

8,000 miles, and 9,000 miles is a conservative estimate considering the route the species must follow and the daily wanderings from the path in search of food. Though the bird was about a week old when I banded it July 23d, I do not believe it left the breeding grounds earlier than the middle of August. When I visited the rookery on my way south August 14th, there seemed to be no perceptible evidence of departure of any of the birds, and I saw countless young in the vicinity bearing bands I had placed on them during my previous visit. The bird was found dead on the beach at Margate, and there is no way of telling how long it had been in that vicinity before its recovery. At any rate, it made a journey of 9,000 miles in less than 90 days, thus averaging over 100 miles per day.

This is the second bird from the same rookery known to have crossed the Atlantic, the first, banded July 22, 1927, having been picked up near La Rochelle, France, October 1, 1927. I have already commented on this first recovery and the migration route it evidences (see Bulletin of the Northeastern Bird-Banding Association, Vol. IV, No. 4, Oct. 1928, pp. 121-125). The second recovery substantiates the first, and, besides establishing the fact that in migration the Arctic Tern crosses the Atlantic instead of paralleling our shores southward, throws additional light on the least-known phase of the problem—the distribution of the species during the northern winter. We can only hope for more banding and more recoveries to gradually straighten out the rest of the puzzle.—O. L. AUSTIN, JR., 60 Martin Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

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**Outwitting a Saw-whet Owl.**—On the 28th of March, 1928, a Saw-whet Owl (*cryptoglaux a. acadica*) was seen in broad daylight upon the ground in a wood path near our banding station at Cohasset, Massachusetts. When approached, it flew a short distance and lit in a small cedar. A butterfly-net was secured and a lively chase followed. It was most difficult to get near the owl without flushing it, and after many unsuccessful efforts I stationed myself at a discreet distance directly in front of the tree where it had lit, then kept its attention fixed on me by moving slowly about and stepping on some dried sticks. In the mean time Frank Jason crept up very quietly behind the owl and clapped the butterfly-net over it before it became aware of his approach. The bird now wears band No. 275574. It was weighed by Charles L. Whittle and photographed by John B. May before it was released. (See cover picture of this *Bulletin*.) Its weight was ninety-six grams.—KATHARINE C. HARDING, 94 Westbourne Terrace, Brookline, Massachusetts.

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**Some Unusual Banding Records**—At the request of the editor, Miss Cora Teot, who operates a banding station at New Haven, Connecticut, and who has been unusually successful in banding Blue Jays, etc., has sent in the following interesting information covering part of her operations during 1928.

Miss Teot's success in trapping Blue Jays and their behavior when near traps differed so much from my own that I was moved to ask her regarding the conditions at her station. As to these, she writes that her station is not far from the Yale woods and is within less than a block of the old "Ik Marvel" place, a region of many small and large coniferous trees much favored by this species at nesting-time. In all, twenty-two Blue Jays were banded, two adults and twenty immature birds, from July 19th to September 11th inclusive. On September 9th two immature birds were taken together, and the 10th three more, two adults and one immature,

were trapped together. The food used was bread, cake crumbs, pie crust, raisins, and bird seeds. It seems probable that a large part of her success is due to trapping in a region frequented by the species at nesting-time, and immediately afterwards when the parents are moving about with their unsophisticated offspring.

The following table gives the number, banding dates, and type of trap used in capturing six Golden-crowned Kinglets (*Regulus s. satrapa*), two Ruby-crowned Kinglets (*Regulus c. calendula*), three Winter Wrens (*Troglodytes h. hiemalis*), and one Orange-crowned Warbler (*Vermivora c. celata*):

Band No.	Species	Sex	Banding Date	Trap Used
B20868	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	Immature	Oct. 8	Open-top trap
B20869	Golden-crowned Kinglet	Adult male	Oct. 17	" " "
B20871	" "	Imm. female	Oct. 28	Pull-string "
B20872	" "	Imm. male	Oct. 28	Open-top trap
B20876	" "	Adult female	Nov. 4	" " "
B20881	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	Immature	Nov. 21	" " "
B20885	Golden-crowned Kinglet <sup>1</sup>	Imm. female	Nov. 25	" " "
B20886	" "	Imm. female	Nov. 28	" " "
B20873	Winter Wren	Adult	Oct. 28	" " "
B20878	" "	Adult	Oct. 28	" " "
			(repeated Nov. 27)	
B20883	" "	Immature	Nov. 24	Open-top trap
B20877	Orange-crowned Warbler	Immature	Nov. 11	" " "

All but one of the Kinglets were taken in an open-top trap in which water was placed, the water doubtless attracting them. This trap was placed in a Russian Olive Bush, or Oleaster, (*Elæagnus angustifolia*), which even as late as December 6th harbored many aphides. These aphides were the great attraction for the Kinglets, and on the above date three golden-crowns were seen feeding at one time. On occasions the bush harbored as many as six Kinglets made up of both species.

The Winter Wrens were captured in the same open-top trap, the bait being water. One remained about the station over two weeks, as shown by its repeating.—C. L. W.

**A Hen Pheasant with Tuberculosis.**—Among the pheasants gathering daily at one of my feeding stations I noticed in late October, 1928, a female that seemed not only unusually tame, but inclined to sleep during the day. Sometimes the head was tucked under the wing, but more often she stood with eyes closed until I almost reached her. Finally with a little caution I managed to catch the bird in my hands, and found on the leg a green band, No. 781, designating a bird from the State Farm at Sandwich. On my reporting this to Mr. Kitson, he requested that I confine the bird in hopes of determining what was the trouble. The records showed that this pheasant had been released in June, 1927, by Mr. Mustard, of Wellesley Hills, about half a mile from the Bird Sanctuary. In confinement the bird ate normally and showed no fear of a rooster that shared the covered pen with her. But on the fourth day the bird was found dead, and the body was sent to the Harvard Medical School, where Dr. Thieler autopsied the case and gave as the diagnosis chronic tuberculosis. In connection with the article in the October, 1928, issue of our *Bulletin* on "Cowbird with Tuberculosis," this case may be of interest.—LESTER W. SMITH, Stone Bird Sanctuary, Babson Institute, Babson Park, Massachusetts.

<sup>1</sup>An additional Golden-crowned Kinglet, No. B69754, an adult male, was banded December 16, 1928.