

3. The third area has lanes for 6 nets: 2 nets on a Causeway between a freshwater pond and a salt marsh, 2 along the edge of a swamp and 2 in the swamp where the bushes provide a canopy overhead.

The greatest variety occurs at location one, while the greatest number is banded at location two due entirely to the abundance of Myrtle Warblers that are attracted to this particular location. Trapping, as well as mist netting is carried on at location three, which is the home station at Quaise.

1971 was the first time that the Nantucket station has had a RETURN of a MIGRANT Warbler. An AHY-Female Blackpoll Warbler wearing band number 121-01327 was caught at Quaise, October 15, 1971. It had been banded here as an HY-Female on October 7, 1969.

Thrushes were scarce this year. No Veerys at all, only 5 Swainson's and 3 Gray-Cheeked. Last year (1970) there were 22 Swainson's Thrushes banded.

Please note that not all the nets were open simultaneously. The wind velocity prevents us from operating all lanes, when it is high.

Mrs. Edith Andrews does the banding at this station, and was assisted by Simon Perkins.

#### BLOCK ISLAND, Rhode Island (Mrs. Elise Lapham)

The banding station at Block Island was operated during 49 days in the time period August 1 to November 15. A total of 1174 birds of 78 species were banded in 1535.5 net hours. The most banded species was Myrtle Warbler (599). Other high totals were scored with Catbirds (183), Song Sparrow (107), Golden-crowned Kinglet (65) and Red-eyed Vireo (51). The highest daily totals occurred during a three day period from October 7 thru 9 with 91, 93 and 97 birds respectively. Mrs. Lapham has written that the most noteworthy increases over 1970 were:

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
Hermit Thrush	29	17
White-eyed Vireo	6	2
Black-poll Warbler	42	32
Purple Finch	10	6

Rarities included a Golden-winged Warbler and a BLUE GROSEBEAK on September 29 and a Louisiana Waterthrush on August 7.

#### KINGSTON, Rhode Island (Douglas L. Kraus)

The Kingston station was in operation for 49 days from August 10 to November 11 (the November 11 date was the only day of banding in No-

vember). 867 birds of 69 species were banded in 394 net hours. Most numerous species were Redstart (158), Yellowthroat (86), Catbird (64), Blue-winged Warbler (50), and Myrtle Warbler (46). The highest daily totals were 38 birds on September 3 and September 9.

Not knowing any more than I do about the Kingston station, I wonder whether "incredible" should be the right word to describe the total of 50 Blue-winged Warblers. The only place where I have ever encountered remotely near this number being netted is at the Stony-brook Watershed in Hopewell, N.J., and then only in the spring. Exactly 4/5 of the Blue-wings at Kingston were banded during August and it would be interesting to determine if they were primarily migrants or residents. It is also interesting to note that there seemed to be no heavy "flights" of birds on any days at Kingston but rather a very steady day-to-day flow throughout the season.

(Although the Kingston station is a newcomer to "Atlantic Flyway Review", it is by no means a newcomer to fall migration banding. It was one of the original stations when "Operation Recovery" began. In our next Region I coverage we hope to read more about this interesting location. Glad to have you aboard, Mr. Kraus.

F.S.S., Editor)

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Region FOUR coverage has been delayed to the August 1972 issue of EBBA News. We feel it should be covered at the same time as the Maryland and Virginia stations, besides, this issue is already well filled: it is the largest issue of EBBA News to date! Ed.

