

Birch and Maple. The station was in operation in August, September and October for a total of 29 days with 7 nets in use. There were 1,570 net hours accumulated. 59 species were banded with a total of 1,246 birds. Repeats were 220 and returns were only 24, but a few very interesting ones. A Catbird's first appearance since banded in 1970. A Canada Warbler banded in 1967, returned in 1969, 1970 and 1974. A Song Sparrow banded in 1971 and not seen again until 1974. A Red-winged Blackbird banded at our home in Plainfield, 3/73 and retaken at this station 8/74. The highlights of the season and a first for this station was a Yellow-breasted Chat and a Louisiana Waterthrush. The Chat was an HY bird and repeated two days later. The Louisiana Waterthrush was caught in the same net at the same time as a Northern Waterthrush, which enables us to make a good comparison of wing length, plumage and weight. No foreign recoveries were encountered.

A comparison table of a few species follows:

<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>
Yellowthroat	76	103	108
Black cap Chickadee	12	35	16
Magnolia Warbler	22	69	39
Black throated Green Warb.	9	49	34
Red-eyed Vireo	6	38	35
Purple Finches	225	138	179
Black throated Blue Warb.	10	35	42
Black and White Warb.	7	3	17
Chestnut-sided Warb.	9	14	32
Bay-breasted Warbler	6	12	27
Blackburian Warbler	5	7	14
American Redstart	23	25	60

Ferdinand, Vt. - Mrs. Marion Metcalf

For the second season we continued the banding here in the black Spruce forest and its edges, which is located in Essex County in the Northeast Kingdom of Vermont. We banded for 3 days for a total of 180 hours with 7 nets in operation. 98 birds of 20 species were taken. Much to our disappointment we captured no Boreal Chickadees and heard very few. Several interesting birds were banded, 2 Spruce Grouse, 1 Saw-Whet Owl and 2 Canada Jays. In 12 years of banding at the Marshfield station Blackpoll Warblers have always been extremely low on the list. Here at Ferdinand we banded 15 in the 3 days. this may be because they migrate near the Connecticut river and not inland as we are in Marshfield. Is this a good assumption?

There were 8 repeats. The 1 return we netted was a white throated Sparrow which was banded in 1972 at this station. Most numerous species were 34 Myrtles, 15 Blackpolls and 7 Hermit Thrushes.

Salisbury, N.Y. - LeRoy C. Stegeman

Bird banding was carried on at Salisbury, N.Y., from September 17 through November first 1974. A total of 866 birds were banded of 42 species.

The equipment used was as follows: 6 mist nets; 15 single-cell trip-step traps; 3 figure eight traps; all traps were baited with a commercial bird seed mixture plus additional sunflower and millet seeds. The nets were operated from six to eleven A.M., weather permitting, and furled for the rest of the day. I do not have a record of the number of net-hours.

The following species were most numerous: White-throated Sparrow 120; White-crowned Sparrow 118; Song Sparrow 113; Ruby-crowned Kinglet 112; this is about what would be expected except for the larger number of Ruby-crowned Kinglets. They seemed much more numerous this fall.

The largest numbers were banded on the following dates: October 1, 42 birds; October 4, 72 birds; October 8, 46 birds; October 11, 68 birds; and October 19, 41 birds.

Bird movements seemed less predictable this fall. Changes in the weather were less pronounced. The fairly stable and milder weather after mid-October probably accounts for the low numbers of late migrants. They had not passed through Salisbury as of November first. If banding could have been continued through November, I believe many more of these species could have been banded.

Friendsville, Pa. - Claire Gottschall

The Fall 1974 banding project at Friendsville, Pa. yielded a total of 1126 birds in 1792 net hours. This total is higher than in any of the previous five years of operation. All banding for the period, beginning August 6 and ending November 10, was done using six stationary nets: one very long net through the center of a four acre cornfield, one long net set in the path surrounding a one acre farm pond, and four others in edge areas (between cornfield, silky dogwood hedges and vegetable garden).

During the period of 56 days a total of 59 species were banded. Surprisingly, the most numerous birds banded were Bobolinks (246). The first ones appearing on the 6th and 10th of August were probably local birds; the rest peaked during the last week of August, and no Bobolinks were sighted after September 15. The four remaining most numerous species were the usual for this station: Song Sparrow, 235; American Goldfinch, 129; Yellowthroat, 63; and Indigo Bunting, 38. Again this year when nets were placed near a cornfield, the capture of Indigo Buntings was high. New fall species banded were a single Connecticut Warbler, a Pine Warbler (in full moult), and a Carolina Wren.

Notable decreases were found in Chipping Sparrows (lower than the last four years) and White-throated Sparrows (lower than the last two years). Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers were not banded in 1974, but had been in all previous five years. Notable increases were found in Song Sparrows and Yellowthroats (both over the last five years). American Goldfinches were higher than the last three years, and Indigo Buntings were higher than in the past four years.

My findings as an inland station on the age-ratio of migrants are similar to the findings of Harriet Marsi at the Binghamton, N.Y. station (EBBA News 35: 88-89), except that here the percent of HY birds to adults is slightly