

	1971	1972
Individuals	1862	1627
Net Hours	602	392
Species	66	71

It will be seen that in spite of a lot less effort (fewer days of operation and fewer net hours) the overall total was good. Adverse weather contributed mainly to the difference in the number of days of operation. There was a good flight of warblers in August which coincided with winds from the north and bright moonlight the night before. In September the best flight also occurred at the time of the full moon. October saw the largest number of birds banded as that when the myrtle warblers are going through in abundance.

Fluctuations in the numbers of individuals of some species banded in the last two seasons are shown below:

	1971	1972
Eastern Phoebe	1	11
Red-breasted Nuthatch	22	52
Cape May Warbler	28	66
Bay-breasted Warbler	5	18
Blackpoll Warbler	47	26
American Redstart	121	76
Slate-colored Junco	72	25

An early invasion of Evening Grosbeaks should be mentioned. Three were mist netted at one of the usual banding stations on October 21 but flocks of 20-30 arrived at feeders in Town. Thinking there might be a total of about 50 we proceeded to band 200 from October 22 through November 16. This number (200) is not included in the total given above as they were caught in a wire trap at a location different from the mist netting stations.

Word has just come from the banding laboratory that a Myrtle Warbler (band #1290-93040) banded at Nantucket October 10, 1972 was trapped and released at the John F. Kennedy Memorial Wildlife Refuge, on the outer beach near Jones Beach, N.Y. four days later, October 14, 1972.

#### BLOCK ISLAND, R.I. - Elise Lapham

AFR editor: The Block Island station, located near the north end of the island, was in operation Aug.14-Nov.19, and 1710 birds of 74 species were banded in 1612 N/H yielding a respectable 1.06 birds per N.H. An average 8 nets were used on 39 days: 4 in Aug., 10 in September (21st on), 21 days in October and four days in mid-November. Lack of coverage in early September lowered totals of many early migrants, but due to a slight increase in cold fronts this year compared with last year, some species appeared more numerous.

Particularly improved were Red-eyed Vireos (75 to 27 last year) and Catbirds, which totalled 202 this year compared to 63 last year.

#### Mrs. Lapham comments:

Our peak days were October 14, 16 and 18 with 125, 118 and 133 respectively. One exciting new species for us was a Grasshopper Sparrow. We were overwhelmed with Kinglets the last two weeks in October, 156 Golden-crowned and 92 Ruby-crowned. Also in 1971, Again Myrtle Warblers were most numerous though we only banded 10 from each net check, releasing the others.

Dr. Kenneth Able, from New York University at Albany, used some of our birds in an orientation experiment, holding them over night and releasing them in the morning. He and Richard Ferren, who is compiling a book on Rhode Island birds, also observed the daytime migration of birds from the northern tip of the Island.

At the end of seven years of banding, including some in the Spring, our station total is 21,589 of 138 different species.

We had one foreign retrap, a Myrtle Warbler banded by K. Price near Seaside Park, N.J. Three of our birds were recovered elsewhere.

(Mrs. Lapham's efforts have been of the greatest help in my work on Rhode Island bird distribution. This year operation of nets into late October and four days in mid-November yielded a Gray-cheeked Thrush on October 22 and a Red-eyed Vireo on November 19, both new late dates for Rhode Island. -RLF)

KINGSTON, R.I. - Dr. Douglas L. Kraus

AFR editor: Since no description of this station has ever appeared in EBBA NEWS, we shall attempt to give details: The station is located about a mile east of town on an ancient, overgrown farm. Surrounding areas are heavily wooded with black oak, red maple and white ash, but the immediate area of the house is in an earlier stage of succession, with young black cherry, red maples and much understory of brush and catbrier. Several old apple trees and two evergreens near the house are attractive to transient warblers and Empidonax. The shrubby nature of the habitat near the house creates an island favorable to birds compared to more dense woodland nearby. In addition, a massive bird feeding program attracts many birds which do not frequent the feeders. The area is particularly attractive to the Blue-winged Warbler, which abound in the area, both as breeders and transients. The station has been operating for about 15 years almost singlehandedly by Prof. Kraus.