

**On White-throated Sparrow Plumages.**—On Dec. 3, 1950, I trapped and banded a first White-throated Sparrow at my Garden City, N. Y. station, No. 138-102953.

Some White-throats in fall and winter are in rather bright plumage. A majority are dull, and many of the duller, especially in fall, are streaked below. I had considered these last, at least, young-of-the-year in their first winter. This was an exceptionally and recognizably dull one of them.

A banded White-throated Sparrow, presumably this individual as I had banded no other (certainly for seven years), was observed on 24 dates from Dec. 10 to May 3, 1951.

On 13 dates from Nov. 10, 1951 to Feb. 16, 1952, a banded White-throat in, as near as I could remember it, the same plumage was observed. There was a faint central spot and streaking on its breast, distinct stripes on its flanks, and it had no noticeable white throat, perhaps partly because same was not delimited by darker color on the breast (Dec. 25). If a bird of mine, this had to be No. 138-102953, and though I failed to recapture it in this plumage, now that all the evidence is in, I believe that it was that.

Later on Feb. 16, another similar, slightly less dull bird was captured and banded No. 138-102985; also on Feb. 18 a rather bright bird 138-102987. There were now three banded individuals frequently observed at the station. When one of the dull ones occurred alone I was never quite sure which it was. Two together, however, on Feb. 17, April 12, 15 and 16, were presumably that of Nov. 10 (I believe No. 138-102953 of 1950) and of Feb. 16 (No. 138-102985); and I thought one on May, 3, 4 and 5 was the former.

I detected no change in the plumage of either dull bird. A bright banded individual (presumably No. 138-102987), however, had head-stripes notably whiter on April 6 than March 1 to 26. It was in high plumage later in April, last observed April 26 and May 1.

A dull, banded White-throated Sparrow observed at the station Oct. 28 to 31, 1952, had white throat obvious, breast (with central spot) and sides, lightly but appreciably streaked. It was in much the plumage of No. 138-102985 of the preceding February, and was probably that in its second, or 138-102953 in its third winter. I had changed my trap in the hope of recapturing one of these banded birds, and beginning in November in that season of 1952-53 trapped and banded a dozen or so White-throats, making sight identification of any individual impossible.

But my first recapture of any was not until Dec. 11, 1953, No. 138-102953, of 1950. It was now in rather dull plumage, central crown stripe inconspicuous, in front of eye barely if at all tinged with yellow, with bold, blackish malar stripes through either side of its white throat, which was well defined from the dark wash on the breast, and it had no obvious streaking on its lower parts. One might have supposed it to be in its second, but it was certainly in its fourth winter.

Summary: It is probably that the dull White-throated Sparrow plumage, streaked below, may carry through at least a second winter, and a bird in intermediate plumage was definitely in its fourth winter. A bright winter bird, became whiter about the head in early April (presumably the same individual) and was in high plumage later in the month, last observed May 1.—J. T. Nichols, The American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th St., New York 24, N. Y.

**The 1953 Returns of Chimney Swifts at Kent, Ohio.**—For the tenth consecutive year a study was made of the nesting population of Chimney Swifts (*Chaetura pelagica*) on the campus of Kent State University at Kent, Ohio. In 1953 the Chimney Swifts came back to the campus on April 25 and during the season there was a total of 45 returns from the previous banding of 712 individuals. Of the 45 returns, 12 are known to be males, 11 were females, while the remaining 22 have not yet had their sex determined. The number returned from each year's banding was as follows: 1944 (1); 1945 (1); 1946 (1); 1947. (4); 1948 (1); 1949 (6); 1950 (6); 1951 (9); 1952 (16).

There were 12 mated pairs, four of which were the same as during the preceding year and they also nested in the same separate air shaft as the year