

the last week of September and the first large flight on October 1st. The birds trapped from this flight were all adults. The next flight on October 8th were mostly immature birds. The next flight on the 14th were mostly adult birds. The next two flights on the 20th and 26th were made up of adults and immature birds about evenly divided. The next two flights on October 28th and November 5th were mostly immature birds.

Only fifty-one White-throats remained later than the date of the next new flight, eight birds remained longer than two weeks, two birds remained nineteen days, and one one day. No. A115166, which was banded on October 28th, repeated October 31st, November 1st and 2d, and then again on December 12th and 13th. In connection with the last two repeats of this bird it should be added that after the last flocks had moved on the last week of November, a few remained but did not enter the traps until December 12th and 13th, when one was banded each day. At the present time (December 17th) there are between five and ten birds still here and they are evidently going to winter. The latest record for this species in thirteen years was December 3d, and none has ever remained for the winter, although twenty-five miles south from here, at Glenolden, Pennsylvania, they are a common winter resident.

Very few of those banded on days that new flights came in repeated later in the traps, but the birds banded on the 2d, 3d, and 4th days following new flights gave us the most repeats.

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NOTES BY THE EDITORS

So comparatively few Song Sparrows may be definitely stated to be permanent resident individuals that it is interesting to place them on record, and to speculate whether such occur as a minority throughout the resident range of the species or only in certain localities. As regards the plumage of an old Junco, various banders correlate the age of birds with certain subtle plumage differences among individuals all of which are, speaking in general, adult. Independent observations on this point by different banders may be gathered to advantage, for when this correlation is sufficiently established and defined, it will be important in the consideration of various problems. The Lincoln's Sparrow, a secretive bird which easily escapes observation, appears to enter the banders'

traps rather freely, and hence we may expect to learn more of it from that source. One wintering in Pennsylvania is a remarkable record. The number of winter Wrens banded at a single station this fall is surprising, though field observations show this species to have been unusually plentiful over a wide area. The striking economy in the nesting life of a bigamous House Wren is of interest, though it may contribute little really new to our knowledge of this bird. Generalizations from detailed records of a single southward migration of the White-throated Sparrow bring out several points which afford material for reflection, for instance adults and immature birds predominating in different waves of migration, adults in general coming first. J. T. N.

In regard to the darker coloration of some old male Juncos of life, repeated examples of Cohasset birds in at least their third winter plumage (returns-2 or returns-3) are noticeably darker than younger males. The rather broad brownish edgings to the secondaries are replaced by narrow and more grayish edgings, so that when the birds are at rest the wings appear of nearly uniform grayness, only slightly darker than the gray of the body. The gray of the head on such old males appears identical with that of the body feathers. In addition, the dark gray of the breast, on some birds at least, has become more extended posteriorly, and the darkening of the sides and flanks is especially noticeable. C. L. W.

A PRELIMINARY LIST OF MIGRATORY SPECIES WHICH RETURN TO THE SAME WINTERING AREA

By WENDELL P. SMITH

AS THE title indicates, this is merely a preliminary list and no claim to inclusiveness, in regard to either species or banded individuals of the species named, is made. The purpose of the present paper is to call attention to some facts with the hope of stimulating further investigation by bird-banders.

Among the problems demanding solution may be mentioned the determination of the migratory status of several species such as the Hairy Woodpecker (*Dryobates v. villosus*), Downy Woodpecker (*Dryobates pubescens medianus*), Blue Jay