

as far north as the Carolinas, we can expect more frequent occurrences of the Cattle Egret in New York State in the coming years. — Dennis Puleston, Brookhaven, Long Island.

Information requested on color marked birds. — Two requests for assistance in tracing the movements of color marked birds have been received. Although both requests indicate a stress on fall reports, this tardy notice may help provide some information on late winter and spring records.

The first request comes from Tom Barry of Cornell. He would like reports of observations of neck-banded Brant. Several hundred of these birds were banded in this fashion by a group sponsored by Cornell University and the Canadian Wildlife Service on Southampton Island. The yellow plastic bands are fastened by a slip-proof falconer's knot, with a four-inch streamer that is usually seen when the bird is at rest hanging down in front or when in flight sticking out in back. The brilliant yellow is usually visible with binoculars at long range. Sight records should include: (1) date, (2) number with neck-bands, (3) total number in flock, (4) location, and (5) additional observations of unmarked Brant. Information should be sent to Thomas W. Barry, Conservation Department, Fernow Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Contributors will receive a summary of the information received.

The second request is from the Fish and Wildlife Service, kindly forwarded by Lawrence S. Smith, Refuge Manager of Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge. Mr. Smith's letter tells of cooperation of Montezuma personnel in color marking Icterids. A gold lacquer has been sprayed on the upper surface of Red-wings and Grackles banded in Tyre Township (vicinity of Montezuma). In similar projects silver lacquer has been used in New Jersey and red plastic neck bands in Delaware. Information on observations of any of these birds should be sent to Bird Banding Office, Patuxent Research Refuge, Laurel, Maryland. Mr. Smith notes that within two weeks of the initiation of the project in July reports were received of Montezuma birds in New Jersey. GRR

Caspian Tern in Fulton County. — On October 3, 1956, game warden Mark Putman picked up a dead immature Caspian Tern at Canada Lake, Fulton County, in the southern part of Adirondack State Park. Local residents told Putman that they had seen the bird in the area for two or three days prior to October 3 and that the bird was obviously in a weakened condition. Putman took the specimen to Amsterdam where identification was made by Margaret Fitzgerald and Esly Hallenbeck. The Caspian Tern is normally considered a coastal species, but it does breed sporadically in the Great Lakes region. The last previous report of the Caspian Tern from Region 8 was in September 1944, a sight record of two individuals at a reservoir just south of Schenectady — J. K. Meritt, 16 Ellen Lane, Scotia 2.

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