

*Regrettably not in time for the last issue of EBBA News, we now bring you the Atlantic Flyway Review report of Manomet....*

Manomet Bird Observatory, Mass. - Kathleen S. Anderson

Fall migration was dominated by 4,558 Black-capped Chickadees, far exceeding the previous high of 1,302 in 1968. Without these "net-clutchers", 1971 would have been a rather unexceptional autumn. 26 Chickadees in August and 615 in September had not prepared MBO for the 3,305 banded in October, most of them between the 12th and 30th. Another 612 were banded in November. The first of 12 Boreal Chickadees appeared with the first big Black-cap influx on October 12th and other more scattered through the final half of October. 60 Tufted Titmice banded in October exceeded our previous high of 33 in 1969, and was further indication of the increase of this species in southern New England.

A total of 10,424 birds were banded in 44,906 net hours between August 1 and November 23. Nets were operated all but 5 days. Peak days fell on August 30 (142 banded), September 18 (239) and 30 (269), October 9 (281), October 14 (302), October 20 (301), October 21 (365) and 30 (305) and on November 1 (235) and November 4 (177). October 21 was the single busiest day but, as with many October days, if the 292 Chickadees were subtracted it would have been a routine day.

The three top species were Black-capped Chickadee (4,558), Blackpoll Warbler (1,061) and Myrtle Warbler (995). The Blackpolls far exceeded a previous high of 205 in 1970.

Species new to the Observatory list were a Louisiana Waterthrush on August 23, a LeConte's Sparrow on September 4 (a first proven record for Massachusetts), a Bluebird on October 24 and a Dickcissel on October 28.

Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers (4) and Red-breasted Nuthatches (also 4) were exceptionally low. There were few hints of the finch flight which developed later in the early winter, and thrushes, warblers, and sparrows were in unexceptional numbers.

--Manomet Bird Observatory, Manomet, Mass. 02345

*The following reports were also scheduled for the previous issue. Because of various circumstances beyond our control, we were unable to present them at that time. (Editor).*

#### ATLANTIC FLYWAY REVIEW - Region IV

Region IV presently consists of Sandy Hook State Park, Island Beach State Park, Ship Bottom, and Mariedor Sanctuary (near Little Egg Harbor), all in the State of New Jersey. The four reports follow. Bruce Adams will again coordinate this region to cover 1972.

Sandy Hook State Park - Davis H. Corkran & Waldron F. Kennison

The potentials of Sandy Hook, N.J. as a bird banding site have been adequately covered in previous EBBA articles by Mr. Robert C. Frohling [1964; 27(3)] and Mr. Richard Rosche [1969; 32(2)]. In view of the fact that no banding operation was scheduled for the fall of 1971, it was decided that we would attempt to pursue the efforts of our predecessors. Through the cooperation of Mr. Richard Cole, Park Naturalist and Mr. James Rosmus, Park Superintendent, a banding station was established in a wooded tract on the Northeast Shore of Spermacetti Cove. This is an area that is not open to the public, in which ancient holly trees (*Ilex opaca*) are the predominant high cover. Low cover consists of Beach Plum, Poison Ivy, and other shrubs. To the south of the banding area was a large expanse of salt marsh vegetation. Along the shore of the cove is a dense cover of phragmites and cattails. Over the whole area, the ground is a profusion of Prickley Pear Cactus plants containing an abundance of fruit.

Net lanes were set up in the low woods north of the salt marsh and across the salt marsh from the edge of the cove East to the wood line. The latter lane was some fifty yards south of the woods lanes. A total of thirteen nets were used; two lanes of 3 nets each in the wooded area and a single file of 7 nets across the salt marsh approach to the wooded area.

Banding operations began on August 28, 1971 and continued through November 6, 1971. All birds were fully processed - i.e. weighed, fat classed, aged by skulling, wing measured and sexed. Operations were confined, for the most part, to weekends with an occasional mid-week day operation when it appeared that weather conditions might be conducive to a flight.

As it turned out, weather conditions produced about everything that could be considered BAD for banding. September and October gave us 90° days, foggy days, windy days and rainy days. We are convinced that another Fall season will produce better weather conditions.

In brief summary, the most numerous bird was the Myrtle Warbler (357) which peaked between October 9 and 17. Other numerical strong species were: Golden-crowned Kinglet (196), Brown Creeper (77); American Redstart (50); Rufous-sided Towhee (39), Catbird (37), and Yellowthroat (36). Cape May Warblers seemed to be in abundance with 32 banded and many more sighted.

In total, 1280 individuals of 67 species were banded. In addition, a Bobwhite and a Merlin were netted but not banded. Two returns were recorded, both of which were birds that had been previously banded on Sandy Hook by Dick Rosche.

Despite rather unusual and difficult weather conditions, we feel that Sandy Hook is a unique and rewarding area in which to study migration. We're looking forward to the coming spring migration and, of course, to next fall's flights for a comparison

with these results.

--154 Lake Avenue, Fair Haven, N.J. 07701.

Island Beach Bird Banding Station - Mrs. Katherine G. Price

During the period of August 4 through October 31, 1971, a total of 7343 individuals of 112 species were banded at IBBBS, in 2967 net hours. Major movements occurred on September 1 (157 individuals of 25 species); September 10 (126/22); September 17 (174/36); September 22 (214/38); September 25 (735/54); October 13 (271/26); October 27 (621/24); and October 29-30, with 926/31 and 561/32 respectively.

Possibly the best days of the above, in terms of net-hours, were October 13 (6.9 birds per net hour) and October 29 (15.4 b. per n/h.). It should be noted, in comparing these figures, that nets were up consistently, with the exception of late October, from dawn until noon.

The three most banded species were: Golden Crowned Kinglet (1325) with 340 on October 29; Slate-colored Junco (644) with 284 on October 29th; and Brown Creeper (509) with 253 on September 25. Myrtles did not peak noticeably. A total of 432 were banded at the station and most came through in the period October 6-17. Only three Black-capped and three Carolina Chickadees were banded.

Some interesting records were: Parula Warbler (October 31); Baltimore Oriole (Oct. 30); Grasshopper Sparrow, Henslow's and Sharp-tailed Sparrow, October 29, as well as a Lincoln's on that day. Overall, it was a very routine fall migration. Beside the five days (Oct 18-22) that the station was not covered, there were also nine days of rain (Aug 5, Aug 19, Aug 27, Sep. 11, 12, and 13, Oct. 10, 24 and 25).

Public relations is an important part of our activities. With the fine cooperation of Mr. John Verdier, Park Superintendent, we were able to conduct guided tours for many people who were interested to see birds in the hand. Since these tours are supervised and only directed to one net lane, other banders can band as they please without getting visitors. Special studies were also in progress. The list of banders is too large to be included here but we sincerely thank each and every participant for their efforts on behalf of our station.

The participants also have ample opportunity to trash out difficulties found in ageing, sexing, identification, etc. In this way, we were able to discuss many facets of the currently available material of this nature. In doing so, a great time was had by all and we look eagerly forward to next fall.

-- Katherine G. Price, 121 Cherry Street, Mount Holly, N.J. 08060

Ship Bottom, N.J. - Dorothy and Roger W. Foy

The Ship Bottom banding station is operated year-around, but this report will cover the period 1 August 1971 thru 31 October 1971. The station is located at 393-0741 and a layout of this station can be found in EBBA NEWS 34(4).

During the above period we banded a total of 33 days with the exception of September 28th through October 9th when we banded at Island Beach.

All banding was accomplished with no more than three nets. During these thirty-three days, we banded 699 birds of 53 species in 549 net hours. All birds were aged, sexed, weighed and fat classed. We had 33 repeats, 4 returns and two recoveries. The best day was October 29th with 62 birds of 15 species in 30 net hours.

*HY vs. AHY*: Of the total banded 73% were HY; 21% Unknown Age, and 6% AHY.

Prevailing species were: 186 Red-wing Blackbirds; 46 Brown Creepers; 45 Slate-colored Juncos and 75 Myrtle Warblers.

The most interesting species banded were 1 Traill's Flycatcher on August 22, 1 Warbling Vireo on September 19 and 2 Indigo Buntings (HY and AHY) on October 29.

All four of the returns were Red-winged Blackbirds; the oldest return was banded on September 13, 1969.

The two recoveries were: Red-winged Blackbird #742-55495. This bird was trapped and released on August 7, 1971 as HY-U and was banded by Dr. P. Granett of Bound Brook, N.J., on June 18, 1971 near Beach Haven, New Jersey. Brown-headed Cowbird #71-177137. This bird was trapped and released on October 15, 1971 as AHY-M and was banded by personnel of the New Jersey State Dept. of Health near Atlantic City on April 15, 1970.

-- Box 164, Ship Bottom, N.J. 08008.

Mariedor Sanctuary, New Gretna, N.J. - John and Mary Schmid

In 1963 we were lucky in finding and buying 148 acres of pinewoods, pond, marsh, meadow and stream on the Atlantic Flyway between New Gretna and Wading River in New Jersey. Fortunately this area was still "undeveloped" and, determined to keep these acres a natural haven for all creatures and plants, this property became 'Mariedor Sanctuary' as one boundary is Merrygold Creek. Besides pitch, shortleaf and white pines, there are many hardwoods - Oaks (White, Black Jack and Post), Sweet and Sour Gums, Swamp Maple, Persimmon, White and Red Cedars, Catalpa, Wild Cherry, American Holly, and Sassafras. The understory of the

pinus is mostly High and Low Bush Blueberries, Huckleberry, Bayberry, Sweet Fern, Catbrier, and Poison Ivy. At the edges of the Creek, pond and marsh are hedges of Swamp Azalea, Fetterbush, Inkberry, Laurel, Shadbush, Alder, Sweet Bay, Sweet Pepperbush and Winterberry. Tides come and go, wetting the feet of Narrowleaved Cattails, Arrow Arum, Pickerel Weed, Bidens, Mallow and Phragmites. For generations botanists have been coming to the Pine Barrens to enjoy the variety and uniqueness of the area as it is the northern and southern limit for many plants. Mariedor is only 12 miles from Brigantine Refuge, 6 miles from the State-owned Wharton Tract and 2 miles from Bass River and Green Bank State Forests. It is hoped that this whole area will be preserved in its natural state.

Our first birds were banded in the Fall of 1963. Since we were living in Greenwich, Conn., and commuting daily to New York City, banding was done only intermittantly and mostly on weekends. Because of other commitments, no banding was done at Mariedor in 1968 or 1970, therefore comparison between years is difficult. Net hours were at a high of 2,180 in 1964 and as low as 584 in 1966.

Despite the differences in banding hours and days, in this location Myrtle Warblers have been the most banded species, 829 in 1965, and leading the list each year. Catbirds were second, 233 in 1964, with Whitethroated Sparrows third, 105 in 1963, and in numerical order, Swamp Sparrows, 101 in 1965; Northern Waterthrush, 101 in 1965; Yellowthroats, Rufous-sided Towhees, Swainson's and Grey-cheeked Thrushes. Since 1963, over a period of 188 banding days with 7,810 net hours, 5,713 birds of 98 species have been banded at Mariedor. Only one bird of several species has been banded. These include Kentucky Warbler, Virginia Rail and Wilson's Snipe. Bluebirds were banded only once when we had four on October 17, 1965.

In 1971, 597 birds of 61 species were banded. Seven nets were normally used between the hours of 0700 and 1200, with 1,350 net hours. All birds were fully processed

	<u>Birds</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Days</u>	<u>Net-hours</u>
1963	825	58	21	-
1964	1075	59	30	2180
1965	1693	68	30	1754
1966	519	56	21	584
1967	208	40	20	940
1968	not in operation			
1969	796	43	26	992
1970	not in operation			
1971	597	61	40	1350
	<u>5713</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>7810</u>

While it is true that as many as 20 nets were used in the years of 1964 and 1965 when most birds were banded in fewer days - and we were eight years younger, not bothered by arthritis and had more help - we believe there were many more birds migrating through Mariedor than in 1971. The weather was unusually warm last Fall and perhaps all stations near the coast experienced this decline. Now that John is "retired" and we are living in our lovely Sanctuary, we look forward to a continuity in banding records in the years to come.

## ATLANTIC FLYWAY REVIEW - Region V

Edited by Chandler S. Robbins

Virginia lost one station to Maryland in 1971 when Miss Kathleen Klimkiewicz shifted operations from Mason Neck National W.L. Refuge, Virginia, to Piscataway National Park on the opposite shore of the Potomac River in Maryland. Another new station was operated in Maryland by Mrs. Janet Ganter at her home in Baltimore.

The other four stations are well established. This was the 12th year for Damsite, the 3rd year for Bellevue and Irish Grove, and the 9th year for Kiptopeke.

There was general agreement that the fall migration of 1971 was inferior to that of the previous two years. The smaller numbers of birds banded were blamed largely on the small number of cold fronts that passed through the Region.

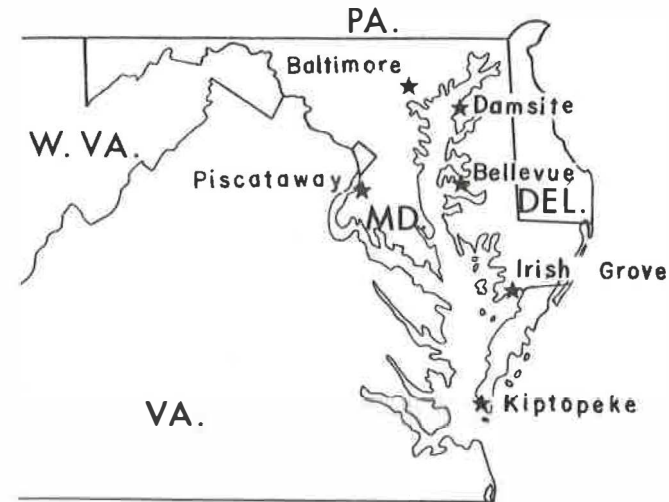
Considering all stations together, the average number of birds banded per 100 net-hours of operation was 32 in 1971, as compared with 39 in both 1969 and 1970.

In 1969 the Myrtle Warbler was the commonest species banded at all stations that were operated into October. In 1970 Irish Grove Sanctuary was the only station where Myrtle Warblers led the list. In 1971 the Myrtle Warbler was back in first place at the three largest stations, and a whopping 3,236 were banded at Kiptopeke! The three largest stations each banded more than twice as many Myrtles in 1971 as they did in 1970, and at only one of these stations (Kiptopeke) did the banding period extend later in 1971 than it did in the previous year. It appears that Myrtle Warblers migrate in prodigious numbers down the Atlantic Coast and along the Eastern Shore of Chesapeake Bay regardless of weather conditions, whereas the local abundance of most of the other warblers is strongly governed by weather conditions at the time the peak of their migration takes place.

The unseasonable mildness in the Northeastern and Middle Atlantic States during October delayed the peak of the sparrow migration until after most of the stations had closed. Note in the tabular summary that Piscataway (which was the only station still open after November 6) was also the only station featuring sparrows and finches prominently among its commonest species. Although the sparrow totals do not show up in the tabular summary, seasonal totals for the common sparrows at the three principal stations were considerably below average in 1971.

It is interesting to compare the number of new birds banded per 100 net-hours at the Maryland and Virginia stations with those farther north as reported in Regions I, II, and III (*Ebba News*

35: 63-70, 93-96, 138-141, 147-148). Of those stations that stated their total birds banded and total net-hours (which several unfortunately do not), four stations at or near the coast, and also Vischer Ferry in upstate New York, had a much higher take per effort than any of the Maryland and Virginia stations. In terms of



of total birds banded per 100 net-h., the highest totals from Regions I, II and III (in descending sequence from 220 to 107 birds per 100 net-hrs.) were from Kingston, R.I., Tobay Beach, N.Y., Vischer Ferry N.Y., Fire Island Research Station, N.Y. and Mount Desert, Maine.

The Bellevue, Irish Grove and Kiptopeke stations fall in the medium range along with Block Island, R.I., Westport Conn, and Brookhaven, L.I. The other three Maryland stations had a lower take per unit effort than any of those reported from Region I, II and III. This does not reflect in any way on the efficiency of operation of these stations; it simply emphasizes the fact that they are not situated in areas where heavy concentrations of birds occur during migration. A glance at the summary table will show that given sufficient effort these stations can process just as many species as those that are more favorably located.

#### 301 Oakdale, Baltimore, Md. - Janet Ganter

Banding at 301 Oakdale Road in Baltimore is city banding with a backyard-frontyard set-up, the size being about 150 by 250 feet. Houses are very close by, the street is not heavily traveled and there's plenty of hedge and shrub-type habitat. The street is lined with maples, but the yards have many oaks, large and old.

From Sep. 9 until Oct. 30, three nets were strung along the edges of the yard for a few hours each day, weather permitting. In 871 net-hours, 162 new birds were banded. There were 13 repeats including several Ruby-crowned Kinglets and a Winter Wren. Oct. 15 to Oct. 19 was the period when most birds were banded. In that period Winter Wrens (total 8) were almost as plentiful as White-throated Sparrows (total 9). Warblers included: American Redstart, Myrtle, Cape May, Magnolia, Black-thr. Blue and Wilson's. Spring migration at the same location has been extremely dull.

Region V Summary

Station	Piscataway Park Md.	301 Oakdale Baltimore Md.	Damsite Chestertown Md.	Bellevue Md.	Irish Grove Md.	Kiptopeke Va.
Extreme Dates	8/13- 11/28	9/9- 10/30	8/4- 10/31	9/4- 11/6	9/15- 10/29	9/4- 10/24
1970 Dates			(8/25- 11/9)	(9/6- 10/18)	(9/5- 10/31)	(8/29- 10/18)
Peak Dates	10/30 10/31	10/16 10/15	10/16 10/13	9/5 9/25	10/27 10/24	10/7 9/22
1970 Peaks			(10/20 10/24)	(9/20 9/28)	(10/20 10/24)	(10/17 9/29)
Total Days	61	38	71	13	41	51
1970 Days			(66)	(10)	(53)	(51)
Species 1970 Spec.	103	29	81 (82)	50 (60)	76 (76)	101 (97)
Net-hours 1970 N-h	22,511	871	18,929 (19,668)	469 (400)	5,650 (6,416)	13,403 (14,178)
New Birds 1970 New	2,830	162	3,240 (3,385)	320 (420)	3,617 (2,139)	9,680 (13,497)
New/100 N-h 1970/100	13	19	17 (17)	68 (105)	64 (33)	72 (95)
Commonest Species In 1971	Song Spar. 306 Wht-throat 244 Am. Goldf. 210	R.Kinglet 51 Redstart 9 Wht-throat 9	Myrtle W. 1,021 R.Kinglet 194 Wht-throat 176	Yellowthrt 25 Redstart 21 Catb & Card 12	Myrtle W. 1,987 Palm W. 227 Song Spar. 226	Myrtle W. 3,236 Redstart 1,236 Catbird 585
Commonest Species In 1970			R.Kinglet (488) Myrtle W. (338) Wht-throat (311)	Yellowthrt (52) Redstart (45) Catbird (32)	Myrtle W. (701) Catbird (293) Song Spar. (181)	Redstart (1,607) Myrtle W. (1,576) Yellowthrt (1,546)

(Editor's Note: We apologize to Mr. Robbins for altering the order of his presentation. Due to the special reduction needed to fit the above summary, it was necessary to do the 301 Oakdale story before the summary which was to appear immediately after the introduction).

Piscataway National Park, Maryland - M. Kathleen Klimkiewicz

Piscataway Park, located at Accokeek, Maryland, is owned and operated by the National Park Service. Fifty net lanes have been established in varied habitats - swamp, deciduous woods, secondary growth, hedgerow and field. Between Aug. 13 and Nov. 28 we banded 103 species and had one foreign retrap. Early arrivals included Northern Waterthrush (Aug.14), Canada Warbler (Aug.24) and Savannah Sparrow (Aug.30). Late species included Common Nighthawk (Oct.30), Least Flycatcher (Sep.25), White-eyed Vireo (Oct.29), Prothonotary Warbler (Oct.4), Yellow Warbler (Oct.29) and Northern Waterthrush (Oct. 17).

Because this was our first fall operation it is difficult to ascertain any trends. However, it appears to have been a poor year for thrushes. The age-ratios (HY:AHY:Sample Size) are not what is expected for Veery (58%:42%:12), Hermit Thrush (59%:41%:17) and Gray-cheeked Thrush (25%:75%:8). All birds were aged by skulling. Other stations noted low numbers of White-throated Sparrows. Although this was our second commonest species, the age-ratio (44%:56%:250) was not what was expected. Careful notes were kept on head stripe color--white stripe vs. tan stripe. AHY individuals had a greater number of white stripe morphs than HY (AGE: WS:TS: Sample Size; HY:11%:89%:229, AHY:25%:75%:229; TOTAL: 19%:81%:229). Correlations of head stripe with wing chord have not been completed.

Finally, present data on a small sample (29) of Mockingbirds indicate that wing chord may be used in sexing this species (at least in a local area).

Many individuals assisted in operation of this station: Danny Bystrak, Phil Campbell, David Holmes, Keith Langdon, Joan Lusby, Bill Oberman and Paul Woodward.

Damsite, Chestertown, Md. - Dorothy A. Mendinhall

The autumn migration of 1971 was not very exciting. The weather was warm, rainy and no real strong cold fronts passed through this section of Kent County. We set nets in 4 of the 5 usual areas; banded more days; had fewer species; less help; poorer weather, but added greatly to our own knowledge. As usual, 90-95% of all birds--new, repeats and returns--were fully processed. Special attention was given to tail spots of warblers; eye and mouth color, flock concentrations and noting which sex of birds arrived first; proportion of males to females and AHY's to HY's.

Our special interest was in the return records of our winter residents, i.e. juncos, White-throats, Carolina Chickadees and Tufted Titmice. Old friends returning after three, four and five years encourage us to operate the station from dawn to dusk and to endure the boredom of processing peak numbers of Myrtle Warblers; but maybe--yes maybe--some day we'll find an Audubon's Warbler.

Credit goes again to Gordon and Betty Hackman for their superb assistance at the nets and for the compilation of the records. A new Sub-permittee, Mrs. Margery Plymire, assisted in all facets of the project and was my steady relief bander and researcher. E.M. as usual shouldered the major portion of the work clearing, constructing and erecting the poles and nets. My thanks to them and many others for their help and encouragement.

Bellevue, Talbot Co., Md. - Henry T. Armistead

In its third year the Bellevue station was operated on 13 days (11 in Sept.), with 10 nets in the early morning, by my wife, Liz, and me. Much unfavorable weather was encountered; there were many warm, humid days and few cold fronts. Wing chord measurements, age, and sex were taken for all birds, but weights and amount of fat were not recorded. This year Sharp-shinned Hawk, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, and Pine Warbler were banded for the first time. The most interesting day was Oct. 9 when 111 birds of 29 spp. were caught including 2 Lincoln's Sparrows. The five most numerous September birds were: Yellowthroat, 25; American Redstart, 21; Catbird, 12; Cardinal, 12; and Mockingbird, 10. No special projects or new information were realized. However, an interesting aspect of this fall's banding was an apparent movement here of certain "resident" species, namely Mockingbirds and Cardinals. I have had the feeling for several years that there may be actual "flights" of these species, but unfortunately I have not been able to give intensive enough net coverage for lengthy periods to really determine if this is so.

Irish Grove Sanctuary, Marion Station, Md. - Mrs. Richard D. Cole

Bird banding at Irish Grove Sanctuary of the Maryland Ornithological Society was very discouraging at the beginning of the fall migration in 1971. The station was opened a week late, hoping to avoid the deer flies. The weather was hot, humid, misty and foggy a great deal of the time-- and plenty of mosquitoes. There seemed to be few birds moving through. Our best September day was the 26th, when we banded 47 birds of 19 species. We banded 14 days in September.

October was a better month, but unusually warm. Our best day that month was the 16th, when we banded 424 birds of 23 species--including 329 Myrtle Warblers. And that day we added a new species to our banding list - a Henslow's Sparrow. The two most interesting features of the fall migration were this new species and the unusually large number of Western and Yellow Palm Warblers.

Many groups visited to learn about our banding, and banders from several states came to help and exchange ideas. Six trainees were there a few days at different times to learn banding, and we hope they will help man this station as a part of the educational and migration study that the MOS offers. All who man this station pay their own expenses and do the repair and maintenance work while there.

Some three-year comparisons are offered in the following table.

<u>Species</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Catbird	183	293	185	Field Sparrow	89	48	53
Myrtle Warbler	1624	699	1987	White-throated	97	49	28
Palm Warbler	155	20	227	Swamp Sparrow	272	92	219
Yellowthroat	146	137	96	Song Sparrow	503	181	226

Kiptopeke Beach, Northampton Co., Va. - Frederic R. Scott

This was the ninth consecutive year of the operation of the Kiptopeke Beach banding station, sponsored by the Virginia Society of Ornithology. As shown in the accompanying tabular summary, the number of new birds trapped dropped to the lowest level since 1967, and the trapping efficiency also dropped some 24%, from 95 to 72 new birds per 100 net-hours. There were 738 repeats, 17 returns, and no foreign retraps.

The most obvious reason for the relatively poor results in 1971 was the weather, which was the worst for banding in the 9-year history of the station. Because of rain, nets were closed all day on 4 days and were closed for a half a day or more on several other days. As in 1967, long periods of NE winds seemed to shift migrating birds inland away from the station.

The differences in species totals from those of 1970 were striking. An overwhelming majority were trapped in smaller numbers in 1971, so many, in fact, that it seems of most interest to note those few that increased significantly. Among these were Brown Creeper, 130 in 1971 vs. 15 in 1970; Golden-crowned Kinglet 195 vs. 53 (*but*, Ruby-crowned Kinglet decreased to 181 from 221!); Cape May Warbler, 88 vs. 50; Blackpoll Warbler, 97 vs. 43; and Indigo Bunting, 78 vs. 47. An overwhelming increase was achieved by the Myrtle Warbler, which went from 1576 birds in 1970, or 12% of the total new birds trapped that year, to 3236 in 1971, or 33% of the total. Some of the more significant declines, as compared to 1970, were Traill's Flycatcher, 27 vs. 120; Hermit Thrush, 69 vs. 440; Swainson's Thrush, 140 vs. 584; Veery, 204 vs. 1070; Red-eyed Vireo, 158 vs. 506; and Yellowthroat, 435 vs. 1546.

Peak flight days occurred on September 14 and 15 (369 and 371 birds, respectively), September 22 (771), and October 7 and 8 (850 and 529, respectively). Other peak days later in October were obscured by heavy flights of Myrtle Warblers, which seemed to have their own private flights with little relation to other species. On October 13, for example, 487 birds were trapped, but 410 of these (84% of the total) were Myrtles. Three unusual birds were trapped in 1971, all firsts for the station: Swainson's Warbler on September 13, Brewster's Warbler on September 4, and Black-headed Grosbeak on October 16.

The operation of the station in 1971 was essentially similar to that of previous years as explained in prior reports. Up to 39 mist nets were used, and only minor changes in net location were

made. Studies begun in previous years were continued, including the EBBA age-ratio project. In general, one licensed bander was in charge of the station for a week at a time. These were Mrs. Herbert M. Church, Jr., C.W. Hacker, Mrs. Betty Lancaster, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Mitchell, F.R. Scott, and W.P. Smith, and these were backed up by 91 other banders and assistants. As in previous years, Mr. Smith edited the field records and compiled the final tabulation.

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Region V was edited by Chandler S. Robbins, Chief, Migratory Non-Game Studies Section, Migratory Bird Populations Station, Laurel, Maryland 20810.

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*The EDITORS of EBBA NEWS sincerely thank the coordinators of the AFR regions appearing in this issue, as well as the individuals whose reports can be found in Region IV and V coverage.*

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ADVANCE INFORMATION: 1973 EBBA ANNUAL MEETING - ISLAND BEACH, N.J.

The 50th Anniversary Meeting of the Eastern Bird Banding Association will be held at Island Beach State Park, Seaside Park, New Jersey, on April 27, 28 and 29, 1973.

Since this falls in the "busy" season for local hotels and motels, we encourage all those wishing to attend, to make their reservation as EARLY AS POSSIBLE. Below is a list of hotels and related information. The Island Beach Motor Lodge, which will be the headquarters motel, is taking reservations NOW! Please mention EBBA, when making your reservations. Additional information will appear in the next issue, and sometime between now and then, we will also send you a pre-registration form for banquet and other information.

Island Beach Motor Lodge: 60 Units. 24th & Central, So. Seaside Park, N.J. 08752. Phone (201) 793-5401. \$16.00 - 2 persons; \$19.00-3 persons; \$22.00-4 persons.

White Sands Beach Motel: 40 Units. Ocean & 22nd Ave, So. Seaside Park, N.J. 08752. Phone (201) 793-1600. Attn: Mrs. Lentz. \$12-2 persons in court, \$15-2persons (back of Ocean Front), \$19-2 persons (on ocean). Additional persons \$3.00; children \$2.00.

Belvedere Motel. 10 Units. 1209 S.W. Central Avenue, betw. 12th & 13th Ave. Seaside Park, N.J. 08752. Phone (201) 793-7373. \$10-1 double; \$11-2 twin; \$12-2 double beds. Attn: Lee Tarantino.

When making reservations, DO NOT include money to cover Registration and Banquet Fees; the pre-registration form to be mailed soon, will cover that.

MAKE RESERVATIONS NOW!