

months (not counting young birds in May) is 229, 119 males and 110 females, 52 per cent males. The lower percentage of males here is presumably due to a disproportionately large number of males about the station already carrying bands.¹ Too few individuals are involved to give percentages satisfactory for comparison when analyzed, except perhaps for November (35 individuals), 63 per cent males; April (51), 53 per cent males, and May (83), 48 per cent males—74 per cent [having been banded in these three months, leaving only 26 per cent in the other four. The curve of birds banded in these three months has a May low close to that of the counts.

I am inclined to attribute the general unbalance in the above House Sparrow figures to a somewhat greater percentage of mobility of the males toward a given point (in this case a feeding and to some extent a nesting station.) This would give any other than chance concentration of birds a higher than actual percentage of males. The monthly figures for the total counts varying from 784 in February to 1489 in March are more or less correlated with the concentration of birds at the banding station, and the four months in which these counts exceed 900 give higher percentages than for the total period, the remaining three months, lower. If we were dealing with actual sex ratios, I can think of no reasonable way whereby the males could abruptly recoup their proportion between February and March. The curve of Starling percentages (Hicks) will be seen to run rather parallel to these for the House Sparrow, though higher.—J. T. NICHOLS, New York, N. Y.

Herring Gull Recovery from Panama.—Among the many recoveries from a total of more than twelve hundred Herring Gulls (*Larus argentatus smithsonianus*) banded at Duck Island, Isles of Shoals, on July 20 and 25, 1933, is one of outstanding interest. This gull was banded as B611058 on the 20th, by my friend Mr. James P. Melzer. On the following December 10th, when the bird was little if any more than six months old, it was shot at Bocas del Toro, Panama.

It is of great interest to record this distant, Central America, record in connection with those unusual recoveries listed in R. J. Eaton's paper "The Migratory Movements of Certain Colonies of Herring Gulls" (*Bird-Banding*, Vol. IV, No. 4, and Vol. V, Nos. 1 and 2), which gives no recovery for this species south of Alvarado, Vera Cruz, Mexico. Under date of May 24, 1934, Mr. Frederick C. Lincoln, of the Biological Survey, could give me no record of a recovery from a location so far south. The direct air-line distance from Alvarado to Bocas del Toro is about thirteen hundred miles; but the bird may have travelled by a more or less indirect route via the Gulf of Mexico, coming a greater distance along the coast. On the other hand, the bird may have followed the Florida Peninsular to Cuba and flown thence to Bocas del Toro, a much shorter distance. By latitude the point of recovery is approximately seven hundred miles farther south than Alvarado.—LEWIS O. SHELLEY, East Westmoreland, N. H.

A Few Herring Gull Recoveries.—The Austin Ornithological Research Station banded 221 juvenile Herring Gulls at Penikese Island, Massachusetts, on July 27, 1933. From these the following seven recoveries have been reported:

¹ Nichols, 1934, *Bird-Banding*, V (1), pp. 20-23.

Date of Recovery	Band No.	Place of Recovery	Reference	Coast-line Distance
10/11/33	A536756	Jones Beach, L. I.	FD	140 mi.
1/ 1/34	A530620	Sabine, Tex.	FD (?)	1680
2/25/34	A530654	Port Aransas, Tex.	C	1870
4/ 1/34	B643051	Coatzacoalcos R., near Puerto Mexico, Mexico	S	2700
4/18/34 ¹	A530663	25 mi. south of Port Arthur, Tex.	...	1700
6/12/34	A530622	Hortense, Ga.	FD	950
c6/20/34	A536738	Canarsie, L. I.	FD	150

C—captured. FD—found dead. S—sick.

Considering these recoveries in the light of R. J. Eaton's recent series of articles in *Bird-Banding*,² it is easy to see that all but one fit not only his Atlantic population but more specifically agree with his results for Essex County and Muskeget Island, and they may be taken as additional data to confirm his ideas of the migration of Atlantic-breeding birds. The exception, A530622, may be no exception for we do not know how long it had been dead before being found.

B643051 is of especial interest because it is, I believe, the southernmost record for the occurrence of the Herring Gull. So far as I can find in the literature, the southern limits of the regular wintering range of the species are Cuba, Tampico, and the Tres Marias Islands. The bird is recorded as accidental in Jamaica and Yucatan. Occasional banded birds have been picked up at Vera Cruz, and one at Alvarado. Our recovery is certainly the farthest south for a New England banded Herring Gull. When more data have been accumulated, it may turn out, as Eaton suggests,³ that the more southern breeders of the Atlantic population, such as birds from Muskeget or Penikese, winter farther south than those from the more northern colonies like the Isles of Shoals or the islands of Essex County.

In addition to these recoveries, we caught in a duck trap at North Eastham on February 2, 1934 a fourth year Herring Gull (386749) banded June 18, 1930 at Muskeget Island by L. B. Fletcher. This bears out Eaton's theory that no southward migration occurs after the second year.—R. M. HINCHMAN, North Eastham, Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

Winter Banding at Concord, New Hampshire, 1933-1934.—At my station in a little clearing in mixed woods (hemlock, white pine, beech, oak, maple, and lesser growth) during the season from November 18, 1933, to May 1, 1934, banding was carried on as usual. It is almost entirely confined to afternoon sittings, for to leave automatic traps set is not feasible. Hairy Woodpeckers (which were absent in the season of 1932-1933) were banded to the number of five, two males and three females. Of Downies, one from previous years and four new ones were caught. They were present most of the time. Chickadees were rather few—three from previous years and six new ones. It is odd that none were caught—not even repeats—after February 11th. Though they still came to exposed feed, they had perhaps learned to avoid traps. Of White-breasted Nuthatches, a pair (as supposed) spent the season. The Red-breasted Nuthatches produced only a return-1 and two new individuals; all repeated, showing that they were here for the winter. The fortuitous capture of a Winter Wren November 18th may be noticed, in a pull-string drop trap baited with canary seed and chick-feed.

¹ Date of letter reporting recovery.

² *Bird-Banding*, IV, pp. 165-176; V, pp. 1-19, 70-84.

³ *Ibid.*, V, p. 80.