

disregard all my gesticulations, which consisted of waving my handkerchief and cap in an effort to frighten it into the cage. It was obviously reluctant to leave the food. In an attempt to deceive the bird, a piece of poultry netting about three feet long, and as high as the trap, was bent at a right angle in the middle and placed in the corner of the trap near the door. This was then fastened at one end which served as a hinge. A long wire was attached to the free end and extended out through the wire of the trap, which could be pulled to close the opening, which was about eighteen inches wide, or wider if desired. Then, with much urging, the bird could be driven in and confined in this small inclosure, where it could be easily reached by my hand. But after the bird had been removed a few weeks in this manner, it gradually became obstinate and even refused to be driven into this corner. However, it soon left my station, and no more trouble was experienced. When the bird was free, it appeared to be normal and in a healthy condition.

Several other individuals repeated over thirty times. One Junco that had learned the way out of the funnels could be seen scurrying out every time the traps were visited, evidently the same individual. There was snow on the ground part of the time when the birds were repeating. They repeated frequently when the ground was bare, but oftener when the ground was covered with snow. The individual that repeated 195 times came almost as often when the ground was bare as when the ground was covered with snow. I have found that Juncos enter traps very freely when they first arrive in flocks in the fall, and also in the winter when there is snow on the ground. But I have found it difficult to trap them in the spring, when they are migrating north.

A few words of explanation concerning the traps I have been referring to as two-, four-, and six-funnel traps. The six-funnel, the largest, is three by six feet, and eighteen inches high, as previously stated. It has a funnel on each end and two funnels on each side, and is one of my best traps. The two- and four-funnel traps are similar, only smaller, and are also effective.—LONY B. STRABALA, Leetonia, Ohio.

Purple Grackle Returns at Paoli, Pennsylvania.—Out of three hundred and five Purple Grackles (*Quiscalus q. quiscula*) banded at Paoli, Pennsylvania, during a period of four years (1927-30), of which only twenty-three were adults when banded, I have had only four returns, two of immature and two of adult birds, the complete records of which are:

No. 274347, adult banded December 2, 1923	Returned September 14, 1924
No. 316372, immature banded July 17, 1924	Returned April 16, 1925
No. 281371, adult banded April 23, 1925	Returned April 4, 1926
No. 288850, immature banded June 26, 1926	Returned May 28, 1927

This small number of returns (1.31 per cent) appears to indicate that birds of this race do not possess in a strong degree the habit so common with many species of returning to the place of birth or where they have previously nested.—H. D. McCANN, Paoli, Pennsylvania.

A Blue Jay Sight Return-7.—Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata cristata*) No. 352483 banded as an adult at Lakewood, Ohio, November 3, 1924, was not again heard of until recaptured on March 21, 1928, by Mrs. Frank Zink, 1337 Brockley Avenue, Lakewood, in her yard about three quarters of a mile south of the place of banding. At this time the writer replaced the band on the left leg as the hind toe of the right foot was injured. This Blue Jay had also received injuries to his right wing, which was drooping. The recognition marks for this bird, aside from his behavior, which is