

I am afraid that we do not know the correct names of all the different birds that visit here each spring and fall. Of course we have names on them, but I don't imagine we have the right names. For instance we never heard of the White Crown being called anything but 'White Cap.' It would be nice to know the names of these birds then we could advise what we have. We have one which we call mud lark, another wagging tail, another ringer, another tom tit, and a lot more so you see you are not sure what we have unless we have the correct names. We have a few birds that stay around here all the year such as crow, sea gull, jay, and a few others. Do you have any of these your way. I guess the old crow is everywhere. Most ducks leave here in the spring and fly north except for a few that hang around in bays to build their nest and hatch out young. Yours truly, Doug.

I will write to him and ask that he advise the children not to destroy any nests or scare the young from the nests before they are ready to fly. Perhaps we may have another kind hearted man here like Monsieur Thomas Brousseau that G. Hapgood Parks wrote about. I am going to send him Peterson's Bird Guide and hope we gain another friend in the far north.

R. D. 1, Box 142, Clarksville, Greene County, Pennsylvania

#### WATCH FOR MARKED BIRDS!

From a letter to Allen Duvall from Dr. Telford H. Work. . . .

A further step in the investigation of migratory birds as potential disseminators of arboviruses was undertaken in March and April by a field and laboratory team from the Arbovirus Unit of the USPHS Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta, Georgia. With Walter P. Nickell of the Cranbrook Institute of Science as Consultant, the team, consisting of Rexford Lord, Herbert Maxfield, and Telford H. Work, set up initial operations in Stamm Creek Valley from March 14 to April 3.

White feathers were attached to the backs of 1052 birds, predominantly orchard orioles, catbirds, and indigo buntings, but including other species in small numbers.

On April 5, similar activity was initiated in the Delta Wildlife Refuge of Louisiana, where yellow feathers were used to mark 458 birds released.

One objective of the study is to make as many observations and/or recoveries of these marked birds in the United States as possible. If you observe any of these birds, your finding, including all the usual data on location, date, habitat, weather, etc., should be reported to the Arbovirus Unit, Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta, Georgia 30333 (telephone 404 634-5131). More important, if you learn of the whereabouts of a residential marked bird which might be investigated, immediate notification will be appreciated.