

## GENERAL NOTES

**An Interesting Cedar Waxwing Return.**—Return records for banded Cedar Waxwings have not yet become numerous. The following data are accordingly of unusual interest:

On August 8, 1928, Dr. Alfred O. Gross attached band No. 426470 to a fledgling *Bombycilla cedrorum*, at the Biological Station at Douglas Lake, near Cheboygan, Michigan. This bird (with its two nest mates, which also were banded) was the subject of an intensive life-history study by Dr. Gross, through whose courtesy the photograph on the cover of this number of the *Bulletin* is reproduced. The band on one of the young birds shows clearly.

On December 11, 1928, Mr. Berry Farley, of Haleyville, Alabama, wrote the Biological Survey that he had the band with the above number, which he had taken from a "rice bird." The bird was released unharmed after the band was removed. Waxwings are notorious wanderers, but *cedrorum* may make migratory flights that are more regular than has been supposed. Certainly this single record would indicate a definite movement from summer to winter quarters, and the bird apparently "jumped over" the great numbers of these birds that spend the winter months much farther north.—FREDERICK C. LINCOLN, Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.

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**An Interesting Black Duck Return.**—Bird-banding coöperators and other persons who are familiar with the return records that have been listed in the two bulletins of the United States Department of Agriculture on this subject may have noticed that while Black Ducks have been banded in fairly large numbers, almost all of the return records have come from points south of the banding stations. This is, of course, as would be expected, as the open season for shooting occurs entirely while these birds are on their southward migration.

For this reason return records of banded ducks that were taken in the northern part of their breeding-range are of particular value. In this class is one recently reported from Mr. Thomas Thoms, of Fox Harbour, near Battle Harbour, Labrador, who on May 24, 1929, killed a black duck that carried Biological Survey band No. A625514. This bird was one of several banded on February 15, 1929, at Penikese Island, Massachusetts, by the warden in charge, Mr. H. S. Turner. A direct line drawn between these two points indicates an air-line flight of about eleven hundred miles, for this bird, which was in the northern part of the breeding-range of this species.—FREDERICK C. LINCOLN, Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.

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**Results of Banding Chimney Swifts at George School, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.**—The Editor has asked me to write up the account of Chimney Swift No. B1275 that I banded at George School, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1927. As this account is only one of several interesting results of my banding work that spring, I think it is perhaps best to give more complete details.

On the east end of the main building of the school there is a large chimney that is never used except by the Swifts. Every spring and fall large flocks stop here over night during migration. In the spring of 1927 I got permission to band them, so I sent for what I thought would be a good supply of bands. The next thing to do was to design some kind of a trap. We used just about the most simple contraption it was possible to make, yet it worked very well. It consisted of a cover for the chimney with a