

the first time that arrested molt has been reported in the Tennessee Warbler. Neither Goodpasture (*Bird-Banding* 34: 191-199, 1963) nor Raveling (*Bird-Banding* 36: 169-179, 1965) gave any indication that they encountered arrested molt in their studies of the Tennessee Warbler which involved 113 fall specimens and 169 fall specimens respectively. However, this anomalous situation has been noted twice in the Blackpoll Warbler (*Dendroica striata*), see Howard (*Bird-Banding* 37: 123, 1966).—James Baird, Massachusetts Audubon Society, Lincoln, Mass. 01773. (Contribution No. 3 of the Monomoy Research Station).

NORTHEASTERN BIRD-BANDING ASSOCIATION, INC. -- MIST NET ACCOUNT

		<i>Income Statement</i>						
<i>Receipts</i>		1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
(Year Ending)								
Sale of nets	\$5,027.99	4,488.04	7,016.89	11,592.03	11,950.68	13,019.86	12,952.40	
Net loan			456.75					
		5,027.99	4,488.04	7,473.64	11,592.03	11,950.68	13,019.86	12,952.40
<i>Expenditures</i>								
Cost of nets	3,823.75*	2,213.75	3,922.25	6,765.00	9,415.00	11,753.50	12,509.00	
Postage	1,265.50*	856.09	1,470.48	394.50	445.42	386.05	443.40	
Losses		7.70	172.47	77.00	79.95	10.53	13.20	
Other	111.86	94.14	315.72	221.23	217.37	291.96	325.97	
		5,201.11	3,137.58	5,880.92	8,619.82	10,357.74	13,642.04	13,611.92
Net operating surplus	1,052.29*	665.31	1,646.80	804.49	3,121.70	1,120.71	2,792.27	
		<i>Balance Sheet</i>						
<i>Assets</i>								
Cash on hand		66.02	-170.09	-413.88	120.09	-160.81	-91.34	
Checking acct.	442.39	471.11	1,265.75	393.46	1,768.11	1,500.02	573.95	
Accts. rec.	120.60*	818.86	810.22	2,158.67	1,076.99	665.76	911.21	
Nets on hand	1,102.68*	447.12	1,881.28	974.65	3,042.90	3,252.00	5,654.00	
Nets on order	1,109.63	1,815.75	1,798.00	2,856.00	3,033.60	4,916.00	5,940.80	
Other	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	
		2,785.30*	3,628.86	5,595.16	5,978.90	9,051.69	10,180.97	12,998.62
<i>Liabilities</i>								
Nets paid adv.		178.25	41.00	77.00	28.09	36.66	79.04	
Loans			456.75					
Res. conting.	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,500.00	2,000.00	2,500.00	
Res. customs	500.00	500.00	500.00					
Net worth	1,085.35*	1,750.61	3,397.41	4,701.90	7,523.60	8,144.31	10,419.58	
		2,785.30*	3,628.86	5,595.16	5,987.90	9,051.69	10,180.97	12,998.62
Transferred to Index Fund					200.00	1,200.00	120.00	
Transferred to Publication Account								200.00

*revised (from *Bird-Banding*, 32(2): 111-113, April, 1961)

NOTES

(1) end of fiscal year was October 31 in 1960, but August 31 thereafter.

- (2) the "postage" entries for the first three years listed include U. S. customs (not applicable to shipments received starting in October, 1962).
- (3) "Losses" include replacement of damaged or defective nets, loss of shipments in the mail, and credit losses.
- (4) "Cash on hand" is a balance between the previous year's final figure, payments received in cash, and sums drawn toward expenses (on the one hand) and postage and other expenses paid in cash rather than by check. The negative amounts involves times when the assistant treasurer in charge of net sales had paid out more in cash than he had yet been reimbursed for.
- (5) "Nets on hand" are shown at cost to date, not retail value.
- (6) "Nets on order" must be paid for in advance, and are shown at cost to date.
- (7) "Nets paid in advance" involve short-term situations where some net type is temporarily out of stock, and longer-term situations where NEBBA is holding a small credit against a purchaser's account (particularly for overseas purchasers).
- (8) Three fiscal years involved a reserve for shipments in transit against customs duties payable when the shipments arrived.

E. A. Bergstrom,
Assistant Treasurer

RECENT LITERATURE

BANDING

(See also 6, 14, 19)

1. Rapid Band Wear on Australian Ravens. Ian Rowley. 1966. *The Australian Bird Bander*, 4(3): 47-49. In a study of the Australian Raven (*Corvus coronoides*) the author reports on banding operations utilizing monel clip-bands and subsequent damage by abrasion and corrosion to the bands. Clearly, bands that were too loose slipped freely up and down the legs, the result being obvious wear of the band at the same point, on the upper side, opposite to the clip. Furthermore, by weighing bands after 100-1200 days' use, Rowley noted an average annual weight loss of 7.2 per cent. Weight losses of similar magnitude (though different kinds of bands were used) have been reported from sea birds—*Puffinus puffinus* (10.5%) and *Rissa tridactyla* (9.3%). Banders working with large and long-lived species should be apprised of this situation.—David W. Johnston.

MIGRATION

2. An Approach to the Analysis of Visible Migration and a Comparison with Radar Observations. P. R. Evans. 1966. *Ardea*, 54(1/2): 14-44. This paper attempts to calculate the relation between the actual density of diurnal migrants (birds/mile²) and the observed rate of passage (birds/hr) along a "leading-line." Its basic assumption is that all low-flying birds that reach the leading-line turn along it and do not leave it: this is reasonable for the case studied by the author, but will not apply generally. The graphs in the paper also apply only to one geographical case, but the mathematical expressions can be applied to others.

A striking feature of the results is the importance of the wind, which can augment the concentration of birds along a leading-line by a factor of 10, or reduce it to zero. Lateral drift by the wind is a critical factor in the augmentation, and there is still doubt whether it occurs. (Surprisingly, Evans does not mention his own important argument in another paper (see review no. 3), which shows that the effects of drift take place even if the birds compensate for drift.) An important conclusion is that the rate of passage along the line increases steadily during the day until the birds begin to settle: the density of migration can be estimated only if the rate of increase is observed; *the maximum rate of passage along the line is a measure only of the duration of migration and not of its density.*