

ests contained two eggs and one artificial egg. We found the artificial egg pushed deep into the bottom of the nest and a new floor of dead rushes laid over it. This egg was again placed in with the others, but it was out of the nest a week later.

In one of the nests, in which a pipped egg lay, a pure white artificial egg was placed. After a few minutes a hovering bird came down, stood beside the white egg viewing it with one eye and then the other, and finally attempted to pick it up with her bill as if to carry it away in the manner of carrying eggshells. The egg would always slip or roll away, whereupon she began to peck at it as if to break it. Finally she gave up, sat down on the nest, and drew the white egg under her.

Many nests are very poor at the time of the laying of the first egg. When the second and third is laid, the nests are much improved, showing at least some effort in nest-building, for the best Black Tern nest, which is only a handful of decaying vegetable matter, is nothing to marvel at. They are usually kept in good condition until the young are about nine days old, when no more material is brought to the nest, and it appears to be deserted, as the young are probably brooded elsewhere. When not in use the nests soon deteriorate, and a few rains will soon wash them away so that they become unrecognizable.—PAUL WILLIAM HOFFMANN, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

**Eastern Warbling Vireo Returns and Repeats.**—At my banding station in South Dakota I have banded forty-one Eastern Warbling Vireos (*Vireo g. gilvus*), all taken in a water trap. The following table gives the bandings by months for four years:

	May	June	Aug.	Sept.
1932.....	6	2	1	0
1933.....	2	4	2	0
1934.....	18	3	0	1
1935.....	1	1	0	0

The earliest date of banding was May 13, 1932; the latest date was September 15, 1934. Of these bandings there were four returns and eight repeats. The returns were F97319, banded June 11, 1932, recaptured in the same place August 4, 1933; F97305, banded May 30, 1932, recaptured in the same trap June 6, 1934, after a two-year interval. This bird also repeated June 12, 1934; L3694, banded May 17, 1933, recaptured in the same place May 20, 1934; H93914, banded August 20, 1933, recaptured May 21, 1934. The repeats came back in from one- to twelve-day intervals. One bird repeated twice at two-day intervals. It is interesting to note that three of the four returns came with the largest number of bandings in May and June of 1934.—J. F. BRECKLE, M.D., Northville, South Dakota.

**Two Interesting Red-Eyed Towhee Returns-W.**—In my article "Survival as Indicated by Returns to Summerville, South Carolina" in the October, 1935, number of *Bird-Banding*, pages 125 to 130, it was indicated that returns of Red-eyed Towhees did not point to a very long life-span. Therefore it is of interest to record the taking, during my sojourn in Summerville this winter, of two birds, each presumably at least six and one-half years old. These are A203980, ♂, banded January 4, 1930, and retaken on January 12, 1936, and A234731, ♀, banded February 2, 1930, and retaken this season on December 24, 1935. The latter bird had also been recorded in January, 1931; January, 1934; and January, 1935. The bands on both birds had worn so thin that it was thought best to change them, and they accordingly now carry the numbers 34-246189 and 34-246161, respectively.—WILLIAM P. WHARTON, Summerville, South Carolina.

**Notes on the Wandering of Immature Catbirds.**—For several years the writer has wanted to learn if the scores of immature Catbirds (*Dumetella carolinensis*) banded each season were the young of near-by-nesting summer residents. An opinion based on the inconsistency of single-seasonal matings in which the first nesting was successful has been in the negative.