

**Sex Analysis of One Hundred and Thirty-seven Eastern Purple Finch Returns.**—In six years, 1927 to 1932 both inclusive, 1626 known young of the year were banded. There have been 190 returns or 11.685 per cent.

Of these, 53 were back only in the following spring or early summer after banded, so sex could not be determined.

Following is the list of the balance, 137, of which the sex is known.

	Male	Female	Male	Female
First year after banded.....			50	50
Returned also 2d year after banded.....	21	16	..	..
Returned also 2d and 3d year after banded.....	10	3	..	..
Returned also 2d, 3d, and 4th year after banded.....	1	1	..	..
Returned also 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th year after banded.....	1	..	..	..
Returned also 2d and 4th year after banded.....	1	..	..	..
Returned also 3d year after banded.....	..	1	..	..
Returned also 4th year after banded.....	1	..	..	..
First return 2d year after banded.....	..	..	12	13
Returned also 3d year after banded.....	1	1	..	..
First return 3d year after banded.....	..	..	4	4
First return 4th year after banded.....	..	..	2	1
Returned also 5th year after banded.....	..	1	..	..
First return 5th year after banded.....	..	..	..	1
			68	69
Total.....				137

—M. J. MAGEE, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

**Banding Notes on Black-crowned Night Herons, Bank Swallows, Eastern Robins, and Song Sparrows.**—Recovery records merit more notice than is accorded them especially in locating flyways. During over six years of banding at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, I have not had the luck of recovering any bird which has been banded by somebody else, neither has anybody reported capturing any of my birds, at least in their traps. My nearest banders are in the Philadelphia district, over eighty miles east; the northern district is at Ithaca, and the southern district is at Washington, D. C.

Black-crowned Night Herons offer a most unique experience in banding. During four years we banded one hundred nineteen young Night Herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax hoaccli*) of which three were subsequently found dead near their nesting trees, and three distant recoveries were reported the following year. These were dead birds and were found by Dr. D. R. Delgado at Remates, in Pinar del Rio Province, Cuba; by A. M. Curry, Smyrna, Delaware, and by George Green, at Neversink, New York.

Bank Swallows as a usual thing do not return to the nesting site formerly occupied by them. Within many miles of Harrisburg there is but one sandbank of any moment. Owing to the sale of sand from it the bank becomes refaced each year, but this does not deter the birds. Only once have Rough-winged Swallows nested here with the Bank Swallows. In five years I banded sixty-seven adult and forty-four nestling Bank Swallows (*Riparia riparia riparia*), with only one adult return and one return of a young bird a subsequent year. This year (1935) the first twenty-five adult females caught had no bands.

Robins are popularly supposed to return to their old nesting places. Bird traps, some automatic, others with pull-strings, caught fifty-six adult Robins (*Turdus migratorius migratorius*). Three gave returns-1 and three returns-2 records. Two others were seen wearing bands but were not trapped. I banded one hundred twenty-six nestling Robins in six years, of which only one returned to the traps. However, for definite records only automatic traps should be used, as many birds may get into other traps and not be discovered. My traps contain bird-baths which attract Robins, but bird-baths in adjoining yard seriously retard my work.

Song Sparrows readily repeat and the returning birds will repeat as frequently as the first year. I have trapped ninety-seven adult Song Sparrows (*Melospiza melodia melodia*). Of these there were thirteen returns-1 and two returns-2.