

Band-Number	Date Banded	Returning Dates
B80250	February 9, 1929	January 31, 1931
B80250	February 9, 1929	January 24, 1932 (Return-2)
C14873	December 22, 1929	January 18, 1931
C14873	December 22, 1929	January 8, 1932 (Return-2)
C14891	February 14, 1930	January 8, 1931
C14891	February 14, 1930	January 12, 1932 (Return-2)
C98288	January 13, 1931	March 16, 1932
C98298	January 20, 1931	March 17, 1932
C98300	January 20, 1931	March 20, 1932
C98309	January 24, 1931	March 14, 1932
C98315	January 31, 1931	March 17, 1932
C98317	February 2, 1931	March 13, 1932

In the above list it will be noted that there was only one bird, B80250, that I banded during the winter of 1928-29, and two, C14873 and C14891, of those banded by me during the winter of 1929-30; also, that B80250 was not retaken during the winter of 1929-30. Although the winter of 1931-32 was considered an open one, the number of Snow Buntings banded by me was as large as during any previous winter. The following table shows the number of Snow Buntings banded by months during the seasons of 1928-29 to 1931-32. In addition, I have had twenty-three returns.

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	No. of Birds Banded
Winter of 1928-29		26	38	16		1	81
Winter of 1929-30	4	9	13				26
Winter of 1930-31		35	10	12			57
Winter of 1931-32		1	14	61	5		81
Totals	4	71	75	89	5	1	245

OSCAR MCKINLEY BRYENS, R. F. D. No. 1, McMillan, Luce County, Michigan.

Some Rare or Unusual Birds Banded on Cape Cod.—One hundred and forty-four species of birds have been banded at the Austin Ornithological Research Station from the time of its establishment in June, 1930, to date. Of this number, the following birds are of particular interest, largely because of their rare or accidental occurrence in New England. Some of these birds were included in the lists of Station bandings, published in the January, 1932, number of *Bird-Banding*, but specific data were lacking.

On September 20, 1930, an adult Acadian Flycatcher was captured, identified, and banded by Dr. O. L. Austin, Jr. An immature Yellow-bellied Flycatcher and an adult Philadelphia Vireo were banded on September 19, 1931.

In the late afternoon of April 12, 1932, an adult male Summer Tanager was seen rather close to headquarters, on the edge of our thicket-bordered pond. On the 15th it was trapped and banded, and on this date we saw it joined by a female. The male repeated in grain-baited traps from the 17th to the 20th, but the female was never taken, although the pair were usually seen together. The birds were not seen after the 20th. During a part of this period the weather had been cold and unseasonable, with consequent diminution of insect life, so that hunger must have led the male to depart from its usual dietary habits.

Coincident with the visitation of the Tanagers, was the appearance on April 16th of a full-plumaged adult Worm-eating Warbler. This bird

was trapped eight times during the next two weeks, and it was seen once or twice almost daily until May 15th, when it was last noted. There are on record numerous occurrences of this warbler in Massachusetts, but so far as we know, this is the only definite record for Cape Cod. About the time of capture of this species and the Summer Tanager, many other unusual birds were reported in New England, all of them carried here by a severe storm that swept northward, coastwise, from the southern Appalachian region on April 11th and 12th.

An adult male Cerulean Warbler was banded on May 17, 1931. According to Forbush's "Birds of Massachusetts and Other New England States," Vol. III, 1929, p. 247, this constitutes the seventh record for the State.

The regular occurrence of the Western Palm Warbler in New England each fall is a matter of common knowledge. Spring records are so scarce, however, that the banding of a bird of this subspecies on April 22, 1932, is worth citing. It is possible that the bird wintered in the region.

On August 12, 1932, an adult Lark Sparrow was banded at the Station.—MAURICE BROUN, A. O. R. S., North Eastham, Massachusetts.

A Wood Thrush Recovery.—On June 17, 1926, I banded three fledgling Wood Thrushes just before they left the nest. On May 7, 1932, Mrs. Marie V. Beals, of Elmhurst, Long Island, New York, captured one of these Thrushes, 255899. Elmhurst is about twenty-seven miles west of the place where the bird was banded. This bird was almost six years old on the date of recapture. Mrs. Beals writes that the bird was in excellent condition. As the bird was banded about a mile from my trapping station, I cannot say with any certainty that it has never returned to Huntington. As the bird has not repeated at Mrs. Beals's station up to June 13th, and considering the early date of recapture, it may possibly be a migrant at her station. Owing to the shape of Long Island, it is quite probable that spring and fall migrations are eastward and westward movements.—GEOFFREY GILL, Huntington, Long Island, New York.

Two Pairs of Tree Swallows Mated During Two Seasons.—In *Bird-Banding*, Vol. III, pages 22 and 23, Mrs. Kenneth B. Wetherbee gives us interesting data on "Two Pairs of Tree Swallows Mated During Two Successive Seasons." In the summer of 1928 I began trapping adult Tree Swallows at the time they were feeding their young in order to see if the same pair would use the same house more than one season. The history of mated pair B5203 ♀ and B5204 ♂ follows. They were both banded on June 24, 1928, and their young on July 1, 1928, were given bands B5212, B5213, B5214, and B5215 before they left the nest. On June 28, 1929, B5203, and B5204 were retaken in the same house used in 1928, and their six young were given bands B99361, B99362, B99363, B99364, B99365, and B99366. On July 1st they all left the nest excepting B99361, which had died. In 1930 I did not trap B5203, but B5204 was taken on June 22, 1930, with C67899 ♀, and they were occupying a different house.

A second pair of Tree Swallows has a rather interesting history also, so far as trapping them is concerned. This pair was also banded at the time they were feeding their young. They were banded on June 24, 1928, B5201 ♀, and B5202 ♂. B5201 has not been retaken by me, but B5202 was retaken on June 19, 1929, in a house about one hundred feet northwest