

served as hosts, so far as is known. About 15% of the parasitized nests were of Vireos, 24% of Warblers, and 51% of Sparrows. The Song Sparrow ranked first as host, furnishing 22% of all of the parasitized nests found; the Red-eyed Vireo, 14%, Yellow Warbler, 10%, Chipping Sparrow, 10% and Ovenbird, 7%. In the table below only the vernacular names as used in the 1931 A. O. U. 'Check-List' are given. The number of parasitized nests of each species from each locality is listed. Also after the important host species, the percentage of nests parasitized is given, and in parentheses the number of nests on which this figure is based.

Eastern Mourning Dove . . . . .	1	*Bobolink—5% (184) . . . . .	10
*Eastern Phoebe . . . . .	7	Eastern Red-wing . . . . .	1
Acadian Flycatcher . . . . .	1	Baltimore Oriole . . . . .	1
*Alder Flycatcher—21% (108) . . . . .	23	Orchard Oriole . . . . .	1
*Wood Thrush . . . . .	6	Scarlet Tanager . . . . .	1
White-eyed Vireo . . . . .	1	*Eastern Cardinal . . . . .	4
Yellow-throated Vireo . . . . .	1	Rose-breasted Grosbeak . . . . .	1
*Red-eyed Vireo—36% (231) . . . . .	84	*Indigo Bunting—40% (43) . . . . .	17
*Eastern Warbling Vireo . . . . .	3	Dickcissel . . . . .	1
Black and White Warbler . . . . .	1	*Red-eyed Towhee—21% (103) . . . . .	22
Prothonotary Warbler . . . . .	1	Eastern Savannah Sparrow . . . . .	1
*Blue-winged Warbler . . . . .	3	*Eastern Grasshopper Sparrow . . . . .	1
*Eastern Yellow Warbler—42% (146) . . . . .	62	Western Henslow's Sparrow . . . . .	1
*Chestnut-sided Warbler—33% (12) . . . . .	4	*Eastern Vesper Sparrow—8% (112) . . . . .	9
Northern Prairie Warbler . . . . .	1	Slate-colored Junco . . . . .	1
*Ovenbird—36% (112) . . . . .	41	*Eastern Chipping Sparrow—53% (115) . . . . .	60
Louisiana Water-Thrush . . . . .	1	*Eastern Field Sparrow—31% (159) . . . . .	51
*Kentucky Warbler . . . . .	1	Swamp Sparrow . . . . .	1
*Northern Yellow-throat—41% (41) . . . . .	19	*Mississippi Song Sparrow—34% (398) . . . . .	135
Yellow-breasted Chat . . . . .	2	Number of parasitized nests . . . . .	169
Hooded Warbler . . . . .	1	Number of species parasitized . . . . .	41
*American Redstart—33% (22) . . . . .	7	Number of species raising young Cowbirds . . . . .	20

—LAWRENCE E. HICKS, *Department of Botany, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.*

**Juvenal Eastern Evening Grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona v. vespertina*).**  
**at Sault St. Marie, Michigan.**—Eastern Evening Grosbeaks are at my feeding and trapping station every year. Usually the birds arrive in October or early November and stay until towards the end of May, only in one year, 1924, did any number stay around through June. The flock is largest from end of February to May 1. Usually a few come in irregularly in sum-

mer, and in eight years out of the past thirteen some of them were young of the year, i. e. in juvenal plumage. My records show the dates for young first seen as follows:

1921—Aug. 24, 1923—Aug. 19, 1924—Aug. 18,  
1925—July 29, 1929—July 28, 1931—Aug. 17,  
1932—July 24, 1933—July 7.

The summer of 1933 was unusually hot and dry, and many birds nested earlier than usual, which probably accounts for young Grosbeaks coming in so early. This is the first summer the Grosbeaks have stayed regularly and from July 7 to October 8, I banded 37, 26 of them being young of the year—13 males and 13 females, and the first to come in were still being fed now and then by the old birds. As they were in and out of a window box almost daily I had an excellent opportunity to watch them as they molted from juvenal into first winter plumage.

I have been much surprised to find that in bird-book after bird-book, if any mention at all is made of the juvenal plumage, it is one of the following statements:—

“The Sexes are alike.” “The sexes are similar.” or “Similar to adult female.”

There is a distinct difference in the juvenal plumage of the male and female and there is not the least trouble in picking out the males from the females at sight. Furthermore, it is often stated that the young males in first winter plumage are like the adult females, which is also an error since both sexes molt into the respective adult plumages directly from the juvenal at the end of the first summer. There may be a slight difference in this first adult plumage from that of subsequent years as this first molt is confined to the body plumage and does not involve the flight feathers this being the case with most Passerine birds. Mr. Donald W. Douglass of the University Museum at Ann Arbor, Mich., at the request of Dr. Josselyn Van Tyne, to whom I sent two juvenal male Grosbeaks, has kindly drawn up a detailed description as well as a description of a juvenal female. His description follows:

“A line at base of upper mandible, including lores, black; sides of forehead and a line over eye, old gold; central forehead, crown, occiput, and auriculars olive-brown. Nape and upper back yellowish-olive, the feathers whitish basally along the white shafts. Lower back, rump, and anterior upper tail coverts grayish, the feathers tipped with dull yellow. Posterior upper tail coverts black, tipped with dull yellow.

“These young males tend to have a white tip to the black tail. However, this does not extend to the whole web but is confined to the inner webs. The white tipping is more strongly developed on the outer than on the inner feathers. The unbanded specimen (probably just individual variation) has the white tipping reduced, the white is entirely gone from the inner feathers of the tail but still persists in the outer feathers.

"Area at base of lower mandible extending upward to lore and backward along sides of chin, neck, and upper breast to folded wing, old gold, brightening posteriorly. Remainder of chin, breast, and belly light brownish olive; under tail coverts whitish.

"Primaries black, narrowly edged with white. First secondary black, with mere edging of white at tip; second black, broadly tipped with white; remainder of secondaries chiefly whitish with yellow edgings, forming a conspicuous white wing-patch; last three "tertials" with inner dusky edgings. Wing-coverts, except those of the inner secondaries, black, some of the lesser coverts margined with yellow. Coverts of the inner secondaries black, broadly tipped with white, the white tips margined with yellow. Bend of wing yellow; lining of wings chiefly lemon yellow.

"Bill (of banded specimen) blackish on upper mandible, chiefly dull horn-color on lower. Bill of other specimen somewhat lighter.

"Wing: banded specimen 110 mm., other 116 mm.

"An immature female Evening Grosbeak taken by Wood and Hastings at Isle Royale, August 23, 1929, is clearly distinguished from Mr. Magee's two male specimens, showing more extensive white markings in the tail-tips, and white banding on the inner primaries, while lacking the extensive white on the inner secondaries that forms the conspicuous white patch in the wing of the male. This female is duller than the young males in general body color."

Regarding the east and west movement of my banded Grosbeaks the spread is now 1350 miles, as one taken in November, 1932, at Newdale in Western Manitoba was reported to the Biological Survey this year, making my most westerly record; the most easterly record still stands at 25 miles east of Quebec.

I have one of the original Audubon plates, made in 1838, showing two Evening Grosbeaks; one marked female, the other young male. I believe the young one was not a male but a female.

For many years there were few, if any, young Evening Grosbeaks in any collection and I believe many writers took their cue from Audubon. I have banded hundreds of males and have yet to find one that even remotely resembles the Audubon young male in the markings of upper tail coverts, wing or tail.—M. J. MAGEE, *Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan*.

**Western Henslow's Sparrow Wintering in Indiana.**—While taking a bird census on December 25, 1933, at Houston, Jackson County, Indiana, I was fortunate to see and collect a specimen of the Western Henslow's Sparrow (*Passerherbulus henslowi henslowi*) which seems to constitute the first winter record for the state. The specimen was identified by Mr. Amos W. Butler, in whose collection it now is, and the identification later confirmed by the U. S. Biological Survey. Milton B. Trautman reports a specimen from Union County, Ohio, December 16, 1932, which is slightly farther north than mine.—RAYMOND J. FLEETWOOD, *Kurtz, Indiana*.