

80% of these are hatching year birds. Myrtle Warblers arriving here late in the fall are mainly hatching year birds. These warblers move around the coast considerably and show a small proportion of repeats. The myrtles and rufous-sided towhees are our most common fall birds.

We netted 46 individuals of 13 species which we believe to be birds migrating through the area on their way further south. Repeats of these birds are minimal indicating that their stay is short. Our records for the next two or three years will be interesting as a check on these ideas of our migration.

On a recent report to the Banding Laboratory we were interested in the ratio of HY birds to the total new birds banded from 6/1 through 12-31-73.

	Total	HY	%
Total new birds	393	238	60.6
Non-resident Migrants (13 species)	46	37	80.4
Myrtle Warblers	65	49	75.4

The most commonly banded birds were:

Myrtle Warbler	65	Common Yellowthroat	13
Rufous-sided Towhee	37	American Redstart	13
White-throated Sparrow	17	Gray Catbird	7
Cardinal	15	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	6
Mourning Dove	13		

Fisk Station, Homestead, Florida - Erma J. Fisk

1973 was the sixth year of my annual 40 day banding from September 20 to November 4 (plus or minus), with nets set in the same habitats of wood, scrub fields and a garden pond. The number of birds taken in comparison to net hours of previous years was severely down. Whether this was due to a warm, bland fall with no storms or strong fronts to ground migrants, or to an accumulating effect of losses of habitat nationally, the use of pesticides and herbicides, the effect of Hurricane Gladys which caused much damage to June breeding birds in the north east, could not be told. I await with interest the results of the 1974 season.

In 1972, a normal year, I banded 2,038 birds of 64 species in 7,109 net hours. In 1973, with an increase to 7,907 net hours I banded only 1,348. The species count reached 63 only by the catch of one each of 10 species. Examples of the decrease in numbers of my more common migrants were:

Gray Catbird	down from 720	in 1972	to 299
Veery	down from 106		to 23
White-eyed Vireo	down from 104		to 26
Red-eyed Vireo	down from 82		to 38
Black-throated Blue	down from 108		to 82

On the other hand Black and White Warblers inexplicably increased from 26 to 42, my only sizable increase.

Banding always produces surprises. Species that commonly migrate through northern Florida may be unusual in the subtropical southern area. In 1972 my rarities were a normal four - Acadian Flycatcher, Nashville Warbler, Blackburnian Warbler, and Dickcissel. But in the doldrums of 1973 I was astonished to list 1 Blue-winged Warbler, 1 Black-throated Green, 1 Black-poll (common in spring but rare in fall), 2 Canadas, 2 Yellow-bellied Flycatchers, 2 White-crowned Sparrows, 3 Chestnut-sided and 3 Bay-breasted Warblers. This latter appeared in numbers in north Florida this fall, but is decidedly rare in the south. A grace note was the Ruby-crowned Kinglet first taken 11-14-71 which returned in 1972 on 11-3 and in 1973 on 11-4.

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ATLANTIC FLYWAY REVIEW - REGION I

Edited by Richard L. Ferren

This year the region's reporting banders numbered five rather than seven. Circumstances prevented Barbara Patterson from doing any banding at all on Mt. Desert Island, Maine, although we are promised a full report for 1975. Unhappily, the recent death of Mabel Gillespie of Martha's Vineyard ended a long life devoted to banding work, her contributions to these reports (including last year) being only a small part of her contributions. We would like to dedicate this year's report to her memory and hope that other banders can enjoy as long and fruitful a career in banding.

Feelings were mixed about the merits of this years fall migration of land birds, but for those who banded regularly there was fairly general agreement that most transient species were encountered in slightly better than last year's numbers, thus perhaps bringing this year's coastal banding up to the status of average, considering the poor showing of last year.

There were, however, few notable incursions or particular scarcities. All stations noted increases and decreases, some marked, but these were often balanced by opposite conditions at other stations, and few general trends seemed evident. There was no flight of Black-capped Chickadees, always a phenomenon difficult to ascertain without banding, and no mass movement of Red-breasted Nuthatches developed, although the flight may have been somewhat better than last year. The latter nearly hit an all time low at Block Island with a season's total of two, while ten were banded in the pine grove at Nantucket. Extraordinary numbers noted by this editor in the Maine woods in November clearly showed that the majority of northeastern birds remained on the breeding grounds.

In all, station leaders seemed to think that the fall migration was decidedly ordinary on average, although substandard in some cases and slightly better in others, both in numbers of birds caught and in the sprinkling of unusual birds. Station reports follow.

Manomet Bird Observatory, Mass. - Kathleen S. Anderson, Exec. Dir.

After the rather active spring migration at M.B.O. when we benefited from unusually persistent westerly winds and banded 3,078 birds from 1 Apr. - 31 May, early indications might have led us to expect a poor fall migration.