Two adults and a juvenile passing within a twenty-minute space at Hawk Mountain may be taken to indicate complete family units in migration, and perhaps all of these are from north of the St. Lawrence River.

In spite of the now federally protected status of these rare birds they continue to be shot. Another one, also apparently immature or juvenile, was "found dead" by hunters in Berks County, Pa., only a few miles away, in December.

In view of the drastic decline in nesting success of the Whiteheaded Eagle in eastern America, it is perhaps worth noting that the Golden Eagle appears seldom to breed within our region. One pair in the Adirondacks, which raised one young in 1957, has repaired one or more of their nests each year since then but has failed to breed. Another pair, in Maine, has raised probably three young in 10 years. And another pair in the Adirondacks appears not to have nested at all since discovered in 1956, although decorating their only known nest until 1960. It is of course well known that the Golden Eagle is not a regular annual breeder, but this record seems unusually low. Dr. Cade has reported that a pair he watched for four years in the Brooks Range of Alaska has yet to have a successful breeding. —Walter R. Spofford, Upstate Medical College, Syracuse 10, N. Y.

Old Chickadee.—In reply to the note "Nine-year-old Chickadee", *Bird-Banding,* **35:** 41, January, 1964, by William P. Wharton, I would like to submit a candidate for the record as "oldest Chickadee".

Black-capped Chickadee (*Parus atricapillus*) No. 21-13683, banded January 17, 1954, last retrapped February 9, 1964 (10 years, 23 days) and still going strong. Estimating birth date of June 1, 1953, this bird is 10 years and 8 months old.—John H. Kennard, M.D., 182 Tarrytown Road, Manchester, N. H.

Old Chickadee.—I have a record of another elderly Black-capped Chickadee, No. 41-56816, banded April 12, 1941, as an adult. It was retrapped Oct. 1941, Oct. 1942, and Mar. 1944 (color-banded, blue). Sight returns: Sept. 1944, Nov. 1945, May 1946, Oct. 1946, Apr. 1947, (no record in 1948), Feb. 1949 (added red color-band), Aug. 1949, last seen Sept. 11, 1949. These records cover 7 years and 5 months, and the bird was probably about 9 years and 3 months old inasmuch as it was banded as an adult.—Mrs. Charles L. Smith, 75 Westland Road, Weston 93, Mass.

Old Chickadee.—Black-capped Chickadee No. 23-38726 was banded here on August 18, 1954. It was identified as an adult by Dr. Charles H. Blake, who has made a particular study of age characters in this species. It has returned in 1956, 1957, 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1963. It was last handled on September 10, 1963, just over 9 years from the date banded. As it was an adult when banded, its age in September, 1963 would have been about 10 years and 3 months. I have one or two others that are at least nine-years-old.—Mrs. J. R. Downs, So. Londonderry, Vt. 05155.

Winter quarters of Purple Finch.—In **Bird-Banding, 33:** 173 (1962) I remarked: "The proportion of returns suggests that the residence in a given winter is not entirely determined by chance." The returning birds of last winter and so far this winter are a dramatic (perhaps too dramatic) illustration. The winters ending in even numbered years provide relatively high numbers of finches in the South and may be called "good" winters, the intervening winters may be called "off."

The two returns for the winter 1962-63 had the following histories:

51-66353	ad ♂	31 Mar 1958
		1 Feb. - 6 Apr. 1960
		16 Jan - 3 Mar 1961
		29 Jan - 7 Apr 1962
		4 Jan 1963
53-63097	ad ♂	30 Nov 1959 - 21 Mar 1960
		29 Dec 1960 - 3 Mar 1961
		15 Jan - 2 Mar 1962
		27 Jan 1963

These two birds could have shown 10 possible periods of presence and actually showed nine. Let us, then, call the result: 90 percent occurrence.

So far this winter there have been four returns:

51-66282	imm ♂	8 Feb - 31 Mar 1958 5 - 31 Dec 1959 21 Dec. 1961 - 2 Mar 1962 19 Dec 1963
64-11141	♀	16 Jan - 25 Feb 1962 31 Dec 1963 -
64-11145	ad ♂	18 Jan - 18 Feb 1962 1 Jan 1964
64-11200	imm ♂	11 Feb - 3 Mar 1962 31 Dec 1963 -

These show 62 1/2 percent occurrence. On a long-term basis I should expect these birds to show about 55 percent occurrence. In good winters an estimate of the percent occurrence of all returning birds is 60.

We may conclude that some Purple Finches have one fixed winter residence and some have at least two.—Charles H. Blake, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.

Color and wing length in the Slate-colored Junco.—In 1962 (*Bird-Banding* **33**: 97-99) I discussed the wing length of some samples of *Junco hyemalis*. For three years I have tried to assess the brownness of Juncos both at banding and at return. Admittedly all the categories shown in the table below are subjective except "no brown." However, I have uniformly assessed the color before measuring the wing. The total number of newly banded birds used is 908 and the number of returning birds is 70. All were handled at Hillsboro, N. C.

The significant points appear to be that: (1) in newly banded birds the wing length varies inversely with color and rather uniformly; (2) those birds assessed "no brown" or "trace of brown" are distinctly scarce at banding and much more frequent at return suggesting that this color is mostly a character of fully adult birds; (3) among returning birds the mean wing length shows a discontinuity between columns 3 and 4; (4) "very brown" is a coloration of first winter birds only; (5) the abrupt change in percentage of birds between "slight brown" and "somewhat brown" returning birds is peculiar.

The fifth point requires discussion. If one ignored the percentages, the obvious explanation would be that the first three columns contain males and the

TABLE 1. WING LENGTH VS. COLOR IN SLATE-COLORED JUNCO

	No Brown	Trace of Brown	Slight Brown	Somewhat Brown	Rather Brown	Quite Brown	Very Brown
New birds:							
Least wing length	74	72	71	71	70	69	68
Greatest wing length	82	81	82	82	80	79	77
Mean wing length	78.3	77.8	76.5	75.3	74.2	73.2	72.4
Standard Deviation	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.6	1.5
Percent of Total Birds	9	10	25	14	11	18	13
Return Birds:							
Least wing length	76	73	73	71	71	72	—
Greatest wing length	82	82	81	76	75	76	—
Mean wing length	79.3	78.7	77.1	74.2	73.2	73.7	—
Percent of Total Birds	24	23	31	9	7	6	0