

very pale yellow (approaching massicot yellow), which was of so pale a tint that it could easily be overlooked.† Whether this color is really unusual or is so ephemeral that bird-skins do not show it, is an interesting question.

Other cases of color-distribution noted, perhaps worth mentioning, occurred on the heads of three birds-of-the-year seen at our Cohasset station during late June and July. On July 2nd a female showed a squarish patch, extending from the forehead along the crown and occiput, of white faintly speckled with black, the blended color appearing light grayish or nearly white.

During July two other young birds at this station had the crown and occiput bright scarlet. Attention is called to the intensity and the extent of the color. A close view showed a sprinkling of black feathers among the highly-colored ones. These patches of color were worn into September, the first evidence of molt being noticed on September 10th, when shrinkage of the crown scarlet area was observed, the loss of feathers taking place laterally. Our notes at a later date in September read: "Young male Downy at station with scarlet crown-patch reduced to an occipital fringe with nape assuming the color of maturity."—C. L. WHITTLE, Cohasset, Mass.

Birds of New York.—The State Museum of the University of the State of New York announces a reprint edition of the 106 colored plates of the "Birds of New York," by Fuertes, in portfolio form. The set of plates can be bought for \$1.20, of which 20c. is for postage, (in Canada \$1.40.) All banders should have this portfolio.

Address: Finance Division, The University of the State of New York, Albany, New York.

The picture on the cover of this number shows an adult Common Murre (above) and several young ones at a characteristic breeding-place in the open.

The photograph was taken on an island about twelve miles southwest of Harrington Harbor, Saguenay County, Quebec, on August 12, 1923, by Harrison F. Lewis. Published by courtesy of Canadian National Parks.

Notes at a Connecticut Banding Station.—November 22, 1925, marked a three-year period of bird-banding for me, a wonderfully interesting three years. This work, with the aid of good text-books, is a wonderful education in ornithology and a delightful sport as well.

Of the 519 birds banded during this period, including 49 species, I have had returns from 24 birds, in part shown below. The Wood Thrushes show one of the largest percentages of returns. These were practically all banded during the first summer season: for some unknown reason they do not frequent my yard now. The White-throated Sparrows, which are common with me during the fall, winter, and spring, and repeat in considerable numbers, show the smallest percentage of returns. It was inter-

† This species occasionally shows, in particular during winter and spring, a darkening of the plumage, noticeable on all the white areas easily observable, a phenomenon probably due in part to contact with the bark of trees. The color disappears with the postnuptial molt. It may be urged that the yellow color in question is likewise due to contamination of some sort, but it seems unlikely that its distribution, including even the under-wing lining, and its uniformity can be accidental.

esting to have this subject of White-throats returning brought up at the A. O. U. meeting in New York, and to find that my experiences tallied with some of the other co-operators.

	BANDED	RETURNED	REPEATED
Wood Thrush (<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>)	11	3	4
Catbird (<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>)	60	3	8
Robin (<i>Planesticus m. migratorius</i>)	36	3	5
Song Sparrow (<i>Melospiza m. melodia</i>)	36	1	11
Junco (<i>Junco h. hyemalis</i>)	63	2	12
White-throated Sparrow (<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>)	104	1	47
Tree Sparrow (<i>Spizella m. monticola</i>)	17	2	6
Chickadee (<i>Penthestes a. atricapillus</i>)	36	2	27

—MARY E. F. HUBBARD, 81 Barnett Street, New Haven, Conn.

Tree Sparrow Returns.—On December 14 and 21, 1924, my husband and I banded seven Tree Sparrows (*Spizella m. monticola*), the group remaining at the station till March 8 to 10, 1925. Of these seven birds, three (42.85%) returned in 1925 and were taken on November 28th and 29th. These records appear to indicate the existence of a group enduring for two years, the number of returns naturally falling short of the maximum possible.—KATHERINE C. HARDING, Cohasset, Mass., December 26, 1925.

A Pair of Red-Breasted Nuthatches.—On arriving at our Banding Station at Cohasset, Mass., on November 27th, I found two Red-breasted Nuthatches (*Sitta canadensis*) making frequent trips into our "Pagoda trap" and carrying off sunflower seeds.

I banded the male, No. 34068A, at 11 A.M., and the female, No. 34069A, at 12.45 A.M. The male scolded and fought during the process, while the female made no fuss about it.

The two birds have remained at our Banding Station ever since and seem like a mated pair. It is their custom to visit the feeding-tray at the same time, one alighting on the wire ready to enter when the first one leaves. Occasionally they both enter at once. If one bird is trapped, the other one shows concern for its companion's plight and alights on the wire sides of the cage.

In spite of their diminutive size, they are quite pugnacious. If a Chickadee is in the way when one of the Nuthatches enters the Pagoda, it is chased away unceremoniously and has to wait its turn.

This note is to call attention to the fact that the birds appear as though mated, as is so frequently observed at this season of the year in the case of the White-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta c. carolinensis*), a pair of which has, indeed, been known to remain together throughout the winter.*—KATHERINE C. HARDING, December 26, 1925.

"Sight Return" of Junco Number A6196.—Upon looking out of the window at my banding station on December 19, 1925, I saw four or five newly-arrived banded Juncos (*Junco h. hyemalis*) in front of the ground trap some ten feet distant. All these five birds were probably returns, and

* "Notes from a Peterboro, N. H., Banding Station," by Helen Granger Whittle, Bulletin of the Northeastern Bird-Banding Association, Vol. 1, p. 65.