

1926, and January 2, 1928. The bird, therefore, was at least three and one half years old on January 2, 1928.

Mrs. Salmond also reports a Return-2 Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*), No. 157491, a bird returning to its nesting-grounds. The bird, a male, was banded May 18, 1925, returning May 20, 1926, and May 15, 1927—a remarkably close accordance of dates. This is the second recorded return of this species to its nesting-ground within our territory, the first being a female reported by Professor Frederick A. Saunders at Kennebunk, Maine, see Vol. 1, No. 3, p. 52 of our *Bulletin*.

Evidence of Migrating Groups of Tree Sparrows.—Last season between February 28, 1927, and March 23, 1927, I banded no new Tree Sparrows, but from March 23, to April 15, I banded thirty-two new ones, not one repeating during this period, and none has returned so far this year.

On November 10, 1927, I banded my first fall Tree Sparrow and up to the 21st of November, I banded twenty-one. Not one of these has repeated, though from the 21st on the repeats have been numerous. From these records I conclude that in the spring of 1927 I banded a group moving northward in migration, and that in the fall I banded a group moving southward in migration. Mrs. ANNIE S. WILDER, Westfield, Massachusetts, March, 1928.

Nesting-Habits of Barn Owls.—Mrs. Mabel Gillespie in the March, 1928, *Nature Magazine* has an article entitled "Ghosts of a Water Tower," describing the feeding-habits of Barn Owls (*Aluco pratincola*) which raised a family in an old windmill. The locality is National Park, New Jersey, south of Camden on the Delaware River. For several seasons broods of young, ranging in number from five to seven were raised there, and all the young birds were banded, also one adult female. The adults in one instance remained in the tower all winter during the daytime. The young, however, in three recorded instances departed from the parental roof in the fall and were shot, thus furnishing records of the closing events in their life-histories. These three recoveries were as follows: No. 233485, banded June 12, 1925, was recovered August 20, 1925, at Somers Point, New Jersey, fifty miles southeast of the old windmill. A second one, No. 233482, banded May 20, 1925, of the same brood, was killed on November 16, 1925, six months after leaving the nest, at Wilmington, North Carolina, four hundred miles southerly of its birthplace. The third bird, No. 332441, banded November 14, 1925, was shot at Trappe, Maryland, on the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay, on April 5, 1926, four months after leaving the nest. These three records show an easterly or southerly dispersal and always to the seacoast.

The following additional details of the banding of the Barn Owls have been sent us by Mrs. Gillespie: From 1924 to 1926, twenty-six Barn Owls were banded in the tower, all young birds but one, No. 204477, a female banded May 5, 1924. This bird repeated on November 15, 1924, and again on May 20, 1925, showing that it passed the winter at National Park. The remainder represented four broods, two of seven young each, one brood of six, and one brood of five individuals.

Mrs. Gillespie also writes us of the fall nesting of Barn Owls in the old tower, and of a second instance of this kind, the young leaving the nest, which was built in a tree, about November 20, 1927, and even as late as March 8, 1928, two of the brood were being fed by their parents. THE EDITORS.