

QUESTION by Ruth A. Lof:

I am wondering if some reader of EBBA NEWS could supply information on a Bluejay that had a tan colored band on its right leg and a black one on its left, but no Fish & Wildlife Service band. It was trapped October 26, 1966 in Storrs, Conn. by John McDonald of the Natchaug Ornithological Society. Not wishing to interfere with another's color marking, but feeling the Bluejay should have more definite identification, he placed band no. 813-47665 on the bird's right leg below the tan colored band.

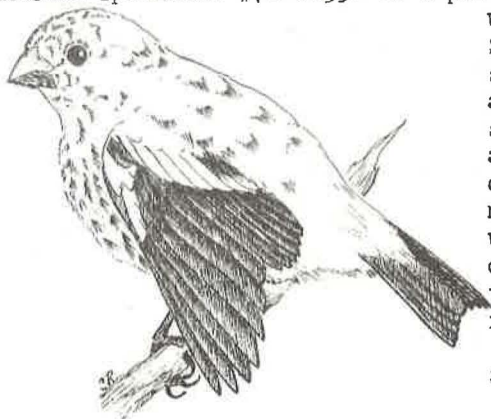
QUESTION by Carol Rudy:

I am privileged to catch Purple Finches most of the year, and have encountered a puzzling problem. During the summer I was doing a study in our sphagnum bog, and found that the juvenal Purple Finches frequently sustained hemorrhages while struggling in the mist nets. Usually it had the appearance of a bruise where bleeding had occurred just under the skin in the shoulder area, and these individuals had great difficulty in flying. Occasionally the hemorrhage was somewhere else; one had a blood-filled sac the size of a pea protruding from one ear, another had bleeding behind both eyes, causing them to protrude grotesquely. In all the cases I kept under observation, complete recovery was attained in a few days. I have never observed this in any other young birds or in adult Purple Finches. I wondered if anyone else has had this experience or if anyone knows what could cause it and how it might be prevented. Could it have anything to do with diet? The young finches were feeding almost exclusively at the time on berries of Mountain-Holly, Nemopanthus mucronata, but the adults would not eat them, and other species ate few if any.

## A PARTIALLY ALBINO PURPLE FINCH

By Carol Rudy

Last spring while banding a number of Purple Finches I encountered an unusual specimen: #70-60351 is a partial albino. Its general appearance while sitting and flying was that of a Snow Bunting, but close examination showed the wings and tail to be dark, and the body generally white with the stripes of normal color for immatures and females. All wing primaries, secondaries and the retrices were of normal color. Most secondary coverts were white, while all primary coverts but one on each side were dark. To top off this unusual appearance was a yellow rump. Eyes, bill and feet, normal.



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