

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.