

Philadelphus with Diervillas or Weigelas nearby; both of these furnish numerous seeds, which in spite of their small size are much sought after. Across Highland Avenue is a partially developed real estate sub-division with plenty of weeds.

It can be seen that this is an ideal location for winter residents. The birds were attracted to the station as a feeding place long before trapping was undertaken, and hence the fine results here are not surprising.

Rochester, New York, June 6, 1926

GENERAL NOTES

An Example of the Tree Swallow's Marital Relations.—Whatever the rule may be regarding the permanency of mating among Tree Swallows (*Iridoprocne bicolor*), a series of records at my station in Cohasset, Massachusetts, furnishes a clear case of inconstant mating, as follows: During June, 1925, a pair, Nos. 20422 (♀) and 20423 (♂), raised a brood in Box 1, and a second brood in Box 4. Both of these birds returned in June, 1926, the female going to Box 1, where she is feeding her first brood, but her mate this season is a new bird, unbanded when he came. The old male, No. 20423, behaved similarly, going to Box No. 4 for his first nest with a new unbanded female. There was an interval of eight days between the returns of the 1925 birds. I like to think that they might have remated had they arrived nearer together, rather than that their behaviour is characteristic of the species.—LAURENCE B. FLETCHER, Cohasset, Mass., June 1926.

Catbirds and Colored Bands.—There is rejoicing at our Cohasset banding station, when, after an absence of seven months, the Catbirds return to our window-shelf in early May, for of all the birds that come to the traps, they are the most interesting to study at short range and to have for companions. Their presence at the feeding place, however, in quantity is an expensive luxury. During the nesting season of 1925, six or seven pairs largely supported themselves on seedless raisins, and each pair, fed raisins in quantity to their progeny, both in the nests and for some days after the youngsters had left them. Several pairs raised two broods and required more raisins for them, so that for several weeks the raisin consumption by my Catbirds and a family of Robins was nearly one pound daily.

During June, 1925, five adult Catbirds were banded with colored bands, two with red bands, one on the right tarsus and one on the left tarsus. Two were banded with yellow bands. A third received an orange-colored band. As I felt confident that these colors would endure for at least a year, my interest in the birds' expected return this last May was even greater than during other years. With this background in mind, I was prepared for interesting events, and this is what happened: On May 13th, a Catbird