

GENERAL NOTES

Quebec recovery of White-fronted Goose banded in Greenland.—A recent addition to the few records of the White-fronted Goose, *Anser albifrons* (Scopoli), in eastern Canada is worthy of special note because it is the first return from the mainland of this continent of White-fronts banded at Dr. Finn Salomonsen's station in Greenland. Near the end of September, 1946, an unusual goose was shot from a flock of about a dozen similar birds by Mr. Campbell at Metis Beach on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River, near Matane, Quebec. The goose was crippled but remained alive in captivity for several days. When it died, Mr. Campbell removed the band, bearing number 270615 of the Museum of Zoology of Copenhagen, Denmark. Two snapshots of the living bird were sent to Mr. H. D. Kingstone of Montreal, owner of the property where the goose was shot. The snapshots finally reached me, but were of little use for identification. I wrote to Mr. Campbell who sent me the disinterred carcass, which was placed in the collection of the National Museum of Canada. Some weeks later, Dr. Salomonsen reported that band #270615 was placed on a juvenile White-fronted Goose on July 29, 1946, at Christianshaab, Disco Bay, West Greenland, at about 69° north latitude.—O. H. Hewitt, Ottawa, Ont.

Eastern Kingbirds Share Nesting Sites with Baltimore Orioles.—Richard Fisher's note (Bird-Banding, 1945, 16 (2):64) describing occasions on which he found Eastern Kingbirds nesting in close proximity to a pair of Robins in one instance and a pair of Chipping Sparrows in another recalled to memory an example of similar tolerance—or armed truce—in my own experience. In 1930, while I was a student at the Winnwood School, Lake Grove, L. I., New York, my dormitory room looked out into an apple tree. A pair of Kingbirds built a nest about six feet from my window and laid a clutch of eggs there. For several days a male Baltimore Oriole perched frequently in the tree, and both of the Kingbirds tried to chase him from it. After their eggs had been laid, however, the Kingbirds showed less irritation about the intrusion, and a few days later the Oriole brought his mate to the tree, where they proceeded to build a nest on a branch tip some six feet or so distant from the Kingbirds' nest. Both pairs of birds reared their young successfully, although not without frequent altercations. There seemed to be agreement among them that each species should not intrude into the part of the tree that contained the other's nest for most of the time they appeared to ignore each other; but if either species overstepped, there would result a brief but noisy flurry. The most amusing feature of the situation was caused by the presence of a large web of tent caterpillars halfway between the nests. Both species used this web as a source of food for their young, and after the insects became active the birds spent considerable time trying to chase the others from this trove. Except for one young Kingbird that fell from the nest and was killed by a cat, all of the young were raised successfully.—Fred M. Packard, 1825 19th Street, N. W., Washington 9, D. C.

 RECENT LITERATURE

Reviews by Donald S. Farner and others

BANDING

1. Results from Banded Black-headed Gulls in Berlin during the Winter of 1943-1944. (Feststellungen an beringten Lachmöwen in Berlin, Winter 1943/1944.) Willi Tettenborn. 1947. *Ornithologische Berichte*, August