

at the same station. Mr. C. L. Whittle reports that both these birds, and another one, No. A54160, were banded by him at 7.45 A.M., September 2, 1926 at his Cohasset station, all three birds being taken together and all being young-of-the-year. As Mr. Whittle's banding station was discontinued in 1928, it is not surprising that these birds were taken at my station. The interesting fact, however, in these recoveries lies in the apparent enduring close association of the birds of opposite sex and their presence again in Cohasset in the spring of 1929.—KATHARINE C. HARDING.

A Return-2 White-throated Sparrow.—Miss Cora M. Teot of New Haven, Connecticut, sends word that a White-throated Sparrow, No. 174602, banded by her November 7, 1925, returned February 19, 1928 and again April 24, 1929, at which time the bird was reported to be in fine adult plumage. The number of returns—1 of this species are comparatively few, so that it seems desirable to call attention to cases of a White-throat appearing for three seasons on its wintering-ground.

Important Song Sparrow Returns.—Mr. George D. Eustis, who operates a banding station at Chilmark, Massachusetts, on the island of Martha's Vineyard, has sent me a list of forty-two Song Sparrows banded by him from 1925 to 1928, which have returned to his station one to three or more times.

These returns are grouped by years as follows:

Returns-1 in 1926	3 (58 banded in 1925)
Returns-1 and Returns-2 in 1927	12 (78 banded in 1926)
Returns-1 and Returns-2 in 1928	14 (56 banded in 1927)
Returns-1 and Returns-2 in 1929	24*

To this last total of 24 should be added a return-3 and a return-4 taken in 1929, making 26 returns in all during the year 1929 up to June 6th.

These 26 returns are regrouped below:

Returns-1	16
Returns-2	8
Return -3	1
Return -4	1
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	26

Of the sixteen Returns-1, twelve were banded in 1928, representing 13.79 percent (12 out of 87) of the Song Sparrows banded by him in that year, many of which were doubtless birds-of-the-year.

Of the eight returns-2 in 1929, six were returns-1 in 1928, so that 75 percent of the returns-1 of that year returned the following year. This survival ratio closely parallels the ratios found for returning Purple Finches, Catbirds, and Chewinks, in that the percentage of returns-2 compared with returns-1 is strikingly higher, a relationship believed to be due to the fact that greater caution was exercised by the six adult birds than by the eighty-seven mixed young and old birds banded in 1928.—C. L. W.

*On July 2, 1929, an additional return-1 was captured, a bird banded in July, 1928.