

the nine additional races nesting north of California. As all but three of the *Passerella* returns reported by Lincoln were made at Berkeley, these were doubtless returns to wintering quarters.

Swarth (*loc. cit.*) says (p. 112) that only by extensive collecting of wintering *Passerella* can the wintering homes of the California races be definitely determined. In place of collecting, well-ordered stations for trapping and banding of the birds will assist in securing the desired data as well as additional scientific information relating to *Passerella* and other species without the attendant sacrifice of bird-life of the collecting method.  
—C. L. WHITTLE.

**Common Cormorant Return to Natal Colony.**—Mr. Charles L. Whittle has informed me by letter that the report of a capture in Minnesota of a Common Cormorant banded in Holland, published in *Der Vogelzug*, Vol. I, No. 3, July, 1930, has been declared by Fr. Haverschmidt, in a later issue of the same publication (*Der Vogelzug*, Vol. II, No. 1, pp. 42-43) to be an error.

Reference to the original report of this capture was made in my note, "A Banded Adult Common Cormorant," published in *Bird-Banding*, Vol. II, No. 1, p. 33, and it was considered to throw a slight doubt on the place of banding of an adult Common Cormorant seen with a band on its foot in a nesting colony of this species near Cape Whittle, Saguenay County, Quebec, on July 25, 1930. Now that it is shown that there is no valid record of the capture in North America of a Common Cormorant banded elsewhere, it is made so much the more certain that the banded adult individual mentioned above had indeed been banded as a juvenile in the colony in which it was observed, since this is the only place in North America where this species has been banded.—HARRISON F. LEWIS.

**Notes on the Slate-colored Junco.**—Local abundance of the Slate-colored Junco (*Junco h. hyemalis*) is apparently very irregular. Since I began banding birds in May, 1926, Juncos have been abundant at my trapping station only once. In the fall of 1928 and during the winter of 1928-29 they were quite plentiful. In October, 1928, 31 were banded; in November, 97; and in December, 11—a total of 139 for the three months. One was also banded in January, 1929, six in February, and one in March.

The more hardy individuals that remained all winter became very troublesome about the traps, repeating continually. One individual grew particularly tame, and acquired the "trap complex." It was first trapped November 21st in a six-by-six-foot drop-trap, in which practically all the Juncos were captured in the fall. November 23d it began to repeat in the two-, three-, and six-funnel traps, but mostly in the last-named trap. It repeated 195 times up to January 13, 1929, when it was last taken. The highest number of repeats recorded for one day is eleven. It spent practically the entire daylight time during the winter inside the six-funnel trap. The ever-present supply of food evidently constituted its chief source of subsistence during this period. Once when the bird was liberated, it alighted on a near-by fence. While I was closing the door of the trap, it flew down and calmly entered the trap through one of the funnels on the opposite side from where I was standing, about three feet away. Considerable trouble was encountered when the bird refused to enter the receiving-cage, from the six-funnel trap. This trap is three by six feet, and eighteen inches high. The bird could not be secured unless first driven into a receiving cage. It was exasperating when in my efforts to drive it into the cage, it would sometimes calmly sit and eat and would heedlessly