

In this study all Crows handled were weighed to within an accuracy of one tenth of a gram. Thirty males ranged from 436 to 637 grams (average, 541.1 grams), and the 45 females ranged from 416 to 610 grams (average, 491.1 grams). Thus the males exceeded the females by 50.0 grams. The 500-gram mark was exceeded by 83 per cent of the males but by only 38 per cent of the females. The birds showed a rather remarkable weight-range—201 grams in the males and 194 grams in the females, the smallest bird having only about 65 per cent of the weight of the largest.

It appeared to be relatively easy to detect both the immature males and the immature females by the development of the gonads. Practically all of the fourth of the population in the lowest-weight brackets appeared to be immatures. The birds were in uniform medium condition, the weight differences being almost entirely due to actual size-differences. Quite unexpected fluctuations occurred in bill-size. Full stomachs averaged 36.6 grams each, of which 11.0 grams, or 32.7 per cent, comprised the food contents.

The following table indicates the actual weights, the weight-range, and the weight-frequency for each sex:

Weight-range in grams	Per cent of each sex in weight group		Actual weights in grams of 75 Crows (<i>corvus b. brachyrhynchus</i>)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
625-650	6.7	.0	631-637	
600-625	3.3	2.2	613	610
575-600	3.3	.0	577	
550-575	16.7	6.7	550-561-565-567-571	571-566-561
525-550	26.7	6.7	532-533-539-540-547	545-537-532
			528-529-531	
500-525	26.7	22.2	518-519-524-524	521-520-519-516-512
			500-505-509-511	506-503-503-501-500
475-500	10.0	28.9	479-495-496	497-496-496-495-494
				490-485-484-484-481
				478-476-475
450-475	3.3	20.0	466	475-472-468-467-465
				456-464-457-457
425-450	3.3	8.9	436	439-436-426-426
400-425	.0	4.4		421-416

—LAWRENCE E. HICKS and CHARLES A. DAMBACH, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Two Migrating Returns of Olive-backed Thrushes.—On May 15, 1932¹ at my station in Nashville, Tennessee, I placed bands 176642 and 176643 on two Olive-backed Thrushes (*Hyalocichla ustulata swainsoni*). They were captured in a Government sparrow trap.

On September 18, 1932, both birds returned and were taken in the same trap, at the same location, a few hours apart, migrating returns-1.

On May 20, 1933, 176642 returned to the same location, a migrating return-2, and on September 24, 1933, 176642 was again captured in the same trap, at the same location, a migrating return-3.—MRS. ARCH COCHRAN, 3030 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Illinois.

The above data show that during four migrations—two going northerly and two going southerly—176642 followed at least a portion of the same migration route, the returns constituting the most remarkable and important migration records reported to date, at least of any North American thrush. As there are occasional records of this species nesting in the mountains of North Carolina, it is possible these birds did so, though it seems unlikely that their migration route would be in part east and west, as nesting in North Carolina would require.

—EDITOR.