ARTICLE XIII Amendments (continued)

Section 2. Every proposed amendment to these By-Laws, in whole or in part, after being submitted to the Council, and if approved by a majority of the members of the Council, shall then be submitted to a vote of the members at the next Annual Meeting of the Association, or by mail as determined by the Council.

Section 3. The language of the proposed amendment shall be clear and precise, and such amendment shall be adopted only if three-fourths (3/4) of the members voting approved of said amendment.

Section 4. New amendments shall be kept in the Minute Book as a separate, complete and chronological listing of all amendments, beginning with Amendment #1, each with the date said amendment is adopted.

Section 5. Once every five (5) years these new amendments shall be made part of the main body of the By-Laws (by Revision) with the notation "AMENDED TO MAIN BODY OF BY-LAWS," with the date inserted at the end of each amendment

When it is merely a change in wording it is ONLY necessary to add "as amended" in RED INK and the date.

ARTICLE XIV Adoption of By-Laws

These By-Laws shall become effective immediately upon the adoption thereof.

ARTICLE XV Parlimentary Authority

The rules contained in the current edition of ROBERT'S RULES OF ORDER, newly revised (1970) shall govern the Society in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with these By-Laws and any special rules of order the Society may adopt.

Revised: April 1973
Final typing: 8/1/73
djf



# BANDING LITERATURE NEWS
## By N.J.Cutright & D.L.Wood

"Banding Literature News" is a new service EBBA NEWS offers its readers. Our Review Editors, Noel J. Cutright and Darwin L. Wood, will review recent periodical literature which they feel is of interest to banders. With rising costs, we realize that many of you cannot afford to subscribe to all interesting periodicals. By providing this service, we will give you the opportunity to write the editors of periodicals reviewed, for reprints of individual papers. Addresses of such periodicals will be printed once a year in this column. If you wish to contribute, please feel free to contact our Review Editors. (FSS, Editor)

AUK
American Ornithologists' Union
Museum of Natural History
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D.C. 20560

BLUE JAY
Saskatchewan Natural History Society
2335 Athol Street
Regina, Sask.
Canada

CHAT
Carolina Bird Club
Shuford Memorial Sanctuary
P.O. Box 1220
Tryon, N.C. 28782

CONDOR
Cooper Ornithological Society
R.J. Raitt
Dept. of Biology
New Mexico State University
Las Cruces, N.M. 88001

DELMARVA ORNITHOLOGIST
Delmarva Ornithological Society
Mrs. Frances H. Beach, Ed.
P.O. Box 213
Unionville, Pa. 19372

IBIS
British Ornithologists' Union
c/o Zoological Society of London
Regent's Park,
London, NW1, 4RY

JACK-PINE WARBLER
Michigan Audubon Society
7000 North Westnedge
Kalamazoo, Michigan 49001

JOURNAL OF WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT
The Wildlife Society
3900 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016

Beason, R. C. and E. C. Franks. 1973. Development of young Horned Larks. Auk 90(2):359-363.

Tuck, L. M. 1972. The snipes: a study of the genus Capella. Canadian Wildl. Serv. Monogr. Ser. No. 5. 428pp. (Avail. from Information Canada, Ottawa, cat. No. CW65-7/5. Cloth $7.25).

This is an outstanding monograph with considerable information presented on many subjects. Of special interest to banders are sections on fall migration, with ban recovery data utilized; molting, plumages, age characteristics and weight; population structure and turnover; band retrieval data; and methods of capturing snipe for study.

Hubbard, J. P. 1972. Identification of wintering orioles in the Northeast. Delmarva Ornithol. 7(2):10-12.

Details distinguishing characteristics, with emphasis on immatures and females of Icterus galbula and I. bullockii. (I. bullockii is now considered conspecific with I. galbula.) The English name for the enlarged I. galbula becomes Northern Oriole. See: Thirty-second supplement to American Ornithologists' Union Check-list of North American Birds. 1973. Auk 90(2):411-419.



Mills, J. A. 1972. A difference in band loss from male and female Red-billed Gulls Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus. Ibis 114:252-255.

Females lose bands faster than males with discussion of possible reasons why.

Niles, D. M. 1972. Molt cycles of Purple Martins (Progne subis). Condor 74:61-71.

Vardy (Donaldson), L. E. 1971. Color variation in the crown of the White-throated Sparrow, Zonotrichia albicollis. Condor 73:401-414.

Stiles, F. G. and L. L. Wolf. 1973. Techniques for color-marking Hummingbirds. Condor 75(2):244-245.

LeGrand, H. E., Jr. 1973. Long-billed Dowitcher identification. Chat 37(1):1-3.

Thornsberry, W. H. and L. M. Cowardin. 1971. A floating bail trap for capturing individual ducks in spring. J. Wildl. Manage. 35(4):837-839.

A trap consisting of a floating platform equipped with 2 spring-driven bails and a trigger mechanism with an adjustable tension was constructed and tested.

Mathisen, J. and J. Stewart. 1970. A band for an eagle. Loon 42:84-87.

Houston, C. S. 1970. Saskatchewan bird banders - Fred G. Bard. Blue Jay 28:150-156.

Information on % recoveries for 21 of 103 species and 13,363 individual birds naded from 1928 to about 1950.

Pinkowski, B. C. 1971. An analysis of banding-recovery data on Eastern Bluebirds banded in Michigan and three neighboring states. Jack-pine Warbler 49:33-50.

Ludwig, F. E. 1970. Eight years banding at Port Huron, Michigan: 1962-1969. Jack-pine Warbler 48:10-17.

Table shows annual totals for 131 species with recovery rate for each.

The Daily Rhythm of Hawk Migration at Cedar Grove, Wisconsin. H. C. Mueller and D. D. Berger, Auk, 90, 591-596. July (1973)

Raptor banders are familiar with the differences in behavior of various species with regard to activity during the day. Like people, some start their day early to finish early, while others start late and finish late. This paper attempts to document the autumnal migration activity of 16 species of hawk during the day using field notes from 1958 to 1961 as representative of data from many more years of observation at a trapping station in Wisconsin. The authors conclude that the autumnal migration of accipiters peaks in the early morning, that of buteos late in the morning, and falcons in the early afternoon. Harriers have an early peak, and Ospreys show no peak. On the other hand, the trapping percentage of all species varies little through the day, suggesting that there are no peaks in hunger.

A New Method to Separate Immature and Adult Hummingbirds. F. I. Ortiz-Crespo, Auk, 89, 851-857, October (1972)

Immature and adult hummingbirds have usually been separated on the basis of plumage criteria, but in many species found north of Mexico the immatures resemble adult females. The author of this paper has found that in immature hummingbirds lateral surfaces of the culmen are ridged by minute oblique corrugations which are lacking in the adult. Examination with a 10x hand lens helps to reveal the distinction between the rough bill (immature) and the smooth bill (adult). The criterion is easy to apply and does not require any procedure as drastic as dissection. The paper deals mainly with species outside our area, but there are results for the Ruby-throat also.



## AGING & SEXING AMERICAN REDSTARTS IN FALL

By Mrs. Roger W. Foy

In his article in EBBA News (Vol 36: 143) of August "Report on Aging & Sexing Criteria for American Redstart," Mr. Dan Gray failed to mention whether the two American Redstarts (Setophaga rutticilla) in the museum skins marked Female were among those discarded as unreliable: 1) had black on breast, mid-back and crown; 2) had orange (this was a Spring bird) breast patches and underwing linings with stronger orange than a large number of similarly plumaged Spring Males.

Rather than trying to dispute the validity of museum skins and past sources of information on this bird, I have turned my knowledge and energies to working with live birds in the hand.

A percentage of the Fall HY birds reaching us the beginning of September already have molted their juvenile plumage on the wings and tail. Upon close observation of a percentage of the Fall HY birds reaching us the beginning of September I find the following:

1) shades of orange on breast, underwing lining and tail varied from one bird to the next.

2) the amount of orange also varied from one bird to the next.

3) wings and tail are dark brown to black.

For the past two Fall migrations (1971 and 1972) notes were made after carefully examining each bird and I find in the (presumedly) Male, wings and tail are dark brown to black with varying shades and amounts of orange. The following scales for shades and amounts of orange were utilized.

1) 0 - 1 - 2 - 3 for grading the SHADE of orange on: a) sides of breast; b) underwing lining; c) tail -

0 - yellow to yellow orange
1 - orange
2 - strong orange
3 - heavy or deep orange

2) for grading the AMOUNT of orange -