

BIRD BANDING NOTES

ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FOR THE INFORMATION OF BIRD-BANDING COOPERATORS

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No. 1

Repetition.--Don't forget that the series designation is an important part of the band number and must be used on both schedules and return cards. Example: 36-427369; 39-12645; 139-12645.

GENERAL INFORMATION TO COOPERATORS

Important.--This section should be carefully read by all station operators as it contains information and instructions that are generally applicable.

First issue of volume 3.--The President's Reorganization Order No. II transferred the Bureau of Biological Survey from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior, effective July 1, 1939. It is therefore appropriate to begin a new volume of Bird Banding Notes, and as soon as opportunity is presented, an index number to volume 2 will be issued.

Back numbers available.--The Biological Survey has available for distribution a limited supply of certain numbers of volume 2 of Bird Banding Notes, which will be furnished until the stock is exhausted. These are: Nos. 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 12, and 13. Complete sets of volumes 1 and 2 are not available.

New biologist in Washington office.--On June 1, 1939, Robert C. McClanahan joined the staff of the Section of Distribution and Migration of Birds of the Division of Wildlife Research, for duty in the Washington office. Mr. McClanahan, whose home is in Florida, began work in the Biological Survey on April 1, 1937, in the Section of Food Habits. Later he was attached to Regional Office No. 7, at Atlanta, Ga., and was engaged in inspecting mosquito-control operations and determining their effect upon wildlife in the Southeastern States.

Flyway biologists.--During the summer of 1938 the four field naturalists of the Section of Distribution and Migration of Birds continued their studies in the North.

After a reconnaissance of the valleys of the Fraser, Okanagan, and Thompson Rivers in British Columbia, L. J. Goldman, of the Pacific Flyway, went to Alaska where he began work in the vicinity of Fort Yukon; then traveling down the Yukon River to its delta he devoted considerable time to observations along its maze of channels and muskegs and along those of the Kuskokwim River.

In the Central Flyway, Dr. G. B. Saunders spent the season in Alberta and Saskatchewan, checking waterfowl conditions in that former heart of the nesting grounds.

C. E. Gillham, of the Mississippi Flyway, worked first in the great marshes of the Athabaska delta and then proceeded northward to the mouth of the Mackenzie River. From that region he worked eastward to the Perry River district on the Arctic coast south of Queen Victoria Island.

In the Atlantic Flyway, H. S. Peters resumed his work in the maritime provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, after which he made a trip of 600 miles along the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence with Dr. Harrison F. Lewis, the Canadian migratory bird officer in charge of that district. Work in Newfoundland completed the activities for the season in that flyway.

During the winter Biologists Goldman and Saunders were in Mexico, Mr. Goldman continuing his studies on the west coast, and Dr. Saunders working on the east coast from Brownsville, Tex., south to the peninsula of Yucatan. The biologists of the Mississippi and Atlantic Flyways were engaged during that period in making investigations on the south Atlantic coast and in the lower Mississippi Valley.

Banding records.—During recent months a number of matters in connection with the preparation of schedules and return cards have come to attention. The following instructions should be closely followed as failure to do so results in waste of time, material, and filing space:

(a) Schedules.—These are permanent records and should be filled out with pen and ink or on a typewriter. Lead pencil should never be used.

Do not start a new schedule for a species if an unfilled form for that species is still on hand. To do so is a waste of material and either of the time of a clerk to recopy the items or of valuable filing space. Use both front and back. Each schedule can contain at least 60 records. If the data on one schedule overlap parts of two calendar years, give the complete date (that is, include the year) for the first bird of that species banded in January. If birds of the same species are banded at different localities, after each banding record may be placed appropriate letter symbols explained under the heading "Substations", where each locality should be named. The locality given should always be a post office address (town and State), and not somebody's yard or the name of a stream. One station in sending in the records of the banding of 26 birds of one species used three separate schedules merely because the birds were banded at three different points. Another station sent in seven sheets, each containing 28 records for the same species. Obviously, if these schedules had been completely used, fewer schedules would have been necessary and less filing space required.

The exact date of banding for each bird is essential. A series of records for one species marked "July 10 to Aug. 5" or "July 1938" is not satisfactory. If a large number of birds of the same species are banded on the same day, the date may be noted only once and the inclusive numbers bracketed.

Age and sex should always be given when known. For some immature birds this is sometimes not easily done, but all nestlings can be marked "juv."

Some stations are apparently in too much of a hurry to send in their records. For example, one cooperator reported six times during the year for a total of 78 birds. Report each species once a year. To do this efficiently it is usually possible to make two reports, each covering species whose season at the station is complete.

Be careful not to enter on new schedules the records of birds already reported. At least one station was found to be including in each report the record of all birds that had been banded there. This is obviously a pure waste of time and materials and causes confusion in the yearly totals.

The total number of new records on each schedule should be entered in the space provided in the upper left-hand block. If several schedules for one species are sent in at the same time, each schedule should carry only the number of records contained on it, not the grand total.

Rebanding because of worn bands is sometimes necessary. This, of course, nearly always means that a return card is prepared, but it also is advisable to record the new band on a schedule, as it may be reported from some other point. The original band number and the original date of banding (if known) should also be noted on the schedule.

(b) Return cards.—In preparing return cards, do not write in the block "F.Y. Rec'd." This part of the record is stamped in at the Washington office.

As with schedules, the locality recorded should always be town and State. Street addresses or such phrases as "my home" or "home station" are inadequate.

Age on the return card refers to age at time of banding. If the recovered bird is foreign to the station, such information obviously cannot be given. It will be filled in at the Washington office when the record of banding is added. If, however, plumage or other sex characters are observed, the sex should be recorded. If the bird was banded as a fledgling, the person doing the banding probably could not determine the sex. Nothing above the double line has any reference to the record of return or recovery. When possible, in all cases of foreign returns, the name of the species should be given, as this saves much time in the Washington office.

When rebanding a returned or recovered bird because of a worn or damaged band, the original band number should be included. If the original record is not known, the banding record cannot, of course, be given, but if the original band number is noted these data may be properly entered when the card is sent in to Washington. The date of attachment of the new band is usually the date of a return or recovery.

Foreign returns.—When sending in a series of return cards that includes one or more foreign to the station of recovery and of which, therefore, the cooperator does not have the banding record, it is desirable to include a note calling attention to them. Otherwise they may be overlooked on the assumption that all cards in the lot are station returns and are therefore completely filled out.

Change of address.--The Survey should be notified promptly of a change in address. See discussion under "Schedules" concerning the reporting of banded birds from two or more localities. If mail addressed by the addressograph is returned unclaimed to the Department, the name of the addressee is automatically dropped from the mailing list. This might be overlooked by the Bureau, so that subsequent publications may not be received by such cooperator.

Permits.--Banding permits authorize banding only in the State or States named therein. Cooperators planning to work in States not covered by their permits should notify the Bureau in ample time so that their authorization may be extended. In some States prior approval of the State game department is necessary.

Canadian cooperators.--All persons, whether resident Canadians or visiting Americans, operating stations anywhere in Canada should transmit their records through the office of F. H. H. Williamson, Controller, National Parks Bureau, Ottawa, Ont. Permits for banding in Canada are issued from that office also.

What birds to band.--Despite frequent instructions from the Survey some cooperators still place bands on pheasants, English sparrows, and even domestic pigeons. Without specific authority from the Bureau, Biological Survey bands should not be used on any introduced bird other than the European Starling, for which blanket permission is given. All native species should be banded.

Helpers.--Cooperators should use every precaution when allowing others, particularly boys and girls, to assist in their work. Cases have come to light within the year of boys, enlisted to help, keeping few, if any records, thus spoiling what might have been a worthwhile job.

Who has these bands?. Through an error in the issue file, the station using No. 1 bands numbered 35-51101 to 35-51300 is not known. At least some of these bands have been used on Purple Finches, as a return has been received. It is requested that all cooperators banding Purple Finches examine their records and that the one using this series advise the Survey.

Banding in Guatemala.--Through the interest of L. A. Summerhayes, of San Jose de Guatemala, it is expected that a banding station will be started in that country. A supply of bands has been sent to Mr. Summerhayes, and from his account of the opportunities, it seems probable that an important station may be established.

Banding in Hawaii.--G. C. Munro, of Honolulu, and his assistants have continued the banding of oceanic birds in the Hawaiian Archipelago. As will be noted in the report of work done, their efforts have been highly successful. Fred C. Hadden, of Pan American Airways, Honolulu, has also taken an active part in this work by banding Albatrosses at Midway Island in the Laysan group.

Gull survey.--The study, by means of colored bands, of the Herring Gulls of the Atlantic coast was continued in cooperation with the Linnaean Society of New York, and several thousand of these birds were marked at key colonies north to the St. Lawrence River. Subsequently many "sight recoveries" were received, chiefly from the vicinity of New York City. A similar study of California, Western, and Glaucous-winged Gulls on the Pacific coast, sponsored by the Western Bird Banding Association, resulted in the banding of 1,800 birds at 7 colonies. Both these projects are being continued.

NEW BIRD BOOKS

Among the new books on birds that have appeared within the last year, the following will be of interest to the operators of banding stations:

The Migration of American Birds, by Frederick C. Lincoln. Published by Doubleday, Doran, & Co., Rockefeller Center, New York City. Price \$4.00.

This is an up-to-date summary of our knowledge of bird migration. The theories concerning the causes of migration, the distances covered, the homing instinct, the flyways, and other related matters are discussed. One chapter deals with the banding work and presents a large series of outstanding return and recovery records. The book is illustrated with 22 maps and 12 colored plates by Louis Agassiz Fuertes.

The Watcher at the Nest by Margaret Morse Nice. Published by The Macmillan Co., 60 Fifth Ave., New York City. Price \$2.

In this Mrs. Nice recounts in popular style her experiences in the study of individual birds, chiefly by the banding method. The material is taken largely from her more technical report on the Song Sparrow.

Nature Photography Around the Year, by Percy A. Morris. Published by D. Appleton-Century Co., New York City. Price \$4.

This work should well serve its purpose of assisting both amateur and professional photographers who desire to extend their activities to the field of wildlife. Illustrations are captioned with notes on proper exposures and other important details.

A Gathering of Birds, by Donald Culross Peattie. Published by Dodd, Mead, & Co., New York City. Price \$3.

An anthology of ornithological writings selected from the works of distinguished ornithologists, chiefly of the past, although a few from those of the present day are included. A biographical essay introduces each writer.

Life Histories of North American Woodpeckers, by Arthur Cleveland Bent. Published as Bulletin 174 of the United States National Museum. Price 50¢ (paper), from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

This is the twelfth in the series of bulletins by Mr. Bent on the life histories of North American birds, and it is fully up to the high standard of the previous volumes. As in the preceding six volumes, the section on the distribution and migration of each species was prepared in the Biological Survey.

WORK DURING THE YEAR

Progress has been made in eliminating the "dead wood" in the list of birdbanding cooperators, and this number of Bird Banding Notes is probably the last that will be received by some 500 persons who have not reported for several years. Steps also will be taken to revoke their permits and effect the return of unused bands. Persons who have not been able to carry on banding work for some years would greatly assist the Bureau if they would return their permits and bands promptly upon receipt of this issue of Bird Banding Notes. The desirability of this action will be obvious when it is known that about one-fifth of the cooperators now on the list are banding nearly 98 percent of the birds.

Including inactive cooperators, the birdbanding list contained on June 30, 1939, the names of 2,290 persons as compared with 2,193 a year ago. Although, as indicated, exceptions are occasionally made, all station operators are cautioned that material increase in the number of stations is not desired, owing solely to the physical limitations of the Survey in handling more than a normal expansion of the work.

Banding stations are now in operation on 48 Federal refuges and on 15 State refuges, game farms, and sanctuaries.

Table 1 shows a comparison of the gross banding operations in 1939 with those in 1938.

Table 1.--Banding work during 1938 and 1939

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1939</u>
Banded birds reported.....	346,056	436,648
Returns received.....	22,950	26,998
Grand total of birds banded since 1920.....	2,828,100	3,284,142
Grand total of returns since 1920.....	175,914	202,913

Birds and bands.--The year's record of banding, by species, is shown in table 2, the tabulation as usual following the order of arrangement in the A. O. U. Check-list, 1910 edition.

An excellent suggestion has been made by Paul E. Downing, of Highland Park, Ill., that this table be made to serve a double purpose by listing, in addition to the number of each species banded, the correct size of band to use. A table containing such information is long overdue.

In preparing these data the Bureau was amazed to find that despite numerous warnings issued from time to time, some cooperators are not only careless, but apparently indifferent to the fundamental necessity of using bands of the correct sizes. It would seem unnecessary for Bureau personnel to assume the duty of scanning every schedule received to see that no bands of improper sizes have been used on the birds reported.

Nothing is better calculated to bring banding into disrepute than the use of bands likely to cause injury or death to the birds that carry them. Sizes 1A, 2, and 3 have been used on Robins (No. 3 is correct), and sizes 3, 4, 5, and 6 have been used on Roadrunners (No. 5 is correct). A band that is too large or too small is sure to cause trouble, the pinching of the small band being the worse of the two evils.

The Survey recognizes the fact that occasionally a particular bird may have a tarsus larger or smaller than the average for the species, and that this warrants the use of the next size above or below. This will be kept in mind. Also, when the correct band size is not available, it is frequently possible to cut down a larger band. Hereafter, when this is necessary, notation of the fact should be made a part of the banding record. Size 8 bands are universal for all large birds and must be cut down except when used on swans, pelicans, eagles, and other birds with tarsi of corresponding size. These are matters of primary importance.

In table 2 an asterisk (*) indicates a species new to the list of banded birds, 9 of which were added during the year: Hawaiian Bridled Tern, Love Tern, Allied Shearwater, Christmas Island Shearwater, Yellow-billed Tropic-bird, Red-tailed Tropic-bird, Glossy Ibis, Ivory-billed Woodpecker, and Black Rosy Finch.

All subspecies are included in the total for the species, and the name used is that of the typical form; for example, the Olive-backed Thrush (Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni) does not appear in the list as it is a subspecies of the Russet-backed Thrush (Hylocichla ustulata ustulata), under which the olive-backed form is grouped. In all such cases the English name is followed by the technical specific name and the word "group."

Table 2.—Number of individuals of each species of bird banded and reported during the fiscal year 1939 and the correct size of band

Name	Number banded	Band size	Name	Number banded	Band size
Western Grebe.....	1	6	*Yellow-billed Tropic-bird.....	2	5
Holboell's Grebe.....	2	6	*Red-tailed Tropic-bird.....	405	6
Horned Grebe.....	3	6	Blue-faced Booby.....	283	7
Eared Grebe.....	23	6	White-bellied Booby.....	108	7
Pied-billed Grebe.....	83	6	Red-footed Booby.....	540	7
Common Loon.....	30	8	Gannet.....	1	8
Pacific Loon.....	1	8	Water-turkey.....	9	7
Atlantic Puffin.....	33	6	European Cormorant.....	133	8
Marbled Murrelet.....	1	3	Double-crested Cormorant.....	1,617	8
Black Guillemot.....	108	4	White Pelican.....	817	8
Pigeon Guillemot.....	2	4	Brown Pelican.....	912	8
Atlantic Murre.....	571	6	Man-o'-war-bird.....	424	7
Brunnich's Murre.....	1	6	American Merganser.....	32	6
Razor-billed Auk.....	26	6	Red-breasted Merganser.....	1	6
Dovekie.....	3	2	Hooded Merganser.....	14	5
Glaucous Gull.....	5	7	Mallard.....	16,732	
Glaucous-winged Gull.....	370	7	Wild.....	15,751	6
Great Black-backed Gull.....	201	7	Hand-reared.....	981	7
Western Gull.....	242	6	Mallard-Black Duck hybrid.....	20	7
Herring Gull.....	17,168	6	Black Duck.....	10,207	
California Gull.....	1,884	5	Wild.....	8,653	6
Ring-billed Gull.....	4,535	5	Hand-reared.....	1,554	6
Laughing Gull.....	141	5	Florida Duck.....	86	6
Franklin's Gull.....	1,693	4	Gadwall.....	781	
Gull-billed Tern.....	5	4	Wild.....	773	6
Caspian Tern.....	1,346	5	Hand-reared.....	8	6
Royal Tern.....	383	5	Baldpate.....	1,449	6
Forster's Tern.....	13	3	Green-winged Teal.....	1,721	5
Common Tern.....	17,179	3	Blue-winged Teal.....	4,118	5
Arctic Tern.....	74	3	Cinnamon Teal.....	379	5
Roseate Tern.....	3,425	3	Shoveler.....	582	6
Least Tern.....	441	1A	Pintail.....	19,160	
Sooty Tern.....	6,427	3	Wild.....	18,861	6
*Hawaiian, or Pacific,			Hand-reared.....	299	6
Bridled Tern.....	151	3	Wood Duck.....	414	5
Black Tern.....	55	2	Redhead.....	629	
Noddy Tern.....	396	3	Wild.....	574	6
*Love Tern.....	4	2	Hand-reared.....	55	6
Black Skimmer.....	424	4	Canvasback.....	487	
Laysan Albatross.....	128	8	Wild.....	410	6
*Allied Shearwater.....	1	3	Hand-reared.....	77	7
*Christmas Island Shearwater.....	1	4	Greater Scaup.....	914	6
Wedge-tailed Shearwater.....	2,040	4	Lesser Scaup.....	5,290	6
Bulwer's Petrel.....	41	1A	Ring-necked Duck.....	1,953	6
Leach's Petrel.....	509	1A	American Goldeneye.....	10	6

Name	Number banded	Band size	Name	Number banded	Band size
Barrow's Goldeneye.....	1	6	Western Sandpiper.....	121	1
Bufflehead.....	18	5	Marbled Godwit.....	12	4
American Eider.....	4	7	Greater Yellowlegs.....	2	3
White-winged Scoter.....	23	7	Lesser Yellowlegs.....	23	2
Ruddy Duck.....	41	6	Solitary Sandpiper.....	16	2
Snow Goose.....	4	7	Willet.....	17	4
Blue Goose.....	16	7	Upland Plover.....	23	3
White-fronted Goose.....	8	8	Spotted Sandpiper.....	177	1A
Canada Goose (group).....	1,187		Long-billed Curlew.....	6	4
Wild.....	1,163	8	Hudsonian Curlew.....	5	4
Hand-reared.....	24	8	Killdeer.....	196	2
Emperor Goose.....	1	7	Semipalmated Plover.....	25	1A
Fulvous Tree-Duck.....	1	7	Piping Plover.....	56	1A
Whistling Swan.....	7	8	Snowy Plover.....	3	1A
White Ibis.....	14	6	Wilson's Plover.....	6	2
*Glossy Ibis.....	18	6	Mountain Plover.....	3	2
White-faced Glossy Ibis.....	2	6	Ruddy Turnstone.....	2	2
American Bittern.....	59	6	Black Turnstone.....	1	2
Least Bittern.....	37	4	Oyster-catcher.....	5	5
Great Blue Heron.....	221	7	European Partridge.....	55	4
American Egret.....	73	7	Bobwhite.....	528	4
Snowy Egret.....	194	6	Scaled Quail.....	74	4
Louisiana Heron.....	240	6	California Quail.....	230	4
Little Blue Heron.....	193	6	Gambel's Quail.....	242	4
Green Heron.....	182	5	Spruce Partridge.....	1	6
Black-crowned Night Heron.....	1,349	7	Chukar Partridge.....	35	5
Yellow-crowned Night Heron.....	4	7	Ruffed Grouse.....	2	6
Sandhill Crane.....	2	8	Willow Ptarmigan.....	7	5
King Rail.....	11	4	Prairie Chicken.....	7	6
Clapper Rail.....	10	4	Sharp-tailed Grouse.....	244	6
Virginia Rail.....	26	3	Ring-necked Pheasant.....	273	6
Sora.....	28	3	Wild Turkey.....	29	8
Black Rail.....	6	1A	Band-tailed Pigeon.....	42	4
Purple Gallinule.....	5	6	Mourning Dove.....	5,539	3
Florida Gallinule.....	311	6	White-winged Dove.....	48	4
Coot.....	2,401	6	Ground Dove.....	159	2
Northern Phalarope.....	4	2	Inca Dove.....	228	2
Wilson's Phalarope.....	5	2	Chinese Spotted Dove.....	72	4
Avocet.....	36	4	Turkey Vulture.....	38	8
Black-necked Stilt.....	25	4	Black Vulture.....	2,814	8
Woodcock.....	64	4	Marsh Hawk.....	175	5
Wilson's Snipe.....	17	3	Sharp-shinned Hawk.....	29	4
Dowitcher.....	3	2	Cooper's Hawk.....	92	5
Stilt Sandpiper.....	8	1A	Goshawk.....	7	6
Pectoral Sandpiper.....	13	2	Red-tailed Hawk.....	116	7
Baird's Sandpiper.....	1	1A	Red-shouldered Hawk.....	52	6
Least Sandpiper.....	257	1	Swainson's Hawk.....	63	6
Red-backed Sandpiper.....	5	1A	Broad-winged Hawk.....	26	6
Semipalmated Sandpiper.....	692	1	Sennett's White-tailed Hawk.....	1	6

Name	Number banded	Band size	Name	Number banded	Band size
Rough-legged Hawk.....	10	7	Eastern Kingbird.....	215	1A
Ferruginous Roughleg.....	49	7	Arkansas Kingbird.....	164	1A
Golden Eagle.....	10	8	Crested Flycatcher		
Bald Eagle.....	27	8	(<u>crinitus</u> group).....	66	1A
Prairie Falcon.....	23	6	Arizona Crested Flycatcher.....	3	1A
Duck Hawk.....	41	6	Ash-throated Flycatcher.....	1	1
Pigeon Hawk.....	1	4	Eastern Phoebe.....	414	1
Sparrow Hawk.....	147	3	Say's Phoebe.....	102	1
Osprey.....	187	8	Black Phoebe.....	19	1
Barn Owl.....	144	6	Olive-sided Flycatcher.....	6	1
Long-eared Owl.....	26	6	Eastern Wood Pewee.....	33	1
Short-eared Owl.....	56	6	Western Wood Pewee.....	2	1
Barred Owl.....	15	7	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher.....	20	1
Saw-whet Owl.....	13	5	Western Flycatcher.....	11	1
Screech Owl.....	200	5	Acadian Flycatcher.....	5	1
Great Horned Owl.....	80	8	Traill's Flycatcher.....	33	1
Snowy Owl.....	3	8	Least Flycatcher.....	73	1
Burrowing Owl.....	23	5	Vermilion Flycatcher.....	3	1
Pigmy Owl.....	1	4	Horned Lark.....	194	1A
Ani.....	16	4	Magpie.....	81	4
Roadrunner.....	13	5	Yellow-billed Magpie.....	2	4
Yellow-billed Cuckoo.....	43	2	Blue Jay.....	3,434	3
Black-billed Cuckoo.....	33	2	Steller's Jay (<u>stelleri</u> group).....	20	3
Belted Kingfisher.....	57	3	Woodhouse's Jay.....	5	3
*Ivory-billed Woodpecker.....	1	5	California Jay.....	209	3
Hairy Woodpecker.....	164	2	Canada Jay (<u>canadensis</u> group).....	13	3
Downy Woodpecker.....	569	1A	Raven.....	2	6
Nuttall's Woodpecker.....	1	2	Crow.....	1,267	5
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker.....	63	2	Fish Crow.....	43	5
Pileated Woodpecker.....	3	3	Pinon Jay.....	19	3
Redheaded Woodpecker.....	88	2	Starling.....	8,430	2
Ant-eating Woodpecker.....	7	3	Bobolink.....	11	1A
Lewis's Woodpecker.....	11	3	Cowbird.....	7,145	2
Red-bellied Woodpecker.....	60	2	Bronzed Cowbird.....	3	2
Gila Woodpecker.....	15	2	Yellow-headed Blackbird.....	1,287	2
Flicker.....	834	3	Red-winged Blackbird.....	6,484	2
Red-shafter Flicker.....	21	3	Tri-colored Redwing.....	600	2
Gilded Flicker.....	1	3	Eastern Meadowlark.....	325	3
Chuck-will's-widow.....	4	3	Western Meadowlark.....	206	3
Whip-poor-will.....	10	2	Arizona Hooded Oriole.....	33	1A
Poor-will.....	1	2	Orchard Oriole.....	215	1A
Nighthawk.....	25	2	Baltimore Oriole.....	342	1A
Texas Nighthawk.....	29	2	Bullock's Oriole.....	19	1A
Chimney Swift.....	71,623	1	Rusty Blackbird.....	332	2
White-throated Swift.....	1	2	Brewer's Blackbird.....	302	2
Ruby-throated Hummingbird.....	3		Grackle (<u>quiscula</u> group).....	9,260	3
Anna'Hummingbird.....	3		Boat-tailed Grackle.....	1,906	4
Rufous Hummingbird.....	1		Evening Grosbeak.....	431	2
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher.....	14	1A	Pine Grosbeak.....	30	2

Name	Number banded	Band size	Name	Number banded	Band size
Purple Finch.....	21,595	1	Arctic Towhee (<u>maculatus</u> group).....	492	2
Cassin's Purple Finch.....	5	1A	Canon Towhee (<u>fuscus</u> group).....	203	2
House Finch.....	3,226	1	California Towhee		
Crossbill.....	162	1A	(<u>crissalis</u> group).....	413	2
White-winged Crossbill.....	14	1A	Abert's Towhee.....	122	2
Rosy Finch (<u>tephrocotis</u> group).....	317	1	Green-tailed Towhee.....	52	2
*Black Rosy Finch.....	3	1	Cardinal.....	2,282	2
Hoary Redpoll.....	26	1	Pyrrhuloxia.....	1	2
Redpoll.....	2,789	1	Rose-breasted Grosbeak.....	284	2
Goldfinch (<u>tristis</u> group).....	1,726	1	Black-headed Grosbeak.....	205	2
Arkansas Goldfinch			Blue Grosbeak.....	3	1A
(<u>psaltria</u> group).....	67	1	Indigo Bunting.....	249	1
Lawrence's Goldfinch.....	44	1	Lazuli Bunting.....	56	1
Pine Siskin.....	1,508	1	Painted Bunting.....	52	1A
English Sparrow.....	1,434	1	Dickcissel.....	4	1A
Snow Bunting.....	181	1	Lark Bunting.....	3	1A
Lapland Longspur.....	116	1	Western Tanager.....	34	1A
McCown's Longspur.....	31	1A	Scarlet Tanager.....	60	1A
Vesper Sparrow.....	380	1A	Summer Tanager.....	5	1A
Savannah Sparrow.....	1,194	1	Hepatic Tanager.....	2	1A
Baird's Sparrow.....	2	1	Purple Martin.....	494	1A
Grasshopper Sparrow.....	23	1	Cliff Swallow.....	66	1
Henslow's Sparrow.....	12	1A	Barn Swallow.....	1,846	1
Leconte's Sparrow.....	9	1	Tree Swallow.....	495	1
Nelson's Sparrow.....	1	1	Violet-green Swallow.....	23	1
Lark Sparrow.....	23	1A	Bank Swallow.....	1,873	1
Harris's Sparrow.....	3,389	1A	Rough-winged Swallow.....	79	1
White-crowned Sparrow.....	7,838	1A	Bohemian Waxwing.....	600	1A
Golden-crowned Sparrow.....	754	1A	Cedar Waxwing.....	3,122	1A
White-throated Sparrow.....	20,495	1A	Northern Shrike.....	5	2
Tree Sparrow.....	5,231	1	Loggerhead Shrike.....	273	2
Chipping Sparrow.....	2,744	1	Red-eyed Vireo.....	113	1
Clay-colored Sparrow.....	710	1	Philadelphia Vireo.....	7	1
Brewer's Sparrow.....	5	1	Warbling Vireo.....	18	1
Field Sparrow.....	1,392	1	Yellow-throated Vireo.....	2	1
White-winged Junco.....	1	1A	Solitary Vireo.....	1	1
Junco		1	White-eyed Vireo.....	4	1
(<u>hyemalis</u> , <u>oregonus</u> group).....	22,274	1	Hutton's Vireo.....	1	1
Red-backed Junco			Bell's Vireo.....	4	1
(<u>phaeonotus</u> group).....	303	1	Black and White Warbler.....	291	1
Black-throated Sparrow.....	38	1	Prothonotary Warbler.....	61	1
Sage Sparrow.....	5	1A	Worm-eating Warbler.....	9	1
Pine-woods Sparrow.....	1	1A	Blue-winged Warbler.....	27	0
Rufous-crowned Sparrow.....	3	1	Brewster's Warbler.....	1	0
Song Sparrow.....	9,743	1A	Golden-winged Warbler.....	19	0
Lincoln's Sparrow.....	1,576	1	Nashville Warbler.....	296	0
Swamp Sparrow.....	974	1	Orange-crowned Warbler		
Fox Sparrow.....	2,659	1A	(<u>celata</u> group).....	381	0
Towhee.....	1,695	2	Tennessee Warbler.....	408	0

Name	Number banded	Band size	Name	Number banded	Band size
Parula Warbler.....	58	0	Rock Wren.....	11	1
Cape May Warbler.....	56	0	Canon Wren.....	8	1
Yellow Warbler.....	494	0	Carolina Wren.....	255	1
Black-throated Blue Warbler.....	161	0	Bewick Wren (<u>bewicki</u> group).....	227	0
Myrtle Warbler.....	3,176	0	House Wren.....	2,703	1
Audubon Warbler.....	227	0	Winter Wren.....	110	0
Magnolia Warbler.....	476	0	Short-billed Marsh Wren.....	1	0
Cerulean Warbler.....	2	0	Long-billed Marsh Wren (<u>palustris</u> group).....	52	0
Chestnut-sided Warbler.....	164	0	Brown Creeper.....	231	0
Bay-breasted Warbler.....	76	0	White-breasted Nuthatch.....	568	1A
Blackpoll Warbler.....	280	1	Red-breasted Nuthatch.....	134	1
Blackburnian Warbler.....	72	0	Pygmy Nuthatch.....	169	1
Yellow-throated Warbler.....	7	1	Tufted Titmouse.....	573	1A
Grace's Warbler.....	2	0	Black-crested Titmouse.....	7	1A
Black-throated Gray Warbler.....	12	0	Plain Titmouse (<u>inornatus</u> group).....	60	1A
Black-throated Green Warbler.....	124	0	Black-capped Chickadee (<u>atricapillus</u> group).....	2,202	1
Townsend's Warbler.....	7	0	Carolina Chickadee (<u>carolinensis</u> group).....	88	1
Kirtland's Warbler.....	16	1	Mountain Chickadee (<u>gambeli</u> group).....	40	1
Pine Warbler.....	211	0	Chestnut-backed Chickadee (<u>rufescens</u> group).....	48	1
Palm Warbler.....	75	1	Bush-tit.....	23	0
Prairie Warbler.....	33	0	Verdin.....	12	0
Ovenbird.....	875	1	Wren-tit.....	52	1
Northern Water-thrush.....	192	1	Golden-crowned Kinglet.....	406	0
Louisiana Water-thrush.....	7	1A	Ruby-crowned Kinglet.....	546	0
Kentucky Warbler.....	38	1	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher.....	2	0
Connecticut Warbler.....	65	1	Townsend's Solitaire.....	15	1A
Mourning Warbler.....	122	1	Wood Thrush.....	558	2
MacGillivray's Warbler.....	26	1	Veery (<u>fuscescens</u> group).....	290	1A
Maryland Yellowthroat.....	743	1	Gray-cheeked Thrush.....	501	1A
Chat.....	141	1A	Russet-backed Thrush (<u>ustulata</u> group).....	1,237	1A
Hooded Warbler.....	13	1	Hermit Thrush.....	1,827	1A
Wilson's Warbler (<u>pusilla</u> group).....	209	0	Robin.....	9,147	3
Canadian Warbler.....	212	1	Varied Thrush.....	34	2
Redstart.....	983	0	Eastern Bluebird.....	1,576	1A
Pipit.....	32	1	Western Bluebird (<u>mexicana</u> group).....	365	1A
Dipper.....	1	2	Mountain Bluebird.....	78	1A
Mockingbird.....	882	2			
Catbird.....	3,830	1A			
Brown Thrasher.....	2,795	2			
Curve-billed Thrasher.....	28	2			
Bendire's Thrasher.....	17	2			
California Thrasher.....	131	2			
Crissal Thrasher.....	18	2			
Cactus Wren.....	49	1A			

Station totals.—From the large number of station reports that are now received during the last few days of June, it seems that most station operators appreciate the need for the Bureau's rule that to count in the yearly total, records must be actually received at the Washington office before the close of business on June 30. Because July 1 this year fell on Saturday and therefore was only half a working day, and because Government offices were closed on Monday and Tuesday (July 3 and 4), all records received in the first mail Wednesday morning (July 5) have been included in the 1939 totals.

Cooperators are requested not to ask for exceptions to this rule, as in almost every case where this has been granted, confusion and duplication have resulted.

The following stations on Federal refuges banded more than 100 birds:

Sand Lake Migratory Waterfowl Refuge, Columbia, S. Dak.....	7,705
P. A. DuMont	
Malheur Migratory Bird Refuge, Burns, Oreg.....	7,022
Geo. M. Benson	
Des Lacs Migratory Waterfowl Refuge, Kenmare, N. Dak.....	4,988
Seth H. Low	
Sacramento Waterfowl Refuge, Willows, Calif.....	2,368
P. J. Van Huizen	
Piedmont Wildlife Refuge, Round Oak, Ga.....	2,117
R. J. Fleetwood	
Lake Mattam skeet Wildlife Refuge, New Holland, N. C.....	2,007
Harley C. Lawrence and M. S. Johnson	
Tule Lake, Clear Lake, and Klamath Lake Refuges, Merrill, Oreg.....	1,606
C. G. Fairchild	
Lacreek Migratory Waterfowl Refuge, Martin, S. Dak.....	1,342
Chandler R. Young	
Medicine Lake Migratory Waterfowl Refuge, Medicine Lake, Mont.....	1,211
Paul T. Kreager	
Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge, Brigham, Utah.....	1,136
V. T. Wilson	
Waubay Migratory Waterfowl Refuge, Waubay, S. Dak.....	1,024
Watson E. Beed	
White River Migratory Waterfowl Refuge, St. Charles, Ark.....	1,003
Howard A. Miller	
Lower Souris Migratory Waterfowl Refuge, Upham, N. Dak.....	964
C. J. Henry	
Seney Migratory Waterfowl Refuge, Germfask, Mich.....	571
Robley W. Hunt	
Squaw Creek Migratory Waterfowl Refuge, Mound City, Mo.....	486
P. L. DePuy and Gerald B. Spawn	
Upper Souris Migratory Waterfowl Refuge, Foxholm, N. Dak.....	472
Joseph C. Kreuser	
Cape Romain Migratory Bird Refuge, McClellanville, S. C.....	442
A. H. DuPre	

Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, Cache, Okla.....	246
F. B. McMurray and C. H. Rouse	
St. Marks Migratory Bird Refuge, St. Marks, Fla.....	226
Donald V. Gray	
Blackwater Waterfowl Refuge, Cambridge, Md.....	163
David V. Black	
Lake Bowdoin Migratory Waterfowl Refuge, Malta, Mont.....	124
B. M. Hazeltine	

The following cooperative stations banded more than 5,000 birds:

E. A. McIlhenny, Avery Island, La.....	28,845
Austin Ornithological Research Station, North Eastham, Mass.....	19,846
John B. Calhoun, Nashville, Tenn.....	16,532
George H. Lowery, Jr., Baton Rouge, La.....	11,499
Alfred H. Reuss, Blue Island, Ill.....	9,485
J. C. Dickinson, Jr., Tampa, Fla.....	8,919
C. C. and F. E. Ludwig, Lansing, Mich.....	8,420
Ben B. Coffey, Memphis, Tenn.....	7,288
C. M. Owens, Monticello, Ark.....	7,121
Mrs. John Y. Hutchison, Clarksville, Tenn.....	6,030
Dr. Lawrence E. Hicks, Columbus, Ohio.....	5,894
Irvin Sturgis, Lexington, Mo.....	5,646
Dr. A. O. Gross, Brunswick, Maine.....	5,153
Mrs. F. C. Laskey, Nashville, Tenn.....	5,012

The following banded between 1,000 and 5,000:

George C. Munro, Honolulu, T. H.....	4,981
H. E. McArthur, Waukegan, Ill.....	4,377
S. H. Weakley, Fort Smith, Ark.....	4,271
Mrs. Marie V. Beals, Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.....	3,946
Charles H. Feltes, Modesto, Calif.....	3,581
Charles R. Mason, Sanford, Fla.....	3,383
Dr. Edmund Jurica, Lisle, Ill.....	3,196
Richard Weaver, Hanover, N. H.....	3,177
Herbert H. Southam, Toronto, Ont.....	3,154
Adrain C. Fox, Mandan, N. Dak.....	3,097
C. E. Holcombe, Zion, Ill.....	3,055
S. D. Robbins, Belmont, Mass.....	2,792
Bennett K. Matlack, Bridgeton, N. J.....	2,631
Dr. J. F. Brenckle, Mellette, S. Dak.....	2,490
Irl Rogers, Modesto, Calif.....	2,434
C. J. Goetz, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2,400
Wm. P. Wharton, Groton, Mass.....	2,357
Maj. Geo. D. Robinson, St. Petersburg, Fla.....	2,344
Dr. W. Bruce Large, Rochester, N. Y.....	2,224
Karl E. Bartel, Blue Island, Ill.....	2,068
Mrs. F. M. Cutler, Amherst, Mass.....	2,025
R. E. Ware, Clemson College, S. C.....	2,024

Vernon C. Rossman, Waukesha, Wis.....	2,021
Keahon Garland, Demarest, N. J.....	1,971
Horace Groskin, Ardmore, Pa.....	1,956
C. V. Duff, Hollywood, Calif.....	1,928
Mrs. Mary A. Bowers, Concord, Mass.....	1,889
Howard W. Braun and Grover N. Keplinger, Jr., Canton, Ohio.....	1,876
Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Downing, Highland Park, Ill.....	1,871
Wilk Brothers, Camrose, Alta.....	1,801
Miss Louise J. Miller, Zion, Ill.....	1,788
Prof. O. A. Stevens, Fargo, N. Dak.....	1,755
W. Rodman Peabody, Milton, Mass.....	1,717
R. J. Middleton, Norristown, Pa.....	1,659
P. F. Osborn, Lakin, Kans.....	1,630
Leonard R. Mewaldt, Iowa City, Iowa.....	1,603
Dr. T. E. Musselman, Quincy, Ill.....	1,586
G. Hapgood Parks, Hartford, Conn.....	1,503
Joseph Powers, Flanders, L. I., N. Y.....	1,500
Frederick C. Labahn, Jr., Blue Island, Ill.....	1,486
Dumont Banding Station, Pequannock, N. J.....	1,477
Dr. Karl Christofferson, Blaney, Mich.....	1,441
Fred G. Bard, Regina, Sask.....	1,440
Howard H. Krug, Chesley, Ont.....	1,431
Dale S. King, Coolidge, Ariz.....	1,395
E. W. Ehmann, Piedmont, Calif.....	1,386
Herbert Buckalew, Dover, Del.....	1,329
Mrs. Irene D. Swart, Boonton, N. J.....	1,325
Joseph A. Hagar, Marshfield Hills, Mass.....	1,322
M. J. Westfall, Jr., Orlando, Fla.....	1,320
H. D. Ruhl, Lansing, Mich.....	1,312
Mr. and Mrs. Louis G. Flentge, Des Plaines, Ill.....	1,303
Verdi Burtch, Branchport, N. Y.....	1,275
Mrs. H. W. Gray, Wilton, N. Dak.....	1,274
M. J. Magee, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	1,261
Stuart Criddle, Treesbank, Man.....	1,255
H. W. Curran, Kingston, Ont.....	1,239
Rev. G. C. M. Bierens, Fairmount, N. Dak.....	1,230
B. S. Bowdish, Demarest, N. J.....	1,200
Reed W. Ferris, Beaver, Oreg.....	1,168
Mrs. N. Edward Ayer, Pomona, Calif.....	1,157
Carlos Stannard, Phoenix, Ariz.....	1,155
Alphonse C. Chable, Gainesville, Fla.....	1,150
Dr. H. A. Burns, Ah-gwah-ching, Minn.....	1,140
F. Everett Frei, Glasgow, Ky.....	1,139
Walter F. Nichols, Pasadena, Calif.....	1,092
Henry P. Baily, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,085
Fr. Edward Stoehr, Washington, D. C.....	1,072
Franklin H. West, Narberth, Pa.....	1,032
E. P. Hamilton, Milton, Mass.....	1,031
C. T. Ridley, Norwood, Man.....	1,030
Harold L. Hutchins, Hamden, Conn.....	1,017
Harvey L. Bowen, Broadwater, Va.....	1,012
Dr. M. D. Pirnie, Battle Creek, Mich.....	1,011
Roy N. Bach, Bismarck, N. Dak.....	1,000
Mrs. C. E. Peterson, Madison, Minn.....	1,000

The following banded between 800 and 1,000:

Robert Allison, Athol, Mass.
Wm. E. Brentzel, Fargo, N. Dak.
Oscar M. Bryens, MacMillan, Mich.
E. M. and W. M. Davis, Shirley, Mass.
Mrs. H. A. Drew, Barre, Vt.
Dr. Malcolm H. Finley, Winnetka, Ill.
L. B. Fletcher, Boston, Mass.
Prof. Allan C. Fraser, Ithaca, N. Y.
Adrian Haak, Norwood, Man.

Leonard Heaton, Moccasin, Ariz.
Edwin D. McKee, Grand Canyon, Ariz.
Prof. Arthur B. Mickey, Laramie, Wyo.
Joseph R. Morton, Winnipeg, Man.
Wm. Pepper, Jr., Wyncote, Pa.
Mrs. John A. Webb, Albion, Me.
LeRoy Wilcox, Speenk, N. Y.
Harold C. Wilson, Ephraim, Wis.
Charles Yeomans, Chicago, Ill.

The following banded between 500 and 800:

Gordon Acomb, Cincinnati, Ohio
Mrs. Effie A. Anthony, Bar Harbor, Me.
S. Prentiss Baldwin, Cleveland, Ohio
L. H. Barkhausen, Chicago, Ill.
Walter Batezel, Westville, N. J.
S. M. Batterson, Mohler, Oreg.
Carleton A. Beckhart, Barrington, Ill.
Mrs. H. M. Bisbee, Durham, N. H.
C. T. Black, Champaign, Ill.
Adam Brown, Parry Sound, Ont.
Dr. Gardiner Bump, Albany, N. Y.
Miss Marion Clow, Lake Forest, Ill.
George L. Cook, Bashaw, Alta.
Mrs. Ethel M. Crowell, Franklin, Mass.
Mrs. Florence K. Daley, Oliverea, N. Y.
David Damon, Kaiser, Mo.
Fred N. Gallup, Escondido, Calif.
James Gerow, Portland, Oreg.
Geoffrey Gill, Huntington, N. Y.
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gillespie, Glenolden, Pa.
Earl W. Glandon and Glen R. Viehmeyer,
Stapleton, Nebr.
Ralph W. Goodale, Hartford, Conn.
A. B. Gresham, Winnipeg, Man.
Charles O. Handley, Blacksburg, Va.
Dr. Harold H. Hayes, Hubbard Woods, Ill.
T. S. Hennessy, Ottawa, Ont.
Harold M. Hill, Redlands, Calif.
Mrs. L. G. Hobson, Bloomington, Ind.
Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Horning, Admonton, Alta.

George Kent, Blue Island, Ill.
Eric C. Kinsey, Manor, Calif.
Bert Lambert, Allenville, Mich.
Malcolm Lerch, Penn Yank, N. Y.
Dr. Harrison F. Lewis, Ottawa, Ont.
Jean M. Linsdale, Monterey, Calif.
Franklin McCamey, Memphis, Tenn.
Edwin A. Mason, Groton, Mass.
Dr. Wm. Pepper, Philadelphia, Pa.
Quebec Zoological Garden, Charlesbourg,
Que., by Raymond Cayouette
James G. Ralston, Jr., Flushing, N. Y.
T. E. Randall, Lamont, Alta.
D. I. Rasmussen, Logan, Utah
Harry Richardson, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Mrs. C. S. Rockwood, Northampton, Mass.
Miss Mabel T. Rogers, Milledgeville, Ga.
Wm. E. Schantz, Columbus, Ohio
H. E. Schulz, Winter Haven, Fla.
Thomas G. Scott, Ames, Iowa
Barton L. Sharp, Lititz, Pa.
Dr. A. R. Shearer, Mont Belvieu, Tex.
Wm. E. Smith, South Chatham, Mass.
Theodore M. Sperry, Madison, Wis.
Harold E. Spinney, Wilmette, Ill.
Prof. J. W. Stack, East Lansing, Mich.
James J. Storrow, Boston, Mass.
Miss Lisa von Borowsky, Brooksville, Fla.
Edward Ward, Delta, Man.
Mrs. Ruth J. Wright, Randolph, Mass.

The following banded between 300 and 500:

Parks Allen, Ithaca, Mich.
Harry G. Anderson, Madison, Wis.
Wm. O. Astle, Flushing, N. Y.
C. R. Berrey, Midwest, Wyo.
Mrs. Geo. E. Burbank, Sandwich, Mass.
Joseph M. Cadbury, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lawrence B. Chapman, Wellesley, Mass.
C. Conklin, Canal Winchester, Ohio
Albert E. Conway, Jr., West Chester, Pa.
H. P. Cottingham, Indianapolis, Ind.
Marshall S. Davidson, Enderlin, N. Dak.
John T. Emlen, Jr., Davis, Calif.
Frank M. Erickson, Salem, Oreg.
Miss Constance Everett, Waseca, Minn.
Laverne Foeckler, Waukesha, Wis.
Mrs. Frances Hamerstrom, Madison, Wis.
Dr. George B. Happ, Elsau, Ill.
Alan F. Hedlin, Renown, Sask.
Richard M. Hinchman, Milton, Mass.
Ralph H. Imler, Denver, Colo.
Dr. Robert A. Johnson, Oneonta, N. Y.
I. H. Johnston, Charleston, W. Va.
Llewellyn M. Jones, Columbus, Ohio
Thomas N. Jones, Union, Ont.
Victor R. Kiessling, Phoenix, Ariz.
Allan D. Kirk, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
George Lang, Indian Head, Sask.
Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Loof, Oak Harbor, Wash.

Wallace N. MacBriar, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mr. and Mrs. T. T. McCabe, Berkeley, Calif.
Edward McColgan, Catonsville, Md.
Mrs. Robert T. Mack, Highland Park, Ill.
J. W. Monroe, Arvilla, Alta.
Johnson Neff, Sacramento, Calif.
Edgar S. Preston, Tower City, N. Dak.
Gilbert S. Raynor, Manorville, N. Y.
Frank W. Robl, Ellinwood, Kans.
Oscar M. Root, North Andover, Mass.
Mrs. Grace Sargent, LaJolla, Calif.
Mrs. Mary H. Schaub, Wilmette, Ill.
Miss Alta Smith, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio
Wendell P. Smith, Wells River, Vt.
Prof. Dayton Stoner, Albany, N. Y.
E. L. Sumner, Menlo Park, Calif.
Prof. Louis A. Test, Lafayette, Ind.
A. D. Trempe, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
William G. Webb, Eagle Rock, Calif.
Julius H. White, Rochester, N. Y.
Charles L. Whittle, Peterboro, N. H.
Dr. Edward E. Wildman, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Will Williams, Bakersfield, Calif.
Samuel W. Witmer, Goshen, Ind.
Dr. Harold B. Wood, Harrisburg, Pa.
Donald McL. Wylie, New York, N. Y.
James B. Young, Louisville, Ky.

The following banded between 200 and 300:

Dr. Arthur A. Allen, Ithaca, N. Y.
Walter I. Allen, Altadena, Calif.
Paul Beaubien, Flagstaff, Ariz.
Carmen Beining, Platteville, Wis.
Glenn L. Berner, Jamestown, N. Dak.
Eugene C. Bosl, Milwaukee, Wis.
Herbert R. Buettner, Burlington, Iowa
Louis R. Caywood, Nogales, Ariz.
Glenn D. Chamberlain, Presque Isle, Maine
Floyd B. Chapman, Columbus, Ohio
Mrs. J. T. Chesley, Hamilton, Tex.
Ernest D. Clabaugh, Berkeley, Calif.
Arthur W. Clausen, Blue Island, Ill.
James B. Connell, Henderson, N. C.
Raymond F. Conway, Grass Valley, Calif.
Lee S. Crandall, New York, N. Y.
Allan D. Creelman, North Scituate, Mass.
W. M. Davidson, Beltsville, Md.

Hugh S. Davis, Tulsa, Okla.
George Dock, Jr., Scarsdale, N. Y.
John Dornan, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. F. L. DuMond, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Redington Fiske, Boston, Mass.
Ross Federico, Quogue, N. Y.
Rudolph S. Fried, Katonah, N. Y.
Dr. H. C. Gardenier, Montvale, N. J.
Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Gromme, Milwaukee, Wis.
Floyd W. Hatch, Copemish, Mich.
Paul D. Hurd, Costa Mesa, Calif.
Jack H. Jennings, Bowmanville, Ont.
Richard G. Kuerzi, Kent, Conn.
P. Kuntz, Winnipeg, Man.
S. A. Liddell, Summerland, B. C.
R. J. Longstreet, Daytona Beach, Fla.
Wm. W. Lott, London, Ont.
Mrs. Alice McAlister, Canaan, N. H.

Horace D. McCann, Paoli, Pa.
Duncan McIntosh, Staten Island, N. Y.
Mrs. Melva T. Maxson, Milton, Wis.
Mrs. Daisie M. Morrison, Gulfport, Fla.
John L. Partin, Los Angeles, Calif.
Theed Pearse, Courtenay, B. C.
Dr. Allen M. Pearson, Auburn, Ala.
Carl A. A. Pedersen, Montvale, N. J.
Harry C. Pegg, Glenevis, Alta.
Mrs. Sam H. Rogers, Buford, Tenn.
Bertrand E. Smith, Boston, Mass.
Royal N. Stewart, Laurel, Md.
Joseph F. Stubler, Hinsdale, Ill.

Mrs. Rowland Thomas, North Little Rock, Ark.
H. O. Todd, Jr., Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Mrs. Wilson Tout, North Platte, Nebr.
W. Bryant Tyrrell, Takoma Park, Md.
Charles C. Vandervort, Laceyville, Pa.
Dr. J. Van Tyne, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Dr. L. H. Walkinshaw, Battle Creek, Mich.
Dr. Geo. J. Wallace, Lenox, Mass.
E. C. Weeks, Sanbornton, N. H.
Dr. C. Brooke Worth, Swarthmore, Pa.
Wm. L. Wotherspoon, Hyas, Sask.
Wm. B. Wright, Haddon Heights, N. J.
Robert H. Zimmer, Rosamond, Calif.

The following banded between 100 and 200:

Robert Adams, Waukesha, Wis.
Robert W. Allen, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Dennis Ashby, Duncan, B. C.
Bernard W. Baker, Marne, Mich.
Bob Becker, Lake Bluff, Ill.
E. Earl Bell, Water Valley, Miss.
E. Alexander Bergstrom, Waltham, Mass.
Dr. E. T. Boardman and W. P. Nickell,
Bloomfield Hills, Mich.
Miss Marion A. Boggs, Waynesville, N. C.
Richard M. Bond, Santa Paula, Calif.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Bunting, New Haven, Conn.
Miss Dorothy W. Caldwell,
Mount McGregor, N. Y.
Lowell E. Carter, Russiaville, Ind.
James D. Cleghorn, Montreal, Que.
Raymond R. Cook, Chilmark, Mass.
Sears Crowell, Oxford, Ohio
Fred Curtis, Redfield, S. Dak.
Eric Cutler, Charles River, Mass.
Mrs. E. C. Doughty, Williamstown, Mass.
O. E. Ehrhart, Antwerp, Ohio
Don Eyles, Savannah, Ga.
John E. Fast, Nogales, Ariz.
Frederick J. H. Fredeen, Macrorie, Sask.
Miss H. A. Frothingham, Brookline, Mass.
Rev. J. Genest, Montreal, Que.
Mrs. Wm. Gerdes, Jr., Quincy, Ill.
D. A. Gilchrist, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Miss M. E. Gross, Grand Rapids, Mich.
John J. Gundlach, Neenah, Wis.
Fred C. Hadden, Midway I., Pacific Ocean
Lyndon L. Hargrave, Flagstaff, Ariz.
Clinton G. Harkins, Santa Fe, N. Mex.

Thomas A. Harper, Simpson, Sask.
Mr. and Mrs. V. Haskins, East Durham, N. Y.
Homer W. Hedge, Whiting, Kans.
Mrs. Charles S. Hegeman, Montclair, N. J.
Grant Henderson, Greensburg, Ind.
W. E. Heston, Salsbury Cove, Me.
J. C. Higgins, London, Ont.
Paul F. Hodge, Washington, D. C.
Paul W. Hoffman, Wauwatosa, Wis.
Frank Hopkins, Poynette, Wis.
Miss Margret Hopkins, Brass Hill, N. S.
D. Ralph Hostetter, Harrisonburg, Va.
Lawrence L. Howe, Belmont, N. Y.
Mrs. Esther L. Jackson, Ohio, Ill.
Leroy L. Jensen, Oakland, Calif.
Egbert R. Jones, Mount Berry, Ga.
M. L. Jones, Pomeroy, Ind.
Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Jung, Milwaukee, Wis.
Miss Signe Lee, Glyndon, Minn.
Geo. W. Luther, DeTour, Mich.
Wm. McIntosh, Jr., Panama City, Fla.
Wm. E. Mack, Carmel, Calif.
H. P. Melzer, Milford, N. H.
Lawrence J. Merovka, New Orleans, La.
Fr. Lucien Mesnard, Montreal, Que.
Louis M. Moos, Great Falls, Mont.
Vincent Mowbray, Oakland, Calif.
Dayton Murphy, Wellington, Ont.
Nathaniel C. Nash, Jr., Cambridge, Mass.
Wm. W. Neely, Chester, S. C.
Rev. C. F. Nieset, Collegeville, Ind.
Mrs. Ethel R. O'Keefe, Glenarm, Ill.
Wm. H. Over, Vermillion, S. Dak.
Mrs. L. B. Payne, Santa Cruz, Calif.

Dr. Henry F. Perkins, Burlington, Vt.
Harold S. Peters, Charleston, S. C.
James L. Peters, Harvard, Mass.
E. Carroll Poler, Medina, N. Y.
Richard H. Pough, New York, N. Y.
Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Preston, Tuckahoe, N. Y.
Miss Gertrude Rennecker, Smithville, Ohio
Walter L. Richardson, Porterville, Calif.
Miss Agnes E. Russell, Westfield, Wis.
Gustav J. Schultz, Waukegan, Ill.
M. Lawrence Shields, Andover, Mass.
H. M. Simpson, Summerland, B. C.
Holland R. Sperry, Avon, Conn.
D. K. Stephenson, South Bend, Ind.
Wendell F. Stephenson, Rumney, N. H.
Stoltenberg Brothers, Omaha, Nebr.
Gustav Swanson, St. Paul, Minn.
L. R. Talbot, South Lincoln, Mass.
Wm. A. Taylor, Sharon, Mass.

Mrs. Edwin E. Thompson, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. J. A. Thompson, Minneapolis, Minn.
C. Russell Tilt, Doon, Ont.
Alfred R. Tobey, Dublin, N. H.
Robie W. Tufts, Wolfville, N. S.
Edwin F. Unsworth, Winnipeg, Man.
Ray M. Verrill, Buffalo, N. Y.
Miss Blanche Vignos, Los Angeles, Calif.
Prof. Geo. Wagner, Madison, Wis.
Henry E. Wagner, Detroit, Mich.
Louis M. Weber, St. Louis, Mo.
Reginald V. Whelan, Smoky Falls, Ont.
Francis B. White, Concord, N. H.
F. J. B. Williams, Portage la Prairie, Man.
Laidlaw O. Williams, Carmel, Calif.
Ralph B. Williams, Cedar City, Utah
Miss Marie G. Willson, Greenwich, Conn.
Paul A. Wright, Lewiston, Maine
Norman Young, Midwest, Wyo.

PHOTOGRAPHS

A large number of excellent photographs were contributed during the year. There still exists, however, a need for good pictures of traps in situ. Good photographs of traps in their proper setting are not easy to get, so station operators with photographic ability should keep this in mind.

Photographs received during the year include the following:

Regional Director Roy Moore, New Orleans, La., four views of a professional bird catcher's trap in which a decoy bird is confined in a central cage over which close wings of netting to capture the wild bird that is attracted.

Christian J. Goetz, Cincinnati, Ohio, a series of eleven prints showing details of construction of his waterfowl trap, ducks in the trap, and banding and releasing operations.

Mrs. Ada Clapham Govan, Lexington, Mass., a picture of one of her traps with 216 Purple Finches in and around it, and another showing 23 of these birds enjoying their breakfast in her bedroom.

Wm. McIntosh, Jr., Panama City, Fla., two views of a house trap apparently set near the shore of a lake or pond.

Edward McColgan, Catonsville, Md., a picture of a Red-eyed Vireo on its nest, a close-up of the nest and eggs, and a photograph of the nest of a Cooper's Hawk containing 4 eggs and a fledgling that had just hatched.

Brasher Collins Bacon, Madisonville, Ky., five prints showing the banding of Wood Ducks and Chimney Swifts. The Wood Ducks were banded on the 3,000-acre Spring Lake Wildlife Refuge.

Howard Braun, Canton, Ohio, a beautiful portrait of a banded Gray-cheeked Thrush and a picture of the balance Mr. Braun uses in weighing birds, in which it is noted that a female Cerulean Warbler weighs a trifle more than 11 grams.

H. O. Todd, Jr., Murfreesboro, Tenn., 13 pictures showing the nest and eggs of the Lark Sparrow, Brown Thrasher, Black Vulture, American Bittern, King Rail and Nighthawk, a Mallard on her nest, four fledgling Screech Owls, and a pair of young Black Vultures.

Dorothea Lutjeharms, Alma, Nebr., a series of three showing a young Robin (38-304181) at different stages of development.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Everett Frei, Glasgow, Ky., a series of five showing the location of their trap for Chimney Swifts and the task of banding the captured birds, wherein three persons attached the bands while a fourth opened them.

Edward M. Davis, Shirley, Mass., eight views of his traps, some "on location," and of sections of his banding station.

Albert E. Conway, West Chester, Pa., a photograph of a Common Loon, one of several that he rescued and banded after a severe storm during the latter of part November 1938.

Sears Crowell, Oxford, Ohio, two views of a Chimney Swift trap in place on a chimney of Herron Hall, at Miami University, Oxford.

Allan D. Cruikshank, New York, N. Y., two pictures showing a young gull marked with both aluminum and colored celluloid bands.

C. Victor Brasher, San Antonio, Tex., a striking picture of an oilwell fire with a flock of Starlings showing clearly against the flames.

U. S. Game Management Agent L. J. Merovka, New Orleans, La., three views of night feeding grounds of Woodcock in Louisiana, and one of Mr. Merovka holding a banded bird of that species.

Dr. Leonidas Gomez, Bogota, Colombia, South America, sent the Survey three pictures of Blue-winged Teal 38-624914, banded at the Sand Lake Migratory Waterfowl Refuge, in South Dakota, on July 26, 1938, and killed by him at Bogota, in November 1938. Dr. Gomez had the bird mounted with the band still in place.

Dayton Murphy, Wellington, Ont., four pictures of banded Canada Geese.

S. H. Weakley, Fort Smith, Ark., a series of ten showing traps and environmental conditions at his station. Several of the traps contain captured birds and two show the grackle traps that he has found so efficient. From the number of traps visible in some of the views, it appears that Mr. Weakley's entire area is given over to this work.

C. M. Aldous, Orono, Maine, two excellent pictures of a mounted partial albino Ruffed Grouse, killed near Fort Kent, Maine, on November 10, 1938.

G. Hapgood Parks, Hartford, Conn., two photographs of an ingenious tool which he made from a pair of nutcrackers and which he uses to close the larger bands.

C. M. Owens, DeWitt, Ark., a picture of a large trap built by him for the capture of Cowbirds.

Horace Groskin, Ardmore, Pa., 13 beautiful winter scenes at his station, showing the types and location of traps, the banding and releasing operation, and measuring and other details.

WORK AT BANDING STATIONS

It is impossible to do more than refer briefly to some of the work done at a few stations. Those stations that transmit an analysis of their operations are probably most likely to be mentioned in this section for the reason that such analyses are readily kept together with other "copy", whereas work of greater magnitude of some other stations is overlooked merely because no time has been available in the Washington office to make the necessary analysis.

Philip A. DuMont, formerly manager of the Sand Lake Waterfowl Refuge, Columbia, S. Dak., and now of the Washington office, turned in a remarkably fine report on work at that refuge. Under date of January 16, 1939, he wrote that 116 species of birds had been banded. About 8,600 bands were placed on ducks, geese, and coots, from which were received 332 reports of recovery from 22 States, 4 Canadian Provinces, and Mexico.

E. A. McIlhenny, of Avery Island, La., is again at the head of the list. Although, as usual, he gave much attention to waterfowl, nongame species also came in for their share. During the period October 7 to November 7, 1938, he banded 1,632 Black Vultures. He has banded altogether more than 10,000 of these birds. On one day he captured 348 new birds and about half that number of repeats.

Dr. Harold H. Hayes, of Hubbard Woods, Ill., reported the banding of 592 birds of 21 species. On May 4, 1935, he banded Robin 49415. At that time it was a normal bird and was so recorded upon recapture on April 3, 1938, but when retaken on April 24, 1939, the shoulders, neck, back, and sides of the head were pure white.

C. C. Ludwig, of Lansing, Mich., recently transmitted the record of his summer banding, which covers 8,109 birds. Included among these were 4,027 Herring Gulls, 2,049 Ring-billed Gulls, 1,561 Common Terns, and 347 Caspian Terns.

Carlos Stannard, of Phoenix, Ariz., has been giving particular attention to Mourning and White-winged Doves and, in addition to his banding records, he has supplied the Survey with useful information regarding late nestings of these species.

Banding stations on the Southwestern National Monuments (Casa Grande, Tumacacori, Walnut Canyon, Pipe Springs, Saguaro, Tonto, Bandelier, Chaco Canyon, White Sands, and Wupatki) ended the fiscal year with 1,614 birds of 62 species, which brings the grand total since 1936 to 6,183, of 101 species, according to a report from Dale S. King, park naturalist.

Dr. T. E. Musselman, of Quincy, Ill., reports that during the past two years there has been an increase in the number of Harris's Sparrows in his section. Formerly he would be satisfied with a single sight record, but last year he banded several dozen of these birds.

Charles C. Vandervort, of Laceyville, Pa., recently transmitted banding records for a fine lot of Starlings and four young Red-tailed Hawks. A 6-foot house trap, covered with minnow seine, is new equipment at his station.

M. J. Magee, of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., banded an even 3,000 birds during 1938 up to November 11. Of these 2,326 were Purple Finches, 348 were Evening Grosbeaks, and 35 were warblers of 15 species.

S. H. Weakley, of Fort Smith, Ark., in a summary dated May 8, 1939, reported 4,271 birds for the season. His list was headed by 3,131 Bronzed Grackles, followed by 540 Purple Finches and 314 Goldfinches.

Horace Groskin, of Ardmore, Pa., took advantage of the invasion of Purple Finches and banded 1,140. He reports that about 40 percent of these were rosy males, which other station operators who have worked with this species will agree is a high proportion. Mr. Groskin captured two birds that had been banded by H. P. Baily at Northeast Harbor, Maine. Strangely enough, Mr. Baily's residence at Overbrook, Pa., is only about 2 miles from Mr. Groskin's station. A Purple Finch banded by M. J. Magee, at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., was also taken by Mr. Groskin.

C. M. Owens, of Monticello, Ark., forwarded in May 1939 the records of 4,920 Cowbirds, 467 Bronzed Grackles, and 25 Red-winged Blackbirds. He believes he can band ten to fifteen thousand blackbirds during the period from October 15 to April 15 in the rice belt around DeWitt, Ark.

Dr. E. Jurica and V. Laketek, of Lisle, Ill., transmitted a summary of their operations during the period from June 25 to November 23, 1938. The record consisted of 2,214 individuals of 69 species, headed by 594 Juncos, followed by 319 Redstarts and 197 Robins. Nearly 100 Golden-crowned Kinglets and 35 Ruby-crowned Kinglets were banded. The total warbler record for the station during that period was 629, of 22 species, including, in addition to the Redstart, 59 Myrtle Warblers, 48 Magnolia Warblers, 37 Ovenbirds, 30 Tennessee Warblers, 24 Black-throated Blue Warblers, 23 Black and White Warblers, and 20 Chestnut-sided Warblers.

Prof. O. A. Stevens, of Fargo, N. Dak., sent in a somewhat similar analysis of his work during the calendar year 1938. During the spring he banded 322 birds and during the fall 1,410. The Robin, with 226 birds, headed his fall list, and was followed by Harris's Sparrow with 204. He also banded a large number of Kinglets, his fall record listing 20 Golden-crowned and 49 Ruby-crowned. Of the 18 species of warblers banded, the Myrtle Warbler, with 168 records, ranked first in numbers, and the Orange-crowned, with 53, second.

Arthur W. Clausen, of Blue Island, Ill., reports a heavy migration for the fall of 1938. He banded 185 birds, among which were 7 species new to his station. An 11-cell Brenckle water trap has been added to his equipment.

Oscar McKinley Bryens, of McMillan, Mich., sent in an interesting list of 748 banded birds of 32 species, headed by 343 Cowbirds and 98 Snow Buntings. During the year he recaptured 35 birds, including 6 Snow Buntings that he had banded in previous seasons. He heard from 7 others retaken at other points.

M. S. Davison, of Enderlin, N. Dak., on December 3, 1938, reported the banding of 489 birds since January 1.

Mrs. C. E. Peterson, of Madison, Minn., banded 687 birds of 43 species during the period from July 1 to November 3, 1938. Included in this total were 81 Harris's Sparrows and 147 warblers of 9 species.

TRAPS

M. S. Davison, of Enderlin, N. Dak., reports that he finds the Brenckle water-drip trap ideal for use on a lawn or in any other location where it is not desirable to disturb the ground surface. He uses a very shallow drip pan, as the cover of a 5-gallon paint can, and sets the drip pail directly on top of the trap over the drip hole.

Dr. Logan J. Bennett, leader of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, State College, Pa., and his assistants, developed a trap for woodcock that worked very well in that locality with male birds during the mating season. Semicircular wire hoops, made from about $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch wire, are welded to the jaws of a No. 3 "jump" trap and covered with fine twine netting. When opened, these have a spread of about 28 by 41 inches. The trap is operated by a cord attached to the pan or trigger. A model of a woodcock in a squatting position is carved out of soft wood, as balsa, and painted. It is placed in the center of the opened trap, which must be located on the "singing ground" of a male bird. With this apparatus several of these birds were captured and banded during the spring of 1939.

George W. Cannon, of Yankton, S. Dak., has supplied some excellent sketches of a modified Higgins auto-trip trap. It will be recalled that the Higgins trap is of the sliding-door type, the door being released by a trigger connected with a feeding tray or table in the back part of the trap chamber. Mr. Cannon's modification is a simplification of the trigger mechanism, for which he uses a piece of clothesline wire bent at right angles, with a loop at the angle by which it is fastened with a short screw to the top of the trap. The vertical section of the trigger presses against the edge of the tilting bait table, being held there by the weight of the door resting upon the horizontal section. It will be seen that this may be set so delicately that a very light weight on the bait table will dislodge the trigger wire and permit the door to drop.

George Dock, Jr., of Scarsdale, N. Y., has worked out an ingenious hawk trap. The operating mechanism consists of two ordinary guillotine rat traps spaced 2 feet apart on a board, with a semicircular piece of No. 8 galvanized wire attached to the guillotines, this being covered with 1-inch mesh poultry wire to form a basketlike cage. The triggers of the rat traps are connected with a wooden cross bar to which a 12-inch wire guard is attached. In stooping to the live bait the hawk strikes the guard wire, which trips the rat traps, and throws the wire basket over the bird.

In view of the fact that it no longer seems expedient to include in Bird Banding Notes drawings and detailed descriptions of traps, it has been suggested that a department of technique be started in the quarterly journal "Bird-Banding." Edwin A. Mason, of Groton, Mass., advises the Survey that he has already made this suggestion to the editor, James L. Peters, and we have no doubt that Mr. Peters will be glad to hear from others interested. He may be addressed at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

BANDS

The instructions on page 7 regarding the use of bands of proper size should be carefully read and followed by every station operator. Attaching a band of a size certain to injure the bird that carries it is just as culpable as neglecting traps.

In response to inquiries from those who desire to have Kennard banding pliers made locally, Theo. A. Gey, who last year had the contract for the manufacture of bands, has supplied the Survey with the following information regarding the correct sizes of drills that should be used:

Table 3.—Correct sizes of drills for making Kennard banding pliers.

<u>Band size</u>	<u>Drill size</u>
	<u>Inches</u>
0	0.129
1133
2219
3249
4318
5364 (or 3/8)
6454 (or 29/64)

After the holes have been drilled through the jaws of the pliers, the sharp edges should be smoothed off with a fine file to prevent mutilation of the bands.

G. Hapgood Parks, of Hartford, Conn., has sent in the description of a simple tool that he has developed and found satisfactory for closing No. 6 bands on Herring Gulls. The tool is merely an ordinary pair of five-and-ten-cent-store nutcrackers, the jaws of which he faced with a layer of the usual 50-50 solder. The softness of this material prevents injury of the band and also provides a good grip on it.

Occasionally complaints are received of imperfect bands, particularly in the smaller sizes. The difficulties in the manufacture and inspection of this material, particularly in the large quantities now used, will doubtless be obvious to all. The occasional imperfect band should be discarded, but if a long series show the same imperfection, as twisting or faulty registration of the numbers, the entire lot should be returned to the Bureau for replacement.

In this connection, the Survey at times receives comments to the effect that size 1A should be a trifle smaller, or some similar criticism of the smaller bands. The inside diameter of size 0 is 0.083 inch; of size 1, 3/32 inch; of size 1A, 1/8 inch; and of size 2,

5/32 inch. It will be seen that there is a difference of only 1/32 of an inch between sizes 1 and 1A, and between sizes 1A and 2. With proper care on the part of the operator, this range should be adequate to care for all small birds. Some of the warblers, the kinglets, gnat-catchers, and possibly a few others have very slender tarsi, and we might, therefore, well wish size 0 to be a trifle smaller. It has, however, been made just as small as is possible and still take a number of five figures. Thus far, the Bureau knows of no case in which one of these bands has not been satisfactory on these smallest birds. A simple test is to close the bird's toes and see if there is any danger of the band slipping down and locking them in that position. If such should be the case, do not release the bird with the band attached. Obtain the services of an assistant to hold the bird while you remove the band. By placing the points of a pair of small scissors at opposite sides of the band joint and carefully closing them, the band will be opened sufficiently to allow the scissors to be turned and the points inserted in the opening already made, and then by slowly spreading them, the band will be forced open wide enough that it can be slipped off the bird's leg. Put all pressure on the band, none on the bird's tarsus. The tiny bones in a bird's leg are very easily broken.

Paul D. Hurd, Jr., of Costa Mesa, Calif., transmitted an interesting description, with sketches, of a banding kit he has found useful. This consists of an old kodak carrying case about 7 by 4-1/4 by 1-1/2 inches and a wooden piece (Mr. Hurd used a section from a curtain shade roller) fitted with a series of wires on which the bands are threaded in reversed sequence. This wooden piece is fastened to the bottom of the carrying case, and if care is taken to keep the wires to one side instead of in the middle, there will be ample room for pliers, notebook, and other articles. To keep the bands from slipping off the wires Mr. Hurd uses corks, which are, of course, held in place when the case is closed. The band sizes are indicated on the tops of the corks.

RETURNS

Because of the large number of returns now received, and because, at best, only a few can be listed in these bulletins, it seems desirable to discontinue this section. Also, owing to the cooperation of the editors of the quarterly journal "Bird-Banding", the Bureau is able to make available a larger number of return records at more frequent intervals. Several papers containing long series of return and recovery records have already appeared in the pages of that periodical, and others are in preparation and are expected to be published in the near future.

NOTICE

Capt. R. L. Meredith, of Boonton, N. J., and who is well known as a falconer, wants to get a live Northern Shrike. Any banding station in the northeastern part of the country that may have a "shrike problem" this coming winter, might take advantage of the Captain's need to dispose of an unwanted guest. When such a bird is captured, a telegram may be sent to the Bureau for the necessary permit to ship it.

