

March and April. Lincoln gives a record of a banded White-breasted Nuthatch showing a northward migration. This bird was banded at Middleboro, Massachusetts, on February 22, 1926; and two months later, April 23, 1926, it was caught by a cat at St. George, New Brunswick.

During the past six years I have banded 35 White-breasted Nuthatches at my Ardmore, Pa., station. From this number I have had seven returns, six of which I would consider permanent residents on the basis of their repeats in my traps. The seventh one may possibly be a migratory bird. This bird was banded at Ardmore June 27, 1940, and repeated once on September 19, 1940, and did not return again until October 20, 1941, and was not retaken after that date until November 29, 1942. Since there was a lapse of over a year between each return, it may indicate a possible migration.

Recently I received a recovery report from the Fish & Wildlife Service, Washington, showing an actual migration of one of my White-breasted Nuthatches. This bird, an adult female, No. 39-169253, was banded at the Ardmore, Pa., station on December 31, 1939, and about three years later, on February 14, 1943, it was found frozen to death at Barrytown, Dutchess County, New York, a distance of about 200 air miles north of the Ardmore, Pa., station, the place of banding. Due to the fact that banding records of White-breasted Nuthatches showing actual migration appear to be rare, I thought it may be of interest so report this recovery.—HORACE GROSKIN, 210 Glenn Road, Ardmore, Pennsylvania.

The Second Nesting of the Red-Wing on Cape Cod.—In the *Birds of Massachusetts and Other New England States*, volume 2, page 430 (1927), Forbush states that he has "seen no conclusive evidence" that the Red-wing (*Agelaius p. phoeniceus* (Linn.)) raises two broods yearly in New England. The following observations show that some Red-wings do nest twice in one season on Cape Cod.

On May 2, 1936, while at the Austin Ornithological Research Station, North Eastham, Massachusetts, I heard a female Red-wing give an extraordinary call, quite unlike any Red-wing note I had ever heard. During the next few days I saw the bird frequently, identifying her easily by her call, and noted that she was wearing a band. On the 18th, she flew off a nest in some bushes over the pond. There was a house trap near her nest where Red-wings often were caught, and on May 21, as I approached the trap I saw this female inside and heard her sound her characteristic call. Her number was A277036, banded May 2, 1931, and caught yearly thereafter. She had been caught in the trap before, but could not be identified certainly with the bird I was watching until she called in the trap. A male, A277830, banded June 13, 1932, also frequented the trap, and was probably her mate. On June 10 two young were banded in her nest, 34-258924 and 34-258925. At that time sixteen pairs of Red-wings were breeding on the pond.

Forbush gives June 18 as the late nesting date for Red-wings in Massachusetts. On June 27, 1936, I made a second census of the Red-wing nests on the pond. All the young had flown from the nests in use on June 10, and six new nests with eggs were discovered. From one new nest, located about twenty feet from her first, A277036 flew up, calling characteristically in her alarm. There were no eggs in it then, but on July 8 she was again observed on this second nest, with four unhatched eggs. Observations terminated before the second brood could be banded.—FRED M. PACKARD, Ensign, U.S.N.R.

Heavy Flight of Purple Finches.—It has surprised me neither to hear nor to read any mention of last spring's (1943) flight of Eastern Purple Finches (*Carpodacus p. purpureus* Gmel.). My own station was visited, during February