

**East-West and West-East Purple Finch Recoveries**—There seem to be on record only three recoveries of this sort:

- An adult female, banded by M. J. Magee, at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, on May 8, 1923, was killed by a cat at Tatemagouche, Nova Scotia, on June 17, 1929.
- A54292, banded by C. L. Whittle, at Cohasset, Massachusetts, on January 30, 1927, was recovered by Dr. K. Christofferson, at Pickford, Michigan, (a few miles south of Sault Ste. Marie), on March 10, 1929.
- C69545, banded as young of the year, by Magee, at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, on August 17, 1930, was recovered by R. M. Hinchman, at Milton, Massachusetts, (a few miles north of Cohasset), on February 14, 1931.

The first bird might have gone south and there joined a flock going north-east. The same is true of the second, only in the opposite direction. It seems rather improbable that the third could have done likewise and got to Milton, Massachusetts, in the time elapsed. So we may assume a fairly direct west-east trip. But, as the records of over 11,000 birds, banded by Magee, show nothing further to support this, we must regard it as one of those purely fortuitous exceptions which are said to prove the rule.—RICHARD M. HINCHMAN, Milton, Mass.

**New Returning Species**—Species taken as true returns-W at Summer-ville, South Carolina, for the first time during the season of 1931 were Vesper Sparrow, Song Sparrow, Catbird, Junco, Myrtle Warbler, and Ruby-crowned Kinglet. Three individuals of the first-named species, all banded in the winter and spring of 1930, were trapped in the same general localities where they were banded. The same is true of the two Song Sparrows. But one individual of each of the other species named was recovered, each likewise banded during the season of 1930, and all taken at approximately the same localities where they were banded.—WILLIAM P. WHARTON.

**A Slate-colored Junco Recovery**—A Slate-colored Junco, female, No. C95899, banded by me at East Westmoreland, New Hampshire, April 5, 1931, was found dead by Luke B. Amos at Doaktown, New Brunswick, April 24, 1931. It was trapped from a flock of fifty or more individuals, the last bird from which was taken on April 8th, immediately after which date I believe they resumed the northern migration, for none appeared at the traps for an interval of five days. At this slow rate of migrating, it seems notable that the bird in question covered the distance to New Brunswick in a fifteen-day period at the most. This bird when banded was manifestly either leaving its winter quarters or migrating to its nesting-grounds. In either case the record shows a marked northeast migration direction.—LEWIS O. SHELLEY, East Westmoreland, N. H.

**Some Notes on Starlings**—At this station during a period of two years ending this April, we have banded one hundred and eleven Starlings, of which one hundred were caught in an ordinary drop-trap and eleven were banded as fledglings in nesting-boxes.

Of the entire one hundred adults banded only one repeated, and this bird repeated once on the day following its banding. Of the eleven fledglings, one individual, No. A153805, banded in a nesting-box half a mile north of our station on June 19, 1929, was trapped at our station on November 15th of the same year, showing little movement from its birthplace if it was present in this territory during the entire five months. Adult Starling No. A273689, banded February 26, 1931, at our station, was reported to the Bureau of Biological Survey as found dead on April 9th by the nine-