Mr. Daniel Smiley, Jr. contributes the following account the Junco Symposium:

"I have used small cards with four feather outlines drawn on them. While the bird is in hand, I sketch the actual location of the white and gray of feathers from each side of the tail. At the same time various plumage notes are recorded by a simple code.

The following are some of my tentative conclusions about Juncos which may be modified by further study of the data:

1. The amount of gray or brown at the tip of the bill varies with the season for individuals and between individuals, and is not an indication of age or sex.

2. The amount of white in the outer four feathers on each side of the tail varies between Juncos. In some cases the records from returns over a period of years showed an increase in amount of white after successive molts of an individual. In other cases the amount of white remained constant over a period of years. My present information makes me doubt if the white in tail feathers is a reliable indication of age or sex. This needs study, as it is not in agreement with the findings of other banders.

3. By accident I stumbled on an observation which may prove to be significant in age determination of Juncos or other birds - particularly seed eaters. While handling several returns, all at least three or four years old, I noted that the upper mandible seemed to project further beyond the tip of the lower than on most of the unbanded birds I was trapping. I found that the difference in length of the two mandibles could be measured with some degree of accuracy by means of a garage mechanic’s “Feeler Gauge.” The range of variation was between 15 and 31 one thousandths of an inch.

4. During the winter of 1959-60 I was banding at Haverford, Pa. The winter resident Juncos there seemed to have definitely more brown in their body plumage than the Mohonk winter residents.
which I handled during vacations and the following winter. I
have no concrete evidence on this, just an impression.

"Some of my comments are not in agreement with observations
reported by other banders. I do not want to start an argument,
but I do urge caution when one starts generalizing about Juncos."

These comments represent a challenge to all members banding
Juncos to secure sufficient data to solve the problems involved.
It should be relatively easy!

Comments from NBBA and MABA on the symposium proposal have
been received. As expected, there are various points to be ironed
out before the proposal would be acceptable to both Associations.
No word yet from Indiana.

Unless there is a great deal of additional material received
before August 20 it will be necessary to postpone or abandon the
Trap Symposium. Several members, notably Karl Sartel and Beecher-
Bowdish have submitted information but much more is needed. What
has happened to those who discussed this subject so enthusiastically
at the Annual Meeting? So far not one of them has sent anything in.

STATION REPORTS

Mr. Frank Frazier sends the following report on his 1950 year's
banding:

**Recoveries**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Banded</th>
<th>Repeats</th>
<th>Returns</th>
<th>Recoveries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#48-281220</td>
<td>AOU 493 Sterling 6-9-50 Reported &quot;found&quot;, band sent in by &quot;unknown&quot; person from Hudson Co., N. Y., 6-25-50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#43-17459</td>
<td>AOU 517 Eastern Purple Finch Adult Male 3-5-50 Trapped and released by Jan. F. Shields, Jr., Greenwich, Conn., New York, N. Y., 3-22-50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#43-108816</td>
<td>AOU 587 Red-eyed Towhee Adult Male 4-25-50 found dead at Baltmore, Baltimore Co., Md., by Mr. Harvey Brackbill of Baltimore on 5-2-50.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>#43-108883</td>
<td>AOU 704 Catbird 5-10-50 found dead at Irvington, N.J.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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by John L. Wolff of Newark.
Species Banded Repeats Returns Recoveries
Sawyer 10 6 - -
Pheasant 1 - - -
Bluejay 61 53 14 -
Sterling 35 3 1 -
Cowbird 13 4 - -
Purple Finch 50 1 1 1 -
White Crowned Sp. - - - -
White Throated Sp. (2) 107 42 4 -
Tree Sp. 1 - - -
Chipping Sp. 12 1 - -
Field Sp. 6 - - -
Junco 1 423 309 20 -
Song Sp. 3 91 161 - -
Swamp Sp. 1 - - -
Fox Sp. 27 10 - -
Towhee 4 84 65 - 4 -
Cardinal 6 1 - -
Groswell 2 - - -
Blue-Vined V 1 - - -
3-th Blue V 1 - - -
Myrtle V 1 - - -
Pine V 1 - - -
Ovenbird 6 - - -
Yellow-throat 6 - - -
Catbird 6 74 51 8 1
Brown Thrasher 9 34 34 - -
Wren 9 - - -
Buthatch 8 20 - 7 -
Titmouse 5 - 5 - -
Chickadee 8 12 - 7 -
Nuth. 1 - - -
Ruby Cr. Kinglet 1 - - -
Wood Thrush 20 7 - 4 -
Veery 4 - - -
Grove Thrush 2 1 - -
Heron Thrush 1 1 - -
Robin 7 47 7 - 4 -
Total 37 species 1189 382 - 89 4 -
August 1951

**Xenia News**

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"My grand total of birds banded since I began January 13, 1949 to April 30, 1951 is 1849 - recoveries (4) and returns (11), total 115 or 6.22%.

"White-throated Sparrow - The April 1950 Spring migrants scarcely repeated at all.

"Juncos - Bunch of the Juncos departed on or before April 8 (only 19 were banded after that date, the last ones being two banded on May 1, 1951). Almost all the Song Sparrows and Fox Sparrows departed on or before April 8.

"Juncos Return - Of the 20 Junco returns, 8 were regular repeats from November and December through early April.

"Song Sparrow - Of the 15 Song Sparrows banded in August, 12 repeated 79 times. 49-85021 repeated 20 times, 49-85022 repeated 26 times.

"Blue Jays - These birds left Montclair, although I saw a few near by at odd times through the winter, on the day after the hurricane November 26 and did not return to Montclair until late in April. This is unusual, for many Jays usually spend the winter in Montclair.

"Many fewer Chickadees and Nuthatches visited my station during the winter. One Fox Sparrow and two White-throated visited the station almost daily all through the winter." President Groskin reports as follows:

"During the two winter months, January and February 1951, I banded at Ardmore, Pa. 502 birds; 191 in January and 311 in February. All but 28 birds were Purple Finches.

"The birds banded during these two months were banded at weekends only, without assistance of any kind."