

WHITE-THROATED SPARROW
(*Zonotrichia albicollis*)

165937, banded October 27, 1925¹.

¹Birds 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 pair¹, 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.

¹See *Bird-Banding*, Vol. III, pp. 69-70, 1932.

There had been no serious physical trouble with this pair until in 1934, when the male suffered an odd bill deformity, recently recorded². It is interesting to note that this pair has this year (1935) completed its fourth season as a mated pair. The male's bill handicap did not lessen his vigor for they successfully reared a brood of five young.

Regarding the male's broken bill, it is now more than fourteen months since he suffered this deformity. At the time the former note was written I supposed the bill would not change from its worn-down condition, in which it resembled the bill of a Black Skimmer (*Rynchops nigra*); but such was not the case. On the 14th of July it was noted that the upper mandible had grown out to within three-sixteenths of an inch of its normal length, but still retained a flattened appearance and was slightly narrower than the lower mandible. This bird has a peculiar habit of keeping his crown feathers raised into a crest, which serves to identify him at all times.—LEWIS O. SHELLEY, East Westmoreland, New Hampshire.

Returns of Black-capped Chickadee, Brown Creeper, and Tree Sparrow.—Certain return records secured last winter at my banding station at Concord, New Hampshire, may be of interest:

Tree Sparrow B79727, banded February 24, 1929, retaken February 5, 1930, and February 5, 1934, returned January 25, 1935, thus giving an age-record of at least six and a half years.

Brown Creeper B79793, banded December 17, 1931, retaken January 19 and March 20, 1933, returned March 3, 1935, thus giving an age-record of at least four and a half years.

Black-capped Chickadees L7558 and L7559, coming together to the station, were banded November 22, 1933, and both were retaken December 8, 1933, February 5, 1934, January 20 and 31, 1935. (Each was retaken singly only once.)—FRANCIS B. WHITE, Concord, New Hampshire.

An Eastern Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*) With a Reproductive Period of at least Nine Years.—On July 5, 1935, a pair of Phoebes was found nesting, with three fledglings almost ready to leave the nest. The nest was under a culvert bridge at Crescent Beach on Lake Maxinkuckee, near Culver, Indiana. That day I trapped the adults, giving an unbanded bird band No. 34-160631, and reading the band of the other, which was No. 469017. On looking up my records I found that this return was banded July 2, 1927, as one of a pair of birds raising four young on the cottage porch at the same location as above. This adult, No. 469017, therefore, has had a reproductive period of at least nine summers. The bird also was at least nine years old on July 5, 1935.—S. E. PERKINS III, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Male Eastern Red-wing Returns and Recoveries.—At my two banding stations in Blaney and Munuskong Bay, Michigan, I have had nine returns and three recoveries of male Eastern Red-wings (*Agelaius p. phoeniceus*). The data follows:

A200892	Ad. ♂	Banded at Blaney, May 21, 1933, returned May 17, 1934.
A200895	Ad. ♂	Banded at Blaney, June 21, 1933, returned May 17, 1934.
A275877	Ad. ♂	Banded at Blaney, May 8, 1934, returned April 24, 1935.
A275886	Ad. ♂	Banded at Blaney, May 15, 1934, returned April 21, 1935.
A275887	Ad. ♂	Banded at Blaney, May 15, 1934, returned June 5, 1935.
A275888	Ad. ♂	Banded at Blaney, May 15, 1934, returned April 21, 1935.
A275890	Ad. ♂	Banded at Blaney, May 16, 1934, returned May 9, 1935.
A275897	Yg. ♂	Banded at Blaney, May 17, 1934, returned May 7, 1935.
A275940	Ad. ♂	Banded at Blaney, July 1, 1934, returned May 9, 1935.
486925	Yg. ♂	Banded at Munuskong, April 29, 1928, was shot September 8, 1929, by T. S. Skeels at Hessel, Michigan, about sixty miles to the westward.
A275903	Ad. ♂	Banded at Blaney, May 18, 1934, was caught December 9, 1934, at Lemont, Illinois, three hundred and fifty miles south.
486973	Yg.	Banded at Munuskong July 29, 1929. Killed February 21, 1931, by C. Davis at Plantersville, Alabama.

—K. CHRISTOFFERSON, D.D.S., Blaney, Michigan.

² *Bird-Banding*, Vol. VI, pp. 35-36, 1935.