

from 25 to 50 measurements. It might appear that we could use the observed range of lengths. The trouble is that the range increases with sample size up to a limit but in an unpredictable fashion.

We have considered here easy cases in which age and sex could be determined by plumage. If sex cannot be determined we may have the Purple Finch problem where brown males and all females have the same wing length characteristics. We as yet know the wing length changes related to age and sex for only a few species. The general conclusion is that sexing by wing length alone is usually quite liable to error. The further we go toward eliminating the errors the more likely we are to eliminate the answers as well.

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MISGUIDED AMERICAN REDSTART
By Frederick S. Schaeffer

I was pleasantly surprised to learn recently from the Banding Office that one of the American Redstarts I banded during Operation Recovery 1964 was recovered.

#109-00861, an immature female American Redstart which, when it was banded in the John F. Kennedy Memorial Wildlife Refuge (Tobay Banding Station) near Jones Beach, Long Island, N.Y. on September 26, 1964 decided that going south wasn't good enough! Instead, it was found dead in East Cleveland, Ohio sometime in October 1964. The exact date was not specified and the finder has not yet answered my request for it.

I find this recovery rather odd, particularly since it was so late in the Redstart migration, but perhaps far more birds than we suspect stray off their migration path.

If anyone has any information as to similar instances, I would be eager to get in touch with them.

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