

00' W, at 650 m) in the Department du Sud. All birds were captured with mist nets and migrants were banded with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service bands.

Six of the birds banded in January 1974 were recaptured the following winter (four male Common Yellowthroats, *Geothlypis trichas*; one female Black-throated Blue Warbler, *Dendroica caerulescens*; one unsexed Palm Warbler, *D. palmarum*). These birds were all in a group of 43 migrants caught in nets set on a dry hillside between two brushy areas. During the period 22 December 1974 - 6 January 1975, 36 migrants were netted and banded at a station in a more moist brushy area 100 m from the station used the previous year. During this period and at this site no birds banded the previous season were recaptured. Between 7 January and 12 January 1975 the nets were shifted to the location used the previous banding season and of the 16 migrants netted, six were recaptures from the previous season (see above). This indicates a notable tendency for wintering birds to return to a specific site.

Of the 13 Black-throated Blue Warblers banded over both seasons, 12 were females. This preponderance of females agrees with the report of Wetmore and Swales (*U.S. Nat. Mus., Bull.* 155: 1-483, 1931) and Wetmore and Lincoln (*Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, 82: 1-68, 1933) that most of the birds of this species they collected in the mountains of Haiti were females. In field trips to lower habitats in the Miragoâne region I saw more males than females of this species, an observation that suggests different habitat utilization by the two sexes in their winter range. Lack and Lack (*Living Bird*, 11: 129-153, 1972), in their study of wintering warblers in Jamaica, did not report sexual segregation of this species, although they did report the species as more common at middle elevations and in montane forests. The sex ratios of other warblers banded at my stations were equal.

A Worm-eating warbler (*Helmitheros vermivorus*) was banded on 4 January 1974. This is an unusual warbler in Hispaniola, the first record of this species on the island being one collected in the Dominican Republic by Schwartz and Klinikowski (*Notulae Naturae*, 376: 1-16, 1965). Numbers of the various species banded are indicated in the table below.

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**Effects of neck-collars on the reproduction of Snow Geese.**—Plexiglas neck-bands were placed on 1,225 Snow Geese (*Chen caerulescens*) during the winters of 1969-1970 and 1970-1971 at Sabine National Wildlife Refuge in southwestern Louisiana to study family behavior and movement (see D. A. Smithey, "Social Organization, Behavior, and Movement of Blue and Snow Geese Wintering in Louisiana," M. S. Thesis, La. State Univ., Baton Rouge, 1970). Also, 12,314 Snow Geese were neck-banded with aluminum neck-collars by J. P. Prevett ("McConnell River Goose Studies, 1969-1970: Neckbanded Snow, Blue, and Small Canada Geese," Mimeogr. Rept., 1969. 9 p) in the McConnell River area of Canada between 1966 and 1969 to study family behavior and age-dependent breeding biology of the Snow Goose. Both types of neckbands were coded, provided permanent marking, and allowed identification of individual birds. However, there was some concern over the possibility that neck bands interfere with reproduction because C. J. Lensink (*J. Wildl. Manage.* 32: 418, 1968) reported that neck bands significantly retarded reproduction in Black Brant (*Branta nigricans*).

Snow Geese were closely observed during a 6-day period in December, 1973, from a tower overlooking a grit site on Sabine NWR. The Snow Goose productivity was apparently high; 32.8% of the geese utilizing the site were juveniles. This figure was considerably above the 6.9% young observed using the site the previous year. (J. J. Lynch, "1972 Productivity and Mortality Among Geese, Swans, and Brant," U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Lafayette, La., 1973, 10 p). During the 6-day period 29 neck-banded Snow Geese were observed, 26 were banded at Sabine Refuge and 3 at the McConnell River area. Eleven different family groups were observed; these contained a neck-banded adult goose and one to three young. Nine of the families contained an individual banded with a Plexiglas collar, and the other two families carried the aluminum collar. No

observations were made of a pair of neck-banded geese with young; however, two neck-banded Snow Geese flew in together and remained together as they ingested grit. An additional sighting of a neck-banded goose with a family was made on 7 January 1974 on the Sequoyah National Wildlife Refuge in Oklahoma; this family unit consisted of another adult and two juveniles.

Families containing a neck-banded goose were composed of 32.2% young, as compared to 37.9% juveniles associated with adults that were not neck-banded. Student's *t*-test was used to compare the percentage of young associated with neck-banded geese to the percentage of juveniles not associated with neck-banded individuals during the 6-day period. No significant difference was found between the two groups ( $P > 0.05$ ), indicating that neck bands do not appear to be inhibitors of reproduction in Snow Geese. Also, no physical impairments or changes in behavioral patterns were noted.—ROBERT H. CHABRECK, *School of Forestry and Wildlife Management, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803*; JOHN D. SCHROER, *U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Summerton, South Carolina*. Received 31 January 1975, accepted 1 September 1975.