

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.

The 1927 nest of No. 14374 ♂ and A65059 ♀ was estimated as occurring about half a mile from the nest in which the latter was raised in 1925.—RICHARD B. HARDING, 94 Westbourne Terrace, Brookline, Massachusetts, September 19, 1927.

Barred Owl Recovery.—In this *Bulletin* for October, 1926, Vol. 11, No. 4, page 89, I published a note on "Barred Owls at Rock" containing the history of the banding of two young Owls of this species (*Strix varia varia*) on June 12, 1926. On August 12, 1927, one of these birds, No. 202701, was captured by Mr. Lewin F. Bumpus at South Wareham, Massachusetts, in a steel trap set for owls at the edge of a trout pond from which these fish had been pilfered by this species. Mr. Bumpus kept the bird in captivity until September 11, 1927, when he brought it to me. Mr. Bumpus had removed the band in order to send it to Washington. It was returned to him but in attempting to replace it on the bird's tarsus two of the tabs broke off. I replaced it with band No. 202703. On the same day the bird was liberated half a mile from where it was banded. The bird was recovered five miles from Rock, Massachusetts, in a southerly direction.—A. W. HIGGINS, Rock, Massachusetts, September 11, 1927.

The interesting article by Mr. M. J. Magee appearing in this number of the *Bulletin* on the occurrence of the common American Robin (*Planesticus m. migratorius*) having unusually conspicuous chalky-white eye-rings is of especial importance owing to the fact that he states that such birds appear at his banding station as migrants from the North and that he has not observed any birds of this species nesting about his home in northern Michigan which possess these conspicuous markings. While it is, of course, well known that Robins vary a great deal in this respect, some even not possessing any pronounced white markings about their eyes, and that a broken white line over and under the eye is regarded by ornithologists as characteristic of adults of both sexes and less conspicuously so of birds-of-the-year, it has not been shown that those birds having these markings most prominently developed occupy a northern nesting habitat or that they possibly constitute a race.

As the question is hereby raised as to the distribution of a Robin having a particularly conspicuous, chalky-white eye-ring (or crescents above and below the eye), it is hoped that banders everywhere will keep the matter in mind and will communicate their observations to Mr. Magee.—EDITORS.