Bird-Banding October

EASTERN FIELD SPARROW MIGRATION IN TENNESSEE

By Amelia R. Laskey

A STUDY of the records of Field Sparrows (Spizella pusilla pusilla) banded at my trapping stations in Nashville, Tennessee, from August 5, 1931, to March 31, 1933, indicated that there was a definite migration movement in spring and fall, although Field Sparrows had been considered permanent residents in this State, as the species is present every month in the year. (Journal Tennessee Academy of Science, Vol. VIII, No. 3, pp. 265-7.) In that time 620 individuals were banded; 347 of that number were recaptured many times, including fifty "returns" in the nineteen-month period. The records of the ensuing fifteen-month period further substantiate this theory of a definite spring and fall migration movement, and in addition show how very few birds of this species are present in a given location throughout the entire year. A total of 1115 Field Sparrows have been banded up to June 17, 1934, 500 of which have not been retaken since banding. The remainder, 615, have vielded several thousand repeats, thus giving a very definite idea of the length of time an individual frequents the vicinity of the banding station. Field Sparrows here enter traps readily for millet and water, the repeat records giving a fairly accurate account of the number A study of these records (Table No. II) about the station. shows that they may be classified as winter residents, summer residents, and spring and fall migrants, with a few that have changed their status during a two-year period, migrating one year but remaining the second year. Among the large number banded only seven may be considered as probable permanent residents, for their non-appearance as repeats during a period one of or two months could easily be accounted for by an abundance of water and natural food near by.

In the spring the migrants can be distinguished from the wintering birds by their brighter plumage and clean appearance in contrast to the dull, darker-colored birds that have come in contact with suburban soft-coal soot. Repeat records show that many of these spring and fall migrants enter traps almost daily for a few days or weeks, and then disappear, some of them returning the next season, as shown by the tabulated returns herewith. A few remain for either the winter or the summer. Unfortunately not one recovery has been reported as yet to indicate either distance or direction traveled by these banded Field Sparrows after they leave the station.

The following table (No. I) shows definite spring and fall peaks in number of birds banded. October and November in the fall, and February, March, and April in the spring, bring increased numbers of new birds as well as the largest number of returns of banded birds. In 1934, the spring peak occurred in April and was doubtless due to the unusually cold, stormy weather in early spring this year here.

TABLE I

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Julu	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1931	Adults	0	0	0	0	Ő	0	Ő	2	3	26	0	0
	Immat.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
1932	Adults	0	20	57	23	5	8	9	2	5	66	72	23
	Immat.	0	0	0	0	0	44	21	5	4	0	0	0
1933	Adults	13	60	145	51	1	0	5	17	1	31	50	25
	Immat.	0	0	0	0	1	6	31	25	7	0	0	0
1934	Adults	25	16	70	127	2	1		,				
	Immat.	0	0	0	0	7	(nestl	lings)					

TABLE II

FIELD SPARROW RETURNS AND REPEAT RECORDS

Status	Age	Date of Banding	Return-1	Return-2	No. of Return-3 Repeats
M F70903 M F70905 X F70913 X F70915		Oct. 3, 1931 Oct. 3, 1931 Oct. 13, 1931 Oct. 13, 1931 Oct. 13, 1931	Apr. 6, 1932 Mar. 9, 1932 Oct. 9, 1932 June 25, 1932	Mar. 28, 1933 Oct. 30, 1932	1 66 Apr. 3, 1934 28 Nov. 7, 1933 <u>1</u>
M F70921 M F70924 W F70942		Oct. 23, 1931 Oct. 27, 1931 Feb. 12, 1932	Mar. 2, 1932 Feb. 18, 1932 Nov. 14, 1932	Mar. 6, 1933 (remained until 5	30
M F70944 M F70948 W F70950		Feb. 13, 1932 Feb. 18, 1932 Feb. 23, 1932	Nov. 12, 1932 Oct. 14, 1932 Nov. 22, 1932	Nov. 21, 1933	$5 \\ 2 \\ 46$
M F70951 M F70954		Feb. 23, 1932 Feb. 24, 1932	Nov. 2, 1932 Mar. 2, 1933	Nov. 8, 1933	16 13
M F83311 W F83325 W F83328		Feb. 28, 1932 Mar. 4, 1932 Mar. 6, 1932	Nov. 12, 1932 Dec. 4, 1932 Dec. 14, 1932	Jan. 26, 1934	 3 23
W F83330 M F83332 X F83338		Mar. 7, 1932 Mar. 7, 1932 Mar. 8, 1932	Oct. 23, 1932 Mar. 21, 1933 Nov. 11, 1932	Mar. 16, 1933	55 4 Dec. 9. 1933 29
W F83348 W F83349 X F83350		Mar. 11, 1932 Mar. 12, 1932 Mar. 12, 1932	Dec. 14, 1932 Jan. 4, 1933 July 26, 1932	Mar. 14, 1933	5 11 26
M F91208 X F91221		Mar. 17, 1932 Mar. 24, 1932	Mar. 6, 1933 Mar. 16, 1933	Mai. 14, 1900	30 137
M F91234 S F91262 S F91276 M F91279	Ad.	Mar. 31, 1932 Apr. 24, 1932 May 10, 1932	Sept. 6, 1932 July 17, 1933 Apr. 28, 1933	Apr. 4, 1934	$\begin{array}{c} 4\\6\\13\end{array}$
M F91279 M F91283 S F91293	Ad. Ad. Ad.	May 16, 1932 May 18, 1932 June 6, 1932	Apr. 4, 1934 Mar. 22, 1933 Mar. 18, 1933	July 23, 1933	8 23 5
F91607 S F91609	Ad.	June 18, 1932 June 18, 1932	Oct. 6, 1933 Mar. 16, 1933	Mar. 17, 1934	1 42 53
S F91622 M F91630 M F91634	Ad. Im. Im.	June 22, 1932 June 22, 1932 June 23, 1932	Mar. 18, 1933 Oct. 6, 1932 Feb. 25, 1933	Apr. 7, 1933	$\begin{array}{c} 6\\ 22\end{array}$
M F91646 M F91655 M F91683	Im. Im. Ad.	June 24, 1932 June 24, 1932 July 18, 1932	Mar. 23, 1933 Mar. 14, 1933 Mar. 18, 1933	Mar. 22, 1934	14 7 24

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			Date of			No. of
Status		Age	Banding	Return-1	Return-2	Return-3 Repeats
M M	F91685 F91697	Im. Im.	July 19, 1932 July 23, 1932	Mar. 21, 1933 Mar. 15, 1933		3 13
M	H17804	Im.	July 30, 1932	Feb. 27, 1933		10
S	H17805	Ad.	July 30, 1932	June 26, 1933	Apr. 24, 1934	16
s X	H17808 H17818	Ad. Im.	July 31, 1932 Aug. 25, 1932	Feb. 27, 1933	(remaining to da	te) 69 85
M	H17828	Îm.	Sept. 1, 1932	Apr. 7, 1933		4
X	H17829	Im.	Sept. 1, 1932	Mar. 16, 1933	Oct. 11, 1933	70
S M	H17838 H17873	Ad.	Sept. 9, 1932 Oct. 3, 1932	Apr. 1, 1933 Mar. 31, 1933	Mar. 15, 1934	71 3
\mathbf{s}	H17876		Oct. 5, 1932	July 6, 1933	Apr. 15 .1934	36
W M	H17877		Oct. 5, 1932	Dec. 8, 1933	Aug. 28, 1933	31 Mar. 9, 1934–33
M	H17880 H17894		Oct. 5, 1932 Oct. 7, 1932	Mar. 15, 1933 Mar. 23, 1933	Aug. 20, 1900	1
Μ	H27504		Oct. 8, 1932	Mar. 18, 1933		14
M M	H27509 H27511		Oct. 9, 1932 Oct. 9, 1932	Apr. 2, 1933 Mar. 16, 1934		20 1
M	H27517		Oct. 9, 1932			8
W	H27524		Oct. 10, 1932	Mar. 18, 1933 Jan. 17, 1934		10
M M	H27563 H27583		Oct. 28, 1932 Nov. 1, 1932	Mar. 16, 1933 Mar. 7, 1933		15
w	H27585		Nov. 2, 1932	Dec. 11, 1933		77
M	H27587		Nov. 2, 1932	Mar. 24, 1934		3
$\mathbf{W}^{\mathbf{M}}$	H27595 H27598		Nov. 6, 1932 Nov. 8, 1932	Mar. 29, 1933 Nov. 6, 1933		$3 \\ 25$
Μ	H32617		Noy. 10, 1932	Mar. 2, 1933		1
M M	H32636		Nov. 13, 1932	Feb. 27, 1933		37 6
W	H32637 H32646		Nov. 13, 1932 Nov. 25, 1932	Mar. 10, 1933 Nov. 27, 1933		24
w	H32647		Nov. 25, 1932	Jan. 28, 1934		7
W W	H32658 H32670		Dec. 4, 1932 Dec. 12, 1932	Dec. 11, 1933 Nov. 20, 1933		16 36
ŵ	H32673		Dec. 12, 1932 Dec. 15, 1932	Dec. 27, 1933		28
ŵ	H32676		Dec. 17, 1932	Mar. 28, 1934		2
w	H32679 H32707		Dec. 19, 1932 Jan. 9, 1933	Nov. 28, 1933 Dec. 10, 1933		16 21
м	H32719		Feb. 3, 1933	Mar. 18, 1934		
S M	H32774		Feb. 15, 1933	July 7, 1933	Mar. 15, 1934	71
S	H33872 H33974		Mar. 7, 1933 Mar. 27, 1933	Nov. 11, 1933 Mar. 24, 1934		45 61
м	H33986		Mar. 28, 1933	Mar. 27, 1934		47
M	H38776 H38801	Ad.	Apr. 24, 1933 July 4, 1933	Nov. 13, 1933 Mar. 30, 1934		$3 \\ 22$
ŝ	H38833	Im.	July 18, 1933	Mar. 13, 1934		180
S	H38845	Ad.	July 29, 1933	Mar. 2, 1934		23
8	H38848 H38863	Im. Ad.	July 31, 1933 Aug. 9, 1933	Mar. 16, 1934 Apr. 4, 1934		68 36
й	H38878	Ad.	Aug. 19, 1933	Mar. 3, 1934		1
ຘຘຘຘຘຆ	H38911	Ad.	Aug. 28, 1933	Apr. 28, 1934		3 33
ŝ	H38960 H38962		Oct. 6, 1933 Oct. 6, 1933	Mar. 15, 1934 Mar. 9, 1934		
м	H38972		Oct. 10, 1933	Apr. 14, 1934		
\mathbf{M}	H38973 H38974		Oct. 10, 1933 Oct. 10, 1933	Feb. 13, 1934 Apr. 28, 1934		5 9
м	H38993		Oct. 27, 1933 Nov. 11, 1932	Apr. 14, 1934		
M	L38807		Nov. 11, 1932	Mar. 14, 1934		13 4
M M	$L38844 \\ L38862$		Nov. 19, 1933 Nov. 22, 1933	Apr. 14, 1934 Mar. 6, 1934		4 16
M	L38874		Nov. 26, 1933	Mar. 26, 1934		2

M indicates repeat records which show migration stops in the spring, or fall, or both

M indicates repeat records which show migration stops in the spring, or fall, or both (migrating returns). S indicates the bird is a summer resident. W indicates the bird is a winter resident. X indicates birds that have changed their status, migrating a portion of the time and spending either one winter or one summer at the station during either their first or second year banded.

The ages of birds are given only during the summer months of May through September, because after the fall molt age cannot

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be determined by plumage in this species. Birds designated as immature were not banded from the nest, and therefore may have traveled some distance to the banding station from their nesting-grounds.

These Field Sparrow repeat records show that my returns may be divided into three kinds as follows: (1) returns to nesting grounds; (2) returns to wintering grounds; and (3) returns taken while the birds are migrating, migrating returns. About fifty per cent of the Field Sparrow returns listed should be classified as migrating returns, one third of them being trapped in the spring and the remaining two thirds returning both in the spring and in the fall.

June 17, 1934.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF MICHIGAN RECOVERED EASTERN EVENING GROSBEAKS NEAR THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD

By M. J. MAGEE

As there has been during the fall and winter seasons of 1933-34 a large influx of Eastern Evening Grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona v. vespertina*) in New England and Canada, and as additional recoveries of birds banded in Michigan have been made in the East, it seems desirable to publish a complete list of known recoveries, and to show their distribution on a map. In addition to birds banded in Michigan and recovered in the East, two Grosbeaks banded in the East have been recovered in Michigan, one of these occurring on May 31st, indicating that the bird nested in that State.

The map only shows recoveries between the Eastern part of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and the East.

To the West there are light records: Manitoba, one; Minnesota, three; and Western part of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, four.

Eight Evening Grosbeaks, banded in the Eastern part of the Upper Peninsula, have also been taken in southern Michigan, and one banded in southern Michigan was trapped at my station in Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

Owing to this scarcity of food for seed-eating birds, the Evening Grosbeaks began moving out of the eastern part of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan early in October, 1933, and during the winter, except for a small flock at my feeding station,