

the original site. The parents laid three eggs and raised the juveniles successfully. During the evening of July 27, two visitors roosted with this family. At this time, the nestlings were still on the nest. The next night there were three visitors. In the evening of August 6, eleven swifts spent the night in G4. These included the G4 parents, the H1 parents, the M7 female, two non-nesting birds (one of which had been a visitor in E1), an unbanded adult, and the three juveniles raised in G4. When this shaft was trapped again on September 25, no. —10 was still present, but her mate was not. With her at that time were the males from H1 and L1, and a nesting bird which had been the visitor in G4 in 1954.

When no. —10 was first recaptured in 1956, she was taken from shaft G4 with no. —17, her mate of 1950-52, and a visitor that had roosted in shaft G4 during 1955. The visitor soon left, however, and no. —10 and no. —17 were reunited as mates. They began nest building on June 5.

When no. —10 was first trapped in 1957, on June 3, she and her former mate already had a nest completed which contained one egg. With the mates was a visitor of the preceding fall season, which may possibly have been one of their own offspring. The three remained together through the nesting season. All three were x-rayed in an effort to determine if eggs could be detected in the oviduct, as a prospective means of sex determination. Results, however, were inconclusive, and the method did not seem to show promise. No. —10 laid an egg while in captivity on June 5. Subsequently she laid three others in the nest following her release. However, she successfully raised only two juveniles from these eggs. On September 21 the G4 mate and their visitor were seen roosting in their home shaft for the last time that season.

In 1958, a pair of birds took up residence in shaft G4, beginning on May 4. Later they were joined by another one that remained with them. On May 27, these three were trapped and found to be no. —10, no. —17 (her mate of the past two years), and an unbanded bird which was banded at that time. This visitor, however, soon left and nos. —10 and —17 continued to nest for another year in shaft G4. Nest building began June 4, but no details are available for that year since the writer was absent during the nesting season. The mates were last seen that year on October 4.

In 1959, two birds were found in shaft G4 beginning with May 2. One of these was recognized as a bird (48-166266) which had been trapped in shaft D1 on April 24, and in the meantime had roosted in shafts H1 and G3, before going to G4. His partner was determined to be no. —10, when the two were trapped on May 16. These two became mates for the season and started nesting on May 24. Four eggs were produced. In the evening of June 8, a visitor spent the night with them, but did not remain. However, this bird again spent the night with the G4 pair on June 20. The mates were last seen together in the evening of October 9. On October 12, no. —10 was alone in shaft G4, and that was the last record made for this bird. Details of her life history are reviewed in table 1.—Ralph W. Dexter, Dept. of Biology, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio.

**Mist Netting in Hamilton County, Ohio.**—On August 29, 1960, a small concentration of warblers and other migrants—flycatchers, vireos, etc.—was found in a wooded area in a southern section of Wyoming, Hamilton Co., Ohio. No other migrants of these families had been seen up to this date, and none were reported outside this 12-15 acre tract until September 10 in another part of the county. This area had a heavy infestation of "inch" worms and tent caterpillars. For a further description of the tract see *Audubon Field Notes* 11: 453, 1957; 12: 453-454, 1958; 13: 471-472, 1959.

On August 31, 300 feet of mist netting, from 7-10 feet in width and set 2-4 feet above the ground, were strung along a ridge running through a second growth woodland. The nets covered 2,460 square feet. The nets were manned on 1, 3, 4, and 6 of September, also. A total of 35 man-hours was spent by the writer on the project, and the hours varied within the limits of 4:00 A.M. to 7:30 P.M., EST.

*Summary of banding:* Forty-three warblers and vireos were trapped and banded; there were 39 retraps involving 26 individuals. The species banded were: Blackburnian Warbler, 22; Black-and-white Warbler, 6; Chestnut-sided Warbler, 5; Magnolia Warbler, 3; Red-eyed Vireo, 2; Bay-breasted Warbler, 2; one each of



A Black-and-white Warbler before being extricated from the mist netting. Photo by Karl H. Maslowski.

Tennessee Warbler, Ovenbird, and American Redstart. Forty-four individuals of "permanent resident" species were banded and 22 birds were retrapped for a total of 38 times. Those considered as local residents were Downy Woodpecker, Carolina Chickadee, Tufted Titmouse, Carolina Wren, and Cardinal. These are species which move very little from one area to another through the seasons as shown by banding returns.

This operation indicates that half of the migrating warblers actually remained for one or more days. (Twenty-one birds were retrapped after a lapse of 40 hours or more from the previous capture.) About the same percentage of repeats was noted for both the migrants and local residents, indicating that both were caught

during the period of netting indiscriminately and each was static. By September 13 the inch-worm infestation had subsided and the warblers began to diminish in number. It was estimated that no more than 65 warblers and vireos were present at any one time during the trapping period; therefore, a rather high percentage of the migrants was secured. Twenty-two individuals of 13 other species were caught also, but repeats proved to be unimportant.

The writer has no official weather data for the period, but his personal notes report "temperature high (70°-98°); relative humidity also very high; partly cloudy to clear; wind NW-ENE, average NNW, calm to 8 mph; no noticeable precipitation."

In this banding operation the writer was assisted by many persons, notably Worth S. Randle, who also helped immeasurably in the writing of this paper; Richard E. Watkins, and Paul W. Woodward, all of Cincinnati. The photo is supplied through the courtesy of Karl H. Maslowski and was taken at the trapping site.—Jay M. Sheppard, Department of Zoology, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

**Mourning Dove Banded in Massachusetts in Winter, Taken in Florida.—**

The following recovery record is of interest, mostly because it defies interpretation in any known framework in my experience. On February 9, 1958, an adult Mourning Dove was banded at Arcadia Wildlife Sanctuary, Northampton, Massachusetts, coordinates 4217-7238, with band 533-22635. On January 7, 1961, this bird was shot in Hillsborough County, near Lake and Orange Grove, near Tampa, Florida. It was reported to the F. & W. Service by Mr. H. L. Gardner of Tampa.

Obviously there is the hint here that Mourning Doves wintering in the northern states, still may end up being shot in a southern state. Also, obviously, many more doves must be banded by northern banders, and recoveries from them reported, before we begin to get the proper picture of what is happening with regard to the continental dove population. Banders should comply with the Service's request to band just as many Mourning Doves as possible.—Edwin A. Mason, Arcadia Wildlife Sanctuary, Northampton, Massachusetts.

**More Connecticut Starlings.—**The note in the January issue (*Bird-Banding*, 32: 57-58) prompts a listing of the Starling recoveries from the 69 birds I mist-netted at the State Prison Farm in Somers, Conn. (about 16 miles NNE of Hartford) in the summer (dates in international order):

Band Number	Age	Date Banded	Recovered Date	Place Recovered
502-39903	1	18/7/57	11/3/58	Springfield, Mass. (about 10 or 12 miles NNW)
909	A	18/7/57	11/5/59	Hartford, Conn. (about 16 miles SSW)
946	1	8/8/57	27/1/59	Hanover Watershed, Bandanna, York Co., Pa. (about 250 miles SW)
947	1	8/8/57	19/11/60	East Springfield, Mass. (about 12 miles north)

Three of the birds were "found dead," but —946 was trapped and released. This bird was part of the very large flocks roosting in the municipal watershed, in which the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has been experimenting with trapping techniques. The dates on which the other birds were found dead do not rule out the possibility that they too were summer residents rather than permanent residents.—Mary Heimerdinger, Dept. of Invertebrate Zoology, Peabody Museum of Natural History, New Haven, Conn.