

Table 1. Region V Summary, 1972 vs. 1971

Station	McKee- Beshers Md.	Piscat- away Md.	Balti- more Md.	Towson Md.	Damsite Md.	Irish Grove Md.	Kipto- peke Va.
Extreme Dates	7/26- 11/12	8/1- 11/25	8/19- 10/26	9/1- 10/31	8/14- 10/30	9/9- 10/29	9/2- 10/15
(1971)	(9/23- 10/29)	(8/13- 11/28)	(9/9- 10/30)	--	(8/4- 10/31)	(9/15- 10/29)	(9/4- 10/24)
Peak Days	Oct. 22 Oct. 25 Nov. 3	Oct. 29 Oct. 21 Oct. 14	Sept. 28 Oct. 20 Oct. 17	Oct. 3 Oct. 30 Oct. 1	Oct. 26 Oct. 25 Oct. 14	Oct. 16 Oct. 28 Oct. 29	Oct. 9 Oct. 14 Sept. 23
Total Days	47	64	40	34	61	31	44
(1971)	--	(61)	(38)	--	(71)	(41)	(51)
Species (1971)	69 --	88 (103)	31 (29)	51 --	104 (81)	61 (76)	95 (101)
New Birds (1971)	1,158 (509)	1,556 (2,830)	166 (162)	367 --	4,722 (3,240)	1,575 (3,617)	7,331 (9,680)
Net-hours (1971)	3,533 (694)	17,431 (22,511)	834 (871)	595 --	24,485 (18,929)	2,264 (5,650)	11,878 (13,403)
New/100 N-h (1971)	33 (73)	8 (13)	19 (19)	62 --	19 (17)	70 (64)	62 (72)
Commonest Species In 1972	PurpleF 136 Wht-thr 117 Song.Sp 94 Myrtle 87 Junco 59	Song.Sp 236 Wht-thr 175 Field 129 Junco 119 Indigo 118	Wht-thr 25 Hermit 23 Redst. 20 Catbird 13 Cardinl 9	Wht-thr 76 R.Kingl 71 Junco 26 Cardinl 24 PurpleF 14	R.Kingl 554 Wht-thr 440 Myrtle 337 Junco 271 Song.Sp 248	Myrtle 1,020 Catbird 100 Swamp 52 Yellthr 46 R.Kingl 41	Redst. 1,706 Myrtle 1,637 Yellthr 554 B-tBlue 379 Catbird 344
(Commonest Species In 1971)	-- -- --	Song.Sp (306) Wht-thr (244) Goldfch (210)	Ruby-cr (51) Redst. (9) Wht-thr (8)	-- -- --	Myrtle (1,021) R.Kingl (194) Wht-thr (176)	Myrtle (1,987) Palm (227) Song.Sp (226)	Myrtle (3,236) Redst. (1,236) Catbird (585)

McKee-Beshers Wildlife Management Area (Hughes Hollow), Montgomery
Co., Md. - Paul and Joan Woodward

This was the third consecutive year fall migrants have been banded at McKee-Beshers Wildlife Management Area (390-0772). The banding area and the standard operation have been described previously (EBBA News 35: 256-258).

Banding began on July 26 and ended on November 12 with the following results:

Month	No. of days	New birds	Re- turns	Re- peats	Spe- cies	Net- hours	Birds/100 New	net-hrs. Returns	Repeats
July	2	50	12	1	16	105.9	47.2	11.3	0.9
Aug.	13	124	19	17	32	1,037.5	11.9	1.8	1.6
Sept.	15	183	19	14	41	932.7	19.6	2.0	1.5
Oct.	13	646	22	34	43	1,129.8	57.2	1.9	3.0
Nov.	4	155	6	30	22	326.7	47.5	1.8	9.2
Total	47	1,158	78	96	69	3,532.6	32.8	2.2	2.7

A large influx of Purple Finches in October made this our most abundant species. Previously only four had been banded here. This fall, 136 were banded, and two of these have already been recovered--one in West Virginia and the other in Louisiana.

The next four most commonly banded species were White-throated Sparrow, Song Sparrow, Myrtle Warbler, and Slate-colored Junco. Fifty-seven Blue Jays also were noteworthy. About one-third of these were caught on October 9 when high winds appeared to cause migrating jays to fly at and below tree-top level.

The 78 returns included permanent residents, summer residents, and winter residents. The most abundant of the 17 returning species were American Goldfinch (11), White-throated Sparrow (9), and Yellowthroat (8).

The first migrants were recorded as follows: a Least Flycatcher on July 27; on Ovenbird on August 2; a Northern Waterthrush on August 6; and extremely early Hermit Thrush on August 10; and a Golden-winged Warbler on August 12. Other migrants began arriving in late August. Relatively few birds were banded in September, with no pronounced waves noted. Our totals increased significantly with the arrival of the finches and sparrows in

October. The best day, by far, was October 22 when 218 birds were captured in 116 net-hours (1.88 birds per net-hour). Myrtle Warblers (63), Purple Finches (44), Slate-colored Juncos (29) and White-throated Sparrows (27) predominated. Other notable days were October 20 (85 birds) and October 27 (93 birds).

Although last year we banded only from September 23 to October 28-29 birds seemed more numerous in 1971 than in 1972. In 1971 we banded 509 birds in 694 net-hours (0.73 bird per net-hour); during the same period in 1972, we banded only 218 birds in 937 net-hours (0.23 bird per net-hour)--a 68.3 percent decrease. Even more striking are those species that were more common in the three weeks of 1971 than they were in all of fall 1972: Northern Waterthrush, 7 vs. 6; Indigo Bunting, 45 vs. 38; American Goldfinch, 96 vs. 40; and Swamp Sparrow, 44 vs. 23. Those species that were almost as abundant during both periods were: Catbird, 24 (1971) vs. 33 (1972); Swainson's Thrush, 6 vs. 10; Yellowthroat, 11 vs. 16; and Cardinal, 32 vs. 38.

A possible decrease in the local breeding species may have occurred due to "Agnes" flooding on June 22 that covered the banding area to a depth of 8 feet, undoubtedly destroying many nests and affecting the food supply for an unknown period of time. Age ratios (fewer hatching year birds than normal) of resident species support this theory.

Piscataway National Park, Maryland - M. Kathleen Klimkiewicz

The fall of 1972 was a disappointing one, reflecting in many ways the havoc wrecked by Hurricane Agnes along the eastern seaboard in June. The week-long heavy rains and high winds as well as flooding disrupted nesting at the crucial stages. Many birds attempted re-nesting, but most were unsuccessful because of loss of habitat and/or inadequate food supply. Adults with brood patches and cloacal protuberances, and juveniles of both permanent and summer residents were captured well into the month of September (Cardinal, Carolina Wren, Acadian Flycatcher, White-eyed and Red-eyed Vireos, Rufous-sided Towhee, and Field Sparrow).

Decreases in total individuals, especially immature (HY) birds, of many species are attributed to effects of the hurricane: Yellow-billed Cuckoo (69% decrease), Downy Woodpecker (62%), Acadian Flycatcher (51%), Tufted Titmouse (67%), Brown Creeper (80%), White-eyed Vireo (56%), Prothonotary Warbler (80%), Ovenbird (52%), No. Waterthrush (36%) Yellowthroat (54%), Yellow-breasted Chat (63%), Cardinal (25%), Am. Goldfinch (80%), Rubous-sided Towhee (60%), and Swamp Sparrow (60%). Several additional species decreased possibly as a result of the hurricane, but undoubtedly as a result of additional unknown factors: Blackpoll Warbler (97%), Myrtle Warbler (72%), Am. Redstart (77%), Scarlet Tanager (65%), White-throated Sparrow (29%), and Savannah Sparrow (69%). Field observations in the park also substantiate these decreases and indicate that numbers were low throughout the area.

Although the flooding affected the Eastern Phoebe (second nestings), this species was captured in increased numbers (64%)--almost entirely adult (AHY) birds. Two other species exhibited marked increases: Slate-colored Junco (75%), which was a result of early arrivals of large winter flocks, and Swainson's Thrush (53%).

Ten new species were banded this year, which brings the park list of banded species to 113 for fall. However, only 88 species were banded in 1972 as compared to 103 in 1971. Noteworthy additions included Am. Woodcock, Philadelphia Vireo, Tennessee Warbler, Summer Tanager, and Blue Grosbeak (3 species new to the entire park bird list). Species expected but not banded this fall included Parula Warbler (17 in 1971), Magnolia Warbler (18 in 1971), Cape May Warbler (21 in 1971), Kentucky Warbler (7 in 1971), and Tree Sparrow (9 in 1971); 946 fewer birds were banded in 1972 and birds per 100 net-hours were reduced by 5.

Early arrivals included Blue-winged Warbler (August 10), Yellow-bellied Flycatcher (August 20), Connecticut Warbler (August 29, 31), No. Waterthrush (August 5), Traill's Flycatcher (August 7), and Least Flycatcher (August 23). Late departures included Nashville Warbler and Northern Waterthrush on October 29.