

recognized as valid unless (1) the amendment of December 29, 1952 is attached thereto and (2) the signed acknowledgment is on file (in the Banding Office--Ed.). Permits dated on and after October 1, 1952 have the new conditions printed on them.

2. To facilitate law enforcement, every person who traps, handles, and bands protected species of wild birds must carry on his or her person a federal permit or sub-permit."

Your Editor hopes that careful perusal of the foregoing will clear up certain misunderstandings of the amendment of December 29, 1952, which were shared by many persons other than Dr. Miller. Compliance with the new regulations will in no wise interfere with current or projected studies of any banders and yet at the same time will prevent sporadic and uncoordinated efforts to interfere with more serious activities.

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CONCERNING COLOR BANDS

The following, from a letter from Elinor McEntoe (Mrs. Howard G.), 490 Fairfield Ave., Ridgewood, N.J., dated August 19, 1952, was referred to above in connection with a possible hazard in the use of color bands. The Editor would appreciate any observations as to the extent of similar occurrences which members may be able to provide.

"I had an experience this summer with a Catbird return which brought home to me very forcibly the danger of putting two bands on one leg. Since I believe this is a fairly widespread practice when color banding is done to any extent, I hope other banders will take note. If the case of this Catbird is unique, perhaps there is no need for caution, but if others have noted the same thing, banders should be warned. This particular Catbird was extremely tame and had nested near Charlie Nichols' home for a couple of years, each year coming right into his or Mabel's hand for raisins without any hesitation. They asked me if I would try to trap and color-band the Catbird pair so they could keep track of them each year. A gold band (LA) was placed above the government band on the male and a blue one in similar position on the female.

On July 9th of this year (1952), Mabel Nichols phoned to say that the male Catbird acted as though his bands hurt him and asked me if I

would come up with a trap so that we could catch him and examine the bands. This I did the next day and discovered that the force of the two LA bands hitting together for just one year had caused them to flatten out, forming a very sharp ridge (or flange) both inside and out, which made the bands quite tight. The inner ridges were not as sharp as the outer, but undoubtedly in another year would have caused serious injury if they had not been removed.

"I have wondered if the fact that LA bands are made of heavier aluminum than the other smaller ones had any bearing on the case. Would the harder metal come together with more force than the lighter weight bands and thus cause the sharp ridges, or would two bands of any weight do it? I hope someone has an answer, or gets it, before a lot of birds lose their legs. Perhaps some of the Evening Grosbeak banders can shed some light on the subject since they do a good deal of color banding with the heavy LA bands."

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Arthur H. Fast, 4924 Rock Spring Road, Arlington, Virginia, trapped and banded two Juncos as follows:

<u>Band Number</u>	<u>Date Banded</u>
21-35454	Dec. 13, 1952
21-35489	Dec. 30, 1952

The markings on these birds were slightly different from the usual hyemalis (Junco hyemalis hyemalis, (Eastern) Slate-colored Junco-Ed.), most noticeably in having a wash of rusty on the sides. By comparison with specimens in the U.S. National Museum, Dr. John W. Aldrich and Mr. Allen J. Duvall identified these birds as the subspecies Junco hyemalis cismontanus, the Cassiar Slate-colored Junco. The normal range of this race is restricted to the northern Rocky Mountain region.

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CONCERNING THE BLUE JAY SYMPOSIUM

In the January issue, it was requested that material for the Blue Jay symposium be sent to the Editor's wife by April 1. To date, only three contributions have been received. If you have material on this species please send it in. It might be interesting to hear from banders who band considerable numbers of small birds and yet do not take this species. In 17 years, your Editor has never taken a single Jay!