

## SUMMARY OF SONG SPARROW REPEATS

Bird	Date Banded	Place	Repeats: 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34-136516	April 10	A	April 24	A					
34-136517	April 26	A	May 8	A	May 10	A	May 13	A	A <sup>1</sup>
34-140201	April 2	B	April 9	B					
34-140204	April 4	B	April 11	B					
34-140207	April 5	B	April 13	B					
34-140209	April 6	B	April 9	B	April 16	B	April 22	B <sup>2</sup>	April 23
34-140214	April 9	B	May 15	B	May 16	B	May 18	B	
34-140217	April 13	B	April 28	B	May 3	B	May 11	B	May 15
34-140219	April 22	B	April 25	B			May 15	B	May 18
34-136522	May 7	B	May 11	B					
34-140224	May 14	B	May 18	B					

<sup>1</sup> 1 hour, 15 minutes after released.<sup>2</sup> Released at station D about two miles southeast of station B, where a funnel trap was operated.<sup>3</sup> Released at laboratory.

R. D. MANWELL and C. M. HERMAN, Syracuse, N. Y.

**Some Age-Records of Catbirds, Brown Thrashers, Red-eyed Towhees, White-throated Sparrows, and Song Sparrows.**—At my banding station in Waynesville, North Carolina, I have secured data in the ages of several species of birds by means of returns, the details of which follow:

## AGE-RECORDS

## CATBIRD

*(Dumetella carolinensis)*

Adult 242056, banded July 7, 1924.	Age
Return 1—April 25, 1925.	
Return 2—June 12, 1936.	
Return 3—May 29, 1927.	
Return 4—April 29, 1928.	
Return 5—June 4, 1929.	
Return 6—May 25, 1930.	Seven years.
Adult ♂ 425268, banded July 2, 1926.	
Return 1—May 3, 1927.	
Return 2—April 24, 1928.	
Return 3—April 26, 1929.	
Return 4—April 26, 1930.	
Return 5—May 12, 1931.	
Return 6—April 22, 1932.	Seven years.

## BROWN THRASHER

*(Toxostoma rufum)*

Adult ♂ 342132, banded June 23, 1925.	
Return 1—May 3, 1926.	
Return 2—April 22, 1927.	
Return 3—March 31, 1928.	
Return 4—April 6, 1929.	
Return 5—April 11, 1930.	
Return 6—April 12, 1931.	
Return 7—June 6, 1932.	
Return 8—June 15, 1933.	Nine years.
Adult ♀ 461076, banded August 19, 1926.	
Return 1—June 21, 1929.	
Return 2—April 25, 1930.	
Return 3—June 8, 1931.	
Return 4—June 8, 1932.	
Return 5—April 26, 1934.	
Return 6—May 22, 1935.	Ten years.

## RED-EYED TOWHEE

*(Pipilo e. erythrophthalmus)*

Adult ♂ 239505, banded May 1, 1924.	
Return 1—April 20, 1925.	
Return 2—May 1, 1926.	
Return 3—June 21, 1927.	Four years.
Adult ♂ 238831, banded April 12, 1925.	
Return 1—March 30, 1928.	
Return 2—April 28, 1930.	Six years.

WHITE-THROATED SPARROW  
(*Zonotrichia albicollis*)

165937, banded October 27, 1925<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Birds banded in the fall being indistinguishable as to age, the reckoning can be made from preceding spring only.

Return 1—November 26, 1926.

Return 2—October 28, 1927.

Return 3—April 13, 1930.

Return 4—April 18, 1931.

Return 5—November 17, 1931.

Return 5—November 17, 1931.

Six and one-half years.

A101864, banded April 9, 1929.

Return 1—November 4, 1929.

Return 2—April 20, 1931.

Return 3—December 9, 1934.

Five and one-half years.

SONG SPARROW  
(*Melospiza M. melodia*)

117864, banded October 13, 1923.

Return 1—April 18, 1924.

Return 2—April 13, 1925.

Return 3—May 1, 1926.

Return 4—April 23, 1927.

Four years

B113723, banded as imm. August 26, 1930.

Return 1—May 30, 1931.

Return 2—July 22, 1932.

Return 3—May 18, 1934.

Return 4—April 16, 1935.

Four years.

—MARION A. BOGGS, Waynesville, North Carolina.

**The Semi-Spring Plumage of Male Indigo Buntings.**—Since the fall of 1932, I have banded fifty-six Indigo Buntings (*passerina cyanea*) at my Station in Canton, Ohio, and of this number twenty-three were adult males banded during the spring of 1933, 1934 and 1935. Exactly nine of these twenty-three male birds when banded still retained one third or less of their winter plumage. Usually this winter plumage is found to be confined chiefly to the nape and back, but by the end of May it finally disappears.

Do the individual Indigo Buntings molt at the same time each year? This question can be best answered by the two returns I had in May, 1935.

On May 21, 1934, Indigo Bunting L-52590 was banded at my Station, and it was observed to be in complete nuptial plumage. This same bird returned on May 24, 1935, with approximately one third of his plumage that of the winter coat!

Another male Indigo Bunting, L-52568, was banded May 18, 1934, and at the date of banding his spring molt had been completed. On May 21, 1935, he returned, and again there was no evidence of any winter plumage.—HOWARD W. BRAUN, Department of Ornithology, Canton Museum of Natural History, Canton, Ohio.

**A Pair of Downy Woodpeckers Mated During Four Consecutive Years, With Notes on the Male.**—The older pair of Downy Woodpeckers (*Dryobates pubescens medianus*), Nos. A260648 (♂) and A260651 (♀), have been absent from our yard for several years, but two of their young born in 1930—the inbreeding pair<sup>1</sup>, A260653 (♀) and A260655 (♂)—have continued to be permanent residents, depending a great deal upon the bounty supplied them; only the female having a short period in midwinter when she is absent from the station. The male is a constant visitor several times a day. Each year this pair have reared one brood, and as soon as they could fly, the young have followed them to the yard, and then, later (usually in August or early September), the young disperse to locate winter territories of their own.

<sup>1</sup>See *Bird-Banding*, Vol. III, pp. 69-70, 1932.