

fledglings leave the nest in order of age — the oldest being followed within one to three days by the others. An exception to this occurs when the nest is disturbed. Then all nestlings leave at once, even if several days prior to the time they would ordinarily begin to leave.

SUMMARY

1. 114 Orchard Oriole nests found in one season on a 7 acre tract of filled in land on the Mississippi delta.
2. Nesting occurred in cane brakes in the marshes, evidently as a result of population pressure in more favorable areas.
3. Territoriality was almost non-existent with as many as five pairs nesting in one tree and as close as four or five feet apart.
4. The Orchard Oriole is generally unobtrusive and nests in close proximity to mockingbirds, Yellow-billed Cuckoos, Boat-tailed Grackles and Eastern Kingbirds.
5. In a study of 50 nests containing 157 eggs 80.3 percent of the eggs resulted in fledged young.
6. The eggs do not hatch simultaneously but in the order they were laid and about a day apart.

REFERENCES

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- OBERHOLSER, H. C. 1938. The Bird Life of Louisiana, Bull. no. 28, Dept. of Conservation, State of Louisiana, 834 pp.
- PEARSON, BRIMLEY AND BRIMLEY. 1931. Birds of North Carolina, North Carolina Dept. of Agriculture, pp. i-xxxii + 416.
- THOMAS, R. H. 1946. An Orchard Oriole Colony in Arkansas, *Bird-Banding*, 17 (4): 161-167.
- Moose Hill Bird Sanctuary, Sharon, Massachusetts.

GENERAL NOTES

Black-throated Green Warbler Eating Clouded Sulphur Butterfly.— On September 23, 1947, in Leland's Woods, North Andover, Essex County, Massachusetts, I saw a Black-throated Green Warbler, *Dendroica virens virens* (Gmelin) holding in its mouth a Clouded Sulphur Butterfly, *Eurymus philodice*. The insect was gradually disappearing into the mouth of the warbler when the bird flew away, and I did not witness the completion of the act of swallowing.

Herriek, *Wild Birds at Home* 1935:294-5 states that the evidence that butterflies are occasionally attacked by certain species of birds is not very impressive. He recorded from his own experience only four kinds of birds attacking butterflies or bringing them to their nests. But six species of the victims were identified. The birds and their prey which he cited are: House Wren, *Troglodytes aedon* subsp. with Mourning-cloak Butterfly, *Vanessa antiopa*; Purple Martin, *Progne subis subis* (Linn.) with Mourning-cloak; Least Flycatcher, *Empidonax minimus* (Baird and Baird) with three butterflies, a Copper Butterfly, probably *Heodes*

hypphlaeas, a Wood-Nymph, *Satyrus alope*, and *Lycaena* sp; Wood Pewee, *Contopus virens*, with *Grapta* sp. and Orange Sulphur, *Eurymus eurytheme*. Herrick also mentions that excellent photographs have been obtained in England of a young cuckoo being fed with the small garden white butterfly, *Pieris rapae*, notably when a Meadow Pipit acted as fosterer.—Oscar M. Root, Brooks School, North Andover, Massachusetts.

Male Junco "Weds" His Own Daughter.—On July 1, 1947 a return male *Junco hyemalis hyemalis* (Linn.) was captured in a government sparrow trap set very close to the back-steps of our isolated log cabin in the town of Millbridge, Maine. This male had been banded (no. 44-53134) during the summer of 1946 at exactly the same spot along with his mate and the four youngsters which they were very actively feeding. One of these youngsters, a very young bird which had evidently only recently left the nest, was released wearing band no. 44-53154.

On July 2, 1947 our trap also took return 44-53154. Although distinctly brownish in color this bird's plumage was typically that of a female. These two returns were very frequently observed together in the vicinity of our cabin, and a few days after their capture a nest containing four eggs was discovered secreted beneath the bottommost boughs of a tiny spruce nearby. Both of these birds were observed at this nest.

In spite of our vigil the young escaped from the nest unbanded, nor were we ever successful in capturing either of the two which we observed repeatedly during the remainder of the summer in the company of their parents. Beyond question of possible doubt this male junco fathered his own grandchildren.—G. Hapgood Parks, 99 Warrenton Avenue, Hartford 5, Connecticut.

RECENT LITERATURE

Reviews by Donald S. Farner and others

BANDING

1. Results of the Banding of Tits and Nuthatches in Switzerland. (Ergebnisse der Meisen und Kleiberberingung in der Schweiz [1929-1941].) Jakob Plattner with appendix by E. Sutter. 1946, 1947. *Der Ornithologische Beobachter*, 43 (6): 156-188 and 44(1): 1-35. This is a careful and detailed analysis of 1,765 recoveries and returns in eight species. The most significant are those on the Great Tit, *Parus major major* Linnaeus, for which 33,505 bandings yielded 1,273 (3.8 percent) recoveries and returns. Of these, 18,605 were banded as nestlings; 294 (1.5 percent) were recovered. Twelve were recovered during the summer in which they were banded, all at the banding locality or within three kilometers of the banding locality. Twenty-eight were recovered during the fall following banding, 24 at the banding locality and the remaining four within seven kilometers. During the first winter after banding 107 were recovered; 92 were recovered at the banding locality, the remainder at distances up to 45 kilometers from the banding locality. Eighty-one recovered during the second year of life showed a similar distribution, *i.e.* recoveries at the birthplace or displacements up to 25 kilometers. The data indicate that the Swiss population of the Great Tit has annual death rate of 46 percent. Maximum ages recorded were seven (two examples) and eight years (two examples). Up to 1945, 31 Great Tits were recovered at distances greater than 50 kilometers from the banding locality. These were, with one exception, recoveries to the south or west in fall or winter at distances up to 560 kilometers. Data on the other species have less statistical reliability but are nevertheless interesting. The banding of 6,353 Blue Tits, *Parus caeruleus caeruleus* Linnaeus, resulted in 131 recoveries and returns (2.1 percent). Of the 3,800 banded as nestlings only 21 were subsequently recovered.