

from the area east of the Rockies to the Atlantic seaboard is being enlisted. Additional species have been added. Of the 28 selected, 14 winter in part or entirely within our borders:

Canada Goose	Yellow-shafted Flicker	Myrtle Warbler
Marsh Hawk	Eastern Phoebe	American Goldfinch
Killdeer	Common Crow	Slate-colored Junco
Mourning Dove	House Wren	Chipping Sparrow
	Redwing Blackbird	White-throated Sparrow

(Arrival dates for above species are desired wherever wintering individuals will not be confused with spring migrants; when in doubt report first date anyway.)

An additional 14 winter to the south of us:

Common Nighthawk	Barn Swallow	American Redstart
Chimney Swift	Purple Martin	Baltimore Oriole
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	Wood Thrush	Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Eastern Kingbird	Black and White Warbler	Indigo Bunting
Eastern Wood Pewee	Yellow Warbler	

The *arrival date* only is desired for all species listed with the exception of the White-throat and Canada Goose. These latter are being studied in more detail. For them the following information is desired: dates of increases or decreases, main flights, date of departure of last birds, or, if possible, daily counts.

If you are already keeping arrival dates, we will appreciate having your 1953 dates for the species listed. If there is still time to obtain arrival dates for late migrants, please send them to us. The study will continue for at least five years so if you haven't heard about the project in time this year please plan to send in your reports for the spring of 1954 and thereafter.

Send all reports either to your regional Audubon Field Notes Editor or to Mr. Chandler S. Robbins, Patuxent Research Refuge, Laurel, Maryland. A *postcard* listing species and arrival dates should be sufficient.

We are interested not only in your records but also in your support in finding additional cooperators. We should emphasize that we want the individual reports of each cooperator in a region and not local compilations of many records.

Already an able group of ornithologists are acting as advisors to this program. Yearly announcements will be forthcoming in many ornithological publications as to the progress of the study. The final goal is to interpret properly the effect of weather upon bird migration.

James H. Zimmerman, John V. Dennis, Chandler S. Robbins

A SAPSUCKER - GRAY SQUIRREL RELATIONSHIP

The holes bored by the Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus v. varius*) often attract sap-loving insects, but it is not often that other vertebrates are found feeding on the sap. On April 23, 1953, I observed a gray squirrel, (*Sciurus carolinensis leucotis*) about fifteen feet from the ground on the side of a shagbark hickory tree in Washington Park, Albany. The squirrel appeared to be licking the side of the tree. Closer observation revealed that

it was lapping up the sap which was running from a series of freshly-made holes of the sapsucker. The sapsucker was proceeding up the tree some 20 feet above the squirrel, and, as I watched, the squirrel moved up the tree to more recently made, and presumably more productive, holes. At no time did it appear that the squirrel was driving the sapsucker away from newly bored holes. The sap was, however, flowing copiously from the holes, and it is possible that the squirrel had originally chased the sapsucker from fresh holes before I appeared. Although there are many other squirrels in the park, and although both squirrels and sapsuckers were common on the morning in question, I saw no other squirrels taking advantage of this source of food.

Gray squirrels are known to love sap, and are frequently seen licking sap from the spiles of tapped sugar maples. This particular individual had adapted himself to a new source of temporarily abundant food, without apparent disadvantage to the sapsucker which was providing him with this food.

Allen H. Benton
New York State College for Teachers
Albany, New York

NEWS AND NOTES FROM MEMBER CLUBS **Sullivan County Audubon Society**

Some of our members are planning to again take part in the Lunar migration count of returning birds during the months of March, April and May. The records will be sent as before to the University of Louisiana to be added to their general Spring Lunar count.

On April 12th, which has been designated as "Bird Day", our members have arranged for two public window displays. These will consist of several species of birds mounted, which are being loaned to the club. We also plan to show bird banding material, bird houses and feeders together with related articles on bird conservation. The Sullivan County National Bank in Liberty has very kindly offered us the use of one of their large front windows for the entire week and we hope that a similar arrangement can be made in Monticello. The result of these displays should be a greatly awakened interest in birding specifically and in conservation as a whole.

Wilber Prince Carr, Treasurer

The Linnaean Society of New York

The Linnaean Society of New York celebrated its 75th anniversary on March 10, 1953 at a meeting attended by many old-timers. The Linnaean Society is the second oldest ornithological organization in America, having been founded on March 7, 1878. To a remarkable extent, the facilities, organizations and books which eastern bird students now take for granted were the product of Linnaean members.

At the meeting John Kieran acted as toastmaster, and the speakers (selected from various periods in the society's history), were Beecher S. Bowdish, Roger T. Peterson, James P. Chapin, and Ludlow Griscom — all of them Linnaean members since their youth.

A number of door prizes were distributed, consisting of current natural history books by Linnaean authors, plus one mounted Snowy Owl — a victim of the days before this species was protected.