

EASTERN FIELD SPARROW MIGRATION
IN TENNESSEE

By AMELIA R. LASKEY

A STUDY of the records of Field Sparrows (*Spizella pusilla pusilla*) banded at my trapping stations in Nashville, Tennessee, from August 5, 1931, to March 31, 1933, indicated that there was a definite migration movement in spring and fall, although Field Sparrows had been considered permanent residents in this State, as the species is present every month in the year. (*Journal Tennessee Academy of Science*, Vol. VIII, No. 3, pp. 265-7.) In that time 620 individuals were banded; 347 of that number were recaptured many times, including fifty "returns" in the nineteen-month period. The records of the ensuing fifteen-month period further substantiate this theory of a definite spring and fall migration movement, and in addition show how very few birds of this species are present in a given location throughout the entire year. A total of 1115 Field Sparrows have been banded up to June 17, 1934, 500 of which have not been retaken since banding. The remainder, 615, have yielded several thousand repeats, thus giving a very definite idea of the length of time an individual frequents the vicinity of the banding station. Field Sparrows here enter traps readily for millet and water, the repeat records giving a fairly accurate account of the number about the station. A study of these records (Table No. II) shows that they may be classified as winter residents, summer residents, and spring and fall migrants, with a few that have changed their status during a two-year period, migrating one year but remaining the second year. Among the large number banded only seven may be considered as probable permanent residents, for their non-appearance as repeats during a period one of or two months could easily be accounted for by an abundance of water and natural food near by.

In the spring the migrants can be distinguished from the wintering birds by their brighter plumage and clean appearance in contrast to the dull, darker-colored birds that have come in contact with suburban soft-coal soot. Repeat records show that many of these spring and fall migrants enter traps almost daily for a few days or weeks, and then disappear, some of them returning the next season, as shown by the tabulated returns herewith. A few remain for either the winter or the summer. Unfortunately not one recovery has been reported as yet to

indicate either distance or direction traveled by these banded Field Sparrows after they leave the station.

The following table (No. I) shows definite spring and fall peaks in number of birds banded. October and November in the fall, and February, March, and April in the spring, bring increased numbers of new birds as well as the largest number of returns of banded birds. In 1934, the spring peak occurred in April and was doubtless due to the unusually cold, stormy weather in early spring this year here.

TABLE I

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1931	Adults	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	26	0	0
	Immat.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
1932	Adults	0	20	57	23	5	8	9	2	5	66	72	23
	Immat.	0	0	0	0	0	44	21	5	4	0	0	0
1933	Adults	13	60	145	51	1	0	5	17	1	31	50	25
	Immat.	0	0	0	0	1	6	31	25	7	0	0	0
1934	Adults	25	16	70	127	2	1						
	Immat.	0	0	0	0	7	(nestlings)						

TABLE II

FIELD SPARROW RETURNS AND REPEAT RECORDS

Status	Age	Date of Banding	Return-1	Return-2	Return-3	No. of Repeats
M		F70903	Oct. 3, 1931	Apr. 6, 1932		1
M		F70905	Oct. 3, 1931	Mar. 9, 1932		66
X		F70913	Oct. 13, 1931	Oct. 9, 1932	Mar. 28, 1933	28
X		F70915	Oct. 13, 1931	June 25, 1932	Oct. 30, 1932	1
M		F70921	Oct. 23, 1931	Mar. 2, 1932	Mar. 6, 1933	37
M		F70924	Oct. 27, 1931	Feb. 18, 1932	(remained until 5/16/32)	79
W		F70942	Feb. 12, 1932	Nov. 14, 1932		30
M		F70944	Feb. 13, 1932	Nov. 12, 1932		5
M		F70948	Feb. 18, 1932	Oct. 14, 1932		2
W		F70950	Feb. 23, 1932	Nov. 22, 1932	Nov. 21, 1933	46
M		F70951	Feb. 23, 1932	Nov. 2, 1932	Nov. 8, 1933	16
M		F70954	Feb. 24, 1932	Mar. 2, 1933		13
M		F83311	Feb. 28, 1932	Nov. 12, 1932		..
W		F83325	Mar. 4, 1932	Dec. 4, 1932		3
W		F83328	Mar. 6, 1932	Dec. 14, 1932	Jan. 26, 1934	23
W		F83330	Mar. 7, 1932	Oct. 23, 1932		55
M		F83332	Mar. 7, 1932	Mar. 21, 1933		4
X		F83338	Mar. 8, 1932	Nov. 11, 1932	Mar. 16, 1933	29
W		F83348	Mar. 11, 1932	Dec. 14, 1932		5
W		F83349	Mar. 12, 1932	Jan. 4, 1933		11
X		F83350	Mar. 12, 1932	July 26, 1932	Mar. 14, 1933	26
M		F91208	Mar. 17, 1932	Mar. 6, 1933		30
X		F91221	Mar. 24, 1932	Mar. 16, 1933		137
M		F91234	Mar. 31, 1932	Sept. 6, 1932		4
S		F91262	Apr. 24, 1932	July 17, 1933	Apr. 4, 1934	6
S	Ad.	F91276	May 10, 1932	Apr. 28, 1933		13
M	Ad.	F91279	May 16, 1932	Apr. 4, 1934		8
M	Ad.	F91283	May 18, 1932	Mar. 22, 1933		23
S	Ad.	F91293	June 6, 1932	Mar. 18, 1933	July 23, 1933	5
..		F91607	June 18, 1932	Oct. 6, 1933		1
S	Ad.	F91609	June 18, 1932	Mar. 16, 1933	Mar. 17, 1934	42
S	Ad.	F91622	June 22, 1932	Mar. 18, 1933		53
M	Im.	F91630	June 22, 1932	Oct. 6, 1932	Apr. 7, 1933	6
M	Im.	F91634	June 23, 1932	Feb. 25, 1933		22
M	Im.	F91646	June 24, 1932	Mar. 23, 1933		14
M	Im.	F91655	June 24, 1932	Mar. 14, 1933	Mar. 22, 1934	7
M	Ad.	F91683	July 18, 1932	Mar. 18, 1933		24

Status	Age	Date of Banding	Return-1	Return-2	Return-3	No. of Repeats
M	F91685	Im. July 19, 1932	Mar. 21, 1933			3
M	F91697	Im. July 23, 1932	Mar. 15, 1933			13
M	H17804	Im. July 30, 1932	Feb. 27, 1933			5
S	H17805	Ad. July 30, 1932	June 26, 1933	Apr. 24, 1934		16
S	H17808	Ad. July 31, 1932	Feb. 27, 1933			69
X	H17818	Im. Aug. 25, 1932	Aug. 15, 1933	(remaining to date)		85
M	H17828	Im. Sept. 1, 1932	Apr. 7, 1933			4
X	H17829	Im. Sept. 1, 1932	Mar. 16, 1933	Oct. 11, 1933		70
S	H17838	Ad. Sept. 9, 1932	Apr. 1, 1933	Mar. 15, 1934		71
M	H17873	Oct. 3, 1932	Mar. 31, 1933			3
S	H17876	Oct. 5, 1932	July 6, 1933	Apr. 15, 1934		36
W	H17877	Oct. 5, 1932	Dec. 8, 1933			31
M	H17880	Oct. 5, 1932	Mar. 15, 1933	Aug. 28, 1933	Mar. 9, 1934	33
M	H17894	Oct. 7, 1932	Mar. 23, 1933			1
M	H27504	Oct. 8, 1932	Mar. 18, 1933			14
M	H27509	Oct. 9, 1932	Apr. 2, 1933			20
M	H27511	Oct. 9, 1932	Mar. 16, 1934			1
M	H27517	Oct. 9, 1932	Mar. 18, 1933			8
W	H27524	Oct. 10, 1932	Jan. 17, 1934			10
M	H27563	Oct. 28, 1932	Mar. 16, 1933			15
M	H27583	Nov. 1, 1932	Mar. 7, 1933			..
W	H27585	Nov. 2, 1932	Dec. 11, 1933			77
M	H27587	Nov. 2, 1932	Mar. 24, 1934			3
M	H27595	Nov. 6, 1932	Mar. 29, 1933			..
W	H27598	Nov. 8, 1932	Nov. 6, 1933			25
M	H32617	Nov. 10, 1932	Mar. 2, 1933			1
M	H32636	Nov. 13, 1932	Feb. 27, 1933			37
M	H32637	Nov. 13, 1932	Mar. 10, 1933			6
W	H32646	Nov. 25, 1932	Nov. 27, 1933			24
W	H32647	Nov. 25, 1932	Jan. 28, 1934			7
W	H32658	Dec. 4, 1932	Dec. 11, 1933			16
W	H32670	Dec. 12, 1932	Nov. 20, 1933			36
W	H32673	Dec. 15, 1932	Dec. 27, 1933			28
W	H32676	Dec. 17, 1932	Mar. 28, 1934			2
W	H32679	Dec. 19, 1932	Nov. 28, 1933			16
W	H32707	Jan. 9, 1933	Dec. 10, 1933			21
M	H32719	Feb. 3, 1933	Mar. 18, 1934			..
S	H32774	Feb. 15, 1933	July 7, 1933	Mar. 15, 1934		71
M	H3372	Mar. 7, 1933	Nov. 11, 1933			45
S	H3374	Mar. 27, 1933	Mar. 24, 1934			61
M	H33986	Mar. 28, 1933	Mar. 27, 1934			47
M	H33776	Apr. 24, 1933	Nov. 13, 1933			3
S	H38801	Ad. July 4, 1933	Mar. 30, 1934			22
S	H38833	Im. July 18, 1933	Mar. 13, 1934			180
S	H38845	Ad. July 29, 1933	Mar. 2, 1934			23
S	H38848	Im. July 31, 1933	Mar. 16, 1934			68
S	H38863	Ad. Aug. 9, 1933	Apr. 4, 1934			36
M	H38878	Ad. Aug. 19, 1933	Mar. 3, 1934			1
S	H38911	Ad. Aug. 28, 1933	Apr. 28, 1934			3
S	H38960	Oct. 6, 1933	Mar. 15, 1934			33
S	H38962	Oct. 6, 1933	Mar. 9, 1934			85
M	H38972	Oct. 10, 1933	Apr. 14, 1934			..
M	H38973	Oct. 10, 1933	Feb. 13, 1934			..
S	H38974	Oct. 10, 1933	Apr. 28, 1934			9
M	H38993	Oct. 27, 1933	Apr. 14, 1934			..
M	L38807	Nov. 11, 1932	Mar. 14, 1934			13
M	L38844	Nov. 19, 1933	Apr. 14, 1934			4
M	L38862	Nov. 22, 1933	Mar. 6, 1934			16
M	L38874	Nov. 26, 1933	Mar. 26, 1934			2

M indicates repeat records which show migration stops in the spring, or fall, or both (migrating returns).

S indicates the bird is a summer resident.

W indicates the bird is a winter resident.

X indicates birds that have changed their status, migrating a portion of the time and spending either one winter or one summer at the station during either their first or second year banded.

The ages of birds are given only during the summer months of May through September, because after the fall molt age cannot

be determined by plumage in this species. Birds designated as immature were not banded from the nest, and therefore may have traveled some distance to the banding station from their nesting-grounds.

These Field Sparrow repeat records show that my returns may be divided into three kinds as follows: (1) returns to nesting grounds; (2) returns to wintering grounds; and (3) returns taken while the birds are migrating, migrating returns. About fifty per cent of the Field Sparrow returns listed should be classified as migrating returns, one third of them being trapped in the spring and the remaining two thirds returning both in the spring and in the fall.

June 17, 1934.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF MICHIGAN RECOVERED EASTERN EVENING GROSBEEKS NEAR THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD

By M. J. MAGEE

As there has been during the fall and winter seasons of 1933-34 a large influx of Eastern Evening Grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona v. vespertina*) in New England and Canada, and as additional recoveries of birds banded in Michigan have been made in the East, it seems desirable to publish a complete list of known recoveries, and to show their distribution on a map. In addition to birds banded in Michigan and recovered in the East, two Grosbeaks banded in the East have been recovered in Michigan, one of these occurring on May 31st, indicating that the bird nested in that State.

The map only shows recoveries between the Eastern part of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and the East.

To the West there are light records: Manitoba, one; Minnesota, three; and Western part of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, four.

Eight Evening Grosbeaks, banded in the Eastern part of the Upper Peninsula, have also been taken in southern Michigan, and one banded in southern Michigan was trapped at my station in Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

Owing to this scarcity of food for seed-eating birds, the Evening Grosbeaks began moving out of the eastern part of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan early in October, 1933, and during the winter, except for a small flock at my feeding station,