

cleat across the front of the trap as a threshold to prevent the bait from being pushed forward. There is no danger of the bird's getting injured, as it will have penetrated to D before coming in contact with the trigger. We generally place the bait back of the trigger in order to encourage the birds to cross the trigger.

We now make the new Midgets ten or twelve inches long instead of six inches as in the original Midgets. The longer trap allows the bird to enter farther before the door is dropped. It prevents the escape of birds when the hand is inserted to remove them, as they retreat to the rear of the trap. The escape of such birds as Chickadees is quite high and the longer trap reduces this to a comfortable minimum.—LEONARD W. WING, Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
February 8, 1932

A Red-tailed Hawk Recovery.—A Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo borealis borealis*) banded by me at Kingsville, Ontario, November 15, 1931, was caught in a steel trap set for skunks by Coker Scott at Dennis, Mississippi, February 12, 1932. Mr. Dennis plans to liberate the bird, now minus one leg.—JACK MINER, Kingsville, Ontario.

A New North American Ectoparasite for the Starling.—A series of birds' ectoparasites collected by me and sent to Mr. Harold S. Peters several months ago for identification contained three specimens of lice known as *Menacanthus spinosum* Piaget. These parasites were collected from an immature Starling (No. A206400) on July 16, 1930, and are now B15575 in the collection of the Bureau of Entomology. According to Mr. Peters, this probably constitutes the first North American record for this insect.

In his letter of January 28, 1932, Mr. Peters advises that in its native home the Starling is host for about eight species of lice, but apparently it did not bring them all to America. All of his previous records were for two species, *Myrsidea cucularis* and *Degeeriella nebulosa*.

It is of course possible that American Starlings may entertain additional parasites as yet undiscovered. The need of more intensive collecting of parasites affecting birds must be evident. Banders handling these or any other birds are afforded excellent opportunity to collect specimens of ectoparasites, and the Bureau will gladly furnish alcohol vials for use in the preservation of the insects to any bander who is willing to collect such material. Mr. Peters may be addressed at the United States Bureau of Entomology, Washington, D. C.—PAUL A. STEWART, Leetonia, Ohio.

Two Pairs of Tree Swallows Mated During Two Successive Seasons.—At my banding stations in Pomfret, Connecticut, and in Worcester, Massachusetts, two pairs of Tree Swallows (*Iridoprocne bicolor*) were mated during two successive seasons, in 1930 and in 1931. Their history follows: C20163 and C20164 were banded at my Connecticut station May 30, 1930. They raised five young, C48102, C48103, C48104, C48105, and C48106, banded on June 20, 1930. They were returns-1 in 1931 on June 21st and June 6th respectively, nesting in the same house as in 1930. In 1931 they raised four young, F17567, F17568, F17569, and F17570, banded on June 20th. After these young had flown the nest was sent to the Bureau of Entomology, Washington, D. C. The nest contained fifty-two *Protocalliphora splendida*, var. *sialia*, thirty *Mormoniella vitripennis*, and one hundred and sixty fleas.

At the Massachusetts station Tree Swallow B84071, banded June 5, 1929, mated with B84065 and raised a brood of young, which were not banded. B84065 did not return, but B84071 was a return-1 on June 3, 1930, and took for a mate a bird in dull plumage, C20162, banded May 17, 1930. They raised five young, C20170, C20171, C20172, C20173, and C20174, banded on June 18, 1930. B84071 was a return-2 on April 9, 1931. His mate, C20162, now in glossy plumage, was a return-1 on June 11, 1931. They nested in the same house as in 1930 and hatched five young, three of which were pulled from the nest, apparently by English Sparrows. Only one young, F17586, banded June 24, 1931, left the nest fully fledged, the fifth being deformed. The nest was sent to Washington, the report thereon showing forty pupal cases of *Protocalliphora sialia* (all of these flies died in pupæ, none emerged). Two of these pupæ were parasitized with *Mormoniella vitripennis*. One flea was found. It is important to note that parasites were present in one 1931 nest, in spite of which the young were raised successfully.—MRS. KENNETH B. WETHERBEE, 11 Dallas Street, Worcester, Massachusetts.

Albinistic Juncos.—On November 21, 1931, a small and almost entirely white bird was noted along the edge of our grounds and eventually identified as a partly albino Junco (*Junco h. hyemalis*). On November 25th we succeeded in trapping the bird and banding it, F64136. A detailed description of it was as follows: head, neck, and body entirely white; right wing, first primary white; second slaty with white tip; third and fourth slaty; fifth white; sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth slaty, latter with whitish edging on inner web; first and second secondaries white; third, fourth, fifth, and sixth slaty; seventh white; eighth slaty; primary coverts slaty; secondary coverts white; left wing, first and second primaries slaty; third, fourth, and fifth white; remaining four slaty; first secondary white; second slaty with white tip; third white; fourth, fifth, and sixth slaty; remainder white; two outer tail-feathers white; third white on outer web, and shaft section of inner, remainder of inner web slaty; remainder of tail-feathers slaty; upper and lower coverts white. It repeated late the same afternoon and again on the 28th, thereafter carefully avoiding entering the traps sufficiently to be caught, although feeding on the seed-tray and close about the traps until February 22d. It was seen, however, almost daily. It is now commencing to show a slight peppering of slaty over the white plumage.

On January 17th last, another abnormal Junco was trapped, showing a faint sprinkling of white feather-tips among the slaty breast-feathers and in the same way, a narrow faintly traced collar of whitish appearance. It also showed the knob disease on toes and feet, the right one distinctly worse than the left. It has repeated a number of times since.—BEECHER S. BOWDISH, Demarest, New Jersey.

A Tree Sparrow Over Eight Years Old.—On February 10, 1932, we had a return from Tree Sparrow 88652, banded January 2, 1924, and present with us in every year since with the exception of 1931.—BEECHER S. BOWDISH, Demarest, New Jersey.

Nesting Bluebirds Successful in Spite of *Protocalliphora*.—In view of the common experience that nesting Bluebirds (*Sialia sialis sialis*) are so frequently destroyed by the maggots of *Protocalliphora*, the following notes are of interest: Bluebirds B128905 (♀) and B128930 (♂), banded April 21st and May 25th respectively, nested in a bird-house in the garden at my Massachusetts station, raising a full brood of three