

both sexes were heaviest in January and lightest in March. Adults were heaviest in January.

Males remained at a low weight throughout the breeding season, April through August, but during that period, females tended to regain the weight lost in February and March.

Juvenile Missouri bobwhites averaged heavier than birds of the same age from the southeastern states. When the average weights of bobwhites of all ages and sexes are lumped, the data recorded in the literature together with those obtained in this study show a progressive increase in weight from southern to northern United States, following Bergmann's Law.

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## GENERAL NOTE

**Warbler returns.**—The recent comment by the editor (*Bird-Banding*, **27**: 208) on the paucity of warbler returns led me to check my own records. At Lincoln, Mass., I have had five returns from 583 warblers banded long enough to have shown returns. This is 0.86 percent or par for the course. No bird has returned more than once nor have I had any recoveries. The returns have come from three species: black and white warbler, ovenbird, and northern yellowthroat. These have been in recent years the most common breeding warblers in my vicinity. Such abundant migrants as myrtle (203 banded) and blackpoll warblers (101) have produced no returns.

In contrast, 160 warblers banded in Jamaica yielded four local returns within the same winter, a rate of 2.5 percent. Here the presence of many terminal migrants as well as winterers seems to make more returns possible.—Charles H. Blake, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.