

taken about 215 miles to the southwest on November 1. Hence it appears that some of the local birds apparently winter to the south.

- A519152 banded Mar. 25, 1931, repeated May. 16, 1931, May. 30, 1931.
- A519164 banded Mar. 30, 1932, repeated Apr. 14, 1932.
- A519165 banded Mar. 30, 1932, repeated Apr. 7, 1932.
- A530607 banded May 20, 1933, repeated May 26, 1933.
- A519167 banded Apr. 2, 1932, repeated Apr. 7, 1932, and Nov. 1, 1932 found dead at Rockaway Beach, N. Y.

Another group of five presents two possibilities. They may have been young of the year trapped before migrating south, or autumn transients, which places them in the third group. No age was given on the first bird, but the others were called adults when banded. This favors the latter grouping.

- A530615 banded July 26, 1933, repeated Oct. 6, 1933.
- A519953 banded Sept. 17, 1932, repeated Oct. 3, 1932, Oct. 4, 1932.
- 365700 banded Sept. 17, 1932, repeated Oct. 19, 1932.
- A530602 banded Sept. 30, 1932, repeated Oct. 9, 1932, Oct. 17, 1932.
- A530603 banded Nov. 20, 1932, repeated Nov. 26, 1932.

One autumn bird apparently wintered, but whether it came from the north or was raised locally, it is impossible to say.

- A536700 banded Sept. 27, 1932, repeated Dec. 17, 1932, Feb. 6, 1933, and Feb. 7, 1933.

Our most interesting recovery may possibly be placed in the third classification:

- A519168 banded Apr. 6, 1932 and reported as shot Oct. 22, 1933 at Mira, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, over 600 miles to the northeast.

This bird was an adult at the time of banding. While the date is neither too early for it to be a breeding bird nor too late for it to be a wintering bird moving north, on the basis of the recovery the latter explanation would seem the more likely.—SETH H. Low, North Eastham, Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

A Rose-breasted Grosbeak Returning Ratio.—At my banding station in Milford, New Hampshire, I banded sixteen Rose-breasted Grosbeaks (*Hedymeles ludovicianus*) during the nesting season of 1930, one of which was a bird-of-the-year. Of these, ten were males. This preponderance of males is believed to be due to the males having more time off the nest than the females, with the result that they visit the traps oftener and feed less hurriedly than their mates. As will be seen by the tabulation below, the following year (1931) nine of the adult birds were returns—1, seven males and two females. Of the total banded in 1930, 56.029 per cent returned in 1931, and of the adults banded 60 per cent returned. This percentage is remarkable when the great distances these birds migrate and the fact that they made the journey twice between 1930 and 1931 are taken into consideration. The record also gives perhaps a fair idea of the high survival ratio of adult birds (especially of the males), subject as they are to accidental death during their migration, and probably also to disease and predators. One hundred per cent of the females recorded returned in 1931. Details of the banding and returning dates are given below.

Band No.	Banding Date	Sex	Age	Returning Date
A222618	May 26, 1930	♀	Ad.	May 12, 1931
A222619	May 26, 1930	♂	Ad.	July 14, 1931
A222622	May 27, 1930	♂	Ad.	July 6, 1931
A222623	June 2, 1930	♂	Ad.	May 21, 1931
A222624	June 8, 1930	♀	Ad.	May 21, 1931
A222626	June 20, 1930	♂	Ad.	June 8, 1931
A222629	June 26, 1930	♂	Ad.	June 21, 1931
A222631	July 5, 1930	♂	Ad.	May 22, 1931
A222632	July 5, 1930	♂	Ad.	May 18, 1931

—JAMES P. MELZER, Milford, New Hampshire.