.

Season: (Early April to early June); late July to late September.

Ibises: Family Threskiornithidae

White Ibis: *Eudocimus albus* (Ibis blanc)

Accidental. The only confirmed sightings are of one at Saints Rest Marsh beginning 15 April 1986, then two birds from 16 April for a few days, one remaining until at least 1 May. Another bird was observed at Kierstead Mountain, Kings County, from 13 to 28 April 1986.

Glossy Ibis: *Plegadis falcinellus* (Ibis falcinelle)

Rare visitor, one breeding attempt. First reports began in the early 1950s, although it doubtless strayed to the province before then. Many records since have been of single individuals, but there are a number of records of multiple birds. Most reports are for the south, but it does stray occasionally to the north. It is just as likely to be found inland as along the coast. Eight were reported at Lower Sheffield on 17 May 1973 and ten at Saints Rest Marsh on 13 April 1986. One was found near Shippagan on 29 September 1990. An ibis at Bayside, near St. Andrews, in November 1996 was likely this species. A nest with three eggs, eventually unsuccessful, was discovered on Manawagonish Island, off Saint John, on 14 June 1986.

Season: Mid-April to late May (summer), early August to late September (November).

Storks: Family Ciconiidae

Wood Stork: *Mycteria americana* (Tantale d'Amérique)

Accidental. The only documented record is of a female taken at Little River, east of Saint John, on 3 June 1911. There were no more observations until the fall of 1995, when an immature was reported from several places in the south of the province, as follows: Red Head Marsh on 8 September, Hampton on 9 September, Moncton on 11 September, Marys Point, Albert County, on 13 September and Westfield on 2 October. More than one bird may have been involved. While most of the sightings were probably correct, they were not confirmed.

American Vultures: Family Cathartidae

Black Vulture: *Coragyps atratus* (Urubu noir)

Very rare visitor, casual in winter. Early reports are of single birds at Campobello Island in August 1879, at Spruce Lake, Saint John, on 17 July 1911, at Escuminac on 20 December 1903 and at Grand Manan on 9 August 1924. In the past 30 years Black Vultures have appeared sporadically throughout the province. Reports refer to individuals at Nackawic on 22 June 1988, at Hillsborough from 23 to 25 September 1989, at Miscou Island on 21 July 1994, at St. Martins on 11 July 1995, at White

Head Island in May of 1999 and at Val-Comeau in September 2002. A bird with an injured eye was reported frequently at the Saint-Léolin landfill during the winters of 1993-94 and 1994-95.

Season: Early May to late November (winter).

Turkey Vulture: *Cathartes aura* (Urubu à tête rouge)

Uncommon summer resident, rare in winter. Records before 1900 refer to one at Néguaic in January 1884 and one in Victoria County in March 1898. There were occasional records of single birds over the following decades, but in the spring of 1973 a number were reported, including a flock of five at Burton on 20 May. Since then the number of sightings has steadily increased. Turkey Vultures are now seen in many parts of the province, most regularly in southwestern and south-central areas. In September 1997, birds thought to be recently fledged were found about 20 kilometres northeast of Saint John and on 9 May 1998 a nest with two eggs was discovered near there. On 22 August 2002 thirty-seven Turkey Vultures were observed on a transmission tower near Midland, Kings County.

Season: Late March to early October (winter).

Flamingos: Family Phoenicopteridae

Greater Flamingo: *Phoenicopterus ruber* (Flamant rose)

Accidental. An immature was present at Dorchester from about 24 October through 15 November 1973. It was captured and flown to the Bahamas, where it was released. There is some suspicion that it might have been in captivity previously although a number of occurrences of flamingos in New England and Atlantic Canada during the 1960s and 1970s suggested natural vagrancy.

Osprey, Hawks and Eagles: Family Accipitridae

Osprey: *Pandion haliaetus* (Balbuzard pêcheur)

Common summer resident and migrant. The Osprey is found along major rivers, lakes and much of the coast, except for the Bay of Fundy east of Saint John, where the water is too turbid for it to see its prey. The species was placed on the New Brunswick endangered list in 1974 but recently removed because of a population recovery.

Season: (Late March) early April to late October.

Bald Eagle: *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* (Pygargue à tête blanche)

Uncommon resident and migrant. The Bald Eagle was designated an endangered species in New Brunswick in 1976, a status changed to regionally endangered in 1996. It nests most numerous along the Saint John River and the coast of Charlotte County, but numbers along major rivers in eastern New Brunswick have increased substantially in recent years. It is nearly absent as a breeder in the northern third of the province. During late summer and early fall 20 to 30 birds may be found near Mactaquac Dam. There have been recent large winter concentrations in the Deer Island area.

Season: Throughout the year.

Northern Harrier: *Circus cyaneus* (Busard Saint-Martin)

Common summer resident and migrant, rare in winter. Found in much of the province except in heavily forested areas. High breeding density occurs on the

Tantramar Marsh. It is capable of over-wintering and is now almost annual in winter in the south of the province.

Season: Late March to late November, winter.

Sharp-shinned Hawk: *Accipiter striatus* (Épervier brun)

Uncommon summer resident and migrant, rare in winter. Breeds in woodland throughout the province. During fall migration in September and early October up to 100 per day may be seen, fewer during the spring. Spring migration occurs mainly in April and the first half of May. There is a significant migration along the Bay of Fundy shore in fall, as well as from Nova Scotia to Grand Manan. It is a not-uncommon visitor to bird feeding stations during winter.

Season: Throughout the year.

Cooper's Hawk: *Accipiter cooperii* (Épervier de Cooper)

Rare summer resident, rare in winter. Although they are seen more regularly in the southern part of the province, one was observed at Edmundston on 11 April 1996. There are a few nesting records for the southwestern and south-central parts of the province. Four fledged young were seen near the nest at Pokiok on 29 June 1995 and a nest with five eggs was found at Central Hampstead on 11 May 1998. In recent years it has occasionally been reported near bird feeding stations during winter.

Season: Early April to late October, winter.

Northern Goshawk: *Accipiter gentilis* (Autour des palombes)

Uncommon resident and migrant. It nests in extensive forest throughout the province, but is more apt to hunt out into adjacent open areas during winter. There is often a noticeable fall migration from September to November.

Season: Throughout the year.

Red-shouldered Hawk: *Buteo lineatus* (Buse à épaulettes)

Rare summer resident, casual in winter. It is found in summer almost exclusively west of a line from Edmundston to Moncton, and especially west of the Saint John River. A nest with three eggs was found at Washademoak Lake on 25 May 1896. Winter reports include one regularly eating suet at a feeder at Saint John in December 1995 and one seen frequently near Shemogue from 22 December 1996 to February 1997.

Season: Late March to mid-October (winter).

Broad-winged Hawk: *Buteo platypterus* (Petite Buse)

Common summer resident and migrant. It is distributed rather evenly throughout the province, but is less numerous at the higher elevations in the northwest and near the upper Bay of Fundy. A kettle consisting of 30 birds was seen near Fundy National Park on 15 September 1994 and another of 85 birds at Kent Island on 25 September 1995.

Season: Mid-April to mid-October (November).

Swainson's Hawk: *Buteo swainsoni* (Buse de Swainson)

Accidental. A juvenile bird was photographed at Waterside on 10 October 2002 and seen briefly nearby the following day.

Red-tailed Hawk: *Buteo jamaicensis* (Buse à queue rousse)

Uncommon resident and migrant. It is well distributed over the province although seldom encountered on the Acadian Peninsula. At New Horton, Albert County, up to 150 migrants per day were tallied in late March and early April during the 1990s, and it is a regular migrant along the Bay of Fundy in late October and early November.

Season: Throughout the year.

Rough-legged Hawk: *Buteo lagopus* (Buse pattue)

Uncommon winter resident and migrant; casual in summer. Large open expanses such as the Tantramar Marshes and the Jemseg area often attract large numbers. The number found in any given winter is likely controlled by depth of snow and availability of small rodents. It prefers to winter south of the Acadian Peninsula but is found there during mid-April to mid-May and during October and November. It rarely lingers into summer.

Season: Late September to mid-May (summer).

Golden Eagle: *Aquila chrysaetos* (Aigle royal)

Rare migrant and winter resident. There have been summer reports in the central highlands around the headwaters of the Tobique River in several years, but proof of breeding has not been obtained. It has been found along Shepody Bay in Albert County in most winters since 1977. There are scattered reports from throughout the province during migration in March and April and again in October and November, of birds probably from Quebec or Labrador where there is a significant breeding population.

Season: Throughout the year.

Falcons: Family Falconidae

Eurasian Kestrel: *Falco tinnunculus* (Faucon crécerelle)

Accidental. One was present on the marshes at Aulac during the winter of 1987–88. First observed on 30 December, it was not recognized as this species until 18 January. It was seen in New Brunswick until 14 February and in the adjacent Minudie area of Nova Scotia into March. Most of the North American records of this counterpart of the American Kestrel are from Alaska.

American Kestrel: *Falco sparverius* (Crécerelle d'Amérique)

Common summer resident and migrant; very rare in winter. It is found in open areas throughout the province. About 100 kestrels were seen in migration between Saint John and Blacks Harbour on 12 September 1992. Winter records include one at Cambridge-Narrows on 22 January 1984, one at Saint John in January 1992 and one at North Head on 22 January 2000.

Season: Late March to late October (winter).

Merlin: *Falco columbarius* (Faucon émerillon)

Common summer resident and migrant; rare in winter. There were practically no records of nesting before 1985. Since then, evidence of nesting has been found throughout the province. It is fairly often seen during late summer and fall harassing migrating shorebirds.

Season: Late March to late November, winter.

Gyr Falcon: *Falco rusticolus* (Faucon gerfaut)

Very rare winter resident and migrant; casual in summer. White, intermediate and dark morphs have been reported. It appears to winter regularly along Chaleur Bay near Dalhousie. Elsewhere in the province, its presence is often erratic. Reports include individuals at Grand Manan on 30 September 1989, at Marys Point on 2 April 1991 and at Kedgwick on 3 December 1994. One spent two weeks at Machias Seal Island in June 2000.

Season: (Late September) mid-October to late April (June).

Peregrine Falcon: *Falco peregrinus* (Faucon pèlerin)

Rare local resident and uncommon migrant; very rare and local in winter. Apparently, it has always been rare in the province, but all nesting pairs here disappeared between 1948 and 1960, coincident with the widespread use of the pesticide DDT. Release of at least 55 captive-reared birds at hack sites in Fundy National Park took place from 1982 to 1988. All breeding pairs are currently found along the coast.

Season: Late March to late November, (winter).

Rails, Gallinules and Coots: Family Rallidae

Yellow Rail: *Coturnicops noveboracensis* (Râle jaune)

Very rare summer resident and migrant. The only definite breeding record of this rail, which prefers wet sedge meadows, was a nest found near Milltown, St. Stephen, in 1881, but nesting is presumed to have occurred in two other areas. At least 12 birds were heard in the Midgie Marshes near Sackville on 15 July 1949, but similar numbers have not been found there in recent years because of habitat change. The largest known concentration in the province has been in the Grand Lake Meadows between Grand Lake and the Saint John River. From 1991 to 1997, the area supported a minimum of two to 24 calling birds, fluctuating water levels determining abundance. The "meadows" may be significant for post-breeding staging by this species. They have also been found at Memramcook and near Inkerman.

Season: Early May to early October.

Clapper Rail: *Rallus longirostris* (Râle gris)

Casual. The first confirmed record was of an adult female caught by a dog at Castalia Marsh, Grand Manan, on 21 January 1952. Other reports have come from Kent Island on 1 April 1953, Waterside on 4 October 1954, Whale Cove, Grand Manan, on 13 June 1992, near Lac Frye on Miscou Island on 26 December 1997 and Castalia Marsh on 16 September 1998.

Season: Early April to mid-June; mid-September to late January.

King Rail: *Rallus elegans* (Râle élégant)

Accidental. Two specimens in the New Brunswick Museum were found dead, at Point Lepreau on 21 September 1952 and at Gardner Creek, Saint John County, on 6 October 1994.

Virginia Rail: *Rallus limicola* (Râle de Virginie)

Uncommon summer resident. It breeds sparingly in suitable marshy habitat throughout the province, but is locally common in the lower Saint John River valley and the New Brunswick–Nova Scotia border region.

Season: Early May to early November (February).

Sora: *Porzana carolina* (Marouette de Caroline)

Uncommon summer resident. Like the preceding species, this little rail is more often heard than seen. It shows a preference for fertile marshes containing cat-tails and bur-reeds, such as those created by Ducks Unlimited projects. It is found more generally throughout the province than the Virginia Rail, and also in more marginal habitat.

Season: (Early) late April to late November (mid-December).

Purple Gallinule: *Porphyrio martinica* (Talève violacée)

Very rare fall visitor, casual in winter and spring. There are at least 20 records of this species which seems prone to being carried north by strong southerly winds even in mid-winter. Most have been immature birds during the fall, mainly in October. Spring records are generally of birds in adult plumage. Almost all have been found in the southern third of the province, but three birds were reported in Restigouche County during October 1999.

Season: Early April to late May; mid-August to mid-November, (late December to late January).

Common Moorhen: *Gallinula chloropus* (Gallinule poule-d'eau)

Rare summer resident. This species has responded well to the construction of artificial marshlands throughout the south of the province. Although breeding was suspected at Red Head Marsh in the early 1960s, the first definite breeding record came from the Germantown Marsh, in Albert County, where an adult with young was discovered in August 1981. In recent years this species has been found in summer regularly at the Bell Street Marsh, Germantown Marsh, Red Head Marsh and Musquash Marsh, all being Ducks Unlimited impoundments. In the north, one was observed at Val-Comeau on 13 May 1990, another at Point La Nim on 17 and 20 May 1991.

Season: Early April to late October.

American Coot: *Fulica americana* (Foulque d'Amérique)

Rare summer resident and migrant, very rare in winter. First evidence of breeding was adults with young at Harvey, York County, on 15 August 1941 and at Williamstown Lake on 22 June and 8 August 1944. It is still a rare breeder, mostly in the marshes along the lower Saint John River and in the New Brunswick–Nova Scotia border region. There is an influx of coots into the province from the west during most falls. The most found were 50 at the sewage lagoon in Saint John West on 16 November 1975. Two birds were found in an effluent treatment lagoon in East Saint John in February 2000 and again on 27 January 2001.

Season: (Late March) late April to late November, (December to February).

Cranes: Family Gruidae

Sandhill Crane: *Grus canadensis* (Grue du Canada)

Rare visitor. The first documented record was of one found at Nauwigewauk from 10 to 22 September 1984. There were two previous sight records, in 1973 and 1981. In the late 1990s there was a noticeable increase of Sandhill Crane occurrences in the province, including some in summer. One pair appeared in the Havelock area for at least part of each summer from 1996 to 2003, but with no indication of breeding.

Season: Late April to late May, summer, early September to early November (January).

Plovers: Family Charadriidae

Northern Lapwing: *Vanellus vanellus* (Vanneau huppé)

Accidental. At least two flights of these Eurasian plovers are known to have reached New Brunswick. The larger flight was in the winter of 1927–28 when at least four birds were found during December and January in the Grand Manan archipelago. Several were killed in a snowstorm at Saint John at that time. A smaller flight occurred in early 1966 when one was found at Belledune Point on 19 January and two were seen at Red Head from 21 January until 15 February. Summer reports likely refer to survivors from winter flights, such as one at Nantucket Island, Grand Manan, on 20 June 1956 and another at Point de Bute, near Aulac, from 25 May until 18 August 1991.

Black-bellied Plover: *Pluvialis squatarola* (Pluvier argenté)

Common migrant, spring and fall. It occurs mainly on coastal shores. Spring migration is often swift, starting in early May and peaking between the third and fourth week of the month. Numbers are much higher in the fall, migration beginning slowly in late July and early August, adults peaking in early to mid-September and young birds in early to mid-October.

Season: Late April to early June; mid-July to mid-November (December).

American Golden-Plover: *Pluvialis dominica* (Pluvier bronzé)

Uncommon migrant in fall; casual in spring. Spring migration is along the Mississippi flyway and only rarely are individuals seen in New Brunswick in that season. Flocks of up to about 100 birds may occasionally put down in the province on their way south, usually due to bad weather. It occurs inland as often as coastally, e.g., 25 being noted at Lower Jemseg on 4 September 1967.

Season: (Late April to mid-June); late July to mid-November.

Semipalmated Plover: *Charadrius semipalmatus* (Pluvier semipalmé)

Uncommon spring and very common fall migrant; rare summer resident. It occurs mainly on coastal shores. Spring migration to breeding grounds farther north is rapid, and relatively few birds are seen in that season. It has bred occasionally in the upper Bay of Fundy at Waterside Marsh and at river mouths between Martin Head and Fundy National Park.

Season: Late April to mid-June, (summer), mid-July to mid-November.

Piping Plover: *Charadrius melodus* (Pluvier siffleur)

Rare summer resident and migrant. The Piping Plover has been declared an endangered species in Canada and New Brunswick. Most of the provincial population breeds on the sandy beaches of the east coast, with highest concentrations found from Bouctouche to Miscou Island. Numbers in the province have declined, surveys of nesting beaches revealing 203 adults in June of 1991, only 146 in 1996 and 166 in 2001. Recreational use of beaches by people, both on foot and in off-road vehicles, during the critical nesting months of June and July, is believed responsible for part of this species' problems.

Season: Mid-April to late September.

Killdeer: *Charadrius vociferus* (Pluvier kildir)

Common summer resident and migrant; rare in early winter. The Killdeer is a relatively recent addition to the breeding avifauna of the province, the first definite

reports of nesting dating back to the early 1940s. It prefers extensive open habitats with short grass or little vegetation, such as pasture and gravel pits. It sometimes gathers in post-breeding flocks in summer prior to southward migration, e.g. an aggregation of 64 being seen at Maugerville on 19 July 1987.

Season: (Early) mid-March to late October, November (January).

Oystercatchers: Family Haematopodidae

American Oystercatcher: *Haematopus palliatus* (Huitrier d'Amérique)

Casual. It is currently extending its range northward, and began nesting in southern Maine in 1995 and Nova Scotia in 1997. What may have been the first modern report was of six birds, obviously oystercatchers, seen at close range in Kouchibouguac National Park on 31 May 1971, which, from their description, may have been European Oystercatchers. Many observers saw one or two birds in the vicinity of Kent Island, near Grand Manan, in the summers of 2001 and 2002.

Season: Late May to October.

Stilts and Avocets: Family Recurvirostridae

Black-necked Stilt: *Himantopus mexicanus* (Échasse d'Amérique)

Accidental. A specimen was collected at the mouth of the St. Croix River in spring of 1862 and another at Maces Bay in September 1880. There are unconfirmed sight records of one at Heron Island on 27 May 1972 and three near Woodstock on 29 April 1982. One was at Jacquet River from 31 May to 6 June 2000.

American Avocet: *Recurvirostra americana* (Avocette d'Amérique)

Casual. This western shorebird has been reported in the province fewer than 20 times. There are nineteenth-century specimens from Charlotte County and St. Martins. The first modern record was of an adult at Sackville from 15 September to 2 October 1964. Subsequent reports have come from Castalia, Fredericton, Kent Island, McGowans Corner, Moncton, Sackville and Saint John.

Season: May, June. Late July to mid-November.

Sandpipers and Phalaropes: Family Scolopacidae

Greater Yellowlegs: *Tringa melanoleuca* (Grand Chevalier)

Common migrant spring and fall; casual in early winter. Spring migration usually begins during the third week of April and peaks about mid-May, fall migration being much more protracted. It occurs widely inland but is found in greatest numbers along the coast, particularly in bays and small estuaries along the east coast of the province, where a few non-breeders occasionally spend the summer.

Season: (Early) mid-April to early June, summer, early July to mid-November (February).

Lesser Yellowlegs: *Tringa flavipes* (Petit Chevalier)

Common migrant in fall; rare in spring. Spring passage is mostly west of the province. It is commoner than the Greater Yellowlegs during southward migration, and numbers peak earlier (adults in late July to early August, immatures in late August). This species is numerous along the coast but only rather small numbers occur inland.

Season: Late April to early June, (summer), early July to late October (early December).

Solitary Sandpiper: *Tringa solitaria* (Chevalier solitaire)

Uncommon migrant and rare summer resident. Old reports of nesting in the province must be viewed with less skepticism in light of breeding records obtained during the Maritimes Breeding Bird Atlas project. Adults defending groups of fledged young were found near Cains River, Northumberland County, on 29 July 1988, near Hanford Brook, Saint John County, on 17 July 1989 and near Juniper on 8 July 1989. It is well distributed across the province in late summer and fall, favouring small ponds, slow-flowing streams and ditches, usually as singles but sometimes in groups of up to ten. In spring it is rare in the southeast.

Season: Early May to mid-October.

Willet: *Catoptrophorus semipalmatus* (Chevalier semipalmé)

Uncommon summer resident. Because of losses to nineteenth century market hunting, by 1916 only a small population in southwestern Nova Scotia survived north of Virginia. There is no evidence it nested in New Brunswick before the first modern breeding record, of a bird flushed from a nest at Baie Verte on 22 June 1966. It now nests at scattered points along the east coast north to Maissonette, where dozens of birds often congregate in late July and early August. It also nests at Sackville, and did for a while at Castalia, but elsewhere on the Bay of Fundy is noted mostly as a rare migrant.

Season: Late April to early (late) October.

Spotted Sandpiper: *Actitis macularia* (Chevalier grivelé)

Common summer resident and migrant. This is the most widespread breeding sandpiper in New Brunswick, equally at home nesting on the rugged Bay of Fundy shore or near inland streams. It is seldom found in concentrations of more than a few birds, even during migration.

Season: Late April to late October (mid-November).

Upland Sandpiper: *Bartramia longicauda* (Maubèche des champs)

Rare and local summer resident. This sandpiper nests in loose colonies in dry fields, seldom near water. Several were reported in a large field near Salisbury during the summers of 1969 and 1970, and breeding was confirmed when a downy young was found on 19 June 1971. Since then it has been found breeding at scattered localities across the province such as Maugerville, Salisbury, Tantramar Marsh, Rexton, Pointe-Sapin, Sainte-Marie-de-Kent and Saint-Isidore, as well as at airfields at Fredericton, Moncton and Pennfield.

Season: (Mid-) late April to late October.

Eskimo Curlew: *Numenius borealis* (Courlis esquimau)

Extinct or virtually so; formerly a common fall migrant. At Miscou Island, an American gunner reported flocks of 20–75 all over the peat barrens when he first visited there in the 1870s. They arrived before the middle of August and departed by mid-September. After 1890 they declined rapidly. One in the George A. Boardman collection taken near Calais, Maine, in May 1891 suggests it was at least casual in New Brunswick in spring. Another in his collection was taken near St. Stephen in September 1862, and two in the American Museum of Natural History were collected near Sackville on 4 and 8 September 1876.

Whimbrel: *Numenius phaeopus* (Courlis corlieu)

Casual spring and uncommon fall migrant. This and many other shorebird species suffered greatly at the hands of unrestricted hunting in the nineteenth century. It begins to appear in early July, peak numbers being found on coastal bogs, barrens and beaches about the end of July and beginning of August. The largest flocks, usually fewer than 50 birds, may be found on the crowberry peatlands of Miscou Island. It is also found in dry open fields. It is rare inland.

Season: (Late April) May (early June); (late June) early July to early October (early November).

Long-billed Curlew: *Numenius americanus* (Courlis à long bec)

Accidental. This curlew is much rarer in North America today than it was in the 1800s when a few strayed to New Brunswick. A specimen in the New Brunswick Museum is without data but was almost certainly collected in the province. Two in the George A. Boardman collection are labelled only as taken in the St. Croix valley that could be either in New Brunswick or adjacent Maine. Four more recent reports, from the lower Fundy shore during July and August, have not been well documented.

Black-tailed Godwit: *Limosa limosa* (Barge à queue noire)

Accidental. An adult male in breeding plumage was discovered at Pokemouche Bay, near Inkerman, on 23 July 2000. It was with Hudsonian Godwits, and many observers saw it over a two-day period.

Hudsonian Godwit: *Limosa haemastica* (Barge hudsonienne)

Common fall migrant along the east coast, uncommon along the Bay of Fundy, casual inland and in spring, when there is only one report. Flocks of up to 100 are sometimes found along the east coast during August.

Season: (Late May-early June); early July to mid-November.

Marbled Godwit: *Limosa fedoa* (Barge marbrée)

Very rare visitor. A specimen was collected at Maces Bay in the fall of 1879. The first modern record is of one at Saints Rest Marsh from 9 to 19 October 1969. Since then, that location has proved to be the most reliable in the province for finding this large godwit. It is now found almost annually somewhere along the coast, usually in fall, and has occurred at least three times in spring.

Season: Late May to early June; early July to early November.

Ruddy Turnstone: *Arenaria interpres* (Tournepieuvre à collier)

Uncommon spring and common fall migrant; casual in winter. It tends to be most numerous along the eastern coast where, for instance, there were 67 at Maissonette on 1 August 2001. It sometimes occurs inland; e.g., there were five at Fredericton on 27 August 1961 and five at Grand Point, Grand Lake, on 6 August 1989.

Season: (Mid-April) mid-May to late June; mid-July to mid-November, (winter).

Red Knot: *Calidris canutus* (Bécasseau maubèche)

Uncommon spring and fall migrant. Generally passing to the west of New Brunswick in the spring, this species is seldom encountered then except in the northeastern part of the province. During southward migration, flocks of 100 or more are not unusual on the Acadian Peninsula. The peak of adults occurs in early August, of juveniles in late October. In the late 1970s, flocks of 100–400 were encountered at

Marys Point, but recently they have been rare there. The inland occurrence of 16 at Evandale on 1 October 1972 was a rare event.

Season: Mid-May to mid-June, (summer), mid-July to mid-November (December).

Sanderling: *Calidris alba* (Bécasseau sanderling)

Rare spring and common fall migrant, rare winter resident. It is only rarely reported in the spring, usually in the northeastern part of the province. A few fall migrants occur in the Saint John River valley, a flock of 15 at Fredericton on 12 September 1966 being unusually large. Up to 1000 may occur at Long Pond Beach, Grand Manan, in the fall. Occasionally a few over-winter there and at other favourable locations along the Bay of Fundy.

Season: (Mid-) late May to mid-June; (early) mid-July to early December, winter.

Semipalmated Sandpiper: *Calidris pusilla* (Bécasseau semipalmé)

Uncommon spring and very common fall migrant. It is certainly the most abundant of the shorebirds passing through New Brunswick during southward migration, flocks of 100 000 birds being common in the upper Bay of Fundy in the first half of August. Large flocks in the spring, such as 12 000 at Marys Point on 26 May 1974, are considered unusual. Probably 90 per cent of the North American population stages in fall in the upper Bay of Fundy, where Shepody Bay together with Marys Point in New Brunswick and the Southern Bight of Minas Basin in Nova Scotia were declared Hemispheric Shorebird Reserves in 1987-88. This species is uncommon inland.

Season: Mid-May to early June, (summer), early July to late October (November).

Western Sandpiper: *Calidris mauri* (Bécasseau d'Alaska)

Very rare fall migrant. There is one spring record of an adult at Marys Point on 13 June 1971. It is found almost annually in fall among the vast numbers of Semipalmated Sandpipers in Shepody Bay, and infrequently at other coastal sites. It is most often reported in late August to mid-September.

Season: (June); mid-July to early November.

Little Stint: *Calidris minuta* (Bécasseau minute)

Accidental. The first confirmed record for New Brunswick was of one at Castalia Marsh on 30 June 1980. It remained there for a few days. The second record was also for Castalia, of one seen on 3 August 1988.

Least Sandpiper: *Calidris minutilla* (Bécasseau minuscule)

Common spring and very common fall migrant. This species may be seen along the coast or inland during migration, and occasionally non-breeders remain in the province in summer. Although occurring in much smaller flocks than Semipalmated Sandpipers, 3000 were reported at Marys Point on 26 May 1974 and 2500 on 19 August 1974.

Season: Early May to early June, (summer), late June to early November.

White-rumped Sandpiper: *Calidris fuscicollis* (Bécasseau à croupion blanc)

Rare spring and common fall migrant. Small numbers pass through the province in spring. This species has a very protracted fall migration, the first adults moving through in late July, the main flight of juveniles not occurring until October and early November. It occurs regularly along the Bay of Fundy but greater numbers are seen on the east coast, where flocks of 500-750 (adults) have been found in August

on the Acadian Peninsula. Just over 2000 were counted on Miscou Island on 27 August 2001.

Season: Mid-May to mid-June, (summer), mid-July to mid-November (early December).

Baird's Sandpiper: *Calidris bairdii* (Bécasseau de Baird)

Rare fall migrant. There are no spring records. Most sightings are of single birds or at most a half dozen individuals, usually associating with other small sandpipers in coastal areas, although it shows a preference for drier, more upland habitat than the others do. Most are noted from late August through mid-September.

Season: Late July to mid-October.

Pectoral Sandpiper: *Calidris melanotos* (Bécasseau à poitrine cendrée)

Rare spring and common fall migrant. Being rare in spring, a flock of 20 at Machias Seal Island on 12 May 1984 was exceptional. This species shows a preference for fresh and saltwater marshes during migration and has also been found on golf courses, airports and ploughed fields. Flocks of 50–100 are occasionally reported. At Malbaie Nord, Miscou Island, 162 were counted on 24 September 2001. There are many inland records, including a flock of 29 at Fredericton on 18 October 1964 and one of 40 on Gilbert Island, Sunbury County, on 18 October 1990.

Season: Mid-April to mid-May (mid-June); (early) mid-July to mid-November.

Purple Sandpiper: *Calidris maritima* (Bécasseau violet)

Uncommon migrant and winter resident. This is our only true wintering shorebird, being found along the Fundy coast from Shepody Bay to the Grand Manan archipelago. It can appear as early as mid-August although it is rarely detected before October. Wintering flocks may sometimes number in the low hundreds, but most average fewer than 50 birds. A flock estimated at 2000 birds at St. Andrews on 8 February 1981 was exceptional. Very small numbers are noted along the east coast during migration and single birds occasionally turn up inland. Fifteen at Mactaquac on 2 March 1988 was a most unusual occurrence.

Season: (Late July) mid-August to late May.

Dunlin: *Calidris alpina* (Bécasseau variable)

Rare spring and common fall migrant, casual in winter. Most spring records are of single birds but flocks of up to 30 have been reported during late May in Restigouche and Gloucester counties. Although a few are seen in late July and August, it is mainly a late migrant, becoming regular in September and reaching peak numbers in October and November, usually in the low hundreds at any one site. A flock of 1800 at Rockport on 11 November 1979 was exceptional. Few occur inland, 12 at Fredericton on 27 September 1963 being the largest group. A few occasionally remain along the Bay of Fundy in winter.

Season: Late April to late June; late July to early December, (winter).

Curlew Sandpiper: *Calidris ferruginea* (Bécasseau cocorli)

Very rare visitor, fewer than 15 recent reports. Records of this species date back as far as the late 1800s. The first modern record is of one found dead at North Head, Grand Manan, on 18 October 1966. Most subsequent records are also from Grand Manan, but there are other reports from Marys Point, Eel River Bar and near Sackville.

Season: Late April to late May; late July to late October.

Stilt Sandpiper: *Calidris himantopus* (Bécasseau à échasses)

Rare fall migrant. Reported annually in late summer and fall, numbers of this western sandpiper seen in the province appear to have peaked in the 1970s and 1980s. Observation of one or two is generally the norm, but loose groups of up to seven have been found and there were 18 at Inkerman on 11 August 2000.

Season: (Early) mid-July to early November.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper: *Tryngites subruficollis* (Bécasseau roussâtre)

Rare fall migrant. There are no spring records. One individual that remained from 11 to 13 September 1966 on the river shore at Fredericton was the first confirmed record for the province. In recent years this species has been found in very small numbers almost annually, most regularly on the Acadian Peninsula and at Grand Manan. It shows a preference for drier, more upland habitat than do most other shorebirds. It is as likely to turn up at inland locations as along the coast. One or two together is the norm but there were eight at Miscou Island on 30 August 1975 and the same number at Pointe-à-Bouleau, near Tracadie, on 10 September 1994. Five were reported at the Saint John airport from 11 to 15 September 1992.

Season: (Early) mid-August to mid-October.

Ruff: *Philomachus pugnax* (Combattant varié)

Very rare visitor. There have been about 30 modern occurrences, the first a male in full breeding plumage from 1 to 20 July 1972 at Cape Jourimain, near Bayfield, where there were also records in 1973, 1974 and 1976. This species prefers wet marshes, flooded fields and the edges of shallow ponds. Along the lower Saint John River, there have been reports from McGowans Corner, Jemseg and Lower Jemseg. Others have been noted at Eel River Bar, Grand Manan, Le Goulet, Miscou Island, Pointe-à-Bouleau and Wishart Point.

Season: Mid-April to early November.

Short-billed Dowitcher: *Limnodromus griseus* (Bécassin roux)

Uncommon spring and common fall migrant. In spring, groups of fewer than 10 birds are normally encountered, although flocks of up to 50 have been seen on the Acadian Peninsula. Occurrences of unusually high numbers, such as 370 birds at Eel River Bar on 27 May 1971 and 200 at Baker Brook on 21 May 1996, were probably weather-related. It is sometimes noted elsewhere inland; e.g. there were flocks of 40, 25 and 20 at Upper Hampstead, Jemseg and McGowans Corner, respectively, between 18 and 22 May 1974. It is one of the first shorebirds to return south, and numbers can build up rapidly, even in early July. Flocks of up to 200–300 have been seen during southward migration in recent years; however, an estimated 2000 were at Marys Point on 31 July 1975. Most have passed through by mid-September.

Season: Early May to early June; late June to late October.

Long-billed Dowitcher: *Limnodromus scolopaceus* (Bécassin à long bec)

Casual spring and rare fall migrant. The first modern record is of three at Castalia Marsh on 11 October 1968. Recent advances in field identification have revealed this to be an annual fall visitor, usually one or two birds together, but groups of 7–13 have been found. It has been reported at Grand Manan and Sackville several times, and at Cape Jourimain, Miscou Island, Fredericton, Machias Seal Island, Saint John and Waterside. A few adults are found in July and August but most records involve juveniles from late September through mid-November.

Season: (May); early July to mid-November (December).

Wilson's Snipe: *Gallinago delicata* (Bécassine de Wilson)

Common summer resident and migrant, very rare in winter. It breeds in marshy and boggy habitat throughout New Brunswick. During migration it is seldom encountered in large flocks, but 25 were at Castalia Marsh on 19 April 1996. Winter records are scarce, usually of birds found along spring-fed brooks in the southern part of the province, but there also have been some at Sugarloaf Provincial Park at Campbellton.

Season: Early April to early November (winter).

American Woodcock: *Scolopax minor* (Bécasse d'Amérique)

Common summer resident and migrant. This species frequents woodland and alder swamps throughout the province. It returns very early in the spring, often while there is snow on the ground. Occasionally individuals remain into winter. The woodcock is hunted regularly, but in 1970–72 its flesh was ruled unfit for human consumption because of pesticide contamination.

Season: Mid-March to mid-November (winter).

Wilson's Phalarope: *Phalaropus tricolor* (Phalarope de Wilson)

Rare migrant; very rare and local summer resident. The only confirmed nesting in the province was at Grassy Island in the lower Saint John River valley in 1986, although it has been suspected of breeding elsewhere in southern New Brunswick. Spring migrants, occasionally several together, occur mainly at sewage lagoons or in flooded fields. Fall migrants are usually singles or at most two or three, occurring in a variety of wetland habitats, often juveniles feeding with other shorebirds.

Season: Late April to early (late) October.

Red-necked Phalarope: *Phalaropus lobatus* (Phalarope à bec étroit)

Uncommon spring and common fall migrant. Up until the early 1980s, this phalarope was found in large numbers (e.g., 500 000 estimated on 21 and 22 August 1974) during August in the waters of Head Harbour Passage between Campobello Island and Deer Island, but since that time it has abandoned the area. It is still seen commonly, but not in such great numbers, in the waters off Grand Manan. It has been seen at sea off the Acadian Peninsula and is possibly regular there. This species is seen rather rarely along the coast, most frequently following strong onshore winds. Inland, there are about ten records of occurrence at Fredericton and Lower Jemseg.

Season: Early May to early June; (early) mid-July to mid-October (mid-November).

Red Phalarope: *Phalaropus fulicarius* (Phalarope à bec large)

Rare spring and uncommon fall migrant. This species is mainly found offshore in the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, where the main southward passage occurs from August to October. The status of birds seen in mid- and late June is uncertain. It is very rare along the coast and inland. Although seldom seen along the east coast of New Brunswick, strong winds caused one bird to remain at Cap Bimet, near Shediac, from 2 to 8 November 2000. It has occurred twice inland, at Fredericton and Jemseg.

Season: Mid-May to early June; (mid- and late June); early July to mid-November (mid-December).

Jaegers, Gulls and Terns: Family Laridae

Great Skua: *Stercorarius skua* (Grand Labbe)

Very rare fall visitor. Not until one was photographed near Old Proprietor Ledge off Grand Manan on 21 September 1996 was this species officially added to the provincial list. Another was photographed off White Head Island on 25 September 1999. Great care must be taken with identification: in the middle and outer Bay of Fundy there are many sight records of skuas of uncertain species.

Season (for skuas in general): Late June to late October (late November).

South Polar Skua: *Stercorarius maccormickii* (Labbe de McCormick)

Casual. Among several recent reports in the outer Bay of Fundy, the only confirmed one is of a bird photographed near Gannet Rock on 20 August 2002 and seen again on 6 September.

Pomarine Jaeger: *Stercorarius pomarinus* (Labbe pomarin)

Rare spring and uncommon fall migrant. Most records are for the Bay of Fundy, but there have been a few reports for the northeast coast. The Pomarine seems to be more common offshore, the Parasitic more regular near land. The occurrence of most "spring" Pomarines in June suggests that they are mainly birds that will not breed that year.

Season: Late May to late June; mid-July to mid-November (early December).

Parasitic Jaeger: *Stercorarius parasiticus* (Labbe parasite)

Rare spring and uncommon fall migrant. Spring migration is generally well offshore. There was one at Shippagan on 20 May 1967 and a few at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy from 17 to 25 May 1971. It is regularly seen from shore during the fall at Long Eddy Point on Grand Manan. It is seen annually at Miscou Island in fall, but few are reported elsewhere along the east coast. The only inland record refers to one at Lower Jemseg from 30 to 31 May 2001.

Season: (Late March) early to late May, (June), early July to mid-November (early December).

Long-tailed Jaeger: *Stercorarius longicaudus* (Labbe à longue queue)

Casual in spring and fall. A skeleton found at River Glade, Westmorland County, on 16 June 1942 is now in the Royal Ontario Museum and a specimen in the Chicago Natural History Museum was collected at Grand Manan in the 1800s but is undated. A well-documented juvenile was seen in the Grand Manan Channel on 2 September 2000. There have been three other sight records from Grand Manan and one at Miscou Island on 3 August 1971.

Season: June?; early August to mid-October.

Laughing Gull: *Larus atricilla* (Mouette atricille)

Rare summer visitor. This species breeds at Petit Manan Island, Maine. It is found annually at Machias Seal Island and nested there in 1966, two pairs each producing three young. There were as many as 14 there on 14 June 1980. Individuals appear occasionally elsewhere on the Charlotte County coast and very rarely in the northeastern part of the province, such as at Eel River Bar on 24 June 1971, Caraquet on 23 May 1996 and Maissonnette from 12 July to 5 August 1998. It has

also been found inland; e.g. at Fredericton on 25 August 1968, at Mactaquac Dam from 13 to 20 November 1995 and at Sheffield on 9 April 2000.

Season: Early April to early October (mid-November).

Franklin's Gull: *Larus pipixcan* (Mouette de Franklin)

Casual. One collected at North Head, Grand Manan, on 6 December 1925 was the first record. One, sometimes two, were seen at Deer Island Point several times between 18 September and 30 October 1971, one at Bell Street Marsh, Moncton, and nearby Coverdale from 26 May 1995 until 1 June 1995 and one at Miscou Island from 6 September until 9 October 1997. Other reports have come from Dalhousie, Fredericton, Hammond River, Maces Bay, Oak Bay, Petit-Shippagan and Sussex.

Season: Early May to early June; late July to late October (early December).

Little Gull: *Larus minutus* (Mouette pygmée)

Rare visitor. Most reports are from Head Harbour Passage, between Campobello Island and Deer Island, where it has been found among large flocks of Bonaparte's Gulls during the fall, but there have also been several observations in the Cap-Brûlé to Cap Bimet and Bathurst to Beresford areas, at Eel River Bar and at the sewage lagoon at Tracadie, including one on 16 May 1993 and three birds on 25 September 1992.

Season: Mid-May to early January.

Black-headed Gull: *Larus ridibundus* (Mouette rieuse)

Uncommon migrant and winter visitor; very rare in summer. The first record was of one at Saint John on 20 January 1960. Migrants turn up on both coasts; mid-winter birds are seen in the outer Bay of Fundy and summer ones on the east coast. Blacks Harbour has had a small wintering population in recent years. It is very rare inland; e.g. there was one at Fredericton on 15 November 1969 and two there on 30 November 1970.

Season: Late August to late May, (summer).

Bonaparte's Gull: *Larus philadelphia* (Mouette de Bonaparte)

Common spring migrant and summer visitor; very common fall migrant; rare in winter. Small numbers pass through the province each spring; e.g. there were 40 to 50 at Jemseg on 24 May 1967. Non-breeders are often found along the east coast during summer. Many thousands gather at Head Harbour Passage from late July to late November.

Season: Early April to late December, (winter).

Mew Gull: *Larus canus* (Goéland cendré)

Casual, fewer than ten reports. The first record was of an adult at Sheffield on 4 and 5 May 1969. It was identified as the western North American subspecies (*L. c. brachyrhynchus*). One was found at the sewage lagoon at Saint John West from 2 to 22 April 1994. Over the next four winters, a Mew Gull was seen frequently at that site. Winter birds have usually proven to be the European subspecies (*L. c. canus*). Other reports have come from Grand Manan, St. Andrews, Sackville, Tracadie and Dalhousie.

Season: (Early August) mid-November to early May.

Ring-billed Gull: *Larus delawarensis* (Goéland à bec cerclé)

Common migrant and summer resident; uncommon in winter. Since 1960 there has been a very noticeable increase in the number of Ring-billed Gulls in New Brunswick, especially along the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In spring and fall, many hundreds pass through the lower Saint John River valley. It was first found nesting at Bathurst in 1965, and Chaleur Bay and the Acadian Peninsula are still its main breeding areas in the province. It has been found nesting inland at Grand Lake. Winter records are mainly from the Bay of Fundy.

Season: Mid-March to late December, winter.

California Gull: *Larus californicus* (Goéland de Californie)

Accidental. The only provincial record was of an adult bird that was well seen and photographed as it associated with Ring-billed Gulls at Lower Jemseg on 11 and 12 May 1993.

Herring Gull: *Larus argentatus* (Goéland argenté)

Very common resident and common migrant. The population of this gull was very low in New Brunswick during the early part of the 1900s but has since grown steadily. A breeding colony at Kent Island was once the largest in North America. Numbers in the province peaked in the 1960s and 1970s. It is found inland during winter at some places where there is open water, e.g. at Mactaquac Dam.

Season: Throughout the year.

Iceland Gull: *Larus glaucoides* (Goéland arctique)

Common winter resident, rare inland and in summer. It appears in considerable numbers among winter gull flocks, especially in the northeast. During the 1990 Christmas Bird Count at Caraquet, 1572 Iceland Gulls were tallied, a provincial record. Birds lingering into late spring are usually immatures; an estimated 100 at Moncton on 2 June 1974 was an unusual number for that date and place.

Season: Early October to late May, (summer).

Lesser Black-backed Gull: *Larus fuscus* (Goéland brun)

Rare migrant; very rare in winter and summer. Following the first two good records of this Eurasian gull at Grand Manan in 1968 and 1975, reports have increased steadily. It is now found annually, numbers about equally divided between the Bay of Fundy and Gulf of St. Lawrence coasts. It has been found regularly inland along the Saint John River up to Fredericton. This gull is found most frequently during September to November and March to May but also occurs in winter and summer.

Season: Throughout the year.

Glaucous Gull: *Larus hyperboreus* (Goéland bourgmestre)

Uncommon winter resident along the coast; casual in summer and inland. In common with the Iceland Gull, it is found more regularly during winter in the northeast, but in much smaller numbers.

Season: Late October to mid-May, (summer).

Great Black-backed Gull: *Larus marinus* (Goéland marin)

Common resident and migrant. This gull bred commonly in New Brunswick in the 1800s but declined to the point where it was found only in winter by the 1940s. Since then numbers have increased greatly. It breeds commonly in colonies with

Herring Gulls on both coasts of the province. Recently, it has been found breeding singly or in small numbers inland along the lower Saint John River. It is also found inland during winter where there is open water, e.g. at Mactaquac Dam.

Season: Throughout the year.

Sabine's Gull: *Xema sabini* (Mouette de Sabine)

Casual migrant in late spring; rare in fall. Most reports are for the Bay of Fundy. There is a record of a specimen being taken at Indian Island, Passamaquoddy Bay, in May 1878. A sighting at Grand Manan on 16 June 1972 is one of very few other spring records. At least one adult and one immature were encountered often near Grand Manan between 10 and 20 September 1998. It is rarely seen along the east coast or inland, but there was one at Murray Corner on 15 November 1998 and one at Fredericton on 22 October 1966.

Season: (Mid-May to late June); mid-August to mid-December.

Black-legged Kittiwake: *Rissa tridactyla* (Mouette tridactyle)

Common migrant and winter resident; uncommon summer resident. During the 1980s there was a slow increase in the number of summering birds in the Bay of Fundy. The first evidence of breeding was discovered there in 1993 when 25 nests were found on South Wolf Island. By 1996 the number had increased to 140. Thousands are often in the lower Bay of Fundy during winter. Along the coast of the Acadian Peninsula it is uncommon in spring and summer and occasional in fall. It occurs less frequently elsewhere in the province. It is very rare inland; e.g. there was one at Fredericton on 26 November 1961 and 15 November 1969.

Season: Throughout the year.

Ivory Gull: *Pagophila eburnea* (Mouette blanche)

Very rare winter visitor. One collected at Saint John on 18 December 1880 constitutes the oldest record. There were probably fewer than 15 records in the 1900s. It has been reported at Grand Manan and Saint John a few times, and once at St. Andrews and Cape Tormentine. There was one at Pigeon Hill from 29 December 1997 to 1 January 1998 and one at Saint-Thomas-de-Kent from 1 February to 7 March 1998.

Season: Mid-December to mid-March (mid-April).

Gull-billed Tern: *Sterna nilotica* (Sterne hansel)

Accidental. A specimen was taken at Grand Manan in August 1879. Other records are also for the Grand Manan archipelago, usually after storms, except that one was at Red Head Marsh from 22 to 29 August 1983 and an adult at Eel River Bar on 4 July 2003.

Caspian Tern: *Sterna caspia* (Sterne caspienne)

Rare migrant; casual in mid-summer. The few birds detected in New Brunswick during spring and fall migration are probably from the small population on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and in Newfoundland. There are few records north of Bouctouche, on the east coast, only two from the Acadian Peninsula. Most reports are from the Bay of Fundy shore and the southern part of Northumberland Strait, where they are particularly regular in the Cape Tormentine area during September. Inland, it has been noted at Fredericton, Hammond River, Mactaquac and Sheffield.

Season: (Mid) late April to early June, (summer), late July to early (late) October.

Royal Tern: *Sterna maxima* (Sterne royale)

Accidental. Following the passage of Hurricane Bob in late August of 1991, at least two birds were discovered at Grand Manan. One was identified and photographed at Ingalls Head on 20 August and another, noticeably a different bird, was seen at Castalia from 20 to 22 August. These sightings were the first records for the province. Three reported in Long Island Bay, Grand Manan, on 26 August 1994 were not obviously storm-related.

Sandwich Tern: *Sterna sandvicensis* (Sterne caugek)

Accidental. The first provincial record was of one at Ingalls Head, Grand Manan, on 20 August 1991 following the passage of Hurricane Bob. One was at Pointe-du-Chêne and Cap Bimet from 29 September to 1 October 1996, its occurrence possibly hurricane-related. An adult bird was at Miscou Island on 2 and 4 August 1999 and another at Crab Island, in Tabusintac Bay, on 13 June 2000.

Roseate Tern: *Sterna dougallii* (Sterne de Dougall)

Very rare summer resident. Since 1975 it has nested nearly annually at Machias Seal Island. Usually just one pair has been found but sometimes two or three. Five birds were observed there on 19 June 1996. There have been a few other reports in the waters around Grand Manan.

Season: (Late May) mid-June to late August.

Common Tern: *Sterna hirundo* (Sterne pierregarin)

Common summer resident. It nests most commonly along the north and east coasts and sparingly along the Saint John River. The largest colony in the province, and possibly North America, is at Kouchibouguac National Park, with from 4000 to almost 8000 pairs in recent years. A colony of approximately 100 pairs has long been present at Machias Seal Island.

Season: (Mid-April) mid-May to late October (mid-November).

Arctic Tern: *Sterna paradisaea* (Sterne arctique)

Uncommon summer resident and migrant. About 2000 pairs nest at Machias Seal Island. There are a few smaller colonies along the east coast between Kouchibouguac National Park and Miscou Island. Very rare inland, single birds have been noted at Mactaquac and Sheffield.

Season: (Early) mid-May to late September (October).

Forster's Tern: *Sterna forsteri* (Sterne de Forster)

Casual. This tern breeds to the west and south of New Brunswick and has appeared in the province occasionally in summer and fall. The first report was of one at Grand Manan on 14 July 1972. Since then it has been recorded in New Brunswick fewer than 10 times, mostly at Grand Manan. There was one at Lamèque on 8 October 1989 and on 18 October 1992, and one at Saint John from 28 December 2002 to 1 January 2003.

Season: Mid-July to mid-November (early January).

Least Tern: *Sterna antillarum* (Petite Sterne)

Casual. It was first reported at Kent Island on 15 September 1944 following a hurricane. One found dead at Saint John on 11 April 1984 was the first confirmed record. Several observers saw one at Castalia on 16 July 1996. There are eight records of individuals at Long Eddy Point, Grand Manan, on 19 August 1996 and

on 5 October 2002, and two were seen at Sheep Island, off Grand Manan, on 21 June 2002. It breeds as near as southern Maine but it is not prone to wander.

Season: Mid-April to early October.

Sooty Tern: *Sterna fuscata* (Sterne fuligineuse)

Accidental. An adult bird was seen at Machias Seal Island on 23 and 24 June and on 6 and 14 August 1986.

White-winged Tern: *Chlidonias leucopterus* (Guifette leucoptère)

Accidental. The first provincial record is of one at Grand Point, Grand Lake, from 27 to 30 July 1968. One was seen at Sheffield from 23 to 26 May 1971 and photographs were taken. It may have been the same bird that was observed at nearby Portobello Stream from 6 to 10 July 1971. Other individuals have been found at Miscou Island on 19 August 1976 and Cap-Pelé on 9 July 1987.

Black Tern: *Chlidonias niger* (Guifette noire)

Locally common summer resident; rare migrant. One was taken at Grand Manan on 29 May 1911. First discovered breeding in the province in 1937, it now nests in the lower Saint John River valley and near the New Brunswick–Nova Scotia border. Approximately 100 were at Grand Point in late July 1968. Individuals sometimes associate with the large colonies of other terns at Machias Seal Island and Kouchibouguac National Park. Immatures may be seen at sea in late summer and early fall. It is only casual in the north, where there have been occurrences at Eel River Bar, Lamèque and Tabusintac.

Season: Early May to late September.

Black Skimmer: *Rynchops niger* (Bec-en-ciseaux noir)

Accidental. Most occurrences can apparently be correlated with severe storms. A number of skimmers occurred at Grand Manan in 1879, 1924 and 1944, when a flock of 50 was found at Kent Island on 15 September. Since that time there have been reports only of single birds at intervals of several years, such as one at Saint John on 3 October 1985. An adult observed at Castalia from 11 to 18 August 1986 was determined to be of a South American subspecies, *R. n. cinerascens*.

Season: Mid-August to late October.

Auks, Murres and Puffins: Family Alcidae

Dovekie: *Alle alle* (Mergule nain)

Irregularly common winter resident and migrant offshore; casual in summer. It is most numerous in the lower Bay of Fundy but there are also sightings along the east coast. They have been found by the thousands near Grand Manan in some winters but are virtually absent in others. A particularly large flight, an estimated 15 000, passed White Head Island during four hours on 9 February 2001. Numbers decline greatly during March. Severe storms in late fall and winter sometimes blow large numbers close to shore and far inland. There have been a few reports, of possibly unhealthy individuals, during July and August. During summer, care should be taken not to mistake very young Common Murres for this species.

Season: Late October to late April, (summer).

Common Murre: *Uria aalge* (Guillemot marmette)

Locally uncommon summer resident and irregularly common winter resident. It was known to have bred at the Murr Ledges, south of Grand Manan, in the mid-1800s. Breeding was confirmed at Yellow Murr Ledge in 1973, and about 125 nesting pairs were observed there in 1993. Small numbers occur at Machias Seal Island in summer and nested there in 2003. It is rare but annual at Miscou Island and casual as far up Chaleur Bay as Dalhousie.

Season: Throughout the year.

Thick-billed Murre: *Uria lomvia* (Guillemot de Brünnich)

Uncommon winter resident and migrant; casual in summer. Usually, only small numbers are seen in New Brunswick waters, as most spend winter far out at sea. Storm-blown individuals are, however, sometimes found in harbours and other protected sites along the Fundy coast, even inland, after storms in late fall and winter—a phenomenon particularly noticeable in March 2001. The species is only rarely recorded along the east coast, usually in late fall.

Season: Late October to late April, (summer).

Razorbill: *Alca torda* (Petit Pingouin)

Locally common summer resident and very common winter resident. It winters in the lower Bay of Fundy, many thousands congregating around Grand Manan from early December to late February. East of White Head Island on 15 February 1997, 25 000 were seen flying past in 30 minutes. It breeds in the Grand Manan archipelago at Yellow Murr Ledge and at Machias Seal Island. It occurs irregularly at Miscou Island in spring, fall and occasionally in summer. Numbers seen there are usually small, but 7500 were estimated passing during an hour and a half on 5 November 2001.

Season: Throughout the year.

Great Auk: *Pinguinus impennis* (Grand Pingouin)

Extinct. In New Brunswick, it is known only from bones found commonly in some of the aboriginal shell-heaps in Charlotte County.

Black Guillemot: *Cephus grylle* (Guillemot à miroir)

Common resident. It is common at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy during all seasons and breeds at a number of locations there. It is also common on the Acadian Peninsula in late fall and early winter, and breeds at Heron Island, Belledune and Pokeshaw on Chaleur Bay. It is seen rarely in Northumberland Strait and Chignecto Bay in late summer and fall.

Season: Throughout the year.

Atlantic Puffin: *Fratercula arctica* (Macareux moine)

Common summer resident in the lower Bay of Fundy; rare elsewhere and in winter. A colony at Machias Seal Island is the only one in New Brunswick. It has increased from an estimated 100 pairs in 1908 to 2200 pairs in 1996. Inland, one was found at Middle Sackville on 8 November 1974 and another at Moncton on 31 January 1984, their occurrence apparently storm-related.

Season: Throughout the year.

Pigeons and Doves: Family Columbidae

Rock Pigeon: *Columba livia* (Pigeon biset)

Very common resident. It breeds in urban and agricultural areas throughout the province. An introduced species, it probably has been present in the province since at least the mid-1700s.

Season: Throughout the year.

Band-tailed Pigeon: *Patagioenas fasciata* (Pigeon à queue barrée)

Accidental. The only record is of one identified at Fredericton on 9 February 1981. It was present at bird feeders until late March.

White-winged Dove: *Zenaida asiatica* (Tourterelle à ailes blanches)

Very rare visitor. On 31 July 1977 two were seen at Campobello Island and one at Marys Point, constituting the first provincial records. In recent years it has been reported almost annually, mainly in southern New Brunswick, but also in Madawaska and Gloucester counties.

Season: (Mid-April) mid-May to late October (late December).

Mourning Dove: *Zenaida macroura* (Tourterelle triste)

Common resident and migrant. Until the 1970s, this species was uncommon in New Brunswick. Since then, its numbers have increased rapidly and it now occurs in settled areas throughout the province in every season. It is very dependent on bird feeding stations during winter.

Season: Throughout the year.

Passenger Pigeon: *Ectopistes migratorius* (Tourte voyageuse)

Extinct. Formerly a common summer resident, it was last found in the province in 1899.

Cuckoos: Family Cuculidae

Black-billed Cuckoo: *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus* (Coulicou à bec noir)

Rare to uncommon summer resident. This cuckoo can be found in broadleaved and mixed woodland throughout New Brunswick except perhaps the central and northern highlands. Its abundance fluctuates from year to year depending on food supply, birds being most numerous where tent caterpillars and, more recently, gypsy moth outbreaks occur.

Season: (Mid-) late May to late September (mid-October).

Yellow-billed Cuckoo: *Coccyzus americanus* (Coulicou à bec jaune)

Very rare spring and rare fall visitor. In some years during fall, dozens of this cuckoo, which breeds as close as southern Maine, are reported, mainly along the Bay of Fundy during September and October. In other years it is almost absent. During a 1999 flight, several occurred north to Chaleur Bay. (A set of eggs collected in 1899 and reported as this species actually refers to the Black-billed Cuckoo.)

Season: Mid-May to late June; early August to mid-November.

Barn Owls: Family Tytonidae

Barn Owl: *Tyto alba* (Effraie des clochers)

Casual. Dispersing young of this cosmopolitan owl occasionally reach the province in fall and then may have difficulty finding sufficient food in winter. There are fall and winter records from the Grand Manan (3), Cape Tormentine (2) and Maugeville areas.

Season: Late October to late January; (June).

Typical Owls: Family Strigidae

Eastern Screech-Owl: *Megascops asio* (Petit-duc maculé)

Very rare visitor. Squires (1976) considered it a very rare resident, although there were no definite breeding records. At least six reports are apparently reliable; about another ten are undocumented observations or specimens without data. All reports are for the southern third of the province, most from spring through fall but including at least two in winter. Nocturnal surveys of broadleaved woodland in southwestern and south-central New Brunswick are needed to show whether this owl is just a visitor or actually a resident species.

Season: Any time of year.

Great Horned Owl: *Bubo virginianus* (Grand-duc d'Amérique)

Uncommon resident. New Brunswick's largest resident owl is found throughout the province but is rare at Grand Manan. It occurs in a variety of forest types and hunts also in adjacent marshes, fields and cut-overs. It is an early nester, egg laying beginning in March.

Season: Throughout the year.

Snowy Owl: *Bubo scandiacus* (Harfang des neiges)

Irregular, rare to uncommon migrant and winter resident; casual in summer. It frequents open habitats, mostly along the coast, particularly Miscou and Lamèque islands and Tantramar Marsh. As is the case across North America, a much greater number of Snowy Owls come south about every four years when their food supply of lemmings fails. Sometimes, many of the birds are in poor condition when they arrive. Seventy were reported in New Brunswick during a 1964-65 flight of which over one half were shot.

Season: Late October to late April; (summer).

Northern Hawk Owl: *Surnia ulula* (Chouette épervière)

Rare migrant and winter resident; very rare summer resident. This owl is so rare that half a dozen reports in one winter may be considered to constitute a flight year. More than half of all reports have been in December and January and well distributed across the province. Breeding is very sporadic and local, successful nesting having been recorded at Tabusintac, Grand Manan, Point Lepreau and near Fundy National Park.

Season: Late October to early April, (summer).

Burrowing Owl: *Athene cunicularia* (Chevêche des terriers)

Accidental. A report of a single bird present on the dykelands of Tantramar Marsh near Fort Beauséjour on 21 and 26 June 1978 was later confirmed from feathers collected at the site.

Barred Owl: *Strix varia* (Chouette rayée)

Uncommon resident. One of New Brunswick's most numerous owls, this species occurs throughout the province. It shows a definite preference for nesting in broadleaved forests, being scarce in areas of extensive coniferous cover. Occasionally several are found calling back and forth to each other. During winters of heavy snow or low prey abundance it sometimes can be seen hunting during daylight hours.

Season: Throughout the year.

Great Gray Owl: *Strix nebulosa* (Chouette lapone)

Casual in winter. Despite several fairly good sight records over the past 25 years, it was not until 1996 that one remained long enough to be seen by many observers in the vicinity of Hopewell Cape from 30 January to 18 February. Another was photographed at Bushville, Miramichi, on 9 March 1996. There had previously been about 20 sight records dating back to 1971 and older reports of birds collected, including one at Fredericton on 22 March 1906.

Season: Mid-November to late March.

Long-eared Owl: *Asio otus* (Hibou moyen-duc)

Uncommon summer resident and migrant; less numerous in winter. This highly nocturnal species is poorly known in the province. It probably occurs in wooded areas throughout but breeding may be irregular at any given location. Most immature birds are thought to migrate out of New Brunswick for the winter.

Season: Throughout the year.

Short-eared Owl: *Asio flammeus* (Hibou des marais)

Rare resident and migrant. Although scarcer than the previous species, it is seen more often because of its habit of hunting in open areas at dawn and dusk. The highest breeding densities are found on Tantramar Marsh, especially during years of high meadow vole abundance. Small winter congregations may consist of northern birds but could just as likely be of local origin. Migration is often noticeable in April and October.

Season: Throughout the year.

Boreal Owl: *Aegolius funereus* (Nyctale de Tengmalm)

Very rare resident and migrant. This species is poorly known in New Brunswick. Periodic winter invasions may be indicated by records almost anywhere in the province, usually between October and March. Following an invasion in 1922-23, it was found breeding at Grand Manan until the early 1940s. During the Breeding Birds Atlas project in the late 1980s, territorial behaviour indicated probable breeding at Miscou Island. It may nest irregularly in coniferous forest elsewhere in the north.

Season: Throughout the year.

Northern Saw-whet Owl: *Aegolius acadicus* (Petite Nyctale)

Uncommon resident. This owl, the smallest in New Brunswick, nests in mixed and coniferous woodland throughout the province. There is a significant fall exodus of young birds during years of high breeding success. It may be seen in populated areas during winter, probably hunting for small rodents attracted to spilled grain at bird

feeders. During periods of unusual cold or deep snow individuals are sometimes found dead.

Season: Throughout the year.

Goatsuckers: Family Caprimulgidae

Common Nighthawk: *Chordeiles minor* (Engoulevent d'Amérique)

Fairly common summer resident and migrant. This species generally returns in late May. April and early May reports based only on voice recognition are questionable because of potential confusion with the buzzy notes of American Woodcock and Common Goldeneye, both very vocal in that season. Most often seen in flight at dusk, it used to be frequently encountered about towns and cities, having adapted to nesting on the flat gravel roofs of buildings. Large cut-overs and burntland in forested areas have also benefited this species but numbers appear to have declined significantly in recent years. During August it may be found migrating in loose flocks late in the day.

Season: (Late April) late May to late September (mid-October).

Chuck-will's-widow: *Caprimulgus carolinensis* (Engoulevent de Caroline)

Accidental. A female in the New Brunswick Museum collection was found injured at Saint John West on 20 May 1916. Another bird was calling at Castalia on 14 June 2000.

Whip-poor-will: *Caprimulgus vociferus* (Engoulevent bois-pourri)

Locally uncommon summer resident. The Whip-poor-will is easily located by the distinctive night-time call from which it gets its name. Numbers have declined significantly over the past 25 years. There are likely fewer than 250 pairs remaining in the province. It breeds locally in broadleaved and mixed woodland, usually with openings, south of a line from Grand Falls to Miramichi but is seldom found in cool areas along the Fundy coast except during migration. It has occurred casually at Edmundston and on the Acadian Peninsula.

Season: (Late April) mid-May to mid-September.

Swifts: Family Apodidae

Chimney Swift: *Chaetura pelagica* (Martinet ramoneur)

Fairly common summer resident throughout the province. Major roosts in large chimneys are smaller and scarcer than they once were. "Thousands beyond counting" were seen entering a chimney in Fredericton on 7 June 1947. At least 1000 entered another chimney there on 7 June 2000. This species was likely uncommon in the distant past when only tree cavities were available for nesting. Its adaptation to chimneys enabled it to increase greatly over the past two centuries but numbers are now declining.

Season: (Late April) early May to mid-September (late September).

Hummingbirds: Family Trochilidae

Broad-billed Hummingbird: *Cyanthus latirostris* (Colibri ciréc)

Accidental. An immature female was seen by many observers and photographed at a hummingbird feeder near Elgin from 19 to 25 October 1999; it had probably first appeared there during September.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird: *Archilochus colubris* (Colibri à gorge rubis)

Common summer resident and migrant. It is found throughout the province wherever a source of nectar is available, in settled areas and around woodland edges and openings. The present widespread provision of hummingbird feeders has brought them very close to human observers. No doubt feeders have saved many hummingbirds from death due to hypothermia during backward spring weather.

Season: (Late April) mid-May to late September (late October).

Black-chinned Hummingbird: *Archilochus alexandri* (Colibri à gorge noire)

Accidental. An immature male that visited hummingbird feeders at Marys Point from 26 to 31 October 2002 was extensively photographed and videotaped.

Rufous Hummingbird: *Selasphorus rufus* (Colibri roux)

Accidental. An adult male came to a hummingbird feeder at Southern Head Beach, Grand Manan, from 4 to 8 August 1993, and several good photographs were obtained. One or two other reports have been unconfirmed.

Kingfishers: Family Alcedinidae

Belted Kingfisher: *Ceryle alcyon* (Martin-pêcheur d'Amérique)

Common summer resident and migrant; rare in winter. In summer it is a familiar sight along streams, around lakes and near sheltered coastal waters throughout the province. It is rare but annual in winter around Passamaquoddy Bay. On occasion, it occurs far inland along open streams in early winter.

Season: Mid-April to late October; (winter).

Woodpeckers: Family Picidae

Red-headed Woodpecker: *Melanerpes erythrocephalus* (Pic à tête rouge)

Rare fall visitor, very rare in winter, spring and summer. There was a nesting record near Saint John in the nineteenth century but it now breeds no closer than Massachusetts. Numbers appear to be cyclical, with several reports in some falls and then few or none for a year or two. It has been reported from all settled regions but is most frequent near the Fundy coast. Most fall records are of juvenile birds during October.

Season: Late September to mid-November, (rest of the year).

Red-bellied Woodpecker: *Melanerpes carolinus* (Pic à ventre roux)

Rare fall visitor and winter resident; very rare in spring and summer. This southern woodpecker has extended its range far to the north in recent decades. The first accepted record for the province was a male photographed at a feeder at Cambridge-Narrows from 3 to 7 November 1986. In the past decade this species has appeared almost annually in October and November with as many as 25 across the south of the province and two in the northeast during the fall and winter of 1995-96. There have been a few May-June records along the Fundy coast.

Season: Early October to late April (early summer).

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: *Sphyrapicus varius* (Pic maculé)

Common summer resident and migrant; casual into early winter. This is one of the commonest woodpeckers in mixed and broadleaved woodlands, especially where

poplar is abundant, but it is uncommon along the Bay of Fundy, except in migration. Its numbers have declined in recent years.

Season: (Early April) late April to mid-October (early winter).

Downy Woodpecker: *Picoides pubescens* (Pic mineur)

Common resident. New Brunswick's smallest woodpecker breeds in broadleaved and mixed woods throughout the province. It occurs frequently in young stands, alder thickets, orchards and gardens, especially where suet is provided in winter. There is a migration of variable size that is most noticeable in fall along the coasts. During post-breeding dispersal it may sometimes appear at Machias Seal Island in late summer.

Season: Throughout the year.

Hairy Woodpecker: *Picoides villosus* (Pic chevelu)

Common resident. It breeds in woodland throughout the province except in very young growth. Like the very similar Downy Woodpecker, it is attracted to bird feeders by suet. There is some migration, most noticeable in fall along the coasts.

Season: Throughout the year.

American Three-toed Woodpecker: *Picoides dorsalis* (Pic à dos rayé)

Rare resident. This northern woodpecker breeds principally in the central and northern highlands, with scattered breeding elsewhere south to the Bay of Fundy. Its preferred habitat is coniferous forest with dying and recently-dead trees. One of the best places to find this species is Mount Carleton Provincial Park. In some years a few individuals wander in late fall and spend the winter in suitable habitat at lower elevations.

Season: Throughout the year.

Black-backed Woodpecker: *Picoides arcticus* (Pic à dos noir)

Uncommon resident. It breeds sparingly across the province but is generally most numerous in the north. Like the preceding species, it prefers dying conifers. During the spruce budworm outbreak in the 1960s and 1970s it was fairly common wherever tree mortality was extensive. It shows a preference for nesting in dead or dying conifers at the edge of beaver ponds or lakes and in recently-burned areas.

Season: Throughout the year.

Northern Flicker: *Colaptes auratus* (Pic flamboyant)

Common summer resident and migrant; rare in winter. This migratory woodpecker breeds throughout the province, preferring a mixture of wooded and open habitat. It is conspicuous during spring and fall migrations. In recent years it has been found more often in winter than previously, usually feeding on mountain-ash berries or bayberries, or attending bird feeders, generally in the south but casually to the northern limits of the province.

Season: Early April to late October, (winter).

Pileated Woodpecker: *Dryocopus pileatus* (Grand Pic)

Uncommon resident. It is widely distributed in most areas of the province except at Grand Manan and Miscou Island. Despite the loss of much old-growth forest, it has

managed to maintain its numbers fairly well. It is now more regularly seen close to human habitation.

Season: Throughout the year.

Tyrant Flycatchers: Family Tyrannidae

Olive-sided Flycatcher: *Contopus cooperi* (Moucherolle à côtés olive)

Uncommon summer resident and migrant. It nests throughout the province in open coniferous and mixed woods, frequently where there are dead snags and along the edges of bogs and streams. It is somewhat more numerous in the uplands of northern New Brunswick than elsewhere in the province. The Breeding Bird Survey shows that its numbers have declined since the mid-1960s, probably due to tropical deforestation in its South American winter home.

Season: (Mid-May) late May to mid-September (early October).

Eastern Wood-Pewee: *Contopus virens* (Pioui de l'Est)

Fairly common summer resident. Eastern Wood-Pewees are well distributed across the province. They are birds of open broadleaved woodland and edges, and readily use well-spaced shade trees in rural and urban areas. The Breeding Bird Survey has shown a significant population decline since the 1960s. Reports of its song being heard in April and early May are suspect because of its frequent imitation by the European Starling.

Season: Mid-May to late September (early October).

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher: *Empidonax flaviventris* (Moucherolle à ventre jaune)

Common summer resident and migrant. This is a bird of the northern boreal forest, where it nests on the ground. It breeds throughout the province but is somewhat more numerous along the Fundy coast and in the northern counties than elsewhere.

Season: Late May to mid-September.

Acadian Flycatcher: *Empidonax virens* (Moucherolle vert)

Casual. An adult was discovered at Four Roads, Gloucester County, on 10 May 1992. It was photographed and responded to the broadcast of taped songs.

Alder Flycatcher: *Empidonax alnorum* (Moucherolle des aulnes)

Common summer resident and migrant. This flycatcher nests throughout the province in wet or at least moist alder or willow thickets. A gap in Maritimes Breeding Bird Atlas records around the headwaters of the Tobique and Northwest Upsalquitch rivers indicates that it is scarcer there than elsewhere.

Season: Late May to mid-September.

Willow Flycatcher: *Empidonax traillii* (Moucherolle des saules)

Rare summer resident. First reported in the province in 1981, it was subsequently discovered breeding during the Maritimes Breeding Bird Atlas project. It nests sparingly in the south of the province, usually in drier thickets than the preceding species.

Season: Late May to mid-August.

Least Flycatcher: *Empidonax minimus* (Moucherolle tchébec)

Common summer resident and migrant. It nests throughout the province, usually in the mid canopy of broadleaved forests, or in orchards or shade trees.

Season: (Late April) mid-May to mid-September (early October).

Eastern Phoebe: *Sayornis phoebe* (Moucherolle phébi)

Uncommon summer resident, rare in the northeast. It breeds regularly as far north as the Madawaska panhandle in the west and the Miramichi River in the east. This flycatcher sometimes returns in late March, while there is still snow on the ground. Numbers appear to be declining, perhaps a function of the replacement of many older wooden bridges with steel culverts.

Season: (Late March) mid-April to mid-October (late November).

Say's Phoebe: *Sayornis saya* (Moucherolle à ventre roux)

Accidental. A juvenile bird present at Miscou Plains, Miscou Island, on 29 September 1990 was photographed adequately enough to allow confirmation of its identity. Other individuals have been documented at Battle Beach, White Head Island, on 15 September 1994, Inkerman on 23 September 1995, Gagetown from 28 December 2002 to 9 January 2003 and Saint John West from 17 to 19 April 2003.

Ash-throated Flycatcher: *Myiarchus cinerascens* (Tyran à gorge cendrée)

Casual. The first confirmed report of this western flycatcher was of one at North Head from 10 to 12 November 1985. Another was at Alma from 14 November to 1 December 1992 and, in a remarkable flight, four others were found at Westfield, Lower Jemseg, Alma and Sackville between the last week of November and 19 December 2002.

Great Crested Flycatcher: *Myiarchus crinitus* (Tyran huppé)

Fairly common summer resident southwest of a line from Edmundston to Sussex, decreasing to very rare in the northeast; very rare in late fall. This species prefers floodplain hardwoods along major river systems and is uncommon elsewhere. Wandering birds sometimes are found in late June and early July at Grand Manan and other places where it does not nest.

Season: Late May to mid-September (early December).

Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher: *Myiodynastes luteiventris* (Tyran tigré)

Accidental. An immature bird photographed at Waterside, Albert County, was present on 14 and 15 October 1990. It was one of very few occurrences of this southwestern flycatcher in eastern North America and only the second for Canada.

Western Kingbird: *Tyrannus verticalis* (Tyran de l'Ouest)

Casual in spring, rare fall visitor. Most records are for fall in coastal areas. The number seen varies from one or two to several annually.

Season: (Mid-May to early July); early August to mid-November (December).

Eastern Kingbird: *Tyrannus tyrannus* (Tyran tritri)

Common summer resident. This flycatcher breeds in farmland with scattered trees, along rivers and to a limited extent in new cut-overs throughout the province but less commonly in the central and northern highlands and along the Fundy coast.

Season: (Mid-April) mid-May to mid-September (mid-October).

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher: *Tyrannus forficatus* (Tyran à longue queue)

Very rare spring and fall visitor. This essentially southwestern flycatcher has appeared in New Brunswick with surprising frequency; there are well over 30 records, scattered across the southern and eastern parts of the province.

Season: Early May to late June, (summer); mid-September to mid-November (early December).

Fork-tailed Flycatcher: *Tyrannus savana* (Tyran des savanes)

Casual. An individual of this South American flycatcher was seen and well-described by non-birders at Grand Bay from late October through 15 November 1977. Other individuals have been found at Kent Island from 10 to 18 June 1991, New Horton, Albert County, from 9 to 12 October 1992, Saint John West on 7 June 1997, Shippagan from 22 September to 8 October 1998, North Head from about 28 September to 5 October 2000, Miscou Island from 7 to 11 October 2001 and Grand-Barachois from 19 to 20 September 2002.

Shrikes: Family Laniidae

Loggerhead Shrike: *Lanius ludovicianus* (Pie-grièche migratrice)

Casual. Formerly a very rare breeder, the Loggerhead Shrike was last recorded nesting in the province at Salisbury in the summer of 1971. For about another ten years, it was reported as a very rare spring visitor in the south but since the mid-1980s observations have been few and far between. For unknown reasons it is now largely extirpated as a breeder in northeastern North America.

Season: (Formerly: late March to late October).

Northern Shrike: *Lanius excubitor* (Pie-grièche grise)

Uncommon to fairly common winter resident and migrant. It occurs throughout the province, mainly in relatively open areas with scattered trees and shrubs. Numbers vary from year to year, its abundance probably tied to a lack of prey on northern breeding grounds. During the winters of 1995–96 and 2000–01, it invaded New Brunswick in unprecedented numbers.

Season: Mid-October to mid-April (early May).

Vireos: Family Vireonidae

White-eyed Vireo: *Vireo griseus* (Viréo aux yeux blancs)

Very rare spring and fall visitor. The first confirmed report was of an immature bird banded and photographed at Kent Island on 25 September 1980. Since then, it has been reported more than 20 times, most in the fall, and almost all in the Grand Manan archipelago but also at St. Andrews, Saint John and Miscou Island.

Season: Mid- to late May; early September to mid-October.

Yellow-throated Vireo: *Vireo flavifrons* (Viréo à gorge jaune)

Very rare spring and fall visitor, casual in summer. This species breeds as close as southwestern Maine and strays to New Brunswick during its migration, more frequently in fall than in spring. Most have been found in the Grand Manan archipelago, a few northeast to Fredericton and Moncton. Although Squires (1976) called it a very rare summer resident, the half-dozen sight records during summer, most in the Saint John River valley, were likely of wandering non-breeders.

Season: Mid- to late May, (summer), early September to late October.

Blue-headed Vireo: *Vireo solitarius* (Viréo à tête bleue)

Fairly common summer resident. It breeds throughout the province in coniferous and mixed woods. This is the earliest vireo to arrive in the spring, usually during the first few days of May. The Breeding Bird Survey has shown a significant population increase since the 1960s.

Season: (Mid-April) early May to mid-October (early November).

Warbling Vireo: *Vireo gilvus* (Viréo mélodieux)

Uncommon summer resident, rare in the northeast. Fieldwork during the Maritimes Breeding Bird Atlas project revealed it to be almost totally restricted to mature hardwoods along major river valleys. An estimate of 300 breeding pairs was made.

Season: Mid-May to late September (early October).

Philadelphia Vireo: *Vireo philadelphicus* (Viréo de Philadelphie)

Uncommon summer resident and migrant. Fieldwork during the Maritimes Breeding Bird Atlas project showed this vireo to be most common in the northern third of the province, and widespread but in low densities in the south. It inhabits alder thickets and open broadleaved and mixed woodland.

Season: Mid-May to mid-October.

Red-eyed Vireo: *Vireo olivaceus* (Viréo aux yeux rouges)

Common summer resident and migrant. It is well distributed in broadleaved and mixed woods throughout the province, even in urban areas. This vireo has maintained its numbers over the past three decades, as revealed by the Breeding Bird Survey carried out across the province since 1966.

Season: (Late April) mid-May to mid-October (late October).

Jays, Magpies and Crows: Family Corvidae

Gray Jay: *Perisoreus canadensis* (Mésangeai du Canada)

Common resident. This jay inhabits predominantly coniferous forest throughout much of New Brunswick. It is more numerous in the central and northern interior and along the Fundy coast than in more heavily settled regions. It often begins nesting in late March and early April when the snow is still deep. In some years, a moderate dispersal of what are probably young-of-the-year is noticeable in coastal areas during October. It has apparently never occurred at Grand Manan.

Season: Throughout the year.

Blue Jay: *Cyanocitta cristata* (Geai bleu)

Common resident and migrant. Blue Jays inhabit broadleaved and mixed woodland throughout the province and are frequently seen in settled areas, especially during winter. The recent proliferation of winter bird feeding has resulted in a noticeable increase in overwintering Blue Jays. There is a significant exodus of young birds in the fall. They return during May and early June; in some springs, hundreds pass daily in coastal locations. The Breeding Bird Survey shows a significant population decline since the 1960s.

Season: Throughout the year.

Black-billed Magpie: *Pica pica* (Pie d'Amérique)

Accidental. New Brunswick's first magpie records, at St. Andrews, St. Martins and Grand Manan between April 1955 and April 1956, were suspect because of the release of some birds in Vermont in the summer of 1954. On the other hand, one at Saint John from 22 to 26 April and Cape Enrage from 26 to 27 April in 1973 followed a large influx into Minnesota and northern Ontario with scattered records farther east. Observations in 1982 at Saint John West on 7 June and near Blackville for two weeks in July followed a few records around the southern Great Lakes. The origin of those birds cannot be known with certainty.

American Crow: *Corvus brachyrhynchos* (Corneille d'Amérique)

Common summer resident and migrant; declining to uncommon in winter in many northern areas. Crows nest throughout the province but are usually absent from extensive areas of forest. In winter they occur mainly along the coast, in farmland and major populated areas. The birds often form communal nocturnal roosts in fall and winter. Despite some persecution, this species has benefited greatly from human settlement of New Brunswick.

Season: Throughout the year.

Common Raven: *Corvus corax* (Grand Corbeau)

Common resident throughout the province, nesting in trees or on cliffs but foraging widely. Ravens increased markedly in New Brunswick in the mid-twentieth century due to an increase in food resources, such as road-killed animals and open garbage dumps. The more recent closure of local dumps may be causing some reduction in numbers.

Season: Throughout the year.

Larks: Family Alaudidae

Horned Lark: *Eremophila alpestris* (Alouette hausse-col)

Fairly common migrant, locally uncommon summer and winter resident. This open-country bird breeds in sand dunes, extensive potato fields and pastures and at airports. In summer it is found mainly along the east coast and in agricultural lands along the Saint John, Petitcodiac and Kennebecasis rivers. During migration it occurs in almost any grassland habitat. The breeding subspecies in New Brunswick is *E. a. praticola* while the northern subspecies, *E. a. alpestris*, is a migrant that may be found in small numbers during winter.

Season: Early March to mid-May, summer, late September to late December, winter.

Swallows: Family Hirundinidae

Purple Martin: *Progne subis* (Hirondelle noire)

Uncommon summer resident; fairly common locally in the central Saint John River valley; absent in the northern third of the province except as an exceptional stray. Success of this species depends on the provision of multi-compartment nest boxes from which competing species are excluded until the martins return in spring. Its numbers have steadily declined over the past 50 years. Cold, wet weather in May sometimes causes considerable mortality. A remarkable post-breeding congregation of 5000 or more was found at Fredericton and later at Cambridge-Narrows in late August 1985.

Season: (Mid-March) late April to mid-September (late October).

Tree Swallow: *Tachycineta bicolor* (Hirondelle bicolore)

Common summer resident and migrant. The Tree Swallow is a common sight throughout New Brunswick, due in part to the widespread habit of putting up nest boxes for it, but larger numbers nest in woodpecker holes and other tree cavities. Normally the first swallow to return in spring, it seems to be the best adapted to unseasonable spring weather.

Season: (Late March) mid-April to early September (early December).

Northern Rough-winged Swallow: *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*
(Hirondelle à ailes hérissées)

Rare summer resident and visitor. This swallow has been found breeding in southwestern New Brunswick east to the Saint John River and north to Carleton County. There have also been several occurrences in the southeast and one each in Madawaska and Gloucester counties. It usually nests along streams, in cavities in sand banks, cliffs or concrete bridges and could be readily overlooked when associated with a colony of Bank Swallows.

Season: Early May to late August.

Bank Swallow: *Riparia riparia* (Hirondelle de rivage)

Common summer resident and migrant. The centre of abundance is along the sandy eastern shore of the province but it is found around sand banks and gravel pits throughout New Brunswick. Because most Bank Swallows arrive in late May and early June, they often avoid the cold weather that kills many earlier-arriving swallows. A post-breeding congregation of 5000 birds was reported near Bouctouche on 29 July 1981.

Season: (Late April) early May to late August (early October).

Cliff Swallow: *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota* (Hirondelle à front blanc)

Fairly common summer resident and migrant. Cliff Swallows breed in settled areas throughout the province. They once nested very commonly under the eaves of farm buildings but suitable sites have diminished in number during the past 50 years. Today, concrete bridges and highway overpasses are frequent nest sites. This species sometimes suffers mortality from unseasonably cold spring weather, such as occurred in late May 1994.

Season: (Mid-March) early May to early September (early October).

Cave Swallow: *Petrochelidon fulva* (Hirondelle à front brun)

Accidental. One accepted record: a bird photographed at Point Lepreau on 3 November 2003.

Barn Swallow: *Hirundo rustica* (Hirondelle rustique)

Fairly common summer resident and migrant. This swallow breeds throughout the province, most numerous in rural areas. Formerly it was considered very common but numbers have dropped steadily in recent years. There are now fewer suitable barns and outbuildings available for them to nest in. Late fall weather patterns very rarely bring this species back to the Maritime Provinces during November.

Season: (Late March) late April to late September (early December; exceptionally to mid-February).

Chickadees and Titmice: Family Paridae

Black-capped Chickadee: *Poecile atricapillus* (Mésange à tête noire)

Very common resident. The official provincial bird breeds in woodland throughout New Brunswick. It has increased significantly over the past few decades, due in part to the widespread habit of feeding birds during the winter. Although it is found year-round, significant movements are sometimes noted along the coast during September and October.

Season: Throughout the year.

Boreal Chickadee: *Poecile hudsonica* (Mésange à tête brune)

Uncommon resident. Found throughout the province, this is more a bird of predominantly coniferous forest than the preceding species, only coming to bird feeders adjacent to that habitat. It tends to be more numerous in northern New Brunswick than elsewhere. The Breeding Bird Survey shows a significant decline in numbers, probably due to a decrease in suitable habitat because of extensive clear-cutting of mature coniferous forest.

Season: Throughout the year.

Tufted Titmouse: *Baeolophus bicolor* (Mésange bicolore)

Casual. This species has been slowly spreading northwards through New England. Fall dispersal of young birds very rarely brings it to New Brunswick, mainly in the west. The first positively identified wintered at Fredericton from November 1982 through February 1983. There was a small influx during the winter of 1999–2000, with individuals reported at Chamcook, St. Stephen, St. George, Woodstock, near Hartland and, unconfirmed, at Bathurst. There have been a few other winter reports along the western edge of the province, and two were seen at Florenceville on 22 June 1986.

Season: (November to March, June).

Nuthatches: Family Sittidae

Red-breasted Nuthatch: *Sitta canadensis* (Sittelle à poitrine rousse)

Common resident and migrant. It breeds in coniferous woodland throughout the province and shows a pattern of alternating high and low populations related to the size of the coniferous cone crop. In some years there is a sizable fall migration in late August and September, noted mainly along the Fundy coast.

Season: Throughout the year.

White-breasted Nuthatch: *Sitta carolinensis* (Sittelle à poitrine blanche)

Uncommon resident and migrant west and south, declining to rare on the Acadian Peninsula. It breeds mostly in mature broadleaved forest. Significant numbers of this nuthatch may enter the province from the west in some falls, presumably related to periodic failures of mast crops.

Season: Throughout the year.

Creepers: Family Certhiidae

Brown Creeper: *Certhia americana* (Grimpereau brun)

Uncommon resident. The inconspicuous Brown Creeper is probably more numerous than the records indicate since its song is not widely known. It breeds in mature

coniferous and mixed woods throughout the province and also frequents large broadleaved trees in winter. The New Brunswick population is partly migratory.

Season: Throughout the year.

Wrens: Family Troglodytidae

Carolina Wren: *Thryothorus ludovicianus* (Troglodyte de Caroline)

Very rare visitor; one breeding record. This species has been slowly expanding its range northwards through New England. Since the first definite occurrence in New Brunswick in 1974 there have been dozens of reports, most in fall and winter and almost all from the southwestern and south-central part of the province. However, it has also occurred north and east to Campbellton, the Tracadie-Sheila area and Memramcook. The first known breeding took place at North Head where a pair raised two broods in 2002.

Season: Mid-September to late May, summer.

Bewick's Wren: *Thryomanes bewickii* (Troglodyte de Bewick)

Accidental. One was seen and heard by several observers at Marys Point on 22 September 1994. The eastern range of this wren has contracted significantly in recent years, so its appearance in New Brunswick was unexpected.

House Wren: *Troglodytes aedon* (Troglodyte familier)

Very rare summer resident and migrant. It is at the northeastern limit of its range in New Brunswick, and only rarely do singing males find a mate. It breeds occasionally east to Grand Falls, Fredericton and Saint John. There are a few records of its wandering farther east in the province, including one on the Acadian Peninsula at Petite-Rivière-de-l'île from 26 to 28 May 1993.

Season: Late April to late October.

Winter Wren: *Troglodytes troglodytes* (Troglodyte mignon)

Fairly common summer resident and migrant; very rare in winter. It shows a preference for heavy undergrowth and slash in coniferous forest openings. It is very rarely found in winter in the southern third of the province.

Season: (Early April) mid-April to late November (winter).

Sedge Wren: *Cistothorus platensis* (Troglodyte à bec court)

Very rare summer resident; probably has bred. This is a bird of wet meadows and the drier parts of marshes. It has been found irregularly and locally in southern New Brunswick. There is no definite evidence of nesting but the occurrence of small colonies of several birds at Midgie in 1949, at Kingston Lake in 1965 and at Jolicure in 1973 and 1974 indicate probable breeding. Since then, there have been only a few records of single birds, including a male that sang conspicuously at Dieppe from 2 June to 7 August 1996.

Marsh Wren: *Cistothorus palustris* (Troglodyte des marais)

Very local, common summer resident; very rare in early winter. This wren breeds in loose colonies in extensive cat-tail and bulrush stands over water in southern New Brunswick, and has benefited from the construction of waterfowl impoundments. It is recorded regularly from only a few sites such as Red Head Marsh, Saint John County, Germantown, Albert County, and Midgie, Westmorland County. In the north, there are single records from Saint-Léonard and Eel River Crossing. Fall

migrants are found occasionally in a variety of marshy habitats in southern New Brunswick.

Season: (Late April) mid-May to late November (late December).

Kinglets: Family Regulidae

Golden-crowned Kinglet: *Regulus satrapa* (Roitelet à couronne dorée)

Fairly common resident and migrant. A bird of coniferous forest, this kinglet breeds throughout the province. During winter its numbers vary considerably from year to year, from uncommon to common in the south, from rare to uncommon in the north. Migration occurs from April to mid-May and September to October.

Season: Throughout the year.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet: *Regulus calendula* (Roitelet à couronne rubis)

Fairly common summer resident and migrant; very rare in winter. It breeds throughout in coniferous and mixed forest, being most numerous in northern areas. It is occasionally found in early winter, mainly in the south, but a few have been reported into February at feeding stations.

Season: Mid-April to mid-November, (winter).

Gnatcatchers: Family Sylviidae

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: *Poliopitila caerulea* (Gobemoucheron gris-bleu)

Rare visitor, mainly in coastal areas. The first record for the province was in 1947. Reports have since increased to one or two dozen a year, more in fall than in spring. This gnatcatcher breeds regularly as near as southern Maine. There was an isolated breeding report in the summer of 1989 at Sackville.

Season: Early May to early November (mid-December).

Thrushes: Family Turdidae

Northern Wheatear: *Oenanthe oenanthe* (Traquet motteux)

Casual spring, very rare fall migrant. Two specimens were reported taken in Charlotte County in the late nineteenth century. In 1976, two birds were seen at Saint John on 13 September and another at Summit, Victoria County, on 26 September. It now breeds as near as southern Labrador and has been found in New Brunswick almost annually in the past decade. Most have been seen in coastal locations.

Season: (Late April) mid- to late May; mid-August to mid-October.

Stonechat: *Saxicola torquata* (Tarier pâtre)

Accidental. One was photographed at Castalia Marsh on 1 October 1983, providing the first confirmed record for North America. The photos allowed experts to determine that it was one of the Siberian races, *maura* or *stejnegeri*.

Eastern Bluebird: *Sialia sialis* (Merlebleu de l'Est)

Uncommon summer resident; one early winter record. Greatly reduced from the late 1950s through the 1970s, the bluebird has staged a minor comeback in the past 20 years due to milder winters in the southern United States and the establishment of nestbox trails in northern areas. It has also adapted well to nesting in forest clear-

cuts. Bluebirds occur throughout the province, more frequently in the southwest than elsewhere. While some return as early as late March, most do not arrive until May. Small flocks may be encountered during the fall.

Season: (Late March) mid-April to late October (December).

Mountain Bluebird: *Sialia currucoides* (Merlebleu azuré)

Accidental. An immature male that fed on mountain-ash berries at Caraquet from 15 to 25 November 1996 was re-discovered at Robertville on 1 December and remained for a further three days. One, believed to be a female, was at Pennfield from 25 November to 1 December 2000.

Townsend's Solitaire: *Myadestes townsendi* (Solitaire de Townsend)

Casual. There have been about 15 records scattered around the province of this western thrush, which is usually attracted to fruit-bearing trees and shrubs, rarely to feeders. Long-staying individuals were the first one, at a Woodstock feeder from 15 January to 16 April 1952, and others at Hammond River from 7 January to 15 April 1996 and Riverside-Albert from 13 December 1999 to 16 March 2000.

Season: Late October to mid-April (mid-May).

Veery: *Catharus fuscescens* (Grive fauve)

Common summer resident and migrant. This thrush is fairly well distributed across the province, but was found to be absent from the high peaks and plateaux in the central and northern highlands during the Maritimes Breeding Bird Atlas project. It nests in broadleaved or mixed woodland with considerable undergrowth and is usually especially numerous in floodplain forest.

Season: Mid-May to late September.

Gray-cheeked Thrush: *Catharus minimus* (Grive à joues grises)

Migrant; poorly known in New Brunswick. For many years, the very similar Gray-cheeked and Bicknell's thrushes were considered to be the same species; most provincial records of birds in migration cannot be assigned to one or the other. The Gray-cheeked breeds in the boreal forest from Newfoundland westward across North America. Calls evidently of this species are heard overhead at night in spring and fall but the bird is rarely detected during the day. Most may overfly the province, stopovers being brief. Individuals found dead at Grand Manan on 26 May 1908 and Fundy National Park on 28 September 1976 are preserved as specimens.

Season: Information from other regions suggests it should be looked for during mid-May to early June and mid-August to early October.

Bicknell's Thrush: *Catharus bicknelli* (Grive de Bicknell)

Rare summer resident. Recently recognized as a species separate from the Gray-cheeked, Bicknell's Thrush nests in dense scrubby or young forest usually with balsam fir or white birch dominant and mainly at elevations above 450 m in northern Madawaska, western Restigouche, northeastern Victoria and northwestern Northumberland counties. A special effort to find it there during the summer of 1996 enabled a population estimate of no more than 750 pairs to be made. Very small numbers have bred, perhaps only sporadically, along the Fundy coast from east of Saint John to Fundy National Park, and along the western side of Grand Manan.

Season: (Early) late May to early October.

Swainson's Thrush: *Catharus ustulatus* (Grive à dos olive)

Very common summer resident and migrant. This, the most numerous brown thrush in New Brunswick, nests in predominantly coniferous forest throughout the province and is also found in broadleaved woods in the cooler districts.

Season: (Early May) mid-May to late September (mid-October).

Hermit Thrush: *Catharus guttatus* (Grive solitaire)

Common summer resident and migrant; casual in winter. This thrush breeds in a variety of forest types throughout the province and is heard most often at dusk and at dawn. At times, considerable numbers of migrants occur on Miscou Island in October.

Season: (Early April) late April to late October, November; (winter).

Wood Thrush: *Hylocichla mustelina* (Grive des bois)

Uncommon summer resident, becoming very rare to the northeast. Despite increasing rapidly as a provincial breeding bird in the 1950s and 1960s, it is now showing signs of a serious decline in New Brunswick. Deforestation on its wintering grounds in the tropics may be implicated, as there appears to be adequate rich mixed and broadleaved forest for nesting habitat in New Brunswick. A population of fewer than 2000 pairs was estimated during the Maritimes Breeding Bird Atlas project.

Season: Early May to early September.

Fieldfare: *Turdus pilaris* (Grive litorne)

Casual. The first of three confirmed records of this Eurasian thrush was of one that attended a feeder at Caraquet for handouts of berries from 23 January to 22 April 1991. Two others were present with winter flocks of robins feeding on mountain-ash berries and other fruits, one at Sussex from 21 February into the first week of May 1997 and the other at Fredericton from 18 January to 15 March 2001.

Redwing: *Turdus iliacus* (Grive mauvis)

Accidental. An individual of this Eurasian species was seen and photographed at Trudel and nearby Paquetville between 29 March and 7 April 2003.

American Robin: *Turdus migratorius* (Merle d'Amérique)

Very common summer resident and migrant; irregularly uncommon in winter. It may be the most abundant breeding bird in the province, an estimate of 420 000 pairs being made during the Maritimes Breeding Bird Atlas project. The first spring migrants usually appear along the Fundy coast during the second week of March and are generally widely distributed throughout the province by early April. Robins have become increasingly frequent in winter, when large flocks may occur in areas with a good supply of small fruits.

Season: Mid-March to mid-November, winter.

Varied Thrush: *Ixoreus naevius* (Grive à collier)

Very rare visitor; about 20 records. It has appeared at feeders and in fruit-bearing trees east to Sackville and north to Miramichi but most records have been in the central Saint John River valley, including the first confirmed, at Stanley from 19 December 1959 to 25 March 1960, one at Marysville, Fredericton, from mid-December 1965 to 24 March 1966 and one at Mactaquac from 25 November 1986 to

4 April 1987. Three birds present at River de Chute, Carleton County, from 6 to 26 December 1985 constituted a highly exceptional record.

Season: Late November to early April.

Mockingbirds and Thrashers: Family Mimidae

Gray Catbird: *Dumetella carolinensis* (Moqueur chat)

Fairly common summer resident; casual in early winter. The Gray Catbird is rather secretive, and unless its call or song is recognized, its presence may go undetected. It breeds throughout much of the province, but is absent from the central and northern highlands. A few have been found into early winter.

Season: (Late April) mid-May to mid-October (November, December).

Northern Mockingbird: *Mimus polyglottos* (Moqueur polyglotte)

Rare resident and migrant. Prior to the mid-1950s there were only a few reports from the province. The first recorded nesting was at Grand Manan in 1967. It now breeds very locally throughout New Brunswick, perhaps more numerous along the east coast than elsewhere. A few are found throughout the winter, usually about multiflora rose bushes in the south, very rarely in the north. There is a small migration in October and May.

Season: Throughout the year.

Sage Thrasher: *Oreoscoptes montanus* (Moqueur des armoises)

Accidental. An adult banded and photographed at Kent Island on 20 July 1999 constituted the easternmost record of this western thrasher.

Brown Thrasher: *Toxostoma rufum* (Moqueur roux)

Rare summer resident; very rare in winter. This species has increased since the 1950s. It was first noted breeding in 1968 at Grand Manan and 1969 at Penniac, York County. Nesting still occurs mainly in the western parts of the province, extremely rarely in the east. A few found at feeders during winter have survived until spring.

Season: Early May to mid-November, (winter).

Starlings: Family Sturnidae

European Starling: *Sturnus vulgaris* (Étourneau sansonnet)

Very common resident and migrant. The starling was first noted in New Brunswick at Grand Manan during the fall of 1924, the first known nesting at Salisbury in 1928. Since then it has spread across the province wherever human habitation is found. Rarely, it nests in tree cavities in forest cut-overs far from human settlement. Post-breeding flocks of 5000 to 10 000 birds have been recorded in fall. There is some migration out of the province during October and November and a return movement in March and April.

Season: Throughout the year.

Wagtails and Pipits: Family Motacillidae

American Pipit: *Anthus rubescens* (Pipit d'Amérique)

Uncommon spring, fairly common fall migrant; very rare in early winter; casual in summer. This pipit occurs in New Brunswick primarily as a migrant but has been

found on the summits of Mount Carleton and Mount Sagamook in early summer without indications of breeding. It is somewhat commoner in fall migration, often being found in open areas and along coastal beaches.

Season: Mid-April to late May (June); mid-September to late November; (December, January).

Waxwings: Family Bombycillidae

Bohemian Waxwing: *Bombycilla garrulus* (Jaseur boréal)

Fairly common, but erratic winter visitor. Formerly considered as very rare, this wandering waxwing has become much more common over the past two decades. It may be found throughout the province wherever ornamental crab-apples, mountain-ash berries and other fruits are available.

Season: (Mid-September) late September to late April (late May).

Cedar Waxwing: *Bombycilla cedrorum* (Jaseur d'Amérique)

Common summer resident; irregularly uncommon in winter. This gregarious species is primarily a summer bird, which arrives late in spring, often not until late May or early June. It breeds throughout the province in open woodland, at forest edges and in suburban areas. Mountain-ash berries seem to be its preferred food during the winter.

Season: Mid-May to early November, winter.

Wood-Warblers: Family Parulidae

Blue-winged Warbler: *Vermivora pinus* (Paruline à ailes bleues)

Very rare fall visitor, casual in spring. The first report of this southern warbler was of two seen at Machias Seal Island on 21 August 1951. In recent years, it has been reported almost annually during the fall, most often in the Grand Manan archipelago, but also along the coast north to Caraquet and Miscou Island. Inland, one was seen at Fredericton on 7 September 2001.

Season: (May); early August to early October (early November).

Golden-winged Warbler: *Vermivora chrysoptera* (Paruline à ailes dorées)

Casual in spring and fall. The first report was of a male at Chamcook Lake, Charlotte County, on 13 May 1964. A second was reported at Kent Island on 15 August that year. It is now noted almost annually, usually in the Grand Manan archipelago, but it has also occurred along the coast north to Miscou Island and has been reported inland in York and Madawaska counties.

Season: (Early May to early June; early August to mid-October).

Tennessee Warbler: *Vermivora peregrina* (Paruline obscure)

Common summer resident and migrant. The Tennessee Warbler frequents the boreal forest, nesting in coniferous and mixed woods and alder thickets. It is one of several species that increase dramatically in numbers in response to outbreaks of the spruce budworm. During the 1960s and 1970s it was very common throughout the province, but has since been numerous mainly in cooler, more northern areas.

Season: (Early) mid-May to early October (mid-November).

Orange-crowned Warbler: *Vermivora celata* (Paruline verdâtre)

Very rare spring and rare fall migrant; casual in winter. This species breeds in Quebec and Labrador, but surprisingly few are seen in New Brunswick. In recent years, they have been recorded annually in fall, mostly along the coast, but six were seen at Juniper during October 1984. In spring, they have been reported more frequently in the north than in the south. Several yellowish individuals, possibly of western origin, have been noted in winter, generally at bird feeders.

Season: (Mid-April) early May to early June; early September to mid-November, (winter).

Nashville Warbler: *Vermivora ruficapilla* (Paruline à joues grises)

Common summer resident and migrant; casual in early winter. The Nashville Warbler nests on the ground in rather open, mixed and coniferous woodlands and regeneration across the province. It has been recorded in December, and one bird survived at a feeder into February.

Season: Early May to late October (early November, winter).

Northern Parula: *Parula americana* (Paruline à collier)

Fairly common summer resident and migrant; casual in early winter. It prefers damp, mature coniferous and mixed forests for breeding, especially those featuring the *Usnea* lichen (old-man's-beard), which it uses in its nest. One extra-seasonal bird was reported at feeders in Saint John until 2 December in 1998.

Season: Early May to mid-October (early December).

Yellow Warbler: *Dendroica petechia* (Paruline jaune)

Fairly common summer resident and migrant. One of the most common warblers in North America, this species nests in broadleaved shrubs and hedgerows in urban areas as well as in the countryside. It is found commonly in extensive shrubbery along streams but is generally absent from the central and northern highlands, preferring more open, disturbed habitats.

Season: (Early) mid-May to early (late) October.

Chestnut-sided Warbler: *Dendroica pensylvanica* (Paruline à flancs marron)

Uncommon summer resident and migrant. It nests low in broadleaved shrubs and raspberry canes in disturbed forest and woodlands. The increase of forest-edge and natural regeneration habitats has enhanced its breeding opportunities in New Brunswick over the past century. It is less numerous in the central and northern highlands than elsewhere.

Season: Mid-May to late September (early October).

Magnolia Warbler: *Dendroica magnolia* (Paruline à tête cendrée)

Very common summer resident and migrant. This warbler is found throughout New Brunswick. It breeds almost exclusively in stands of regenerating conifers and is one of the most abundant warblers in the province.

Season: (Early) mid-May to early October (mid-November).

Cape May Warbler: *Dendroica tigrina* (Paruline tigrée)

Fairly common summer resident and migrant. The Cape May Warbler prefers to nest high in mature conifers. It is more common in the north of the province. It is

another of the spruce budworm warbler specialists numbers of which fluctuate significantly with the abundance of that insect.

Season: (Early) mid-May to early October (early December).

Black-throated Blue Warbler: *Dendroica caerulescens* (Paruline bleue)

Uncommon summer resident and migrant; casual in early winter. This warbler is sparsely, but widely, distributed across the province in broadleaved woodland. It usually nests near the ground in shrubs or saplings.

Season: (Early) mid-May to late October (early January).

Yellow-rumped Warbler: *Dendroica coronata* (Paruline à croupion jaune)

Common summer resident and very common migrant; rare in winter. The Yellow-rumped Warbler may be encountered just about anywhere, especially during migration. It regularly breeds in coniferous and mixed forests and woodlands. It is one of the hardiest of the warblers and may be encountered in winter, especially along Northumberland Strait between Cocagne and the New Brunswick–Nova Scotia border, where it survives on bayberry and other fruits.

Season: (Early) mid-April to late November, winter.

Black-throated Gray Warbler: *Dendroica nigrescens* (Paruline grise)

Accidental. The first record of this western bird was of an adult female photographed on the Dark Harbour Road on Grand Manan Island on 24 September 1992. One was at McLaren Pond, Fundy National Park, on 27 October 1995 and another found dead at Central Hampstead, Queens County, on 28 November 1997.

Black-throated Green Warbler: *Dendroica virens* (Paruline à gorge noire)

Fairly common summer resident and migrant. It breeds widely, although not abundantly, in both mature mixed forests and in second growth throughout the province. It may be found also in thickets and shrubbery during migration.

Season: Early May to late October.

Hermit Warbler: *Dendroica occidentalis* (Paruline à tête jaune)

Accidental. One record. Several observers identified and photographed a male of this far-western species at Gull Cove, White Head Island, on 14 and 15 May 1994.

Blackburnian Warbler: *Dendroica fusca* (Paruline à gorge orangée)

Fairly common summer resident and migrant. It is seldom seen closely except during migration because it breeds in the upper levels of mature coniferous and mixed forests. It is found throughout the province.

Season: Mid-May to early October.

Yellow-throated Warbler: *Dendroica dominica* (Paruline à gorge jaune)

Very rare fall visitor; casual in spring and in early winter. The first confirmed record was of a male photographed at Machias Seal Island on 11 August 1975. Since then it has been reported about 25 times, mostly during fall in the southern part of the province, but also north to Bathurst. A few have survived into early winter at feeders.

Season: (Late April to late May); late July to late December.

Pine Warbler: *Dendroica pinus* (Paruline des pins)

Rare and local summer resident and migrant; very rare in winter. It was first confirmed as breeding in New Brunswick in 1987, but may have done so since the early 1970s. Most current summer reports are from the southwest of the province, but singing males have been observed in pine stands east to Moncton and north to Miramichi and the Tobique River valley. Since the early 1980s, there have been increased records of birds wintering at feeders.

Season: (Mid) late April to early November, winter.

Prairie Warbler: *Dendroica discolor* (Paruline des prés)

Rare fall visitor; casual in spring. The first confirmed record was of one collected at Machias Seal Island on 19 August 1951. It has proved to be an annual visitor at Grand Manan with up to 20 birds found there in some recent falls. Individuals have occurred along the coast northeast to Miscou Island, and much more rarely inland, such as at Fredericton and Lac Baker, Madawaska County. There have been very few spring records. One singing at Kent Island from 23 to 27 June 1992 was exceptional since it suggested breeding.

Season: (Late May, June); late July to mid-October.

Palm Warbler: *Dendroica palmarum* (Paruline à couronne rousse)

Uncommon summer resident and migrant; rare in early winter. This warbler is often one of the earliest to arrive in spring, along with Yellow-rumped and Pine warblers. It nests in forested bogs and damp, young conifer plantations and often feeds on the ground, an activity especially noticeable during migration.

Season: (Early) mid-April to mid-November (January).

Bay-breasted Warbler: *Dendroica castanea* (Paruline à poitrine baie)

Uncommon summer resident and migrant. This species nests throughout the province in closed-canopy coniferous forests. Numbers increase with outbreaks of spruce budworm, when it can be abundant. Survey work during such an outbreak in the summer of 1979 revealed more than four singing males per hectare in one spruce stand at Fundy National Park.

Season: Mid-May to late September.

Blackpoll Warbler: *Dendroica striata* (Paruline rayée)

Locally uncommon summer resident; common migrant. This boreal forest species breeds in the cooler, moister parts of New Brunswick - the northwestern and north-central highlands, Miscou Island and the foggy coast of Charlotte County. Individuals or pairs are occasionally found elsewhere in summer. It nests in spruce-fir forest, occupying regenerating or scrubby stands of small trees as well as forest where scattered large conifers overtop the main canopy. During migration it occurs throughout the province.

Season: (Early) mid-May to late October (early November).

Cerulean Warbler: *Dendroica cerulea* (Paruline azurée)

Casual. Accepted records are of individuals at Kent Island on 10 August 1980, Castalia on 19 May 1986, White Head Island on 15 September 1996 and Great Pond, Grand Manan, from 19 to 22 May 1997. There have been only a few other reports, all from Charlotte County.

Season: Mid- to late May; late August to mid-September.

Black-and-white Warbler: *Mniotilta varia* (Paruline noir et blanc)

Fairly common summer resident and migrant; casual into early winter. It nests in broadleaved and mixed woodland, preferring somewhat open stands and edges. It occurs throughout the province but is less numerous in the northwestern and north-central highlands than elsewhere.

Season: (Late April) early May to mid-October (late December).

American Redstart: *Setophaga ruticilla* (Paruline flamboyante)

Common summer resident and migrant; one record in early winter. This is one of the most abundant warblers in the province. It is found just about everywhere, nesting in mixed and broadleaved woodland, shade trees and tall shrubbery in both wilderness and settled areas.

Season: (Early) mid-May to mid-October (early December).

Prothonotary Warbler: *Protonotaria citrea* (Paruline orangée)

Casual. There have been about 15 reports since a specimen was taken at Milltown, St. Stephen, on 31 October 1862. One was photographed at Liberty Point, Campobello Island, on 26 August 1979. Most records are for the Fundy coast, but an individual was identified at Boston Brook, Victoria County, on 31 May 1982.

Season: Late May to early June; mid- to late August (late October).

Worm-eating Warbler: *Helmitheros vermivorus* (Paruline vermivore)

Casual. The only accepted record of this species was of one seen by several observers at Swallowtail Road, Grand Manan, on 9 September 1993.

Ovenbird: *Seiurus aurocapillus* (Paruline couronnée)

Common summer resident and migrant; one record in December. Easily located in summer by its loud "tee-cher-tee-cher" song, this warbler breeds generally throughout the province in broadleaved and mixed woodlands that have a fairly open understorey.

Season: (Late April) mid-May to early October (late December).

Northern Waterthrush: *Seiurus noveboracensis* (Paruline des ruisseaux)

Uncommon summer resident and migrant. This warbler frequents wet woodland and thickets around bogs, ponds, lakes and streams. It breeds widely across the province, somewhat more densely in the north.

Season: (Late April) early May to late September (early October).

Louisiana Waterthrush: *Seiurus motacilla* (Paruline hochequeue)

Casual. One seen and photographed at Chance Harbour 17 to 20 April 2003 provides the only confirmed record.

Kentucky Warbler: *Oporornis formosus* (Paruline du Kentucky)

Casual. There are three accepted records of this southern warbler - a male at Kent Island, Grand Manan, on 15 August 1979, one at Fredericton from 17 to 20 October 1987 and one at Long Pond, Grand Manan, on 28 and 29 August 1997.

Connecticut Warbler: *Oporornis agilis* (Paruline à gorge grise)

Very rare visitor in fall, casual in spring. There have been about 20 reports, mostly of birds seen by single observers and undocumented. First reported in September

1932 at North Head, this western warbler was photographed at Machias Seal Island on 29 May 1966 and two were banded at Kent Island on 12 June 1972. Most observations have been during fall migration in the Grand Manan archipelago and elsewhere in southwestern New Brunswick, but a singing male was seen in the north at Eel River Bar, near Dalhousie, on 7 June 1974.

Season: (Mid-May to mid-June); early August to mid-September (mid-October).

Mourning Warbler: *Oporornis philadelphia* (Paruline triste)

Uncommon summer resident and migrant. This species breeds across the province but breeding bird atlas fieldwork found it scarcer in the south-central lowland around Grand Lake and along the immediate east coast than elsewhere. It prefers tangles of ferns, raspberry and low broadleaved shrubs in forest openings and at woodland edges. It is seldom found before late May, making it the latest regularly-occurring warbler to return to the province in spring.

Season: Late May to late September (mid-October).

Common Yellowthroat: *Geothlypis trichas* (Paruline masquée)

Common summer resident and migrant; very rare in early winter. This species breeds in shrubbery throughout the province along the shores of streams and lakes, in bogs, marshes, old fields, cut-over areas and bushy forest openings. The occasional straggler may survive into early winter in southernmost New Brunswick and lasted once to early February at a bird feeder.

Season: (Late April) mid-May to mid-October (early February).

Hooded Warbler: *Wilsonia citrina* (Paruline à capuchon)

Casual. The only confirmed record of this southern species is of a male photographed at Fundy National Park on 15 October 1994. Otherwise there have been about 15 reports, mostly from Grand Manan and elsewhere along the Fundy coast, but with two from Fredericton.

Season: (Mid-May, July); mid-August to mid-October (early November).

Wilson's Warbler: *Wilsonia pusilla* (Paruline à calotte noire)

Uncommon summer resident and migrant. This warbler is most numerous in the north of the province and more thinly distributed in the south, particularly in the warmer parts of the Saint John River valley. It breeds in thickets of alder or young deciduous trees on moist to wet sites.

Season: (Early) mid-May to early October (late November).

Canada Warbler: *Wilsonia canadensis* (Paruline du Canada)

Uncommon summer resident and migrant. This species breeds throughout the province in understorey shrubbery of broadleaved and mixed forests, particularly in damp locations. It also nests in alder thickets on brook floodplains. The Breeding Bird Survey has shown a significant population decline since 1970.

Season: Mid-May to mid-September (early October).

Yellow-breasted Chat: *Icteria virens* (Paruline polyglotte)

Rare fall visitor; very rare in early winter; casual in spring. Varying numbers appear in fall along the Fundy coast and less frequently northeast to Miscou Island. There

have been a few records inland to York County and one from Madawaska County. Very few have been found during spring.

Season: (Mid-May to mid-June); (early) mid-August to late November (January).

Tanagers: Family Thraupidae

Summer Tanager: *Piranga rubra* (Tangara vermillon)

Very rare spring and fall visitor, surviving casually into early winter. There have been at least 30 records since the first at Grand Manan in 1881, about twice as many in spring as in fall. It is most frequently found near the Fundy coast, but also has been reported north to Victoria, Restigouche and Gloucester counties. Two birds have survived into early winter, at least partly at bird feeders.

Season: (Mid-April) early May to late June; mid-August to late November (early January).

Scarlet Tanager: *Piranga olivacea* (Tangara écarlate)

Rare summer resident and visitor. This species breeds in mature broadleaved woodland. Its numbers decline northeastward from the Saint John River valley. It is usually absent as a breeder from the central and northern highlands and coastal areas, but occurs frequently along the coast during migration. Occasionally, such as in 1970 and 1996, there may be unusually large influxes in spring.

Season: (Late April) early May to mid-October (early December).

Western Tanager: *Piranga ludoviciana* (Tangara à tête rouge)

Casual. There have been seven confirmed records, the first an immature male photographed at Machias Seal Island on 19 June 1975, and as many other reports, most apparently reliable. It has occurred mainly during migration in the southwestern part of the province, but one was in the northeast at Inkerman on 24 September 1995 and a surprisingly out-of-season male attended a feeder at Shediac Cape from 28 December 2002 to 19 January 2003.

Season: Mid-May to mid-June (July, August); September (to mid-January).

Towhees, Sparrows and Longspurs: Family Emberizidae

Green-tailed Towhee: *Pipilo chlorurus* (Tohi à queue verte)

Accidental. One record: one at a feeder in Saint John West from at least early January until 19 March 2002.

Spotted Towhee: *Pipilo maculatus* (Tohi tacheté)

Accidental. One record: a male from mid-December 1994 to 18 April 1995 at a feeder in Taymouth, York County.

Eastern Towhee: *Pipilo erythrophthalmus* (Tohi à flancs roux)

Rare spring and fall visitor; very rare in winter; casual in summer. There are records of only four during 1881–1950, but more than 150 during 1951–70. Since then, it has been found annually, most in the south but also north to Edmundston, Charlo and Miscou Island. This species' breeding range extends to just south of New Brunswick. A few singing males have been reported in the southern part of the province in June and July but breeding has never been confirmed. There is usually a noticeable influx in October, some birds lingering at feeders throughout the winter.

Season: Early May to late June, (summer), early October to late November, winter.

American Tree Sparrow: *Spizella arborea* (Bruant hudsonien)

Fairly common winter resident and migrant. During migration this sparrow is found in thickets, brushy fields and young woodland throughout. In winter it is uncommon and less regularly seen in the northern third of the province than farther south. It is often encountered in small flocks, in the wild and at feeders.

Season: (Mid-September) early October to early (late) May.

Chipping Sparrow: *Spizella passerina* (Bruant familier)

Common summer resident and migrant; very rare in winter. This species breeds throughout the province in urban gardens, where it often nests in ornamental shrubbery and along the edges of woods and thickets in the countryside. Individuals sometimes remain into winter, usually at feeders. (Many winter reports are open to question; care must be taken in separating it from the preceding species.)

Season: (Early) late April to late October (early November), (winter).

Clay-colored Sparrow: *Spizella pallida* (Bruant des plaines)

Very rare visitor from spring through fall; casual in winter. The first confirmed record of this species was of one at North Head, Grand Manan, on 12 September 1973. Since then, it has become almost annual in fall and has appeared more rarely in spring. Apparently unmated males have been found on territory in June and July in old fields at scattered locations around the province, including Saint John, Grand-Digue, Saint-Simon and Black Brook, Victoria County. One visited a feeder in Sackville between 22 January and 21 February 1995 and there have been two December reports.

Season: Late April to late July; mid-September to late October, (winter).

Field Sparrow: *Spizella pusilla* (Bruant des champs)

Rare migrant and very rare summer resident; very rare in winter. The first preserved report was of one at Grand Harbour, Grand Manan, from 3 to 5 July 1935. Males singing on territory have been found in brushy fields at widely scattered locations, including Fundy National Park, Renous and Dalhousie but breeding has been confirmed only twice. A nest with young was found in Fredericton in 1972 and a fledgling at Brockway in 2001. An exceptional flock of 20 were reported at Kent Island on 18 October 1935.

Season: (Mid-) late April to late May, summer, late September to mid-November, (winter).

Vesper Sparrow: *Poocetes gramineus* (Bruant vespéral)

Rare and local summer resident and migrant; casual in winter. This is a species in decline in New Brunswick. Its breeding population peaked during the late nineteenth century when rough pastureland and poor fields were most extensive. Much of that habitat has since reverted to forest. The bird is still to be found in small numbers wherever such habitat is available and occurs also in some blueberry fields.

Season: (Mid-) late April to mid-November, (winter).

Lark Sparrow: *Chondestes grammacus* (Bruant à joues marron)

Rare fall visitor; casual in spring and early winter. A few Lark Sparrows wander to New Brunswick in late summer and fall each year. The first record appears to be of a male collected at North Head on 13 August 1923. There are more than 100 records, most from the Grand Manan archipelago, but also from other coastal locations north

to Miscou Island. Individuals have survived into early winter at feeders in Sackville and Lamèque. In spring it has been found four times along the Fundy coast.
Season: Late May; mid-August to mid-November (early January).

Lark Bunting: *Calamospiza melanocorys* (Bruant noir et blanc)

Casual. This species was first recorded when a young male was collected at Nantucket Island, Grand Manan, on 15 August 1910. There were at least eight reports during 1963–98. Most were along the Fundy coast, but there was a very unexpected singing male at Indian Point on Grand Lake on 3 and 4 July 1970 and an individual reported at Bathurst on 19 August 1996.

Season: (Mid-May to late November).

Savannah Sparrow: *Passerculus sandwichensis* (Bruant des prés)

Fairly common summer resident and migrant; rare in winter. This sparrow breeds in fields, meadows, open bogs, beach grasslands and the drier parts of salt marshes. It is found throughout the province, except in extensively forested areas.

The "Ipswich Sparrow" subspecies, *P. s. princeps*, a slightly larger and paler bird which breeds on Sable Island, Nova Scotia, is a rare migrant, seen most often in the Grand Manan archipelago but also elsewhere along the Fundy coast.

Season (Savannah): (Early) mid-April to mid-November, (winter).

Season ("Ipswich"): (Early) late March to mid-May; late September to mid-November (early December).

Grasshopper Sparrow: *Ammodrammus savannarum* (Bruant sauterelle)

Very rare visitor. The first record was of an immature male collected at North Head on 1 October 1933. There have been about 25 reports, most during the fall along the Fundy coast. Unusual singing males were found at Waweig, Charlotte County, on 9 July 1972 and at Bathurst in June 1992. Two late birds survived into December at feeders in Fredericton and Grande-Anse.

Season: Mid-May to early July; mid-August to mid-November (mid-December).

Le Conte's Sparrow: *Ammodrammus lecontei* (Bruant de Le Conte)

Accidental. Although small numbers of this sparrow breed in Quebec within 200 km of New Brunswick, it has been recorded here only once: at Pettes Cove, Grand Manan, on 20 May 1995. It should occasionally occur in fall, given that there is a pattern of scattered records for the northeast at this season.

Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow: *Ammodrammus nelsoni* (Bruant de Nelson)

Fairly common summer resident and migrant; casual in winter. It breeds in salt marshes along the coast and river estuaries and also inland in some of the marshes of the lower Saint John River system. Because it is habitat specific, it is not likely to be encountered elsewhere. Individuals have been found in winter at Saint John and Grand Manan.

Season: Late May to early November, (winter).

Seaside Sparrow: *Ammodrammus maritimus* (Bruant maritime)

Very rare fall visitor. It breeds in salt marshes from Massachusetts south. The first confirmed record was of two at Fundy National Park on 18 August 1966. Since then

there have been about two dozen records, all along the Fundy coast except for one at Kouchibouguac National Park and one at Bouctouche.

Season: Late July to late December.

Fox Sparrow: *Passerella iliaca* (Bruant fauve)

Uncommon summer resident; uncommon to common spring and fall migrant; very rare in winter. This species breeds in small numbers in dense young coniferous and mixed woods and thickets in the northwestern and north-central highlands. The first nest found was at Black Brook, Victoria County, on 4 June 1984. During migration, it is encountered throughout the province, in March-April most commonly along the Fundy coast and in October-November in the northeast. Winter birds are most likely to be seen in the southernmost part of the province,

Season: Mid-March to early December, winter.

Song Sparrow: *Melospiza melodia* (Bruant chanteur)

Common summer resident and migrant; uncommon in winter. This is one of the earlier songbirds to arrive each spring. Males begin to sing as soon as they arrive, sometimes as early as mid-March. It breeds commonly throughout the province, wherever suitable habitat is found. It prefers hedgerows, brushy edges, waterside vegetation and the like. It is reported annually in very small numbers in winter, mainly in the southern half of the province.

Season: Mid-March to early November, winter.

Lincoln's Sparrow: *Melospiza lincolni* (Bruant de Lincoln)

Uncommon summer resident and migrant; casual in winter. This species breeds throughout the province in the bushy edges of bogs, regenerating cut-overs, young conifer plantations and old fields that have a good growth of alders and young conifers. There are three winter reports of birds lingering at feeders in the southeast of the province.

Season: (Mid-April) mid-May to late October (early November), (winter).

Swamp Sparrow: *Melospiza georgiana* (Bruant des marais)

Uncommon summer resident and migrant; very rare in winter. This sparrow breeds across the province in wetlands with scattered shrubbery. It has been recorded as lingering in natural habitat into early winter. It very rarely frequents feeders.

Season: (Early) late April to late October (early November), (winter).

White-throated Sparrow: *Zonotrichia albicollis* (Bruant à gorge blanche)

Very common summer resident and migrant; rare in winter. This sparrow may be the second most common breeding species in the province. Its distinctive song is perhaps the best known of any in New Brunswick. It frequents coniferous and mixed forest and is tolerant of a wide range of habitats, being found particularly at woodland edges and in openings, thickets and regenerating cut-overs. Winter birds are mainly found at feeders and are most likely in the southernmost part of the province.

Season: (Early) mid-April to mid-November, winter.

Harris's Sparrow: *Zonotrichia querula* (Bruant à face noire)

Casual in fall and winter. There are confirmed records of five individuals: at Lamèque Island from 7 to 9 November 1993, Fundy National Park on 20 December 1994, Moncton from 23 November to 28 December 1995, Gondola Point from late

December 1996 to 25 March 1997 and Frog Lake, York County, from 15 to 21 November 2003.

White-crowned Sparrow: *Zonotrichia leucophrys* (Bruant à couronne blanche)

Uncommon spring and fall migrant; very rare in winter; casual in summer. During migration it occurs in brushy areas and visits feeders throughout the province. In spring it is more numerous to the northwest than to the southeast. In autumn it is prominent in coastal regions, especially in the northeast. There have been a number of winter records at feeders. A singing male was lingering at Hopewell Hill, Albert County, on 3 July 1991. The western subspecies, *Z. l. gambelli*, was noted at Hartland from late December 1985 to 19 January 1986 and at Miscou Island on 4 October 1994.

Season: (Mid-April) early May to mid-June, (summer); late September to early November, (winter).

Golden-crowned Sparrow: *Zonotrichia atricapilla* (Bruant à couronne dorée)

Accidental. One record: an adult at Machias Seal Island on the surprising date of 28 June in 2003.

Dark-eyed Junco: *Junco hyemalis* (Junco ardoisé)

Very common summer resident and migrant; uncommon to fairly common in winter. This species may be encountered at any time of the year in all parts of the province. It breeds in coniferous and mixed forests. In other seasons it may be encountered in various habitats and visits feeders commonly. Winter numbers, which fluctuate in response to seed supplies, are larger towards the south. Migrants are noted mainly from late March through April and from mid-September to early November.

Individuals of the western "Oregon" group of subspecies are casual in winter. Of several reports, five have been well-documented and accepted by the Bird Records Committee. They span the season from mid-November to early April.

Season: Throughout the year.

Lapland Longspur: *Calcarius lapponicus* (Bruant lapon)

Uncommon fall migrant; rare in winter and spring. This northern species appears in New Brunswick in small numbers in mid-September. It is most often encountered in open, grassy habitat. It is usually found in small flocks (fewer than 10 individuals), sometimes accompanying Snow Buntings or Horned Larks.

Season: Mid-September to late April (late May).

Chestnut-collared Longspur: *Calcarius ornatus* (Bruant à ventre noir)

Accidental. Two records. A male of this prairie species was collected at Nantucket Island, Grand Manan, on 2 June 1914 and a female, photographed and banded at Castalia Marsh on 30 July 1996, lingered until 4 August.

Snow Bunting: *Plectrophenax nivalis* (Bruant des neiges)

Common but irregular migrant and winter resident. This species usually begins to arrive from its arctic breeding grounds in early October. It inhabits open shores and fields and often reaches its greatest numbers in November and December. In early winter and spring it is usually most numerous in the northeast but in mid- and late winter in the south. One found at Bouctouche on 7 August 1962 was exceptional.

Season: (August) (mid-September) early October to mid- (late) May.

Cardinal Grosbeaks and Buntings: Family Cardinalidae

Northern Cardinal: *Cardinalis cardinalis* (Cardinal rouge)

Rare resident and visitor. From 1952 to 1970 there were reports of approximately 20 individuals of this species. Since then, its incidence has increased, particularly in late fall and winter. The first confirmed nesting took place at Saint John in 1980. Since then it has continued to increase and now breeds rarely east at least to Sussex and north to Fredericton and Florenceville. Winter sightings are frequent, principally at feeders in the south, but individuals have occurred to the northern limits of the province. There are major influxes in some falls.

Season: Throughout the year.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak: *Pheucticus ludovicianus* (Cardinal à poitrine rose)

Uncommon summer resident and migrant; casual in winter. This species breeds in broadleaved and mixed woods throughout the mainland. Although individuals are seen at Grand Manan during June, breeding has never been confirmed there. Early spring migrants frequently visit bird feeders and two individuals survived the winter at feeders at Grand Bay in 1971–72 and Bathurst in 2000–01.

Season: (Early April) early May to mid-October (November, winter).

Black-headed Grosbeak: *Pheucticus melanocephalus* (Cardinal à tête noire)

Casual. The only accepted records of this species are of one at Martinon (Saint John) on 10 October 1978, one in Fredericton from 25 December 1998 to 27 January 1999 and one at Nictau from 28 October to 3 November 2001. A few other reports are open to question because of the difficulty of separating immatures and females of this species from those of the Rose-breasted Grosbeak.

Blue Grosbeak: *Passerina caerulea* (Guiraca bleu)

Very rare spring and fall visitor. Records are divided roughly equally between spring and fall. Most are seen near the Fundy coast, but there have been scattered reports elsewhere throughout the province. Most spring birds have been seen at feeders, while fall birds have been in the wild. The single mid-summer report is of a singing male at Saint-Simon, Gloucester County, on 24 July 1988. A surprising out-of-season immature was found at Donnelly Settlement, York County, from 1 to 20 January 1995.

Season: Mid-April to early June, (late July), early September to late October (mid-November, January).

Indigo Bunting: *Passerina cyanea* (Passerin indigo)

Rare summer resident and visitor; casual in winter. It was mentioned as breeding in the St. Croix River valley about 1900 but no specific records were preserved until 1977 when nesting was confirmed in both Kings and York counties. Since then it has been found breeding in small numbers in shrubbery and edges of broadleaved woodland east to Miramichi and north to Grand Falls. Numbers seen in spring fluctuate greatly from year to year; more than 50 were reported in spring 1993. The normal arrival is in May but in some years the jet stream brings several in April. Lingering individuals appeared at bird feeders at Lamèque in January 2002 and Bathurst in January 2004.

Season: (Early) mid-April to late October (winter).

Painted Bunting: *Passerina ciris* (Passerin nonparcil)

Casual. There have been between ten and 15 reports, most in May and June, but the first confirmed record for this southern species was of a male in Moncton from 11 to 14 November 1987. The only report of a female was at Sackville from 13 to 23 April 2002. Beyond the extreme southern part of the province there was one in the northeast at Haut-Lamèque from 30 June to 6 July 1996.

Season: Mid-April to early July; (mid-November).

Dickcissel: *Spiza americana* (Dickcissel d'Amérique)

Rare fall visitor; very rare in winter; casual in spring and summer. It was first recorded in New Brunswick at Machias Seal Island on 20 August 1951. It is seen in weedy fields and at feeders, most frequently along the coast, but also inland. Occasionally, small groups are noted, e.g., six at Marys Point on 26 October 1975, three at Fredericton on 5 October 1982 and six at Machias Seal Island on 13 October 1992. It sometimes survives the winter at feeders and that may account for most of the spring reports. A singing male was at Sainte-Marie-de-Kent on 14 June 1990.

Season: Mid-August to late November, winter, (April to May, summer).

Meadowlarks, Blackbirds and Orioles. Family Icteridae

Bobolink: *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* (Goglu des prés)

Fairly common summer resident. This bird breeds in open meadows and hayfields throughout settled parts of province. During migration, which is heaviest in mid- to late May and mid-August to mid-September, it also may be seen in other non-forested habitats. This species has declined significantly here since the early 1980s, due in part to nest losses because of the earlier mowing of hay crops and perhaps also to agricultural changes on its wintering grounds in southern South America.

Season: (Late April) early May to early October (early November).

Red-winged Blackbird: *Agelaius phoeniceus* (Carouge à épaulettes)

Common summer resident and migrant; rare in winter. This species breeds throughout the province in cat-tail and bulrush marshes, wet meadows, shoreline thickets and other fertile wetlands. There is a distinct separation of the sexes in spring migration, with adult males prominent from late March to mid-April and females from mid-April to early May. After breeding, they congregate in flocks in late summer and fall. The very small numbers that linger into winter are more likely in the southern third of the province than farther north; they often occur at bird feeders, stubble corn fields or livestock farms.

Season: (Early) mid-March to mid-November, winter.

Eastern Meadowlark: *Sturnella magna* (Sturnelle des prés)

Rare summer resident and migrant; very rare in winter. During the 1940s and 1950s, this species seems to have been more numerous in New Brunswick than at present. It now nests very locally in grassland habitats in the main agricultural areas of the south and west of the province, but individuals also appear in the northeast. In the early 1980s, it was still fairly common to encounter several at one time during fall migration. This no longer seems to be the case. In winter, there have been several definite records of Eastern Meadowlark in southern New Brunswick, as well as birds of uncertain species northeast to Lamèque.

Season: (Mid-March) early April to mid-November, (winter).

Western Meadowlark: *Sturnella neglecta* (Sturnelle de l'Ouest)

Casual in fall and winter. There are five confirmed records: two specimens, originally misidentified as Eastern Meadowlarks, in the New Brunswick Museum, both from the Fredericton area, 12 December 1949 and 7 January 1967; an individual at Fredericton from 2 January to 29 March 1992; one at Gagetown from 11 December 1992 to 18 March 1993; and one at Inkerman from 5 to 10 October 2000.

Yellow-headed Blackbird: *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus* (Carouge à tête jaune)

Very rare spring and fall visitor; casual in summer and winter. There are more than 50 records of this species in New Brunswick, about twice as many during fall as in spring, a very few in summer and winter. The first sight record was of a male at Whale Cove, Grand Manan, on 26 September 1948. It has been seen across the south of the province, and there are at least two reports from the Acadian Peninsula and one from the Restigouche.

Season: (Late March) mid-April to mid-June, (summer); mid-August to mid-November, (winter).

Rusty Blackbird: *Euphagus carolinus* (Quiscale rouilleux)

Uncommon summer resident and migrant; rare in winter. This blackbird inhabits woodland swamps, bogs and pond edges during the breeding season and is found throughout the province. During migration, it may also be encountered in drier habitat, sometimes in mixed flocks with other blackbirds. Breeding Bird Surveys suggest a long-term decline in its population, possibly due to increasing competition from Common Grackles.

Season: (Early) late March to late October (mid-November), (winter).

Brewer's Blackbird: *Euphagus cyanocephalus* (Quiscale de Brewer)

Accidental. One record. A male of this western species was photographed and seen by many observers at feeders in North Head from 15 September to 30 October 1985. Other reports, including two in November 1985, have been unconfirmed, but there is a pattern of occurrence in other areas of Atlantic Canada.

Common Grackle: *Quiscalus quiscula* (Quiscale bronzé)

Common summer resident and migrant; rare in winter. This species utilizes a variety of open habitats throughout. It commonly nests in trees but also may use bridges, buildings and even idle farm machinery. It does quite well in remote cut-over lands as well. In fall, it gathers in large flocks. A few spend the winter here, subsisting mainly at feeders.

Season: (Early) mid-March to late November, winter.

Shiny Cowbird: *Molothrus bonariensis* (Vacher luisant)

Accidental. One record. This South American species recently invaded the West Indies and, from there, the southern United States. An adult male photographed at a feeder in Lamèque on 5 August 1993 was subsequently identified as the first record in Canada.

Brown-headed Cowbird: *Molothrus ater* (Vacher à tête brune)

Fairly common summer resident and migrant; rare in winter. This cowbird frequents grassland and woodland edges, where it lays its eggs in the nests of other, usually smaller, species of passerines. It occurs throughout settled parts of the province, being most numerous in agricultural areas and usually absent from extensive areas of forest. It spread eastward from the western plains to become rare here in the 1880s

and common during the 1950s to 1980s. Considerable numbers were reported in winter during the latter period, but since about 1985 it has declined in all seasons.

Season: (Early) late March to mid-November, winter.

Orchard Oriole: *Icterus spurius* (Oriole des vergers)

Very rare spring visitor; casual in summer and fall. This oriole occurs mainly in spring, when total numbers usually vary from none to several, but more than 30 were reported in 1997. Most have been seen along the Fundy coast, some in other locations, mainly in the south of the province. Individuals lingered into summer at Moncton from 19 June to 5 July 1994.

Season: (Late April) mid-May to mid-June (to early July); (late August to early November).

Bullock's Oriole: *Icterus bullockii* (Oriole de Bullock)

Casual. Two accepted records: an immature male at a feeder in Bathurst from late November 2001 until 6 February 2002 and another young male at a Saint John feeder from 25 November to 13 December 2003. Other reports of this western oriole have been inconclusive or proved to be of dull-plumaged young Baltimore Orioles.

Baltimore Oriole: *Icterus galbula* (Oriole de Baltimore)

Uncommon summer resident and migrant; rare in early winter. This species can be locally fairly common in floodplain forest and in towns where it nests in large shade trees. Populations are found in settled parts of all the major watersheds. A few late individuals may survive at feeders into December and very rarely January.

Season: (Mid-April) mid-May to mid-November (late January).

Finches: Family Fringillidae

Common Chaffinch: *Fringilla coelebs* (Pinson des arbres)

Accidental. One record: a male photographed at Harvey Bank, Albert County, on 29 March 1987. The origin of this Eurasian finch is debatable, but the pattern of North American records suggests natural vagrancy to the Maritime provinces and New England.

Pine Grosbeak: *Pinicola enucleator* (Durbec des sapins)

Irregularly common winter resident; rare summer resident. The breeding population of this northern finch is found in predominantly coniferous forest, mainly in the central and northern highlands, but there have been scattered records farther east and south. It was more numerous and widespread in summer during the spruce budworm outbreak of the 1960s and 1970s than it has been since. In winter it moves irregularly in search of tree seeds, berries, buds and apples. Flocks usually number a dozen individuals or fewer. Incursions to southern New Brunswick tend to occur in alternate winters; movement of considerable numbers may occur as early as mid-October but sometimes not until December. Northward movement may be noticed from mid-March into early May.

Season: Throughout the year.

Purple Finch: *Carpodacus purpureus* (Roselin pourpré)

Common summer resident and migrant; rare to fairly common in winter. It breeds in a variety of wooded habitats throughout the province. As a winter resident, this species is quite erratic, most regular in the upper Saint John River valley and the northwest, occasionally numerous southward and eastward. Its presence in the

province in winter is related to the availability of tree seed crops. It often visits feeders. Normal spring migration takes place in late April and May, the fall movement from mid-September to mid-November.

Season: Throughout the year.

House Finch: *Carpodacus mexicanus* (Roselin familier)

Locally fairly common year-round resident. This finch appeared in New Brunswick in the late 1970s and early 1980s, having spread from a release site in New York. It was first confirmed breeding at St. Stephen in 1987. Since then, it has become a fairly common resident of urban/suburban habitats in the south, particularly in the main cities. It is still rare in the north, but is regular at Miramichi and has bred at Caraquet. Some movement of this species is noted in April and October–November, when it may sometimes be found in rural areas.

Season: Throughout the year.

Red Crossbill: *Loxia curvirostra* (Bec-croisé des sapins)

Irregularly uncommon resident. The Red Crossbill is a great wanderer and small flocks may appear at any time, large incursions a decade or more apart. It specializes in extracting seed from spruce, pine and hemlock cones. It may breed in coniferous forest anywhere in the province. (Researchers have identified eight population types of Red Crossbill in North America, based on differing calls, bill and body size, and key food source. Little is known about the occurrence of these in New Brunswick, but both smaller- and larger-billed birds occur.)

Season: Any time of the year.

White-winged Crossbill: *Loxia leucoptera* (Bec-croisé bifascié)

Irregularly common resident. The White-winged Crossbill can breed in coniferous forest anywhere in the province at any season of the year. It has been found nesting in January and February when spruce cones are abundant. Small to large flocks may be present in an area for weeks or months and then be absent for prolonged periods. Large numbers usually occur at two- to three-year intervals. Cone seed cycles are important to many finches; to the two crossbill species, they are critical.

Season: Any time of the year.

Common Redpoll: *Carduelis flammea* (Sizerin flammé)

Irregularly common in winter. This northern species usually irrupts into New Brunswick in alternate winters. There will be very few some years and large numbers in others. The Cape Tormentine Christmas Bird Count recorded an exceptionally high number, 14 159, on 16 December 1991, when many birds were moving across Northumberland Strait and along the shore. Redpolls occur throughout the province in woodland and thickets and frequently visit feeders, especially in the last half of winter when natural food sources are reduced. An exceptionally late individual was at a Fredericton feeder on 6 June 2000.

Season: (Late September) mid-October to early May (mid-May, early June).

Hoary Redpoll: *Carduelis hornemanni* (Sizerin blanchâtre)

Irregularly rare in winter. This far-northern species usually appears in the same winters as the Common Redpoll, with which it often associates. However, it does so in very small numbers; usually no more than one or two are seen together. It is more often seen in the northern half of the province than in the south. Difficulty in

separating it from Common Redpoll throws many reports into question, but a number have been photographically documented.

Season: (Early) late November to early (late) April.

Pine Siskin: *Carduelis pinus* (Tarin des pins)

Irregularly fairly common resident. The siskin may be seen in large numbers at any time of the year and then be absent or scarce for protracted periods. Its fall and winter movements are mainly related to the abundance of spruce and birch seeds. It breeds in coniferous and mixed woods throughout the province but tends to be most numerous in the heavily forested areas of central and northern New Brunswick. In winter it is usually less common on the Acadian Peninsula than elsewhere. It often visits feeders and may associate with goldfinches and redpolls.

Season: Throughout the year.

American Goldfinch: *Carduelis tristis* (Chardonneret jaune)

Common summer resident; irregularly common in winter. This species breeds throughout settled parts of the province where it frequents woodland edges, hedgerows and overgrown fields, especially where there is an abundance of thistle. It is among the latest of birds to nest, usually from July into September. The main migratory movements take place during May and October. Considerable numbers remain in some winters in response to an available supply of tree and weed seeds. When present it appears regularly at feeders.

Season: Throughout the year.

Evening Grosbeak: *Coccothraustes vespertinus* (Gros-bec errant)

Irregularly, uncommon to common resident and migrant. The Evening Grosbeak first appeared in New Brunswick in 1913, as a winter visitor from farther west. It slowly became more frequent and numerous in winter, and about 1940 was found breeding at Tabusintac. It increased dramatically to become a very common breeder in coniferous and mixed forest during the prolonged spruce budworm infestation (1950–80), but has dropped off since. It still breeds in much of the province, but is becoming rather local in the south. A frequent visitor to feeders, it is more numerous inland in winter than near the coast. Winter numbers have declined since the early 1990s.

Season: Throughout the year.

Old World Sparrows: Family Passeridae

House Sparrow: *Passer domesticus* (Moineau domestique)

Fairly common resident. This introduced Eurasian species was first reported in New Brunswick in 1884. It probably reached peak numbers in the early decades of the twentieth century while horse-drawn transportation and subsistence farming were common. It is still widely distributed in towns, cities and farming areas throughout the province, but has been declining since about 1970. It nests in holes and crannies in buildings and also competes aggressively for nest sites against Cliff Swallows and Tree Swallows.

Season: Throughout the year.

References

Literature cited

A.O.U. (American Ornithologists' Union) 1998. *Check-list of North American Birds*. 7th edition. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, DC. LIV + 829 pp.

— 2003. 44th supplement to Check-list of North American Birds. *Auk* 120:923-932.

C.I.N.F.O (Commission internationale des noms français des oiseaux) 1993. *Noms français des Oiseaux du monde*. Éditions MultiMondes, Sainte-Foy, QC. 452 pp.

Province of New Brunswick 2002. *New Brunswick Atlas*. 3rd edition. Nimbus Publishing, Halifax, NS, and Province of N.B., Fredericton, N.B. 21 text pp, 94 maps.

Squires, W. Austin 1976. *The Birds of New Brunswick*. 2nd edition. New Brunswick Museum, Saint John, NB. 221 pp.

Titles of wide application

Erskine, Anthony J. 1992. *Atlas of Breeding Birds of the Maritime Provinces*. Nimbus Publishing and Nova Scotia Museum, Halifax, NS. 280 pp. [Comprehensive accounts and distribution maps based on fieldwork during 1986-90.]

Finlay, J. Cam, ed. 2000. *A Bird-finding Guide to Canada*. Revised edition. McClelland and Stewart, Toronto, ON. Xvi + 449 pp. [Chapter on New Brunswick describes the best places to watch birds in the province.]

Godfrey, W. Earl. 1986. *The Birds of Canada*. Revised edition. National Museums of Canada, Ottawa, ON. 595 pp. [Provides a national avifaunal perspective.]

Paquin, Jean; illustrated by Ghislain Caron. 1998. *Oiseaux du Québec et des Maritimes*. Éditions Michel Quintin, 390 pp. [Guide d'identification de 314 espèces annuelles plus de renseignements complémentaires.]

Titles of local interest

Boyer, George F. 1972. *Birds of the New Brunswick-Nova Scotia Border Region*. 2nd edition. Occasional Paper No. 8, Canadian Wildlife Service, Ottawa, ON. 46 pp. [Annotated list; also a 19-page addendum compiled by Stuart Tingley (1981).]

Christie, David S. 1983. Birds. pp. 215-229 in *Marine and Coastal Systems of the Quoddy Region, New Brunswick*. Thomas, M.L.H. [ed.] Can. Special Publ. of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences 64. Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa, ON. 306 pp. [Includes sites, and list of regular species and their status.]

— 1991. *Moosebirds and Sandpeeps -- Birds in and around Fundy National Park*. Fundy Guild, Alma, NB. 33 pp. [Site guide, bird list with bar graphs.]

Club de Naturalistes de la Péninsule acadienne. 1994. *Les oiseaux de la Péninsule acadienne*. Club de Naturalistes de la Péninsule acadienne, 16 pp. [Bird list with seasonal status; species names and definitions of frequency codes are in both French and English.]

Club d'ornithologie du Madawaska. 1995. Liste d'identification des oiseaux / Bird Checklist. Club d'ornithologie du Madawaska ltée, Edmundston, NB. 40 pp. [Bilingual bird list with seasonal status.]

Dalzell, Brian. 1991. *Grand Manan Birds*. 3rd edition. Grand Manan Tourism Association, Grand Manan, NB. 56 pp. [Bird list with bar graphs, site guide.]

Ellingwood, Chris. 1992. *A Bird-finding Guide to Sackville, New Brunswick, and Surrounding Area*. Canadian Wildlife Service, Sackville, NB. 9 pp. [Site guide.]

Lushington, Mike. [undated (2001)] *Finding the Birds of Restigouche County*. [Mike Lushington, Dalhousie, NB.] 44 pp. [Site guide and annotated bird list.]

Moncton Naturalists' Club. 1996. *Birding in the Moncton Area*. Moncton Naturalists' Club, Moncton, NB. 27 pp. [Site guide.]

Saint John Naturalists' Club. 2000. *Finding Birds around Saint John*. Saint John Naturalists' Club, Saint John, NB. 33 pp. [Site guide and bird list with seasonal status.]

Field check-lists are available for a number of areas: New Brunswick (N.B. Federation of Naturalists, 1998); Cape Jourimain National Wildlife Area and Tintamarre National Wildlife Area (Canadian Wildlife Service, 1981); comté de Madawaska (Club d'ornithologie du Madawaska, 2002); Fredericton region (Fredericton Nature Club, 1999); Gagetown area (Celebration of Birds Committee, 1998); Sackville Waterfowl Park (Town of Sackville, 1992); and St. Andrews (Sunbury Shores Arts and Nature Centre, 1999).

Quick Index (English and French)

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Acknowledgments 4
 Aigle 25
 Aigrette 20-21
 Albatros 17
 Albatross 17
 Alouette 53
 Arlequin 11
 Auk 42
 Autour 24
 Avocet 29
 Avocette 29
 Balbuzard 23
 Barge 31
 Bec-croisé 76
 Bec-en-ciseaux 41
 Bécasse 35
 Bécasseau 31-34
 Bécassin 34
 Bécassine 35
 Bernache 6-7
 Bihoreau 21-22
 Bird Records Committee 4
 Bittern 19
 Blackbird 73-74
 Blongios 19
 Bluebird 57-58
 Bobolink 73
 Brant 7
 Bruant 68-71
 Bufflehead 13
 Bunting 69, 71-73
 Busard 23
 Buse 24-25
 Butor 19
 Canard 7-12
 Canvasback 10
 Cardinal 72
 Carouge 73-74
 Catbird 60
 Chaffinch 75
 Chardonneret 77
 Chat 66
 Chevalier 29-30
 Chevêche 44
 Chickadee 55
 Chouette 44-45
 Chuck-will's-widow 46
 Colibri 46-47
 Combattant 34
 Coot 27</p> | <p>Corbeau 53
 Cormoran 19
 Cormorant 19
 Corneille 53
 Coulicou 43
 Courlis 30-31
 Cowbird 74
 Crane 27
 Crécerelle 25
 Creeper 55
 Crossbill 76
 Crow 53
 Cuckoo 43
 Curlew 30-31
 Cygne 7
 Dendrocygne 6
 Dickcissel 73
 Documentation form 80
 Dove 43
 Dovekie 41
 Dowitcher 34
 Duck 7-14
 Dunlin 33
 Durbec 75
 Eagle 23, 25
 Échasse 29
 Effraie 44
 Egret 20-21
 Eider 11
 Engoulevent 46
 Épervier 24
 Érismature 14
 Étourneau 60
 Faisan 15
 Falcon 25-26
 Faucon 25-26
 Fieldfare 59
 Finch 75-76
 Flamant 23
 Flamingo 23
 Flicker 48
 Flycatcher 49-51
 Fou 18
 Foulque 27
 Fuligule 10-11
 Fulmar 17
 Gadwall 7
 Gallinule 27
 Gannet 18
 Garganey 9</p> | <p>Garrot 13
 Geai 52
 Gélinotte 15
 Gnatcatcher 57
 Gobemouche 57
 Godwit 31
 Goéland 37-38
 Goglu 73
 Goldeneye 13
 Goldfinch 77
 Goose 6
 Goshawk 24
 Grackle 74
 Grand-duc 44
 Grebe 16
 Grèbe 16
 Grimpeur 55
 Grive 58-59
 Gros-bec 77
 Grosbeak 72, 75, 77
 Grouse 15
 Grue 27
 Guifette 41
 Guillemot 42
 Guiraca 72
 Gull 36-39
 Gyrfalcon 26
 Harelde 13
 Harfang 44
 Harle 14
 Harrier 23
 Hawk 24-25
 Heron 20-21
 Héron 20-21
 Hibou 45
 Hirondelle 53-54
 Huitrier 29
 Hummingbird 46-47
 Ibis 22
 Introduction 1
 Jaeger 36
 Jaseur 61
 Jay 52
 Junco 71
 Kestrel 25
 Killdeer 28
 Kingbird 50-51
 Kingfisher 47
 Kinglet 57
 Kittiwake 39</p> |
|---|--|---|

Knot 31
 Labbe 36
 Lapwing 28
 Lark 53
 Longspur 71
 Loon 15
 Macareux 42
 Macreuse 12
 Magpie 53
 Mallard 8
 Marouette 27
 Martin 53
 Martin-pêcheur 47
 Martinet 46
 Maubèche 30
 Meadowlark 73-74
 Merganser 14
 Mergule 41
 Merle 59
 Merlebleu 57-58
 Merlin 25
 Mésange 55
 Mésangeai 52
 Mockingbird 60
 Moineau 77
 Moorhen 27
 Moqueur 60
 Moucherolle 49-50
 Mouette 36-37, 39
 Murre 42
 Night-Heron 21-22
 Nighthawk 46
 Nuthatch 55
 Nyctale 45
 Océanite 18
 Oie 6
 Oriole 75
 Osprey 23
 Ovenbird 65
 Owl 44-45
 Oystercatcher 29
 Partridge 15
 Parula 62
 Paruline 61-66
 Passerin 72-73
 Pelican 18-19
 Pélican 18-19
 Perdrix 15
 Petit-duc 44
 Phalarope 35
 Pheasant 15
 Phoebe 50
 Pic 47-48
 Pie 53
 Pie-grièche 51
 Pigeon 43
 Pingouin 42
 Pinson 75
 Pintail 9
 Pioui 49
 Pipit 60
 Plongeon 15
 Plover 28
 Pluvier 28
 Puffin (français) 17
 Puffin (English) 42
 Pygargue 23
 Quiscale 74
 Rail 26
 Râle 26
 Raven 53
 Razorbill 42
 Redhead 10
 Redpoll 76
 Redstart 65
 Redwing 59
 References 78
 Robin 59
 Roitelet 57
 Roselin 75-76
 Ruff 34
 Sanderling 32
 Sandpiper 30-34
 Sapsucker 48
 Sarcelle 8-9
 Scaup 10-11
 Scoter 12
 Shearwater 17
 Shoveler 9
 Shrike 51
 Siskin 77
 Sittelle 55
 Sizerin 76
 Skimmer 41
 Skua 36
 Snipe 35
 Solitaire 58
 Sora 27
 Sources of information 3
 Sparrow 68-71, 77
 Species accounts 6
 Species included 2
 Starling 60
 Sterne 39-41
 Stilt 29
 Stint 32
 Stonechat 58
 Storm-Petrel 18
 Sturnelle 73-74
 Swallow 54
 Swan 7
 Swift 46
 Talève 27
 Tanager 67
 Tangara 67
 Tantale 22
 Tarier 58
 Tarin 77
 Teal 8-9
 Terms used 3
 Tern 39-41
 Tétrás 15
 Thrasher 60
 Thrush 58-59
 Titmouse 55
 Tohi 67
 Tournepierre 31
 Tourte 43
 Tourterelle 43
 Towhee 67
 Traquet 57
 Troglodyte 56
 Turnstone 31
 Tyran 50-51
 Urubu 22-23
 Vacher 74
 Vanneau 28
 Veery 58
 Vireo 51-52
 Viréo 51-52
 Warbler 61-66
 Waterthrush 65
 Waxwing 61
 Wheatear 57
 Whimbrel 31
 Whip-poor-will 46
 Whistling-Duck 6
 Wigeon 8
 Willet 30
 Wood-Pewee 49
 Woodcock 35
 Woodpecker 47-48
 Wren 56
 Yellowlegs 29
 Yellowthroat 66



BIRD DOCUMENTATION FORM — NEW BRUNSWICK

(for use with rarities, birds very much out of season, and exceptional numbers)

NBBRC File No. _____

SPECIES: _____

NUMBER: _____ PLUMAGE (if known): _____

LOCALITY: _____ COUNTY: _____

OBSERVER(S): _____

DATE(S) of your observations: _____ TIME: _____ to _____

First and last dates, if known: _____

Who first found the bird? _____ Who first identified it? _____

FIELD CONDITIONS. Was sun: overhead, behind you, to one side, in your eyes, behind clouds? (circle)

Was your vision obstructed? _____ If yes, explain: _____

Duration of observation: _____ Distance from bird(s): _____ Weather: _____

Behaviour: _____ Was a song _____ or call note heard? _____

Habitat: _____

AIDS. Optical equipment: _____

Did you make field notes or sketch(es)? _____ When? _____

Was bird: photographed, videotaped, audio recorded? (circle) By whom?: _____

What notes, sketches, photos or tapes are being submitted with this form?: _____

Books examined while bird was in view: _____

Books consulted later: _____

EXPERIENCE WITH SPECIES. At the time were you aware that this was an unusual record for N.B.? _____

Have you previously seen this bird in N.B.? _____ Elsewhere? _____ If yes, where? _____

How many have you previously seen? _____ On how many days? _____

Experience with similar species: _____

Do you consider yourself a beginning, intermediate, or experienced birdwatcher? _____

DATE FORM COMPLETED: _____ NAME: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____ E-mail: _____

Return to N.B. Bird Records Committee, c/o David Christie, 435 Mary's Point Rd., Harvey, Albert Co., N.B. E4H 2M9

The following description was written from _____ notes made during the observation; _____ notes made just after the observation; _____ memory. **Attach copies** of any field notes and sketches.

A. DETAILED ACCOUNT OF OBSERVATION (Describe characteristics of size, shape, coloration, markings, calls, songs, behaviour, etc. observed in the field):

(Continue on extra pages, if necessary.)

B. DIFFERENTIATION FROM SIMILAR SPECIES:

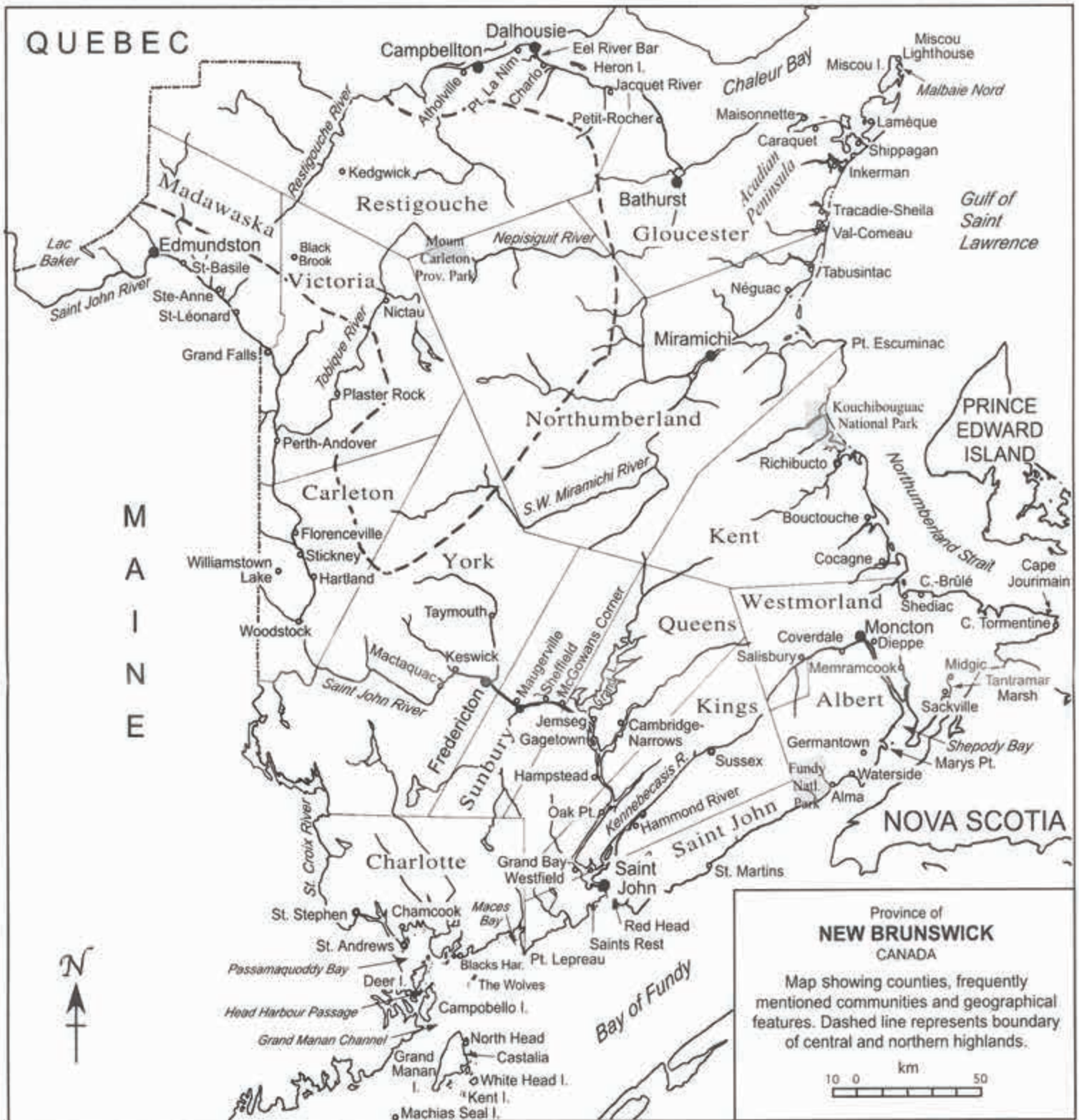
(Continue on extra pages, if necessary.)

C. BASIS FOR FINAL IDENTIFICATION:

(Continue on extra pages, if necessary.)

Return to N.B. Bird Records Committee, c/o David Christie, 435 Mary's Point Rd., Harvey, Albert Co., N.B. E4H 2M9

NOTES





In 1980 the naturalists of New Brunswick decided that New Brunswick, like some other Canadian provinces, should have a bird as a provincial symbol. The New Brunswick Federation of Naturalists organized a campaign to choose a provincial bird. Thousands of votes were cast and the chickadee won “wings down” by a handsome majority. The provincial cabinet passed an order-in-council and in 1983 Lieutenant-Governor George Stanley officially proclaimed the Black-capped Chickadee an official emblem of New Brunswick.



