

**More About Mallard No. 555414.**—Mallard number 555414 seems to lead a charmed life and she has been responsible for a substantial increase of her kind.

For the benefit of those who have not followed the history of this bird, originally banded November 29, 1927, at Antioch, Nebraska, by F. J. Keller, the following brief summary is given:<sup>1</sup> First return, March 12, 1928; second return, March 10, 1929. In each of the three seasons already reported upon, this bird selected as her nesting site a box placed on the roof of a barn on the game refuge of Mr. Keller.

In the autumn of 1929 she went south with her offspring and associates, again escaped unscathed through the shooting season, and was recaptured by Mr. Keller at the home station on March 11, 1930. She again nested in her box on the barn roof and on May 10th, nine of her thirteen eggs successfully hatched. On July 18, 1930, her second setting of eggs hatched, the family again numbering nine.

The almost clocklike precision with which this bird returned (March 12, 1928, March 10, 1929, and March 11, 1930) was broken in 1931, as it was not until April 9th that she was taken by Mr. Keller. However, by April 13th the nest on the barn roof held four eggs. Under date of September 22d, Mr. Keller advised the Biological Survey that she still had with her twelve young birds.

For five consecutive years this bird has successfully run the gantlet of shooters and returned to nest again in her unusual site. The record is remarkable as it stands, but it is hoped that this interesting bird may be spared for several years to come and that she will add still other returns to the series already at hand.—FREDERICK C. LINCOLN, Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.

**A Third Red-winged Blackbird Return-S.**—In *Bird-Banding*, Vol. II, p. 185, I recorded a second return-S Red-winged Blackbird<sup>2</sup> banded by William P. Wharton at Groton, Massachusetts. The first record of this sort was reported, as stated, by Laurence B. Fletcher at Cohasset, Massachusetts. A letter recently received from Mr. Wharton states that he has secured still another return-S of this species at Groton on May 28, 1931, a bird banded May 25, 1930. Records of this kind continue to indicate that there are few if any migrants which fail to return to nest at or near their former nesting place, and to a less extent the records to date appear also to indicate that the young return to their approximate place of birth, an example of which was first recorded by Audubon in the case of Pheebes.—C. L. WHITTLE.

**A Return-2 Baltimore Oriole.**—Using string and yarn in an open-top Chardonneret trap as bait, we banded an adult female Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*) No. 641732, on May 20, 1929. Using nesting material in 1930 and 1931, this bird was a return-1 May 16, 1930, and a return-2 May 22, 1931. The bird nested very near the same place for the three successive years, though the exact spot is not known. In the spring of 1930, using a shallow bath in a pull-string trap as bait, we banded six adult Orioles, four being females. During May and June, 1931, we caught six more adults of this species, using the same trap, and as before four were females.—A. MILLIKEN, Brooks School, North Andover, Massachusetts.

<sup>1</sup>For full details up to and including 1929, see *Bul. Northeastern Bird-Banding Assoc.*, Vol. V, no. 3, pp. 92-94, July, 1929.

<sup>2</sup>This record was incorrectly credited to Summerville, South Carolina, instead of Groton, Massachusetts.