

that half-drowned look and become the spotted grey puff-balls they were before the swim.

The larger Herring Gulls, birds that were about ready to fly when banded, were very easily handled, in fact more so than the younger ones. I would locate a bird or group in the grass of the main island and simply pull out from under a bird one of its legs, band it, and then go to the next one, the bird remaining just where it was.

I banded about one hundred Herring Gulls and about as many Laughing Gulls.

One of the nestling Laughing Gulls is shown on the cover of this number of the *Bulletin*, and the accompanying plate shows the nests and eggs of the Roseate Tern (*Sterna dougalli*) and of the Laughing Gull. These were photographed by me while on this banding expedition.—ALLAN KENISTON, Heath Hen Reservation, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts.

Savannah and White-throated Sparrow Returns.—During the winter season of 1926, I banded at Summerville, South Carolina, twenty-three Savannah Sparrows (*Passerculus sandwichensis savanna*) and ninety-five White-throated Sparrows (*Zonotrichia albicollis*). Of these, three of the former species and seven of the latter species returned in 1927—13.00 and 7.368 per cent respectively.

The tabulated records of these returns are as follows:

	No.	Banding Date	Returning Date
Savannahs	A51906	Mar. 20, 1926	Mar. 15, 1927
	A51930	Mar. 21, 1926	Mar. 14, 1927
	A57001	Mar. 21, 1926	Mar. 15, 1927
White-throats	44657	Jan. 19, 1926	Mar. 26, 1927
	44665	Jan. 25, 1926	Feb. 5, 1927
	44669	Jan. 25, 1926	Feb. 2, 1927
	181112	Feb. 25, 1926	Jan. 12, 1927
	181114	Feb. 26, 1926	Jan. 31, 1927
	181124	Mar. 2, 1926	Feb. 3, 1927
	181142	Apr. 12, 1926	Apr. 11, 1927

A mixed flock of Savannah, Vesper, and Chipping Sparrows was noticed feeding in the short grass of a golf course, causing me to move one of my traps to this spot, where I captured the twenty-three Savannahs noted. This was about March 20, 1926. The returns taken in 1927 were captured very close to the spot where the birds were banded. The birds were not baited or fed by me either year, except for two or three days prior to setting the trap, in order to get them used to coming to the spot where the trap was to be set.

Of the seven White-throat returns, five were taken within two hundred feet of where they were banded in 1926, and these birds also returned to the approximate spot where they were banded, without previous artificial feeding or baiting being employed by me to bring them there.

Both of the above cases emphasize the fact that these species apparently tend to return to the same spot to pass the winter, the group aspect of the matter being apparent.—WILLIAM P. WHARTON, Groton, Massachusetts.

Another Broad-winged Hawk Return.—I have just received notice from the Biological Survey that Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo p. platypterus*)

No. 387581, banded here July 5, 1926, was killed by John Yentock at Bear Lake, near Thornhurst, Pennsylvania, on August 18, 1927. This bird makes a total of eleven recoveries out of a total of forty-nine birds of prey banded in this region.

Our work here has been unsatisfactory during the past breeding-season as it has rained eleven out of thirteen Sundays. Hawks are not present in normal numbers. Our first survey of Hawks' nests about the middle of May showed but one nest occupied out of a total of nine good prospects visited. Two nests of Red-shouldered Hawks containing a total of seven young were lost entirely, and four of our young Duck Hawks disappeared from the nest, by what agency is unknown. In spite of our hard luck we have added several good prospects to our list for 1928.—ALBERT A. CROSS, Huntington, Massachusetts, September 7, 1927.

Recent Common Tern Recoveries.—It is generally believed, but unproven, that the Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*), and other species of Terns as well, do not breed during the first year of their life and that they do not acquire the adult plumage until they are at least one year old. Exactly what the immature plumage is is not known. Some birds may return north from their wintering area or they may remain to pass the summer in the same territory where they wintered.

The following recoveries recently received shed some light upon the subject:

<i>Banded</i>	<i>Recovered</i>
Tern Island, Chatham, Mass.	Trinidad, B. W. I.
Common Tern—403458—July 12, 1926	May 10, 1927
“ “ 404034—July 13, 1926	June 17, 1927
“ “ 433295—July 6, 1926	May 28, 1927
“ “ 435207—July 8, 1926	June 10, 1927

An attempt was made to secure the above specimens in order that the plumage might be examined, but the attempt was not successful.

During the four years that I have worked in this Tern colony at Tern Island, Chatham, Massachusetts, I have not observed an adult Tern wearing a band. I have examined all of the dead Terns that I found on the Island and have carefully observed the living birds, as they allow a close approach while resting on the sand, but, as stated above, I have yet to find an adult banded bird.—CHARLES B. FLOYD, Auburndale, Massachusetts.

A Chestnut-sided Warbler Return.—On June 25, 1926, at Holderness, New Hampshire, three Chestnut-sided Warblers were some ten days old at the time they left the nest in which they had been reared. Two of these birds were banded by Katherine C. Harding, numbers A65059 and A65058. With the aid of these two young birds as a bait, the mother was induced to enter a Chardonneret trap and became known as No. A65060.

We, however, are more interested in No. A65059♀, which, a season later, 1927, then a proud and somewhat anxious parent, was raising a brood of young of her own. Her nest was discovered by me, and on July 1st the young were banded, numbers A86284, A86285, A86286, and 14373.

While photographing this nest I discovered that the female carried a band. Three days later she was trapped and identified as No. A65059. At the same time her mate was captured and banded, No. 14374.