

We welcome new individual participants, also groups or clubs that can act as a Regional Center for our Program. Frequently we are asked, when the new nesting season begins, if we can still use data recorded in the previous year. We always accept these data. This is a request for all completed nest-record cards to be returned to our office. Mrs. Edith Edgerton, Nest-record Card Program, Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, Ithaca, N. Y. 14850.

**Ornithological Research Projects.**—In this atomic age with its highly sophisticated scientific equipment and the ease of travel and communication, it is small wonder that contemporary bird studies are exceptionally diverse. To indicate some of this diversity, the Editor noted recently some Grants-in-aid by Sigma Xi to support these projects—**Dean T. Anson II**, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. Mate selection in golden pheasants (*Chrysolophus pictus*); **Timothy A. Burr**, Utah State University. Vocalization in a population of green-tailed towhees (*Chlorura chlorura*); **Daniel J. Call**, Panhandle State College, Goodwell, Oklahoma. The effects of dieldrin, DDE, and selected PCB's upon the blood chemistry and reproduction of Japanese quail (*Coturnix coturnix*); **Raymond B. Goldstein**, University of Nebraska. Geographic variation in the vocalizations of bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*); **Walter D. Graul**, University of Minnesota. Breeding adaptations in the mountain plover (*Eupoda montana*); **Michael J. Harris**, University of Minnesota. Effects of common pesticides and herbicides on developing chick embryos; **Sara Jane Johnson**, Montana State University. Ecological and behavioral study of the post-fledging red-tailed hawk; **Donald E. Kroodsmas**, Oregon State University. Demes, dialects, and dispersal in the Bewick's wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*); **Fred B. Samson**, Utah State University. A study of social organization and agonistic behavior in the Cassin's finch; **P. Scott Stalheim**, University of Minnesota. The behavior and ecology of the Yellow Rail, *Coturnicops noveboracensis*; **Karl D. Tolonen**, Yale University. Use of time and development of foraging behavior in young gulls; **Cynthia K. Warbelow**, Oregon State University. A study of the mating system and its adaptive significance in the northern phalarope (*Lobipes lobatus*) in interior Alaska.

**Miscellany.**—Bird-banders generally sport as many tall tales as fishermen. One interesting letter was called to the Editor's attention by Archie Carr at the University of Florida. The letter, addressed to Dr. Carr, was written in June 1972 by a Captain John Stephens of Greater Georgetown, Guyana, and read: "I the Captain, on an American Shrimping Trawler (named Ocean Zephyr), which to inform you of an incident which occur on 30 March 1971. We were fishing off Guyana shore in the Atlantic. While we were pulling up the nets there were lots of Sea-gulls on the stay of the boat out rigger. I decided to catch one of the gulls. I crept up easily behind an seize one of the gulls. On each right foot had a metal tag with name and address, on the left foot had a blue plastic ring which I didn't take off, only the right one I take off. . . . Please let me know if you wanted me to catch more birds with numbers on their feet." A letter was sent immediately to Captain Stephens saying, yes, by all means, catch more tagged birds but be sure to write down carefully all the material appearing on the tags, recording date and location as well.

### REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

In connection with my doctoral research, I have color-banded over 1200 Brewer's Blackbirds since 1969. The study is conducted in the Potholes area of eastern Washington. I would greatly appreciate it if anyone who observes a color-banded Brewer's Blackbird would notify me. I am particularly interested in winter records which I would expect from southern Washington to California. The birds have one aluminum band plus up to three color bands. Colors used are red, orange, yellow, green, light blue, dark blue, purple, pink, and white. Some colors have faded in the meantime, however. If possible, I would like to know which side the aluminum band is on and how the color-bands are arranged. But just a report of a color-banded bird (including possible past observations) would already be very helpful.—Robert Furrer, Dept. of Zoology, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. 98195.