

"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*.