Rarities by month (sight records marked *) are as follows:

Summer Tanager, 2 August
Golden-winged Warbler, 8 August
Dickcissel, 15 August
Mourning Warbler, 15 & 16 August
Louisiana Waterthrush, 29 August
Acadian Flycatcher, 16 August
Olive-sided Flycatcher, 22 August
Lark Sparrow, 15 August
Worm-eating Warbler, 15 & 21 August
Loggerhead Shrike, 29 August*

Worm-eating Warbler, 2 & 8 September
Red-headed Woodpecker, 6 September
Yellow-throated Vireo, 25 Sept.
Yellow-headed Blackbird, 25-26 Sept*
Dickcissel, 2 on 25th; 26th*
Warbling Vireo, 4(2 on 11 Sept.)
Barn Owl, 18 September
Connecticut Warbler, 3
Mourning Warbler, 2

Red-headed Woodpecker, 5 & 6 Oct*
Orange- cr. Warbler, 8* & 30 Oct.
Dickcissel, total of 28* (maximum: 15 on 7 October, 6 in one flock!)
Clay-colored Sparrow, 8 & 9 October*
Common Snipe, 17 October

Oregon Junco, 6 November
Saw-whet Owl, 17 total (maximum: 7 on 14 November)
Dickcissel, 18 November*
Red Crossbill, 10* & 21* November
Marsh Hawk, 6 November
Orange-cr. Warbler, 6 November

Early or late dates, as the case may be, are as follows (* sight record)

White-throated Sparrow, Aug. 7* & 14(2); Tennessee Warbler, 17 August

Empidonax, sp. 9 October
Warbling Vireo, 9 October
Bay-breasted Warbler, 28 October *
Philadelphia Vireo, 14 October
Lapland Longspur, 23 October *

Cape May Warbler, 6 November
Chat, 14 November
White-crowned Sparrow, 14 Nov.
Nashville Warbler, 18 November
Tennessee Warbler, 14 November
Indigo Bunting, 14 November
Yellowthroat, 18 November

Some individual significant high daily counts include the following:
Cape May Warbler, 112 on 6 September
Myrtle Warbler, 638 on 8th October (many more unable to be taken care of)
Golden-crowned Kinglet, 132 on 7th October

We banded/netted 178 Empidonax of at least four species this fall, as well as 5934 warblers of 31 species (3838 Myrtle Warbler incl.)

FIRS is concerned with a wide variety of research projects, the bird-banding activities being the hub of the operation. Studies on birds include quantitative analysis of migration phenomena such as direction of movement, length of time remaining in the area, feeding and flock association habits, habitat (i.e. vegetation selection), etc. We are also examining certain birds for heavy metals poisoning via atomic absorption spectro-photometer, and pesticide poisoning via gas chromotography. Other studies involve small mammals, plankton and higher plants, and fishes.

Many persons have contributed their efforts to the station. The greatest amount of time was contributed by Darrel B. Ford; other banders were - Frederick A. Heath, Howard Honig, Bob Paxton, Tom Davis and Fred Schaeffer.

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CHIPMUNK PROBLEMS?

By Leroy C. Stegeman

How many of you have been bothered by Chipmunks springing your "Potter-Trip-Step" traps? When I placed such traps along an old stone wall, where the chipmunk population was high, the chipmunks would spring most of the traps within a half hour after they had been set.

To meet this problem I altered some of the traps so that they would hold the rascals. I then transported the chipmunks to another area and released them. Unless they are taken a considerable distance they will find their way back quickly.

When Chipmunks are caught in the regular unmodified traps they proceeded to load their cheek pouches and could then push the door open far enough to get out. This was possible because of the angle of the doorkeeper with the trap door (see figure 1). By changing this angle they could not push the door open. In some of the traps they could pull the door inward also and escape in that manner.

The following alterations made escape in these ways impossible.

1. A wire guide was soldered to each side of the trap which allowed both ends of the doorkeeper to drop when the trap was sprung. This placed the door keeper at almost a right angle to the door and the door could not be pushed open (see figure 2).

2. To prevent the door from being pulled inward, a wire was soldered accross the bottom of the door. The wire extended beyond the sides of the trap and therefore the door could not be pulled inward (see fig. 2).

These changes were easily made and they have worked very well for me.

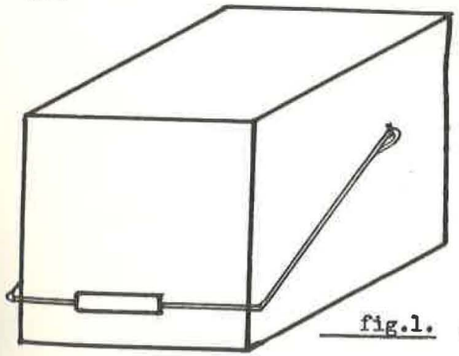

fig.1.

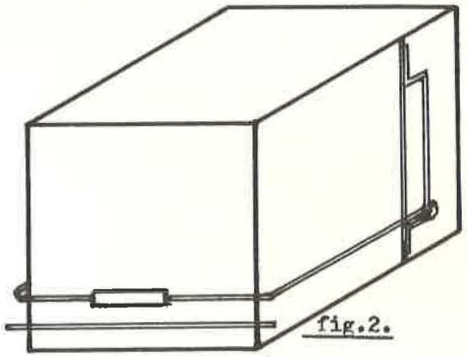

fig.2.

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