

Mr. Groskin has already secured a fine list of papers for the meeting. Among them are the following:

What of Returns?	Roy Middleton
Millgrove, Audubon's First Home in America (with Slides)	Roy Middleton
Banding in Georgia	Frederick V. Hebard
Studies in Breeding Behavior of Chimney Swifts (with Slides)	Richard B. Fischer
Evening Grosbeaks at the Feeder (Colored Film)	G. Hapgood Parks
Results of the Study of Evening Grosbeak Plumage	G. Hapgood Parks
Approximations to Life Tables (with Slides)	Dr. Chas. H. Blake

Make your plans now to attend this meeting. You will enjoy the papers and the privilege of meeting and talking with other banders, many of whom have been banding for years. You newer members can benefit from their experiences.

#### CASUALTIES

Mr. W. M. Davidson of Orlando, Florida, tells us of an unusual experience he had on January 5, 1952:

"I set out two trigger type Chardonneret traps baited with Bayberries in the hope of trapping Myrtle Warblers. On my return to the traps two hours later I was surprised to find in one of the cells two adult male Yellow-throats (*Geothlypis trichas*). One bird was actively awaiting release but the other was dead. Severe head injuries indicated that the two birds had entered almost simultaneously and a fight had ensued. The bird did not have the appearance of having been attacked from without, as, for example, by reason of a Sharp-shinned Hawk or Shrike."

Mr. G. Hapgood Parks expressed his interest in the effect of "shock" on trapped birds as discussed in the December 1951

issue of Ebba News as follows:

"I wonder if there is any possible truth in my own pet theory that the deaths are caused by internal hemorrhage, possibly cerebral in some cases, which may have resulted from excitement or exertion on the part of the bird. I have experienced a few instances of 'shock deaths' and several instances of temporary loss of flight have come to my attention also, which may very well have resulted from the same cause.

"Outstanding among the latter are our two male Evening Grosbeaks, Hoppy and Hoppy-Two, which recovered completely, after 19 and 20 days respectively to fly away, later on to repeat without recurrence of the abnormality.

"I like to theorize the possibility of a slight cerebral hemorrhage affecting the brain center of wing-muscles control which mends with the later absorption of the lost fluid.

"The condition which set me onto this line of thinking is the fact that every bird we have observed with this abnormal condition has shown evidence of breathing difficulty as if a fluid had entered the upper respiratory tract. This fluid when seen at the bird's mouth, is tinged with red as if by blood. Every slightest exertion on the part of the bird causes serious panting. The rapid respiration is accompanied by a sound which is neither exactly a gurgle or a rattle, but is as if the air were passing in and out of the throat through an obstruction of frothy, mucous-like consistency. This sound becomes less and less persistent as the time approaches when the bird is again able to fly.

"Our most recent experience with this condition started on December 30 when an olivaceous Purple Finch was unable to fly away when released after having been banded. This bird showed every characteristic already discussed. It ate normally while caged and yesterday, January 19, it was released to fly normally away.

"It may or may not be merely an interesting coincidence that this bird, like the two Evening Grosbeaks, required a recuperative period of 20 days."