

declines in the central states and reasonable abundance both north and south. Thus the figures completely upset explanation one.

Another possibility is that males may be more conspicuous, perching higher and in more vulnerable positions, so that in a lean year the numbers collected would be out of all proportion to the actual sex ratio.

Other suggestions are also welcome. Whatever the explanation for that first winter, the figures during the second (1940-1941) adequately substantiate my original theory: that Tree Sparrows segregate in winter, with the bulk of the female population farther south than the male.

## LITERATURE CITED

- HEYDWEILLER, A. MARGUERITE. 1935. A comparison of winter and summer territories and seasonal variations of the tree sparrow. *Bird-Banding* 6(1): 8-9.  
1936. Sex, age and individual variation of winter tree sparrows. *Bird-Banding*. 7(2): 66-67.  
—A. Marguerite Baumgartner, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

**A Case of Reversed Migration.**—Eastern Song Sparrow (*Melospiza m. melodia*) No. 39-168058, banded at Wells River, Vermont on April 16, 1939 was killed by a cat at East Jaffrey, N. H. on June 19, 1939 as reported by T. I. Urquhart. East Jaffrey is approximately 90 miles south of Wells River.

Observers have frequently noted reversed movement in correlation with unseasonable weather. In this case there were no snow storms following the date of banding nor periods of unusually low temperatures but the average temperature for April, 1939 was below that of a ten-year period by 4.98 degrees while the May average for the same year was 3.01 degrees lower than that of the longer period.—WENDELL P. SMITH, Wells River, Vermont.

**A White-crowned Sparrow Recovery.**—White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia l. leucophrys*) No. 39-168082 banded at Wells River, Vermont on May 20, 1939 was retaken on January 7, 1942 at Marmaduke, Arkansas, by M. Öbbards.—WENDELL P. SMITH, Wells River, Vermont.

**Return of a Banded Cripple.**—In trapping sparrows on the roof of McGilvrey Hall on the campus of Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, the writer captured a male English sparrow, *Passer domesticus domesticus* L., which had the left leg broken off at the end of the tibia. The bird was trapped on June 15, 1941, in an ordinary sparrow trap with five other English Sparrows and was banded with Biol. Surv. band 136169. In the trap the crippled bird seemed to get around and feed without difficulty and to compete successfully with the other birds. The following spring this crippled bird returned, and was found dead in the trap on May 14, 1942, eleven months after being released.—RALPH W. DEXTER, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio.

**Returns from Banded Birds.**—The following returns have been selected as of special interest from among 92 returns covering seventeen species which I reported to the Fish and Wildlife Service for the fiscal year 1941-1942.

38-215844. Brown Thrasher. Adult. Banded August 31, 1938. Return (1) June 18, 1940; (2) June 15, 1941; (3) April 29, 1942. At least 5 years old.

39-167142. Wood Thrush. Adult. Banded May 20, 1939. Return (1) May 6, 1942. At least 4 years old.

38-213134. Starling. Adult male. Banded May 14, 1938. Return (1) May 15, 1942. At least 5 years old.

37-324740. Purple Grackle. Adult. Banded May 20, 1938. Return (1) May 14, 1938; (2) May 17, 1942. At least 5 years old.