

have produced no recoveries any distance south of the point of banding. This is not true, however, in the case of the Bronzed Grackles.

Table 3 gives the banding by months. In contrast with the Grackles, the months of January, February, and March account for only about 68% of the bandings. Despite the fact that November and December accounted for about 28% of the Starlings banded, none of these birds seemed to have migrated farther south.

Table 4 gives data on the 20 recovery records, arranged in order of the month of banding. As in the case of the Grackles, actual band numbers were not submitted.

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BANDING YEAR NOW ENDS DECFMBER 31

The Editor would like to remind banders that the banding year now coincides with the calendar year, and therefore ends December 31 for non-game species. Reports should be in the Banding Office no later than March 31, but it will help the office personnel if they are submitted as soon as possible after the close of the year.

Schedules for game birds should be received by the 10th of the month following banding; for colonial birds such as gulls, terns, skimmers, etc., schedules should be submitted promptly after the close of the banding season for nestlings.

In the preparation of schedules and other reports, the following points should be kept in mind. Not only will this review be of value to older banders (many still submit incorrect reports despite notice of changed procedure) but it prove especially helpful to new banders who may not have too clear an idea of what is expected of them. What follows is not intended to be a complete list of all the regulations for the preparation of various reports; rather it stresses certain items about which there has been confusion or which have been overlooked by a number of banders.

Figures 1 and 2 on pages 78 and 79 illustrate portions of a banding schedule and a station return report form, respectively. It should be noted that this latter return report form (Form 3-137B) replaces the IBM cards (Form 3-137). On this form should be recorded the recapture of a bird banded by yourself after an interval of 90 days since banding

or the last recapture. In the case of birds captured at irregular intervals throughout the year at the station, such as the resident Downy Woodpeckers, only one return per year would be recorded.

Foreign captures, i.e., of birds banded by another bander, as well as records of any banded bird found dead at the station, should be reported on Form 3-1807, "Report of Recovery of Bird Band".

SYMBOLS FOR AGE AND SEX:

- A = adult, birds not determined to be young of the year
- N = nestling, only birds banded in or at the nest
- M = male
- F = female
- I = immature, applied to birds identifiable as of the current season and not associated with a definite nesting area
- Loc = young birds hatched in the current season but which can be associated with a particular nest or nesting area, in the immediate vicinity of which the birds are banded. If there is any doubt whether birds of the year are so associated with a given locality, they should be designated 'I' instead

Note: Even in species which do not reach adult plumage for two or three years, 'I' should not be used unless the bird is less than one year old; for birds that are one or more years old, use 'A'. If the exact age is known, use 'A-1' or 'A-2', etc.

REPORT ON BANDING RETURNS: 99 in 'How Obtained' column indicates that the bird was trapped.

BANDING SCHEDULE: numerals following the substation location indicate the exact coordinates (latitude and longitude) of the place of banding. These can be obtained from U. S. Geological Survey topographic maps. If in doubt, ask the Banding Office for your coordinates. The same coordinates appear on Form 3-137B.

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Year-end Reminder: If live in a state in which state permits must be renewed once or a year or in which reports of operations are required, don't forget to attend to this at once!