

- (8) C-607600 Banded 3/4/33, and shipped on the day banded by express to Voltage, Oregon, and there liberated. Retrapped at Avery Island 12/20/35, 12/5/36, 12/24/38, and killed in the vicinity of Avery Island 11/26/40.
- (9) 34-547523 Banded 11/13/34. Retrapped at Avery Island 11/15/36, 11/13/37, and killed in the vicinity of Avery Island 11/28/40.
- (10) 34-552446 Banded 2/4/35, and shipped the same day banded by express to Berkeley, Calif., and there liberated. Retrapped at Avery Island, La. 2/6/37, 12/16/39, and killed in the vicinity of Avery Island 12/1/40.
- (11) 34-552747 Banded 2/21/35, and shipped same day as banded by express to Cambridge, Maryland, and there liberated. Retrapped at Avery Island 12/23/39. Killed in the vicinity of Avery Island 11/28/40.
- (12) 36-690279 Banded 12/31/36. This bird was retrapped at Avery Island 1/11/41, and band was so badly worn that it was replaced by band 41-616741.

Avery Island, Louisiana.

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#### GENERAL NOTES

**A Barn Owl's Record.**—Barn Owl B 674404, one of four nestlings banded May 11, 1936 at Chilmark, Marthas Vineyard, Mass., by George D. Eustis, furnishes an interesting bit of life history. This bird, a female, chose Hunt's Point, Bronx, New York City, as a nesting site, and three broods of her young have been banded there by Irving Kassoy. Its mate was banded on May 16, 1938 as 38-644743 and on May 19 the five young were banded. On June 5, 1938, this female was captured and band 38-644737 added. On July 29, 1939 the bird was again caught on its nest and its five young banded. Only about four months later, December 5, 1939, this bird was again caught on its nest and three other young banded. Apparently the male bird was caught only once.

Two broods within six months seems to be quite unusual. I have been able to find only two references to more than one brood a year. Forbush (*Birds of Massachusetts and other New England States*, vol. 2, p. 190) says "One brood yearly, sometimes two, in the south." New York City can hardly be called south. Bendire (*Life Histories of North American Birds*, vol. 1, page 326) gives the following instance: "Mr. F. Stephens informed me that a pair hatched a brood of six young in January, 1885, at St. Isabel, Calif., and that on March 25, the bird was sitting on a second set of eggs." While this was probably the same bird, in the absence of banding it cannot be proved.

Of the thirteen young banded we have as yet heard from only one, 38-644738, of the first-brood, which was found dead on April 29, 1939, at Ambler, Pa., a few miles north of Philadelphia.—MAY THACHER COOKE, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C.

**The Age of the Black-capped Chickadee.**—In his interesting "Winter Studies of Color-Banded Chickadees" (*Bird-Banding*, vol. XII, pp. 49-67) George J. Wallace concludes that the Chickadee is a "comparatively short-lived species." He seems to base his conclusion on the assumption that the thirteen records of Chickadees known to have lived more than five years, published by me in 1937 (*Bird-Banding*, vol. VIII, pp. 52-65) were all there were in the return files. This series of records represented "only a cursory study of the returns that have been received in the last three years" [1934, 1935, and 1936]. Since the above