g/21/52

EBBANEWS

Eastern Bird-Banding Association News Letter

FEBRUARY 1952

Published Monthly by

THE EASTERN BIRD-BANDING ASSOCIATION

THINK AND IN

the state of the state of the

Lega Countries on

Constitute, Markey the part of the state of the the the the true of true of the true of true of the true of true of true of true of the true of tr

and representation of page to worker out the berief and selection

STORY DESIGNATION THOUSE

dealer at pulposely eva o

the, pless alone he senter

mig , birmin pleton file

a platen jage beg bes

大学 上げる日本

THE EASTERN BIRD-BANDING ASSOCIATION

"Let Us Band Together"

\$2.00 per year

Vol. 15

FEBRUARY 1952

No. 2

President

- Horace Groskin, 210 Glenn Rd., Ardmore, Pa.

Sec. & Editor

- R. O. Bender, R. D. #1, Bridgeton, N. J.

Treasurer

- Merrill Wood, 811 N. Allen St., State College, Pa.

Vice-Presidents

- Geoffrey Gill - Raymond J. Middleton

Leroy Wilcox

ANNUAL MEETING

Our 1952 Annual Meeting will be held on Saturday, March 29, 1952 at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City. Mr. Ffrank Frazier has been appointed Chairman of the Local Committee on Arrangements. Mr. Hobart Van Deusen is assisting Mr. Frazier on this Committee. Members wishing to have hotel reservations for Saturday night, March 29, should write to Mr. Frazier specifying the type of accommodations desired and the number of people who will occupy them. Mr. Frazier's address is 424 Highland Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J.

Plans are progressing very well for the dinner Saturday evening and for the field trip on Sunday. If you are planning to attend the meeting, and you most surely should, plan also to enjoy these two features.

February 1952

EBBA NEWS

Page 2

Mr. Groskin has already secured a fine list of papers for the meeting. Among them are the following:

What of Returns? Roy Middleton Millgrove, Audubon's First Home in America (with Slides) Roy Middleton Banding in Georgia Frederick V. Hebard Studies in Breeding Behavior of Chimney Swifts (with Slides) Richard B. Fischer Evening Grosbeaks at the Feeder (Colored Film) G. Hapgood Parks Results of the Study of Evening Grosbeak Plumage G. Hapgood Parks Approximations to Life Tables (with Slides) Dr. Chas. H. Blake

Make your plans now to attend this meeting. You will enjoy the papers and the privilege of meeting and talking with other banders, many of whom have been banding for years. You newer members can benefit from their experiences.

CASUALITIES

Mr. W. M. Davidson of Orlando, Florida, tells us of an unusual experience he had on January 5, 1952:

"I set out two trigger type Chardonneret traps baited with Bayberries in the hope of trapping Myrtle Warblers. On my return to the traps two hours later I was surprised to find in one of the cells two adult male Yellow-throats (Geothlypis trichas). One bird was actively awaiting release but the other was dead. Severe head injuries indicated that the two birds had entered almost simultaneously and a fight had ensued. The bird did not have the appearance of having been attacked from without, as, for example, by reason of a Sharp-shinned Hawk or Shrike."

Mr. G. Hapgood Parks expressed his interest in the effect of "shock" on trapped birds as discussed in the December 1951

issue of Ebba News as follows:

"I wonder if there is any possible truth in my own pet theory that the deaths are caused by internal hemorrhage, possibly cerebral in some cases, which may have resulted from excitement or exertion on the part of the bird. I have experienced a few instances of 'shock deaths' and several instances of temporary loss of flight have come to my attention also, which may very well have resulted from the same cause.

"Outstanding among the latter are our two male Evening Grosbeaks, Hoppy and Hoppy-Two, which recovered completely, after 19 and 20 days respectively to fly away, later on to repeat without recurrence of the abnormality.

"I like to theorize the possibility of a slight cerebral hemorrhage affecting the brain center of wing-muscles control which mends with the later absorption of the lost fluid.

"The condition which set me onto this line of thinking is the fact that every bird we have observed with this abnormal condition has shown evidence of breathing difficulty as if a fluid had entered the upper respiratory tract. This fluid when seen at the bird's mouth, is tinged with red as if by blood. Every slightest exertion on the part of the bird causes serious panting. The rapid respiration is accompanied by a sound which is neither exactly a gurgle or a rattle, but is as if the air were passing in and out of the throat through an obstruction of frothy, mucous-like consistency. This sound becomes less and less persistent as the time approaches when the bird is again able to fly.

"Our most recent experience with this condition started on December 30 when an olivaceous Purple Finch was unable to fly away when released after having been banded. This bird showed every characteristic already discussed. It ate normally while caged and yesterday, January 19, it was released to fly normally away.

"It may or may not be merely an interesting coincidence that this bird, like the two Evening Grosbeaks, required a recuperative period of 20 days."

EBBA NEWS

CONTINUATION - TRAP RECORD

1-13-49 to 7-31-51

Frank P. Frazier

Montclair, N. J.

Type Trap		ze !		Door %				pening %		ouse %	Mis No.		Tota	
Blue Jay	29	11.6	53	21.2	114		35			3.2	11	4.4	250	
Starling	21	20.4		38.8	29	28.0	7	6.8					103	
Cowbird Purple	6	13.6	16	36.3	13	29.5	1	2.3	1	16.0	1	2.3	44	TÕO
Finch	14	18.7	19	25.3	38	50.7	U i		3	4.0	1	1,3	75	100
Wh-throat		LAW			19 1					100			prod	
Sparrow	136	48.6	39	13.9	73	26.1	4	1.4	28	10.0	848	-	280	100
Chipping	101			20.5		20.5				05 5		NO.	0.1	3.00
Sparrow Junco	320	37.5 27.0	153	12.5	251		12	1 0		37.5 12.5	3	-3.	1188	100
Song	320	21.0	400	JO⊕T	2)1	STAT	12	1.0	147	IK.)	,	•).	TTOO	100
Sparrow	146	40.0	60	16.4	101	27.6	11	3.0	48	13.0	-	-	366	100
Fox Sp.	14	36.0	6	15.4	14	36.0		2.5	•	10.1	-	-		100
Towhee	102	41.3	30	12.1	91	36.9		1.2	17	-	- 50		247	
Cardinal	2	8.0	8	32.0	11	44.0	2	8.0	2	8.0		-	25	100
Misc. Warblers	16	45.7	1	2.9	3	8.5	2	5.7	12	34.3	1	2.9	35	100
Catbird	37	18.3								6.4		_	202	
Brown	744	1	100	1		3 T Y		-		-				
Thrasher		21.7		22.7	47	44.3	6	5.7	3	2.8			106	
Nuthatch	1	2.5	5	12.5	14	35.0	25	22.2	_	2.0	_	0.0		100
Chickadee Wd. Thrush	16	6.7	10	13.3 17.0	33	44.0	25	33.3	1	1.9	~	2.7	_	100
Hermit	10	70.2	0	17.0	20	4760	- 5	1.67	-	10/		D _y))	100
Thrush	12	20.7	4	6.9	38	65.5	4	6.9	1004	-	-	_	58	100
Robin	13	10.3	40	7.8	39	31.0	4	3.2		17.4			126	
Misc.	25	18,2	12	8.8	环	10.2	7	5.1	11	8.0	68	<u>19.7</u>	137	100
Totals	947	27 2	851	21.5	105/	30.3	156	4.5	330	9 8	126	3.6		100
TOUALS	741	210)	1,0	240)	1074	20.5	טעב	407	111	7.0	120		3473	+00

A QUESTION FOR EBBA READERS

Mrs. Howard G. McEntee, 490 Fairfield Ave., Ridgewood, N. J. asks the following question:

"Do all banders of Tree Sparrows find that the greatest number of unbanded birds appear at their stations after the first of February, or do those in more northerly, or westerly locations band their greatest number in the early winter months?

"I would like some information on the migration of the Tree Sparrow and quite possibly the banders can supply it. This is my fourth winter for banding and each year at least three-quarters of newly banded birds have been done in the late winter.

"Oddly enough, however, about nine-tenths of my returns appear before February, many in December. Up through the 20th of January this year I had 16 returns and had bended only 16 new ones. An interesting observation on my Tree Sparrow returns is that I continue to get back greater numbers of the birds banded in the '48/'49 winter than those banded in later years. That first winter of banding at this location netted me 105; in '49/'50 season 25 of the original 105 returned; in '50/'51 - 17 of the 105 came back; and in '51/'52 so far 9 have returned. At the end of this banding year I intend to get all these figures together in chart form as I think it might prove to be quite interesting for others who band Tree Sparrows in fairly good numbers.

"In the meantime, where are these birds in December and January?"

* * * * * * * * * * *

Mrs. M. Brantley Peacock, Route 2, Fairfax, Virginia, tells us of some of the highlights of her banding experiences:

"A White-throated Sparrow banded here in Fairfax, Va., May 13, 1950 was recovered on Cctober 8, 1951 at 6:00 A.M. when it hit the rigging of a ship 1/4 mile southwest of Bloodsworth Island, Md. while crossing the Chesapeake Bay. The bird was flying against

strong wind. Am I right to assume that I am on the path of a more or less east-west migration route of the White-throat?

"September 26, 1951 was a red-letter day for me. I banded a Philadelphia Vireo, Lincoln Sparrow and a Nashville Warbler. I took them to the D. C. Audubon Society meeting where their identifications were checked by none other than Mr. Roger Levy Peterson.

"I haven't had enough experience to decide about the value of traps, except that I have had no success with the top-opening Warbler traps. My Dove trap worked fine in the spring for ground birds (not Doves) but almost nothing this fall. Robins continue to elude me."

* * * * * * * * *

A note from one of our members, Mrs. Agnes Romig, who has recently moved to Pacific Palisades, California, from Manhasset, Long Island, reads as follows:

"Our new home is on Porturo Canyon and bird life is abundant. From our living room we view the Pacific Ocean and Sierra Madres.

"The birds must all nest in the Canyon for we see no nests in yards or parking trees. A great variety of small birds come into our enclosed patio daily to feed. Humming Birds, Warblers, and Brown Towhees are there at all times. They do not seem to notice our presence.

"I find that I will have to study up on many new varieties and also on slight color variations on the ones we were familiar with on Long Island."

* * * * * * * *

EDITOR'S NOTE: Due to an extended business trip by your Editor this issue will be late when it reaches you. We hope you understand.

YOU COULD MAKE YOUR OWN TRAPS

BUT WE CAN DO IT FOR YOU AT LOWER COSTS!

ONE-CELL A good sturdy portable little job of all metal construction with galvanized floor and sliding take-out door. Our most popular model for feeding shelf or on the ground. Size 6 x 6 x 8"

ONE-CELL A good bush trap to be set in shrubbery or on a TOP-OPENING tree. Spring operated and all metal construc-TRAP tion. Size 6 x 6 x 8".

Each of these traps \$2.00 plus 25¢ postage and packing. Canadian banders add \$1.00 per trap to cover shipping and other charges. All traps available within 24 hours of receipt of order. Specify 1/2 or 1/4 wire mesh as desired.

GATHERING A safe all-metal gathering cage with 100 uses.

CAGE Size 4 x 5 x 8 with sliding door. \$1.00 postpaid in USA.

Large traps of several designs available. For information write to: Geoffrey Gill, 24 Overlook Drive, Huntington, L. I., N. Y.

Return to:

R. O. Bender
R. D. #1
Bridgeton, N. J.

Sec. 34-66, P.L. & R. U. S. POSTAGE P A I D Wilmington, Del. Permit No. 154

Mrs. Dayton Stoner
399 State Street
Albany 10, New York