

Eastham to Placentia is approximately 850 miles. Assuming that this bird was on Cape Cod about October 26, its extraordinary northward flight may be attributed to the violent gales from the south that were experienced here on the 26th and 27th. So far as we can determine, this is the first capture of this species in Newfoundland.—MAURICE BROWN, Austin Ornithological Research Station, North Eastham, Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

**Robins and Carolina Chickadees Remating.**—A pair of Robins (*Turdus migratorius migratorius*) banded in March, 1931, having been mated three years in succession. In 1932 the male arrived February 10; in 1933 on January 25th, although he did not begin to sing until February 19th. No other nesting males were seen before February 20th. For the first week or two after his arrival the banded male ranged as far as two hundred to three hundred yards from our house, but during the nesting season his range is very restricted. Weights of this bird have been as follows: February 25, 1932, at 5 P.M., 79.8 grams; January 28, 1933, at 5 P.M., 97.1 grams; March 24 at 3 P.M., 89.5 grams; April 12 at 6 P.M., 84 grams.

His mate never comes till March. Her weights have been 77 grams at 9 A.M. March 29, 1932, and 79.3 grams at 4 P.M. April 17, 1933. We have a large population of nesting Robins on our grounds, and females as well as males are often seen fighting. An unbanded female was seen with our banded male on March 5th, but a few days later she had disappeared and the former mate was with him. It may well be that a female Robin on returning and finding her place preëmpted, does not calmly accept the situation and go elsewhere, as does the Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia beata*) female, but that she drives off her rival.

A pair of Carolina Chickadees (*Penthestes carolinus carolinus*) were banded in December, 1931, and January, 1932, and have been together continuously ever since. The weights of the male have been as follows: December 31, 1931, at 2 P.M., 12 grams; March 23 at 3.30 P.M., 11.3 grams; October 14, 11 A.M., 10.5 grams; December 9 at 4 P.M., 11.3 grams and April 12, 1933, at 11 A.M., 10.4 grams. Those of the female have been: January 10, 1932, at 1 P.M., 9.9 grams; March 17 at 5 P.M., 10 grams; April 12 at 11, 9.6 grams. These birds regularly range about six hundred yards to the north of our house and about three hundred west, over an area of some thirty-five acres.

Both Robins and Chickadees are provided with colored celluloid bands.—MARGARET M. NICE, Columbus, Ohio, April 20, 1933.

**Some Interesting Recoveries.**—Between the inception of work at the Austin Research Station, in June, 1930, and April 1, 1933, there have been banded 36,000 birds. Recoveries have been obtained of 417 birds, or 1.15 per cent, comprising mainly Common Terns and Black Ducks, which provide significant data to be published elsewhere. The following recoveries of other species are taken from the station records and presented as being of interest.

Wilson's Snipe (*Capella gallinago delicata*). Four individuals were banded in the fall of 1932. Of these, a bird banded September 4th, was shot at Coinjock, Currituck County, North Carolina, on January 12, 1933.

Barn Swallow (*Hirundo erythrogaster*). One of four nestlings banded on June 28, 1931, was found dead, caught in asphalt on the roof of a building in Panama City, Florida, on September 9, 1931.

Eastern Crow (*Corvus b. brachyrhynchos*). Of thirty Crows banded to

date, we have had but one recovery, that of a bird banded on April 2, 1932, which was picked up dead on Rockaway Beach, Long Island, New York, on November 1, 1932, some 375 miles distant "as the crow flies."

Year round observation of the local Crows has inclined us to the belief that their population is stable. But this cannot be ascertained definitely until the future brings us more banding data. Trapping of the species here may be accomplished easily only from late September to early April, when the birds foregather to feed on the extensive salt meadows. Six per cent of our banded Crows have been recaptured during the breeding season. This does not point to permanent residency, except of a small number of our wintering Crows. But the remainder of the recaptured birds appeared sporadically in the traps during the seasons of migration. This fact, as well as the above record of recovery, might indicate a coastal movement of the species.

Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*). A single recovery on one of 169 Waxwings banded, is that of a bird banded May 12, 1931, and killed at Girard, Alabama, January 2, 1933.

Myrtle Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*). An adult male banded on April 30, 1932, was killed by a cat at North Harpswell, Maine, on October 19, 1932. The place of recovery is situated on the coast about twenty miles east of Portland. It is likely that Cape Cod was this bird's wintering grounds. Another individual, also an adult male, banded on May 2, 1932, was "found dead" by two small boys, on a cranberry bog in Harwich, Cape Cod, on February 4, 1933.

Purple Finch (*Carpodacus p. purpureus*). We have had three recoveries from 67 Purple Finches banded. Each of the following records demonstrate the peculiarly erratic wanderings of the species. The first, banded October 5, 1931, took a northerly course upon leaving the station, and was taken in the traps of Mr. Seth Low (a member of the Station's staff) at Quincy, Massachusetts, on January 7, 1932. The second recovery is that of a bird going westward after its banding on October 8, 1931, to be recaptured in Worcester, Massachusetts on January 29, 1932, by Mrs. Kenneth B. Wetherbee. The third record concerns a Purple Finch, banded October 19, 1932, which was killed on January 7, 1933, at Concord, North Carolina. Still a fourth Purple Finch, adult female, banded October 8, 1931, was killed at Ellijay, Georgia, on March 4, 1933.

Bronzed Grackle (*Quiscalus q. aeneus*). An adult male, banded June 12, 1932, was "found dead" at Millsboro, Delaware, April 4, 1933.

Slate-colored Junco (*Junco h. hyemalis*). The Junco migration of the fall of 1932 reached its peak here between October 22d and 25th. A bird banded on the 24th was retrapped 17 days later, November 10th, at Whitinsville, Massachusetts, a few miles southeast of Worcester, by the Rev. George Allen. In view of the fact that heavy easterly storms swept the coast for four days previous to Mr. Allen's capture of the bird, it is safe to assume that the westward flight was a forced one. This and a local recovery represent our only reports from the 1700 Juncos we have banded. It is to be noted also that from these we have not had a single return.

Eastern Song Sparrow (*Melospiza m. melodia*). We have but one record of recovery in more than 1200 Song Sparrows banded. A bird taken here on October 9, 1932, was killed at Steadman, South Carolina, on December 18, 1931.—MAURICE BROWN, Austin Ornithological Research Station, North Eastham, Cape Cod, Massachusetts.