

with the new unbanded female and a desperate battle followed between the two females. However, B176225 was forced to go back to her eggs, and the unbanded female immediately began to build in a nesting-box about three hundred feet from the nesting-box of B176225, and by July 26th had laid five eggs. The ambitious male spent the greater part of his time with the unbanded female until the young birds of B176225(♀) were hatched, then the unbanded female began brooding her eggs, and he spent practically all of his time caring for the young of B176225. One of these young left the nest on August 3d, and the rest of the full-grown young were found dead in the nesting-box. The parents, B128957 (♂) and B176225(♀), wandered away and were not seen again. At the same time the unbanded female abandoned her eggs.—MRS. KENNETH B. WETHERBEE.

Nelson's Sparrow and Tree Swallow Wintering in New Jersey.—

On December 21, 1932, at Leed's Point, about six miles northwest of Atlantic City, New Jersey, I observed three Nelson's Sparrows (*Ammodramus c. nelsoni*) and was able to collect one. These were associating with the Sharp-tailed Sparrows (*A. c. caudacuta*), which were common in the salt marshes. At that time the bays were frozen over, and about ten inches of snow covered the ground. Consequently these birds were feeding along the banks of drains and sloughs where running water prevented much accumulation of ice and snow. Dr. Witmer Stone in his *Birds of New Jersey*, page 233, states that the Nelson's Sparrow is a "rather scarce transient visitant" in the State, having been taken in May and October, 1892, near Atlantic City.

At this same locality and on the same day I also observed two Tree Swallows (*Iridoprocne bicolor*) flying hurriedly back and forth over the frozen ground. They undoubtedly were subsisting largely on a vegetable diet, as their insect fare during such a cold spell surely must have been reduced to the minimum.—CLARENCE COTTAM, U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.

Banding of a Brünnich's Murre at Wells River, Vermont.—

On Dec. 9, 1932, I found a Brünnich's Murre (*Uria l. lomvia*) in a field some distance from water. The bird was quite active and managed to make fair progress, chiefly by the use of its wings, and as it was expert in doubling and turning, some difficulty was experienced in its capture, but this was accomplished by throwing my coat over it. Band 210031 was attached and it was released in the Connecticut River. The bird showed evident satisfaction over again being in its native element, frequently dipping its bill and often rolling on its side. As soon as the current of mid-stream was felt, the bird turned facing it and floated downstream backward. It was last seen at a distance of more than one mile from the place of release.—WENDELL P. SMITH, Wells River, Vermont, December 12, 1932.

A Chickadee Recovery.—*Bird-Banding* has furnished surprisingly few notes on the migration of the Chickadee, so I am glad to chronicle a case of this kind recently reported by the Biological Survey. On October 7, 1932, I banded a bird of this species at my station in Amherst, Massachusetts. Mr. N. G. Purcell reports that a Persian kitten brought the bird to his house in Belvidere, New Jersey, some two hundred miles southwesterly from my station, on December 24, 1932.—MRS. FREDERICK MORSE CUTLER.