

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.

38-64854. Purple Finch. Adult male. Banded April 14, 1938. Return (1) March 27, 1942. At least close to 6 years old.

37-99389. Slate-colored Junco. Adult male. Banded October 24, 1937. Return (1) November 24, 1938; (2) November 7, 1939; (3) October 26, 1941. At least 5 years old.

39-128738. White-throated Sparrow. Adult. Banded December 24, 1938. Return (1) April 26, 1940; (2) November 11, 1940; (3) March 7, 1942. At least 5 years old.—HORACE GROSKIN, 210 Glenn Road, Ardmore, Pa.

Roadside Returns.—On both June 5 and 6, 1942, banded birds were found killed on roads about a third of a mile from the banding station. On the first date, Song Sparrow 41-94024 was found within a few hundred yards of the place where it had been banded on August 1, 1941, when it was a juvenile. It had not been trapped since it repeated on September 21, 1941.

Early in the morning of June 6, 1942, Robin 38-248751 was found. This bird was banded on July 4, 1939 as a juvenile, the notes indicating that it was host to bird flies (*Hippoboscidae*) at that time. It had not been taken since it was banded nearly three years previously.

The automobile was indicated in both cases as being responsible for the death of these birds. One was found crushed in the wheel tracks; the other mangled at the edge of the roadside. In one instance this was a narrow road, and in the other a fairly wide, paved highway.

The loss of bird life through this hazard seems to reach high levels during the nesting season, much of it due, no doubt, to the preoccupation of the birds with territory-holding, courting and nesting. Still other factors may have been at work in the instances referred to above. Preceding the finding of these birds, skies had been overcast with considerable misting. Vegetation was dripping wet. Under such conditions, it would seem entirely possible that birds' plumages would become dampened to a degree that would lessen their efficiency on the wing, especially if they persisted in attempts to garner food from ground levels. These very factors may be partly responsible for birds resorting to the hazardous habit of gleaning insect food from roadsides.—EDWIN A. MASON, Wharton Bird Banding Station, Groton, Massachusetts.

Longevity Records of Finches Banded at Lexington, Mass.—The following returns at my bird-banding station, Woodland Bird Sanctuary, may prove of interest.

ROSE-BREADED GROSBEAK (*Hedymeles ludovicianus*)

♂ banded as 2 year old June 20, 1938; Returned June 1, 1939; May 8, 1940; May 13, 1941; May 3, 1942.

♂ banded, May 29, 1940. No record 1941; returned May 5, 1942.

♂ banded, May 17, 1939. No record 1940; returned July 31, 1941; May 5, 1942.

♂ banded June 26, 1937. Returned June 10, 1938; June 10, 1939; May 17, 1940; June 6, 1941; May 5, 1942.

♂ banded June 27, 1939 (probably 2 year old). Returned May 24, 1940; May 13, 1941; May 5, 1942.

♀ banded as juv. July 7, 1934. Returned May 20, 1935; May 13, 1936; May 14, 1937; June 13, 1938; May 23, 1939; May 29, 1940; June 5, 1941; June 22, 1942.

♀ banded May 26, 1934. Returned May 29, 1935; June 21, 1936; May 17, 1937; June 30, 1938; July 2, 1939.

♀ banded July 25, 1935. Returned June 17, 1936; June 11, 1937; June 22, 1938; May 18, 1939; May 9, 1940.

INDIGO BUNTING (*Passerina cyanea*)

♀ banded May 21, 1939. Returned May 15, 1940; no record 1941; May 5, 1942.

CHEWINK (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus erythrophthalmus*)