

A Leach's Petrel Return.—This is the story of the Leach's Petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*). On July 12th last the Echo Lake Camp members of the Massachusetts Audubon Society went by motor-boat to Great Duck Island, about ten miles south of Mount Desert Island. At the light-house we met Mr. M. D. Gott, one of the lightkeepers, who showed us the Petrel colony on the southern end of the Island, the burrows being all about in the penty soil. All those that I saw were made by following down the decayed root of what was formerly a spruce tree, the spruce having been logged off that end of the island many years ago. The burrows looked quite like those of chipmunks. One could force an arm down one of these with difficulty.

In one of these burrows, marked, Mr. Gott assured us, by Professor Alfred O. Gross three years before, he found and pulled out for us a Leach's Petrel with a band on its leg, No. 2519. This he said was the band which Professor Gross had put on the leg of a bird which he took from this same marked burrow.

We were all, of course, tremendously interested. I photographed several of the group holding the bird, which made no attempt to fly, seeming blinded by the light. When it was put back at the mouth of the burrow, it went in again, out of sight, to sit, I dare say, on the one finely spotted white egg, a curiously oblong one, which we had also taken from the burrow, examined and carefully put back.—WINTHROP PACKARD, Boston, Sept. 15, 1926.

Chewink Returns.—In my case banding began in 1923. During that year 17 Chewinks (*Pipilo c. erythrophthalmus*) were banded, 15 during June and July. None were banded in 1924, as I did not operate my station to any extent.

During 1925, 32 Chewinks were banded in May and 2 in July, my returns numbering three.

My Chewink banding record for 1926 is 20 birds banded, including one yearling on July 31st. Of these 20, thirteen were males. During this season I have taken 11 returns, three banded in 1923 and eight banded in 1925. My total returning Chewinks are, therefore, 14 out of 51 banded previous to 1926, or 27.40 per cent. In the matter of repeats, the Chewinks were trapped over and over again. They do not appear to have any fear whatever of being retrapped.

I have been asked how I have been so successful in getting this species to come to traps and what bait is used to attract the birds, also as to the kind of cover about my station. No special effort has been made to attract the birds. The food eaten is "scratch feed" made up of wheat, buckwheat, oats, kafir corn, and ordinary cracked corn. As near as I can make out, Chewinks eat all these grains. The birds are all trapped within 14 or 22 feet of my house, and their abundance is accounted for by the splendid cover nearby (several pairs nesting within three hundred feet of the house), consisting of scrub oak and low pines. It should be stated that the species is apparently not exceptionally abundant here as compared with the rest of the island, for wherever scrub oak occurs on the island Chewinks breed in quantity.

From my experience to date I feel that very few of the young return to the place where they were born.—ALLAN KENISTON, Vineyard Haven, Massachusetts.