

On two occasions when I have observed some of the courtship and nesting behavior of this species I have not heard any singing in the sense in which it is usually being performed by other passerines during the breeding cycle. It is therefore of further interest to note that singing, here used as a displacement activity, may not be a common activity in the Canada Jay. In relation to the situation, on the other hand, a correlation between the song and the breeding season may be assumed in both cases, although in the first instance no evidence of pairing or beginning courtship had been observed yet in any of the three Canada Jays present in the area at that time.—LOUISE DE KIRILINE LAWRENCE, *Pimisi Bay, Rutherglen, Ontario.*

Winter Returns of Baltimore Orioles (*Icterus galbula*) in the Washington-Baltimore Area.—The return of a winter-banded Baltimore Oriole to Washington, D. C., in at least two out of three later winters shows that this bird was a habitual northern winterer. The appearance of orioles, always of the same sex, at three feeding stations about Baltimore, Md., in two and three successive winters suggests that these birds, also, were the same ones, returned—since this seems less improbable than that different individuals should, in successive years, have happened upon those three particular feeders out of the many that are maintained. It would appear, then, that some number of orioles may now be wintering regularly in the United States, and that the increasing reports of winter orioles do not represent constantly different individuals.

The Washington bird, a male, was first seen as an immature at the home of Ralph E. Lawrence on January 5, 1953, and was banded there on January 7. One of its legs appeared weak; this lameness, in conjunction with its band, made retrappings for later identifications unnecessary. The bird continued to be seen from time to time during the spring of 1953; the dates were not recorded. In the winter of 1953–1954 this oriole was seen at the Lawrence home and the home of E. E. Brown six blocks away, from sometime in October until April 10; on March 22 it was trapped by Mr. Brown and the band number read. In the winter of 1954–1955 it was not seen. In the winter of 1955–1956 it again was present at the Brown home from December 6 to January 9, and at the Lawrence home on several days between February 9 and 15.

In Catonsville, Baltimore County, Maryland (west of Baltimore city) Mrs. Robert E. Costen reported a female Baltimore Oriole at her feeding station from February 10 to April 11, 1955, and again on February 14 and 15, 1956. In Towson, also in Baltimore County but north of Baltimore city, Mrs. George S. Buck had a female on two days around January 24, 1955, again from January 29 to about February 26, 1956, and again from January 15 through January 20, 1957. In the Waverly section of northeast Baltimore a male appeared at the William O. Purcell home on January 14, 1956, and stayed through April 9; on December 11, 1956, a male again appeared there; on December 20 Hervey Brackbill color-banded it and it disappeared, but on January 16, 1957, on the heels of a snowstorm, it returned once more, and was still present as late as January 20.

We express our thanks to Mrs. Robert E. Kaestner and Richard D. Cole, of the Maryland Ornithological Society, for visiting the Waverly and Towson feeding stations in one year or another and confirming the keepers' identification of their birds. The Catonsville bird was not seen by any ornithologist but was described to Brackbill in detail.—RALPH E. LAWRENCE, 1410 Decatur Street, N. W., Washington 11, D. C., and HERVEY BRACKBILL, 2620 Poplar Drive, Baltimore 7, Maryland.