

Due to a mix up in communication, the station report submitted by Jean Stull never reached me. Ronald Leberman kindly sent me a resume of the banding operation on short notice. (Ed. Note: That was my fault, F. Schaeffer)

The best banding date was October 21 with 245 birds banded. It was also the last day of banding at the station. The most numerous birds banded were:

|                        |     |                      |    |
|------------------------|-----|----------------------|----|
| White-throated Sparrow | 177 | Magnolia Warbler     | 67 |
| Golden-crowned Kinglet | 166 | Dark-eyed Junco      | 64 |
| Swainson's Thrush      | 98  | Brown Creeper        | 52 |
| Hermit Thrush          | 78  | Gray-cheeked Thrush  | 45 |
| Ruby-crowned Kinglet   | 71  | Bay-breasted Warbler | 43 |

Banding was done by Jean Stull, James Stull, Mary Leberman and Ronald Leberman.

Powdermill Nature Reserve-Ligonier Valley, Pa. - Robert Leberman

The largest daily catch was September 9 when 254 birds were caught. 101 species plus 1 hybrid were banded. 5,482 birds were banded in 73 days of operation.

Five recoveries were obtained for birds banded in the autumn months.

- 1) White-throated Sparrow 110-184382 HY U on 10-06-71 and recovered at Cairo, Ill. 05-?-73 - found dead.
- 2) Song Sparrow 80-38054 AHY U on 10-13-71 was trapped and released by Tom Bancroft on 03-10-74 at Allison Park, Pa.
- 3) American Woodcock 963-98520 on 10-09-71 and repeated on the reserve 09-22 and 09-30-72 was shot just west of Kregar, Pa. on 11-06-73 three to four miles south of the banding location.
- 4) Cape May Warbler 1290-04937 HY F on 09-27-72 was found dead in Durham, N.C. on 10-07-72. This was only ten days after banding and 280 miles south southeast of the reserve.
- 5) Common Yellow-throat 1290-03925 HY M on 10-01-72. It was trapped and killed near Vereda Nueva, Havana, Cuba on 01-06-73. This is the first recovery from the Caribbean area 1200 miles south of where it was banded. Particularly gratifying is the fact that this small bird's band made it across the diplomatic and governmental barriers between Cuba and the United States.

The ten most commonly banded birds were:

|                        |     |                      |     |
|------------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|
| White-throated Sparrow | 509 | Cedar Waxwing        | 236 |
| Swainson's Thrush      | 487 | Magnolia Warbler     | 232 |
| American Goldfinch     | 269 | Gray Catbird         | 231 |
| Song Sparrow           | 260 | Tennessee Warbler    | 220 |
| Dark-eyed Junco        | 241 | Common Yellow-throat | 211 |

Banders who participated this fall were A.C. Floyd, Virginia Wood, Don Wood and Robert Leberman.

Allegheny Front Migration Observatory, Grant County, W. Va. - George A. Hall

The sixteenth year of concentrated bird-banding during the autumn Migration on Allegheny Front Mountain on the border between Grant and Tucker Counties, West Virginia was the most productive year of all. The station was manned on 13 days in August, 30 days in September, and 14 days in October. On only one day did the weather force a complete suspension of operations. This extensive coverage produced a total of 4743 (record high) birds banded in a station effort of 3286 net-hours for a capture ratio of 1443 birds per 1000 net-hours (this ratio on the otherhand was essentially the same as the 1463 birds per 1000 net-hours in 1972.)

The day of greatest catch was September 16 with 361 birds banded. The daily catch went over 200 birds on six additional days and over 100 on nine other days. The day of heaviest migration was also September 16, but other heavy periods of migration were September 7-9; September 11-12; September 22-24; September 28-29; October 3-4; and October 11-13.

The years total brought the cumulative station total to 26,382. One new species, the Water Pipit, was added to the station list bringing that list to 105 species. A total of 18 species were caught in record numbers and no species seemed to be in remarkably lower than average numbers.

Five birds, one Towhee, and four juncos, banded at this station in earlier years were retaken this year. One of the juncos had been banded originally in 1970. To my knowledge no birds banded at this station have been recovered elsewhere in this past year.

The weather pattern of this fall was extremely conducive to having good flights of passerines past the station. With little interruption by bad weather the birds passed through in numbers day after day. On most days the wind was out of the west, which is the direction that produces large catches at this station. On the otherhand there was no great "damning" up of birds followed by extremely heavy flights when the weather turned favorable. It is worth remarking in passing that the great succession of days favorable to passerine flights along this mountain carried with it day after day of unfavorable conditions for hawk flights on this mountain, where the two movements are strickly complementary.

It is extremely interesting to note that eight species (in order: Black-poll Warbler, Black-throated Blue Warbler, Tennessee Warbler, Swainson's Thrush, Cape May Warbler, Blackburnian Warbler, Bay-breasted Warbler, and Black-throated Green Warbler) account for 66.7% of the birds banded. It is always tempting to speculate as to the origin of these birds, but insufficient data exist to make these speculations meaningful. As mentioned in the 1972 report the greatly increased numbers in recent years of Bay-breasts, Cape Mays and Tennessees strongly suggests that the birds are coming from an area in Canada where there has been a heavy outbreak of sprucebud worm. Of special interest is the very large number of Blackpolls caught at this station year after year. Where are these birds going, and where are they coming from.