

each fall, I wrote to Connie Katholi and asked for information about numbers, etc. this year. She reported back that no roost had been found for the first time and that all the banders and helpers were quite discouraged. But on August 20, Connie dropped me a card saying that the roost had been located. A letter followed the next day explaining everything in detail. It is so interesting I would like to quote from her letter as follows.... "we would not have found it, I guess, if we had not run an article in the newspaper. Even then it took about two weeks for anyone to contact us (and then it was two people independently). The roost is in Nitro, W. Va., about 10 miles northwest of the old location. It is not on the Kanawa River, but on Armor Creek, about three-quarters of a mile away from the river. Like the old roost in Jefferson Park, it is essentially a suburban area. Homes with lawns leading down to the creek, but the birds are really on the opposite side of the creek, where there is an old cornfield, and a lot of overgrown stuff. All of which slopes upward to a hill which is the location of one of the biggest BLACKBIRD ROOSTS we have ever seen. It is a messy place, and not an easy one to band in as it was at the old roost along the boulevard near Patrick Street bridge. Weeds were waist high, and the trees quite tall - taller than we had decided the martins usually favored. Actually all these problems could be overcome if we had found the birds earlier, but time is short now for much clearing and construction of raised nets. We did set two nets last night in a small clearing which George Koch and Ray Ashworth cleared hurriedly with Anne's Shreve's scythe and netted 5 martins and 2 robins. So at least we were not skunked! But the trees are too high, and they do not swoop through that little clearing. You have never seen as many starlings as there were either! Today it has been pouring rain all day so we will have to wait and go to the roost again tomorrow"...end of quote.

In closing, I would like to relate a true story (but I imagine there will be plenty of doubters). A friend of mine, Everette Cleaver, was fishing at a farm pond in June 1968. He caught a 12-inch large-mouthed Bass and noticed that it had a large lump in its stomach. Upon cutting the fish open, he found that the "lump" was a freshly swallowed adult male Purple Martin. Everette has four martin boxes of his own so there was no likelihood of mistaken identity. Fish often jump out of the water for large insects, and - one can only surmise - that just as the martin skimmed the water to get a drink, the fish made the right jump at the right time....and what a mouthful it must have been.

CORRIGENDA - EBBA NEWS, Vol. 35, #4, page 284. Near the bottom of the page it reads "all flycatchers may be in trouble as a Wood Pewee was hungry as he was seen eating canned dog food what was left in the dog pan". Somewhere a line became lost and since I doubt that a Wood Pewee would eat dog food on his own, no matter how hungry, I feel a correction should be made. The corrected sentence should read as follows: "All flycatchers may be in trouble as a Wood Pewee was noted on a lawn chair watching for insects. Even our male Bluebird was hungry as he was seen eating canned dog food that was left in the dog pan".

--R.D. 1, Box 229, Clarksville, Pa.

#### ATLANTIC FLYWAY REPORT - Region VI

Edited by Donald F. Clark

Five contributors sent in reports for the fall migration of 1972. Harriet Marsi's summary usually found in this region report was included with region two and Jonnie Fisk must have been so busy compiling material for the Bird Banding Office that she forgot to send in her records for the season. Any bander not located in one of the other regions is welcome to submit a summary of their banding for inclusion in this report. Just contact me for information or submit a report. My new address is RD Hicks Road, Franklinville, New York 14737.

The area encompassed in Region 6 is so great that direct comparisons between stations cannot be made. However, it is interesting to note both similarities and differences in the various stations. Presque Isle and Farmersville Station both reported adverse weather conditions during the migration. Mr. Peter Homann banding in the Laurentians reported almost a 400% increase in numbers of warblers banded. Allegheny Front had the third highest total ever and Presque Isle was very close to their all time high. Powdermill reported a very good migration but Farmersville had a very poor year.

The following table lists many of the interesting statistics for each station:

Table One

	Powder- mill	Allegheny	Presque Isle	Laurentians	Farmers- ville
Days of Operation	78	41	16	16	30
# Birds Banded	6048	2751	1426	686	293
# Species Banded	103	72	73	28	54
Largest daily catch	320	-	470	-	31
Date largest catch	9/24	-	10/1	-	9/4
# Nets used	9-44	3-10	6-30	4	1-6
Ave. # Nets	27.2	-	-	-	3.5
Total net hrs.	19632	1880	1587	-	1006
Birds per 100 net hrs.	30.8	146	89	-	29

Powdermill Nature Reserve - Robert Leberman

During the August-October period Carnegie Museum's Powdermill Nature Reserve banding station (located three miles south of Rector in the Ligonier Valley of western Pennsylvania - 400-0791) was in operation on a six day a week basis for a total of 78 days. The migration was generally very good and a total of 6048 birds of 103 species was banded. The top five species were:

Tennessee Warbler	729
Magnolia Warbler	324
Field Sparrow	306
Common Yellowthroat	304
Song Sparrow	294

Although the Myrtle Warbler catch declined from 549 birds in the fall of 1971 to only 122 this season, the warbler flight generally was excellent. With 33 species represented, warblers accounted for 43.7% of the total individuals banded. Finches (with 21 species) made up 30.4% of the autumn total. Our best day was September 24, when 320 birds of 50 species were netted, including 84 Tennessee, 42 Cape May, and 17 Black-throated Green Warblers.

Since our 1971 report appeared in EBBA News, we have received reports of two additional recoveries of autumn migrants banded at Powdermill. One of these is a Common Yellowthroat banded at the Reserve on September 6, 1970 and found dead at Markstay, Ontario on August 1, 1972; the second bird, a Cape May Warbler, was banded at Powdermill on September 27, 1972 and found dead near Durham, North Carolina just 10 days later on October 7.

The Powdermill banding program (except for a brief pilot project in 1959) was begun in mid-June 1961. On September 21, 1971 a milestone of sorts was reached when our 100,000th bird, a Swainson's Thrush, was banded.

As in past seasons, I was able to be in the field during the entire August-October period, and A. C. Lloyd again volunteered most of his weekends to the project. Dr. Mary H. Clench, Dr. Kenneth C. Parkes, Mrs. Helen Brownlee, Mrs. John C. Murphy, Mrs. Gail Schiffer and Mrs. Gene Shepard also deserve special thanks for their varied assistance.

The Powdermill net lanes are located in the vicinity of the Headquarters complex in the northwestern section of the Reserve. They are found in several different habitats: old fields in various stages of succession, hedgerows, dense hawthorn and crab-apple thickets and second growth deciduous forest. Also nets are situated near a  $1\frac{1}{4}$  acre man made pond and a few other wet areas.