

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