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 re-

turned 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, re-

turned 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

wintering range, and the number wintering here is quite largely fortuitous, depending on the vicissitudes of weather during the fall migration. Warm, fair weather during migration, it is believed, promotes a more southern distribution of the species, whereas early snows and storms in general promote a more northerly distribution.

Prior to the spring of 1926, I banded 119 White-throated Sparrows. Of these, sixty-five were banded during the fall, winter, and spring of 1925–6. I therefore anticipated the banding of many more this present season, but thus far have been doomed to disappointment, having banded only thirteen this fall and winter so far.

A schedule of my returning White-throats follows:

No.	Banded	Returned
119811 132047 245154 148541 132048 176806 132053 132049	1923, Dec. 28 1924, Dec. 23 1925, Jan. 24 1925, Jan. 11 1924, Dec. 2 1925, Nov. 23 1924, Dec. 23 1924, Dec. 24	1925, Feb. 27 ¹ 1926, Jan. 28 1926, Feb. 10* 1926, Feb. 10 1926, Apr. 15, Ret. ² Dec. 5 1926, Dec. 3 1926, Dec. 18, after two years 1926, Dec. 19, after two years

I have had four returns this winter; three last winter; and one last spring; and one taken the winter of 1924–25 (Feb. 27).

It looks as if numbers 132049 and 132053 might have been keeping together, also numbers 245154 and 148541. These latter two repeated together on Feb. 21, 1926.

Miss Cora M. Teot, who has been banding for two years and whose banding station is four city blocks from mine, has banded fifty-four White-throated Sparrows prior to the spring of 1926, but has had no returns from them to date. Of the eight White-throated Sparrow returns I have had, she has taken four in her yard and I have had the other four here.

New Haven, Conn., January 6, 1927.

¹ This return was reported by me in the January 1926 Bulletin of the N. E. B. A. pp. 15 and 16.

^{*} This return was taken a few minutes after return No. 148541.