

Recoveries of Starlings. The Starling recoveries came from near the banding site and scattered to the northeast as far as Connecticut. The recoveries from near the banding site were scattered in time into June, 1963, suggesting that the banded birds were local breeders as well as migrants. It is of interest that no foreign retraps of Starlings occurred, even though 1000 Starlings were reported by Keeler (1960) to have been banded at Montgomery in January, 1960. Twenty-one Starlings banded at Auburn in 1962 were retrapped.

Recoveries and foreign retraps of Common Grackles. There were 35 recoveries and one foreign retrap of Common Grackles. All three of the local recoveries were taken during the trapping period and before the breeding season indicating that these winter birds do not breed locally. Recoveries of Common Grackles came from farther west than for Starlings and Brown-headed Cowbirds and as far north as Ontario. The one foreign retrap came from Port Huron, Michigan, the end point of the travels of one of our banded Grackles. Only one repeat from 1962 was taken.

In summary, of 13,407 bands placed and 19,704 birds handled, there were 251 banded birds that yielded information on movement or longevity. Migration of Starlings and Cowbirds from the roost tended to be to the northeast, whereas Common Grackle movements tended to be more nearly straight north. Cowbirds apparently exchange between the Montgomery and Auburn roosts, but there is no evidence that Starlings and Grackles do so.

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ADDITIONAL RECORDS AND A SPECIMEN OF THE EARED GREBE IN ALABAMA

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On December 19, 1963, I located two Eared Grebes (*Podiceps caspicus*) at the east end of Little Lagoon (Baldwin County), Alabama. This was my first observation of the species in winter plumage, and the obvious differences between it and the Horned Grebe (*P. auritus*) surprised me. The great extent of gray on the head and neck gave the bird more of the dull color of the Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*) than of the contrast of black and white shown by the Horned Grebe. The Eared Grebe also gave the impression of having longer, more slender necks than does the Horned Grebe.

Realizing that there was no specimen of the Eared Grebe for Alabama, I made arrangements with owners of two boats to help me attempt the collection, but was not able to approach within range at the time. Two weeks later (January 3, 1964) I found two individuals at the same spot, however, and arranged with Fairly Chandler, of Magnolia Springs, to make another attempt the next morning. At that time (January 4) three of these birds were present, and Chandler's skill in handling the boat was a great asset in the collection of the first specimen for Alabama, now in the collection of Florida State University. After returning to land we visited an arm of Lake Shelby and were surprised to see two more Eared Grebes. In this instance we had both Horned and Pied-billed Grebes present for comparison.

Tom Imhof (*Alabama Birds*, p. 63) cited as the only previous record for the state an Eared Grebe seen at Little Dauphin Island (Mobile County), by Ava Tabor, Electa Levi, and Michael Caldwell on January 1 and March 26, 1960. A perusal of subsequent issues of *Audubon Field Notes* revealed no additional records.

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