Hudson Bay region. After leaving Kingsville the birds follow one of two major routes. They either fly straight south to the Currituck region or head southwest and follow the Mississippi flyway to the Gulf States.

The above recoveries are all to the eastward of the height of land and indicate a distinct group of Geese, which apparently breeds in northeastern Labrador and Newfoundland and winters southward along the Atlantic coast from Nova Scotia to Delaware. The Florida recovery, although exceedingly interesting, is probably accidental.—Seth H. Low, North Eastham, Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

Eastern Tree Sparrow and Slate-colored Junco Age-Records.—The following data, secured in the form of Returns-W, constitute age-records of interest:

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Interest:

Eastern Tree Sparrow (Spizella arborea arborea)

A122862—Banded February 12, 1929.
Return-1 on January 20, 1930.
Return-3 on March 21, 1931.
Return-3 on February 22, 1932.
Return-5 on February 11, 1934.

A161352—Banded December 26, 1929.
Return-1 on December 30, 1933.
Return-1 on December 41, 1934.

A161367—Banded January 11, 1930.
Return-2 on December 5, 1930.
Return-2 on December 5, 1931.
Return-3 on December 10, 1932.
Return-4 on December 10, 1933.
Return-4 on December 22, 1934.

B119571—Banded February 1, 1931.
Return-1 on February 14, 1932.
Return-2 on January 14, 1932.
Return-2 on January 14, 1932.
Return-3 on January 14, 1933.
Return-3 on January 28, 1935.

B170305—Banded February 19, 1933.
Return-3 on January 25, 1935.

B170375—Banded Return-1 on January 25, 1935.

B170375—Banded March 29, 1932.
Return-3 on January 24, 1935.

Four years.

Slate-colored Junco (Junco hyemalis hyemalis)

B170289—Banded January 7, 1932.
Return-1 on December 26, 1932.
Return-2 on November 28, 1933.
Return-3 on January 24, 1935.

Four years.

Slate-colored Junco (Junco hyemalis hyemalis)

B170280—Banded January 7, 1932.
Return-1 on December 26, 1932.
Return-2 on November 28, 1933.
Return-2 on November 28, 1933.
Return-3 on January 14, 1935.

Four years.

Four years.
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Early Banding and Returning of an Eastern Phoebe in New Hampshire.—When he was a young man eighteen or nineteen years old, which would place the year as 1892 or 1893, Don Scoville, living at home in Westmoreland, New Hampshire, on what is known as the Summit Road, one night, captured by the aid of a strong light, a Phœbe (Sayornis phoebe) as it sat on the nest, (probably a female as I have never found a male brooding at night), and placed a ring of fine copper wire about one leg, and released the bird. Mr. Scoville assured me when telling of the incident, that the bird was not further molested, and reared her brood.

The following year when a Phoebe returned to the old nest-site in the shed, and

it was subsequently seen that the bird wore a piece of wire about one leg, the bird was taken at night as before, and when examined proved to be the bird he had banded the year before.—Lewis O. Shelley, East Westmoreland, New Hampshire.

Two Maryland Yellow-throat Returns—In 1932, between May 19th and September 24th, I banded at my station in Nashville, Tennessee, twenty-four Maryland Yellow-throats. Of these, I have had a Return-1 and a Return-2. The details follow: F91292, adult \$\gamma\$, banded June 6, 1932, returned on July 15, 1933. H17839, immature \$\sigma\$, banded September 9, 1932, was a Return-1 August 12, 1933, and a Return-2 June 16, 1934.—Mrs. Amelia R. Laskey, Nashville, Tennessee.

Black-capped Chickadee Age-Records.—Black-capped Chickadee A87173, banded December 19, 1927, and already twice recorded in Bird-Banding (January, 1933, and January, 1934) has returned again to my station, now at the age of at least seven and a half years. This year it was not seen until February 1st—so much later than its usual returning date that it had been considered as probably dead. In 1932, when it was marked with colored bands, it was noticed that the left wing drooped, a condition which has persisted, but which seems in no way to impair the activity of the bird.

On January 26th the return was recorded of Chickadee C50526, banded January 27, 1930, which is therefore at least five and a half years old. This bird became crippled last winter by some accident which twisted the toes of its right

foot, which it can no longer use effectively for grasping.

Two other Chickadees, at least four and a half years of age, both returned on February 6th—F23103 and F23110, banded respectively on February 8 and 21, 1931.—Dorothy A. Baldwin, Hardwick, Massachusetts.

Purple Grackle Age-Records.—Out of many Purple Grackles (Quiscalus q. quiscula) banded at my station in Norristown, Pennsylvania, I have had three returns of considerable interest, as follows: Immature A404996, banded July 5, 1929, returned March 9, 1934.

Adult A404954, banded June 12, 1929, returned May 24, 1934.

Adult Q A410073, banded May 20, 1930, returned May 25, 1934. The immature bird was five years old in 1934, and the two adult birds were at least five and six years old respectively in 1934.—RAYMOND J. MIDDLETON, Norristown, Pennsyl-

Another Common Tern Recovery in Puerto Rico.—Mr. Charles B. Floyd, in this journal, (Vol. VI, p. 35) records an age-record for the Common Tern (Sterna h. hirundo) which I am able to duplicate in the case of A300031, namely some three months over six years. These records appear below:

MR. FLOYD'S

Where banded Recovery date Sept. 7, 1934 Where recovered Banding date Aae 674003 Juv. July 1, 1928 Tern Island, Mass. Cabo Rajo, Puerto Rico

MINE

A300031 Juv. July 17, 1928 Isle of Shoals, N. H. Sept. 7, 1934 Cabo Rajo, Puerto Rico

Attention is called to the identity of the recovery date and the place of recovery. Tern Island is approximately seventy-five miles a little east of south of the Isle of Shoals, both on the coast of New England.—James P. Melzer, Milford, New Hampshire.

Percentages of Surviving Chickadees of Different Ages.—The percentages of surviving Chickadees (Penthestes a. atricapillus) of different ages, during the slightly more than eight years that I have been banding, work out as follows: