

BIRD-BANDING NOTES FROM NEW MEXICO

BY J. K. JENSEN

It may be of interest to bird-banders in the East to hear from a lone bander located in the southern Rocky Mountains.

My station is situated two miles south of Santa Fé, New Mexico, on the main continental highway, at an altitude of 6953 feet. The only available place for my traps is my garden, which is rather less than an acre in extent. It contains a dozen fruit trees, a few shrubs, and in the fall and winter there are sufficient weeds to serve as some protection for the birds. I use three government sparrow traps, one clover-leaf trap, and, whenever I have time, a pull-string trap. Although my traps are bothered somewhat by cats, this is of small moment compared to the depredations of five hundred and fifty Indian youngsters in this school.

The fact that my station is isolated tends to eliminate one of the most interesting features of bird-banding, to wit: I do not take birds banded by other banders, and no other station has so far captured any of my birds; notwithstanding it is a very fascinating game.

I believe that I take more different species of Juncos than any other bander. Shufeldt's and Pink-sided Juncos predominate, and they are by far the most interesting. I take a few Gray-headed and Red-backed Juncos, and on November 24, 1922, I banded a lone White-winged Junco. Some banded Juncos with a pure black head are probably *oreganus*, but these I have classed as Shufeldt's.

The following statistics may be of interest:

Since November 17, 1922, I have banded 971 Juncos of five species. Of these, 498 were Shufeldt's (*Junco h. connectens*), possibly with a sprinkling of Oregans; 443 Pink-sided (*Junco mearnsi*); fifteen Gray-headed (*Junco caniceps*); fourteen Red-backed (*Junco p. dorsalis*); and one White-winged (*Junco aikeni*). Of the 498 Shufeldt's Juncos 271 did not repeat. The remaining 227 repeated 691 times with twenty-nine returns. Of the 443 Pink-sided Juncos 288 did not repeat. The remaining 155 repeated 371 times with seven returns. Of the fifteen Gray-headed Juncos eleven did not repeat. The remaining four repeated ten times. Of the fourteen Red-backed Juncos twelve did not repeat. The remaining two repeated three times.

I have had some rather good returns:

- No. 34830, Shufeldt's Junco, banded December 20, 1922, repeated March 4 and 15, 1923, then returned October 31, 1926, after an absence of three years, seven months, and sixteen days.
- No. 33703, Shufeldt's Junco, banded January 23, 1923, repeated February 24, March 6, 11, and 16, 1923, and returned February 17, 1926.
- No. 28721, Shufeldt's Junco, banded December 1, 1922, repeated February 14 and 22, and March 15, 1923, and returned December 13, 1923, and again December 7, 1924. Repeated December 10, 18, and 23, 1924, returning February 17, 1926.
- No. 9050, Pink-sided Junco, banded December 8, 1924, returned December 15, 1926, with no repeats.
- No. A16892, Shufeldt's Junco, banded January 27, 1925, returned January 20, 1926, with no repeats.
- No. A16932, Shufeldt's Junco, banded February 27, 1925, returned December 13, 1926, with no repeats.
- No. A22041, Pink-sided Junco, banded March 10, 1925, returned December 27, 1926, repeating December 28th.
- No. 151657, Shufeldt's Junco, banded December 28, 1924, repeating December 29, 30, 31, January 1 to 5 inclusive, 7, 10 to 13 inclusive, 15 to 22 inclusive, and 24 to 30 inclusive, some days as often as six times.
- No. 52595, Pink-sided Junco, banded March 15, 1923, repeated March 16th, 9.00 A. M., and again five minutes later.
- Santa Fé, New Mexico, January 1927.

WHITE-THROATED SPARROW RETURNS

BY MARY E. F. HUBBARD

THE frequent failure to secure returns of the White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) in the northern part of its wintering range makes it seem desirable to publish the few returns I have secured during the last four years. I cannot help thinking that the principal reason this species fails to pass the winter season in New England in the same place year after year, in contrast to the experiences of Mr. Baldwin with this species in Georgia, is because southern New England is near the northern limit of the White-throated Sparrow's