

As usual, all birds were aged, sexed, weighed and fat classed. Our greatest interests in the Fall migration were our continuing studies of ageing and sexing the American Redstart (see EBBA NEWS 37(1):43-44), the House Finch and Myrtle Warbler. We have found late afternoon (after 4:00 p.m.) netting almost as heavy as A.M. netting in over 25 of the 33 days.

HY vs. AHY

Once again we had a decided preponderance of HY birds. 60% were HY, 37% were U, and 3% were AHY. A three year comparison is made as follows:

<u>1971:</u>	699 banded	53 species	33 days	549 net hours
	HY 73%; U 21%; AHY 6%			
<u>1972:</u>	1,459 banded	61 species	32 days	801 net hours
	HY 62%; U 34%; AHY 4%			
<u>1973:</u>	1,796 banded	75 species	32 days	800 net hours
	HY 60%; U 37%; AHY 3%			

Prevailing species: Red-winged Blackbird, 244 (14% of total); Myrtle Warbler, 170 (10% of total); Golden-crowned Kinglet, 154 (8% of total); White-throated Sparrow, 120 (7% of total); Brown Creeper, 107 (6% of total birds). These species all increased over 1972 except one - the Golden-crowned Kinglet decreased.

Most interesting species: Savannah Sparrow, Philadelphia Vireo and Lincoln's Sparrow. These birds are rather scarce on our Island, due probably to the lack of underbrush and/or trees.

New birds for Station: Kestrel, Dickcissel, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, White-breasted Nuthatch, Clapper Rail, Carolina Wren, and Barn Swallow.

Returns: Song Sparrow (3); Common Grackle (1); Red-winged Blackbird (7); Mourning Dove (1); Mockingbird (1); Total 13.

Thrushes are increasing: We, as a Station have only been in the Atlantic Flyway Review three years but since the beginning (1971) we have noticed an increase in Thrushes.

Gray-cheeked:	1971: 6	1972: 8	1973: 11
Hermit	11	31	45
Swainson's	4	11	28
Wood	1	0	4
Veery	1	0	12
Robin	9	7	52

Best Day: There was no "big day" such as happened in 1972 with 245 birds when the nets were closed at 1600 because the birds

were heavy and there was only one bander with no help. In 1973 the best day was October 7th with 128 birds; the rest of that week we did 100 or so each day, so possibly the heavy influx spread itself over several days instead of one big one.

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Our sincere thanks to Mr. Bruce Adams for editing and coordination AFR-Region IV, and to the three parties who contributed to this feature. We have taken the liberty to slightly shorten some of the passages in order to make the entire compilation fit in this much shortened issue of EBBA NEWS. Editor

FROM MRS BRADLEY FISK COMES THE FOLLOWING QUESTION: "Have you seen the Pinkowski, B.C., article in the May-June issue of Inland Bird Banding News, Vol. 46, No.3: CRITERIA FOR SEXING EASTERN BLUEBIRDS IN JUVENILE PLUMAGE? Perhaps you could call attention to it in a note as many banders have Bluebird trails and band young (I hope)!"

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LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Sir:

In EBBA NEWS 37:82, Mrs. Warburton speaks of a number of late Baltimore Oriole records, in January and February. I should like to point out that the Morrisville, Pennsylvania area, and my banding area at Ship Bottom, N.J. (EBBA NEWS, 36:214), cannot be compared in the same light. The former is an inland station, while the latter is situated on the outer coast. Mrs. Warburton and Edna Donelson's birds may well be the latest Baltimore Oriole records in the Northeast; however, the Baltimore Oriole banded and sighted at the Ship Bottom location may be the latest Baltimore Oriole record along the coast of New Jersey. This phenomenon was checked with Mr. Donald S. Heintzelman, formerly of the New Jersey State Museum, before the original note was published in EBBA NEWS. Mr. Heintzelman concurs that to his knowledge, the Baltimore Oriole of Ship Bottom, N.J., could well be the latest record to be banded at a coastal station.

--Mrs. Roger W. Foy, Box 164, Ship Bottom, N.J. 08008