

He had a special chirp which he appeared to use only for my benefit. In the autumn he disappeared again. I began banding operations myself in Passaic in 1932, and caught this robin several times that year, although he was much wilder. My banding records are not now available to me, but my recollection is that I caught him again in 1933 and that I thought I recognized him in 1934.

This unintentional experiment suggests that the factor determining the return of young robins to their natal sites is basically the fact that their birthplaces are the places from which they leave for their first migration. Passaic is about seventy-five miles west of Lake Grove, which is probably farther than normal competition or other natural factors would force young birds to range from their birthplaces to find nesting sites. I wrote to Dr. Farnier about this incident, and it is at his suggestion that I am publishing this note.—FRED MALLERY PACKARD, National Parks Association, 1214 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Further Data on a One-Eyed Robin.—In BIRD-BANDING of January, 1946, (17(1): 38), an account appears of a one-eyed Robin (*Turdus migratorius*) that returned to my banding station for three seasons. He had been banded in October, 1941, in normal condition but returned in 1943 with the loss of his right eye. After occupying the garden for nesting, he disappeared in July, 1945, and I did not expect to see him again. But, on December 27, 1945, he and his mate of the previous summer reappeared at the banding station. They were recognized immediately by their colored bands and their habits.

During the winter of 1945-46, uncountable thousands of Robins occupied an immense roost in Nashville. During the day, they spread out in great flocks over the surrounding area and spent most of their time in the hackberry trees, consuming the abundant crop of fruit that had matured that year. Each time that raisins were placed on the feeding ledge and thrown to the driveway, all the feeding Robins scattered at the slam of the casement window, except One-Eye and the green-banded female. To them, the noise was a signal that a favorite food was available and they immediately flew to the house.

Although the pair had reappeared on the same day and used the same area they had occupied as nesting territory the previous summer, he spent most of his time on the portion to the west of the house and she used the part to the north. He made attempts to defend one hackberry tree (near the house), flying at the Robins that invaded it. There were fights over raisins between resident Mockingbirds and both One-Eye and the female. I saw two fights between the pair; on January 21, 1946, the fight was already in progress when observed but on January 25, One-Eye was the aggressor. He flew at her, she reiterated, then a prolonged fight ensued, but both remained to eat raisins after these encounters.

In late February, One-Eye was also spending considerable time on the north lawn as if he would claim spring territory as last year. On March 19, the pair fed together, but on the 21st, she was showing some dominance. While feeding, he warily grabbed a raisin and ran, with the female running at him, but he returned to feed with her. Unfortunately the very interesting observations ended on March 24, when the slightly mutilated body of One-Eye was found on the north lawn, the victim of a neighborhood dog. Sight identification was verified by his bands. The injured eye had dried and had sunk deeply into the socket. He had survived at least three full years after the loss of his right eye, nesting in summer, migrating two autumns when the other Robins left Nashville, and coming back to winter during the period of the large Robin roost here. Having hatched in 1941 or earlier, he was at least approximately five years old. His mate was not seen after his disappearance.—AMELIA R. LASKEY, Graybar Lane, Nashville 4, Tennessee.

An Interesting Recovery of a Banded Gray Jay.—On 6 August, 1946, an adult and a young Gray Jay, *Perisoreus canadensis griseus* Ridgway, were obtained on the summit of the Cascade Divide about one and one-eighth miles southwest of Annie Spring at about 6,250 feet. These birds were from a family group

of at least three, which, at the time, were traveling westward at an approximate rate of two miles per hour through a rather dense stand of Mountain Hemlock, *Tsuga Mertensiana* (Bong.) Sargent, in the manner characteristic of this species of jay in late summer. One of the specimens, University of Kansas Museum of Natural History Number 23499, had on its leg Biological Survey band number A283458. Mr. F. C. Lincoln kindly supplied the information that this band had been issued to Mr. W. T. Frost, formerly of the ranger staff of Crater Lake National Park. According to Mr. Frost's data this Gray Jay was banded as an adult at Annie Spring on 27 December, 1937. It was retrapped nine times on that day and four times on the following day. A yellow band was placed on its leg for sight identification. This yellow band had been lost by the time of the above described recovery. This recovery is of interest not only because of the age of at least nine years attained by this bird but also because of its proximity at the time of recovery, one and one-eighth miles, to the banding locality.—D. S. FARNER, Museum of Natural History, Lawrence, Kansas.

A White-throated Sparrow Return.—On October 26, 1946, I retrapped in our garden at 29 Chestnut Street, Salem, Massachusetts, a White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis* (Gmelin)) banded No. A150515 at the same spot by me on December 16, 1945. The bird was in a plumage intermediate between the winter or immature and adult when banded and was in adult plumage when retrapped. This example had not been trapped by me from the time it was banded until the return record was made. As only one other of this species was banded in the fall of 1945 and none until this autumn of 1946, this represents a fifty per cent return ratio of birds banded the preceding season. The return bird is undoubtedly a winter resident in the area.

Although this return offers no strikingly unusual features, owing to the relative scarcity of returns taken for this form, I have been advised to put it on record. I had a previous return for the species at the same spot some years ago.—BENJAMIN SHREVE, 29 Chestnut Street, Salem, Massachusetts.

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BANDING

1. Results of Bird-Banding Activities under the Auspices of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie te Leiden, XXIX. (Resultaten van het ringonderzoek betreffende den vogeltrek, ingesteld door het Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, XXIX.) G. C. A. Junge. 1942. *Limosa*, 15(1/2): 19-27. This is a summary of bird-banding activities for 1941 including also a few previously unreported records from earlier years. Among the interesting records are those of ten Cormorants, *Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis* (Shaw and Nodder), banded during the breeding season from 1929 to 1937, all recovered at the banding locality during the breeding season of 1941. A Purple Heron, *Ardea purpurea* L., banded as a juvenile bird in Holland in June, 1935, was shot in Italy in March, 1941. A Moorhen, *Gallinula chloropus* (L.) was banded at Stein 2 February 1937, and was found dead at this locality 3 March 1941. Two Lapwings, *Vanellus vanellus* (L.), banded as young in 1938 and 1940 respectively were recovered at the banding locality during the breeding season of 1941. A Swallow, *Hirundo rustica* L., was banded as a juvenile bird at Voorschoten 4 August 1935 and recovered dead at Wassenaar 3 May 1941. A Song Thrush, *Turdus ericetorum* Turton, was banded at Hilversum 22 May 1937 as a juvenile bird and was found dead at