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Lark Bunting Banded in Connecticut

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ing months and, until 1972, not with any consistency during the first two weeks in August. Hence, there are no banding records for these months. But both Blue-winged and Golden-winged Warblers have been observed during these months and heard singing through mid-June; I would, therefore, consider that they nest here. But, without banding records for the nesting months, the data from this station cannot be considered definitive evidence to prove the Confer-Knapp theory for Broome County. Perhaps other banders with similar records, that also include June and July, can come up with data that will be more significant.

There is another aspect of this situation which other banders may be interested in checking. Confer and Knapp believe that the Blue-winged Warbler can adapt to a "wide range of territories." After examining my records, I wonder if this wide range includes the very low density of trees that the Golden-winged Warbler seems to prefer.

Meanwhile, at the Binghamton Station, I plan to do a small clearing operation in the area of the swamp, hoping that the maintenance of an area of few trees will encourage the Golden-winged Warbler to remain. ♦

Friendsville Stage, Binghamton, NY 13903

Lark Bunting banded in Connecticut

Jeffrey A. Spendelow

On 8 October 1978 I banded a Lark Bunting (*Calamospiza melanocorys*) at Lighthouse Point Park, East Haven, Connecticut. There are several recent fall records of this species in Massachusetts and Maine (Finch, *Amer. Birds*, 30:35, 1976; Finch, *Amer. Birds*, 31:230, 1977; Vickery, *Amer. Birds*, 32:18, 1978), but this is the first Connecticut record (N.S. Proctor, pers. comm.). The bird I banded was an immature female with an incompletely pneumatized skull. Sexual determination was accomplished by comparing photographs of the bird with specimens at Yale University's Peabody Museum of Natural History and by comparing measurements taken with those given in Bailey's *Handbook of Birds of the Western United States* (1901, Houghton Mifflin Co.). The bunting appeared to be in good health and was sighted again as late as 24 October at a location about 1 km from where it had been banded.

The Lighthouse Point Park area is well known for its autumn hawk flights, and the New Haven Bird Club has conducted its Hawk Watch here for several years. This area also appears to be a "trap" for vagrant fall migrants. In 1978 I banded two immature Blue Grosbeaks (*Guiraca caerulea*) here, a male on 7 October and a female on 15 October. One of these birds was sighted again on 18 October. In 1979 vagrants captured, all immatures, in-



cluded a Blue Grosbeak on 4 October, a Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*) on 6 October, and an Orange-crowned Warbler (*Vermivora celata*) on 13 October. I would like to thank H.R. Spendelow, Jr. for banding the Dickcissel, and A. Rosengren for having invited me to run banding demonstrations in conjunction with the Hawk Watch. ♦

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