

White-crowned and Gambel's Sparrow Returns.—White-crowned Sparrows have been trapped at my home banding station between the dates of October 15th and May 15th, some apparently as transients en route south in the fall and again on the way north in the spring, as indicated by repeat records. However, each of the two full seasons that this species has been trapped, a total of five hundred repeat records indicate that about fifteen individuals, immatures predominating, have wintered about the banding station, acquiring the black and white crowns of adult plumage in April and May just prior to migrating.

From February 1, 1932, to May 9, 1934, a total of one hundred and thirty-one White-crowned sparrows were captured,¹ two of which were of the subspecies *gambeli*. It might be interesting to note that my very first White-crowned Sparrow (captured and banded February 1, 1932) proved to be an adult Gambel's sparrow which I failed to recognize that first season. This bird, B176049, apparently spends January, February, and early March at the station, for during three seasons it has been retaken several times during these months, in spite of the fact that it was kept each season for an hour or two for observation, this being the first Gambel's sparrow recorded in Tennessee.

RETURNS			
Band No.	Banded	Returns-1	Returns-2
Gambel's Sparrow (<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli</i>)			
B176049ad.	Feb. 1, 1932	Jan. 21, 1933	Feb. 20, 1934
White-crowned Sparrow (<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys</i>)			
B176054 im.	March 1, 1932	Nov. 9, 1932	Nov. 11, 1933
B176057 ad.	March 5, 1932	Nov. 7, 1932 (Casualty)	Dec. 27, 1932
B176066 ad.	March 23, 1932	Dec. 26, 1932	Jan. 31, 1934
B176071 im.	Apr. 2, 1932	Jan. 28, 1933	
B176074 im.	Apr. 6, 1932	March 20, 1933	

The following White-crowned Sparrow records indicate probable migration stops at my station: C186950 (immature), banded Nov. 19, 1933, repeated Nov. 19, Nov. 22, 1933 and April 18, 1934; C186955 (immature) banded Nov. 22, 1933, repeated Nov. 22 and 29, 1933, April 12 and April 17, 1934.—AMELIA R. LASKEY, Nashville, Tennessee.

A Black-throated Green Warbler Recovery.—The first recovery of a warbler banded at this station is that of a female Black-throated Green which was taken in a water-drip trap May 24, 1933, and was "caught" at West Memphis, Arkansas, on October 22, 1933, and died two days later. West Memphis, situated on the west bank of the Mississippi, is approximately 1150 miles distant "as the crow flies" from Groton, and, as might be expected, is in the line of flight for birds taking the direct course to southern Texas and Mexico.—WILLIAM P. WHARTON, Groton, Mass.

¹Accounts of the discovery of *gambeli* wintering in Tennessee have been published previously by Mrs. Laskey—in *The Auk*, Vol. LI, 1934, pp. 245, 246, and in the *Journal of the Tennessee Academy of Science*, Vol. IX, No. 2, 1934, p. 119.—EDITOR.