

Notes on the Sex Ratio and the Age of the Eastern Evening Grosbeak (*Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina*). I began banding Eastern Evening Grosbeaks at my home in Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, in 1923, and up to July 31, 1939, I have banded 3,914, a number sufficient, it is believed, to furnish an accurate sex ratio. Of these, 2,095 were males and 1,819 were females, a sex ratio of 53.526 per cent of males and 46.474 per cent of females.

During this period of 17 years, the age records, based on recoveries and returns, are tabulated below. They comprise data based on 105 males and 80 females.

Age	Male	Female	Total
1 year	6	10	16
2 years	42	33	75
3 years	19	12	31
4 years	14	10	24
5 years	8	8	16
6 years	12	3	15
7 years	1	1	2
8 years	2	1	3
9 years	1	2	3
	105	80	185

In estimating age, I count August 1 as the average date for a young Grosbeak to hatch. I reckon from six months previous to August 1 to six months past that date for the year. For instance: an adult banded March 1, 1935, returning February 1, 1939, is called five years of age; an adult banded March 1, 1935, returning January 31, 1939, is called four years of age. The great majority of the Evening Grosbeaks are trapped in late winter and spring, which explains the small number of "one year" returns, as a bird returning at that time the next year is nearer two years of age than one year.—M. J. MAGEE, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

A Slate-colored Junco at Least Eight Years Old. On September 25, 1931 I banded a Slate-colored Junco B-127485 at Mohonk Lake, N. Y. Its age and sex were not determined. This bird returned to Mohonk Lake as follows: March 21, 1932, April 23, 1934, April 7, 1938, April 8, 1939.

When captured in 1938 it was noted that the original band was badly worn from the inside and was uniformly thin. I placed a new band L-9334 on the opposite leg—the left, leaving the old band on the right.

By the time of the 1939 return the original band had been lost, presumably having worn to the point where it dropped off. When first taken from the trap I did not notice the band on the left leg (as I always band on the right leg) and a new one, L-9389, had been placed on the right leg before the discovery was made. Rather than risk removal I left the second one on. This is the first instance in my experience where we have a band actually wearing out in between seven and eight years. This wear may have been somewhat hastened by the fact that the old 1A size fitted quite loosely on a Junco's leg.

For the last ten years I have kept a standard set of plumage notes and sketched diagrams of the white on the outer tail feathers of Juncos whenever time permitted. By fortunate coincidence I have these notes and diagrams for each return of the above bird as well as the original banding. In September 1937, the head, back and upper breast were uniformly gray with a minimum of brown over-wash. The two outer feathers on each side of the tail were entirely white. The third feather was gray with white edgings and a long narrow white spot toward the outer end. I noted at the time "primaries, body and head feathers coming in new." My study of Junco plumage leads me to believe this bird was two years old when banded, which would make it ten years old now.

At subsequent recaptures the tail diagrams showed almost no variation from the original banding and what is most noteworthy, no tendency to an increased area of white. On March 21, 1932 I noted "no molting around head; wings, tail and body feathers worn." The detailed notes taken at the returns merely substantiate what I have come to expect for a fully adult Junco.