

dominant at this feeding site as the other birds flew away without being attacked, at the appearance of either one of the sapsuckers. None of the birds were observed to devour any of the insects, but the butterflies flew away at the approach of any of the birds.

In mid-July 1959, while camping at Dolly Kopp State Park, New Hampshire, I observed two paper birch trees within about twenty feet of my trailer. I noted that they had many perforations which are characteristic of the drilling of the common sapsucker. I watched from the darker interior of the trailer as various birds came to drink the sap which filled the perforations level with the bark surface. During about an hour of watching I observed six individuals of four species of birds probing and drinking. Both a male and a female of the downy woodpecker appeared together and spent several minutes on the two trees. A male and female ruby-throated hummingbird made four appearances. A black-throated green warbler (*Dendroica virens virens*) was seen three times. The female sapsucker was not seen but the male came in every few minutes, each time chasing away any interlopers at his feeding tree. With crest raised he uttered characteristic call notes which apparently were sufficient to cause any other species to move away until he had left the trees. Then the other birds came back, drinking nervously, apparently alert for his return. In addition to the birds, one red squirrel (*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*) climbed the tree and fed by lapping.

Undoubtedly several other species of birds feed at sapsucker trees when they have an opportunity. Among these are the Baltimore oriole (*Icterus galbula*) and the black and white warbler (*Mniotilta varia*).

Ruby-throated hummingbirds feeding at sapsucker trees were reported previously by Bolles (*Auk*, 8: 256-270, 1891), Kelham (*Wils. Bull.* 65 (3): 198, 1953), and Smith (*Auk*. 71 (3): 316, 1954). I have found no reference in the literature to sap drinking by the other species mentioned above.—Walter P. Nickell, Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.

Movement of Chickadee.—A foreign retrap of mine, a Black-capped Chickadee (*Parus atricapillus*), had been banded in Middleborough, Mass. on November 27th, 1962. I trapped it on December 11, 1963 and it has since returned on one occasion. The distance from point of banding to here is about 30 miles. No record as such, but it still is rather an unusual change of area for this species. The bird had repeated five times at the point of banding before leaving, so records show it has not become trap shy.—Kurt Robert Groot, 337 Fisher St., Walpole, Mass.

BIRDS AND ARBOVIRUSES

Last year (1964) the initial step in the investigation of migratory birds as potential disseminators of arboviruses was undertaken in March and April by a field and laboratory team from the Arbovirus Unit of the USPHS Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta, Georgia. With Walter P. Nickell of the Cranbrook Institute of Science as Consultant, the team, consisting of Rexford Lord, Herbert Maxfield, and Telford H. Work, set up operations in the Stann Creek Valley of British Honduras to net, band, bleed, feather mark, and release migrants.

This year the project was continued and amplified by the same team. Stann Creek Valley was revisited as was also the Delta National Wildlife Refuge, but birds were also marked in the vicinity of La Lima in the Republic of Honduras.

Colored feathers were attached to the backs of 2,500 birds. In March, 799 birds were marked with yellow feathers (211 Orchard Orioles, 107 Indigo Buntings, 100 Catbirds, 31 Rough-winged Swallows, 28 Painted Buntings, 14 Baltimore Orioles and 308 others of 37 species) in British Honduras. In the Republic of Honduras during March, 615 birds were marked with red feathers (283 Indigo Buntings, 180 Orchard Orioles, 42 Baltimore Orioles, 33 Rose-breasted Grosbeaks, 31 Painted Buntings and 46 others of 13 species). In April, the team moved to the Delta National Wildlife Refuge near Pilotown, Louisiana where 1,086 birds were marked with light blue feathers (138 Catbirds, 116 Orchard Orioles, 70 Summer Tanagers, 65 Red-eyed Vireos, 63 Wood Thrushes, 35 Scarlet Tanagers, 29 Ovenbirds, 27 Eastern Kingbirds, 26 Indigo Buntings, and 517 others of 35 species).

Last year, at least eight competent observations were made of the feather marked birds (5 Catbirds, 1 Indigo Bunting, 1 Scarlet Tanager and 1 Purple Martin). This year, the objectives are the same, i.e., to make as many observations and/or recoveries of these marked birds in the United States as possible. If you observe any of these birds, your finding, including all the usual data on location, date, habitat, weather, etc., should be reported to the Arbovirus Unit, Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta, Georgia 30333 (telephone 404 633-3311, ext. 574). More important, if you learn of the whereabouts of a residential marked bird which might be investigated, immediate notification will be appreciated.

Your cooperation in notifying competent ornithologists (both amateur and professional) in your region of this study would likely increase greatly the probability of success for this project.

Thank you in advance for your interest and aid in our program.

Telford H. Work, M.D.
Chief, Virology Section, Arbovirus Unit,
Communicable Disease Center,
U. S. Public Health Service

HERON STUDIES

In connection with a research project concerned with the summer and year-round distribution of Black-crowned Night and Green Herons raised in southern Minnesota and Iowa, I would like to solicit help in reporting sightings of specially marked birds. Somewhere between one thousand and two thousand or more birds are being marked in one or more of the following ways: U. S. F. & W. Ser. numbered leg band, colored leg band, and in some cases a "back saddle" or dyed feather patches. Please observe carefully all birds of these species seen, and report the marked birds in the following manner.

1. exact location of sighting: from nearest town so that I can find the precise spot myself, or give range—township—section etc.
2. habitat: land (woods, field, etc.), water (lake, creek, etc.).
3. behavior: flying, feeding, sleeping, etc.
4. date and exact time of observation: i.e., 11:00 A. M., or 2:47 thru 3:34 P. M., etc.
5. number of bands on legs, colors of bands (if any), and, if possible, the number showing on the color-band (only if number was *positively* identified).
6. unusual coloring visible on body: colors and patterns used, and parts of body colored.
7. age of bird if known.
8. if bird is not alone, how many other herons (marked or unmarked) is it with?
9. species of bird: if species is unknown indicate as such.
10. observer's name and address.

I am also interested in learning the locations of all known Blk.-cr. Night Heron rookeries (nesting areas) in the United States and Canada, their size, associated species, and age. Do not confuse the roosts of non-breeders with nesting colonies. Be sure and inspect a suspected nesting area for occupied nests, and then describe said nests, eggs, or young to me in your letter, or the information will be of no use.

I fully appreciate the time and effort which interested persons will be spending to supply me with the requested information, and I shall give a personal reply to all correspondence as soon as time permits. Thank you for your cooperation. Robert C. Paulson, Jr., 2504 College St., Cedar Falls, Iowa 50613