

WHITE-THROATED SPARROW
(*Zonotrichia albicollis*)

165937, banded October 27, 1925¹.

¹Birds banded in the fall being indistinguishable as to age, the reckoning can be made from preceding spring only.

Return 1—November 26, 1926.

Return 2—October 28, 1927.

Return 3—April 13, 1930.

Return 4—April 18, 1931.

Return 5—November 17, 1931.

Return 5—November 17, 1931.

Six and one-half years.

A101864, banded April 9, 1929.

Return 1—November 4, 1929.

Return 2—April 20, 1931.

Return 3—December 9, 1934.

Five and one-half years.

SONG SPARROW
(*Melospiza M. melodia*)

117864, banded October 13, 1923.

Return 1—April 18, 1924.

Return 2—April 13, 1925.

Return 3—May 1, 1926.

Return 4—April 23, 1927.

Four years

B113723, banded as imm. August 26, 1930.

Return 1—May 30, 1931.

Return 2—July 22, 1932.

Return 3—May 18, 1934.

Return 4—April 16, 1935.

Four years.

—MARION A. BOGGS, Waynesville, North Carolina.

The Semi-Spring Plumage of Male Indigo Buntings.—Since the fall of 1932, I have banded fifty-six Indigo Buntings (*passerina cyanea*) at my Station in Canton, Ohio, and of this number twenty-three were adult males banded during the spring of 1933, 1934 and 1935. Exactly nine of these twenty-three male birds when banded still retained one third or less of their winter plumage. Usually this winter plumage is found to be confined chiefly to the nape and back, but by the end of May it finally disappears.

Do the individual Indigo Buntings molt at the same time each year? This question can be best answered by the two returns I had in May, 1935.

On May 21, 1934, Indigo Bunting L-52590 was banded at my Station, and it was observed to be in complete nuptial plumage. This same bird returned on May 24, 1935, with approximately one third of his plumage that of the winter coat!

Another male Indigo Bunting, L-52568, was banded May 18, 1934, and at the date of banding his spring molt had been completed. On May 21, 1935, he returned, and again there was no evidence of any winter plumage.—HOWARD W. BRAUN, Department of Ornithology, Canton Museum of Natural History, Canton, Ohio.

A Pair of Downy Woodpeckers Mated During Four Consecutive Years, With Notes on the Male.—The older pair of Downy Woodpeckers (*Dryobates pubescens medianus*), Nos. A260648 (♂) and A260651 (♀), have been absent from our yard for several years, but two of their young born in 1930—the inbreeding pair¹, A260653 (♀) and A260655 (♂)—have continued to be permanent residents, depending a great deal upon the bounty supplied them; only the female having a short period in midwinter when she is absent from the station. The male is a constant visitor several times a day. Each year this pair have reared one brood, and as soon as they could fly, the young have followed them to the yard, and then, later (usually in August or early September), the young disperse to locate winter territories of their own.

¹See *Bird-Banding*, Vol. III, pp. 69-70, 1932.