

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 ¹	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.

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