

the tertiaries but differ very little from adults." You will note that signs of molting in my male birds are not confined to those showing the dark inner edgings; so, if Dr. Dwight is correct, the molt is not confined to young males. I cannot tell as to females, as I do not believe the young ones can be separated from the older with any certainty. The molt is apparently greatest on the nape. It is not very easy to look over live birds as carefully as you would like to do, but on the great majority of my birds I could find no indications of any new feathers.

Among some notes on Evening Grosbeaks sent Dr. John B. May by Mrs. H. G. Pratt, who operates a banding station at West Hartford, Connecticut, Mrs. Pratt reports that the birds begin to lose feathers by March 15th. On March 24th a female showed a light area on the throat, and by March 29th, most females showed this light area. On April 19th, one male had a featherless ring of bare skin encircling the neck. She states that up to May 27th, no evidence had appeared that young Grosbeaks have a spring molt.

Next spring I hope to make another check and will report my findings.

Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

THERE is an increasing demand for sets of the *Bulletin*. We are, however, unable to supply them. Of No. 1, 1925, (the first number issued) we have but eleven copies, and of No. 3, October, 1926, we are entirely out. It probably will be necessary in the near future to have reprints of these two numbers which will cost about Two Hundred Dollars (\$200.00.) In the mean time the Secretary would like to have banders return any duplicate copies they may have of *any* number of the *Bulletin*, and especially of the two numbers mentioned above.

NORTHEASTERN BIRD-BANDING ASSOCIATION,

CHARLES B. FLOYD, *Secretary*.