

Judging from the recoveries from outside Luce County, it appears that the migration route the species that frequent Luce County takes is around the north and west sides of Lake Michigan, then across the Straits of Mackinaw, or along the east side of Lake Huron.—OSCAR MCKINLEY BRYENS, 231 South Main Street, Three Rivers, Michigan.

Wanderings of the Mockingbird.—The Mockingbird is usually considered a sedentary species and the majority of the birds probably live throughout their existence within a short distance of the nest. Banding records indicate that some birds do wander to considerable distances, though there is no evidence of anything like definite migration. We would expect these wanderings to occur principally near the northern limit of the range, but, actually, the majority of the long-distance recoveries are in the sections where the species is an abundant "resident." It has become apparent that journeys up to 20 miles are by no means extraordinary, but those beyond 75 miles seem worth recording.

In the list of individuals that follows an asterisk before the number indicates that the bird was known to be a bird of the year when banded.

*38-210044, banded at Nashville, Tenn., April 16, 1938, by Mrs. F. C. Laskey, and "captured" about 80 miles away at Camden, Tenn.

A287272, banded at Fairhope, Alabama, August 18, 1931, by Mrs. W. H. Edwards, was "taken" about 90 miles away at Lower Peach Tree, Alabama.

B226502, banded at Haddonfield, New Jersey, November 25, 1932, by Edward W. Marshall, Jr., was found dead May 25, 1935, at Shadyside, Maryland, about 110 miles away. The bird had repeated daily for three months at the banding station.

*36-215357, banded at Nashville, Tenn., June 23, 1936, by Mrs. F. C. Laskey, was found dead in March, 1937, at Rising Fawn, Georgia, about 110 miles from the banding station.

*A297380, banded at Nashville, Tenn., June 6, 1932, by Mrs. Arch Cochran, was found entangled in a thicket and released unharmed, May 22, 1933, at Corinth, Mississippi. This was a flight of at least 128 miles.

604325, banded at Thomasville, Georgia, April 12, 1930, by J. F. L'Hommedieu, was "caught" October 6, 1930, at least 135 miles away at Gulf Hammock, Florida.

*34-224540, banded at Nashville, Tenn., May 26, 1934, by Mrs. F. C. Laskey, was killed January 29, 1936, at Fulton, Miss., a distance of 160 miles.

*B161839, banded at Winfield, Alabama, July 6, 1931, by J. S. Brindley, was found dead about March 20, 1932, more than 160 miles away at Leroy, Alabama.

*40-226245, banded at Nashville, Tenn., June 1, 1940, by Mrs. F. C. Laskey, was found dead in April, 1942, at Cumming, Georgia, 200 miles away.

A270337, banded at Summerville, South Carolina, March 7, 1931, by William P. Wharton, was captured and escaped unharmed, about February 18, 1932, at Plymouth, North Carolina, about 290 miles distant.

35-331179 (probably a bird of the year), banded at Collinsville, Illinois, September 8, 1939, by Percy H. Miller, was found dead January 14, 1940, at New Brighton, Beaver Co., Penn. This indicates an extraordinary flight of at least 500 miles. The band was sent to the bureau.—MAY THACHER COOKE, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C.

Cardinal not always Sedentary.—One of the many surprises that have come to light as a result of birdbanding is that species that have been supposed to be entirely sedentary in their habits sometimes make fairly long journeys. The following records for the Cardinal are an example. In all probability most of the individuals of this species live out their entire existence within a mile or two of the nest, but banding has demonstrated that a few of them have been really adventuresome.