

entire range of mist net types. Data based on the sampling of an avifauna quite different from that at Powdermill would also be useful.

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Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa., 15213 (Heimerdinger); Powdermill Nature Reserve, Star Route South, Rector, Pa., 15677 (Leberman).

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GENERAL NOTES

Recovery of an Ontario-Banded Song Sparrow in Wisconsin.—On March 31st, 1963, the authors conducted mist-netting operations in a thicketed hollow on Ussher's Creek, Willoughby Township, Welland County, Ontario, Canada, (43°02'-079°03'). This location is approximately five miles south of Niagara Falls, Ontario. During the several hours devoted to this operation on that date, twelve Song sparrows, (*Melospiza melodia*), among other *Fringillidae*, were captured and banded.

According to an IBM punch-card received by us on June 20th, 1965 from the U. S. Banding Office, one of the above banded Song sparrows (No. 59-25824) was retrapped and released at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, U. S. A., (Lat.-Long. 430-0882) on March 28th, 1965 by N. F. Smith, 541 W. La Belle Ave., Oconomowoc, Wisc.

Briefly, this is a spring recovery of a banded Song sparrow, two years (less three days) from date of banding, at a location 472 miles (direct-air) due west of the point-of-banding.

At time of original banding, the bird was described as being an adult of unknown sex, with a "medium" amount of subcutaneous stored fat in the breast (or jugulum) cavity. In point of fact, all of the twelve Song sparrows processed were carrying deposits of fat, some lesser but mostly greater, than the subject bird. Also recorded, was a wing chord measurement of 65 millimeters.

Later during the breeding year of 1963, an adult bird judged to be an incubating female, was captured and banded at this same site. At that time, a singing, territory-defending bird judged to be a male, was seen on the site. It too, was unbanded. It is therefore reasoned that some, and perhaps all of the twelve birds banded on March 31st, were moving through the banding site during spring migration.

The banding and subsequent biennial recovery of this Song sparrow, places it at the exact same south to north orientation point (43°0' N. Latitude) on virtually the same calendar date during two spring movements, notwithstanding the 472 mile westward deflection.

Using "*The A. O. U. Check-list*", Fifth Edition, as our authority, the banding point was at the extreme eastern fringe of the breeding range of *M. m. euphonia*.

Actually it may well be within a transitional zone of hybridization with *M. m. melodia*. However the recovery point is considerably west of the geographic center of the *M. m. euphonia* breeding range.—F. H. and M. L. Folemsbee, Post Office Box 57, Chippawa, Ontario, Canada.

Comments on Repeats and Recoveries of Migrants in Panama.—The article by Loftin, Rogers and Hicks (*Bird-Banding*, 37: 35-44, 1965) on mist-netting of North American migrants in Panama contributes valuable evidence that individuals tend to return to the same winter quarters. I feel the authors may have been over-conservative in suggesting that a Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus*), banded on 25 February 1963 and shot in the same locality on 16 March 1964, may have been a bird which remained in Panama for over a year without returning north. The Broad-winged Hawk is an abundant migrant and common winter resident in Panama, but in the course of many years in the field in that country during June, July and August, I have never seen a summering individual. Wetmore (*Smiths. Misc. Coll.*, 150: 204-206, 1965) mentions no summer record, and I know of no specimen taken other than between October and April. While many species of Charadriiformes regularly summer (without breeding) in Panama, in my experience, the only migrant bird of prey that does so is the Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*). The northern birds that regularly summer on their wintering grounds seem to be those requiring more than a year to attain breeding condition. While an occasional individual of any species may fail to migrate, in the absence of evidence that the particular bird remained, the fact that a Broad-winged Hawk banded one year was recovered the next in the same locality justifies the assumption that it had returned to previous winter quarters.

In the case of the Yellow-green Vireo (*Vireo flavoviridis*), several individuals of which were recovered in successive years at Curundu, Canal Zone, and at intervals in the same year between February and later March or April, the suggestion was made that this indicated a return to the locality of migration and a long sojourn while migrating. Actually this species is a common breeder about Curundu; the authors were misled by the puzzling circumstance, to which I have elsewhere adverted (Eisenmann, *Condor*, 64: 506, 1962), that this species is not only both a transient and a breeder in Panama, but that the breeding population migrates out of the country, generally by September, yet begins to return surprisingly early, often before the end of January. The Curundu birds recaptured were unquestionably local breeding birds. I called this matter to Dr. Loftin's attention, and he wrote me that he fully agreed, and had, independently, found this to be so, but too late for correction of his article.—Eugene Eisenmann, American Museum of Natural History, New York, New York, 10024.

Some Unusual Vireos.—Gross (*Bird-Banding*, 36: 68, 1965) found but a single individual vireo among 1847 albinistic North American birds. The latter figure might be augmented easily by the examination of additional collections of blackbirds (Icteridae), robins (*Turdus migratorius*), etc.

This apparent rarity of albino vireos makes it seem desirable to place on record two more, in my collection. An adult male Gray Vireo, *Vireo vicinior*, taken west-northwest of Hillside, western Yavapai County, Arizona, 17 September 1948 (ARP original # 1632) has several white feathers in the nape, one on the right side of the fore-crown, and a partially white (distally) feather in the crown. This last is old and badly worn, though the bird has practically finished the pre-basic or post-nuptial molt. The right side of the tail is white except for rectrix 2 (the next-to-central tail-feather); on the left rectrices 3 and 6 are white, and 5 has a bit more than the usual amount of white tipping, this white extending along the shaft to the inner web. This is my only clearly albino *vicinior*, though another adult male (ARP original # 2394, east of Seligman, northern Yavapai County, Arizona, 2 September 1951) has a white feather between the eyes in the right side of the crown. A more definite partial albino is a female Solitary Vireo, *V. solitarius plumbeus*, taken in the Huachuca Mountains, southern Arizona, 29 May 1937 by E. C. Jacot (original # 4980). In this specimen the forehead is narrowly white across the base of the bill, and this white extends back broadly for about 4 millimeters along the mid-line of the fore-crown; there are also several white feathers farther back on the crown (to the occiput), mostly near the mid-line.

Another unusual *Vireo solitarius* is a female *cassini* taken near my home in Tucson, Arizona, 16 April 1953 (ARP original # 3119). This bird was in general