

A number of both wild and captive young were banded using the elastic tape method and to date we are not aware of a lost band. The birds used in the experiment ranged from three to nine days of age. The nestling birds were checked in the wild every two days until they left the nest. Captive birds were checked several weeks longer (about 25 days) for verification of the retaining properties of the adhesive. The adhesive works loose from the leg in about nine to 12 days without any ill effects upon the bird. The tape clings to the band for about 25 days.

There are several brands of elastic tape on the market, the most satisfactory tried was Dalzoflex.

On June 9, 1951, a nestling mourning dove 4-5 days old was banded in Barrington, Illinois, using the above method. This bird was shot in early October, 1951, near Pompano, Florida. A returned questionnaire, sent to the reporter of the recovery, stated that no trace of the tape, or any ill effects from its application, were observed on the leg banded.

Experiments will be carried on as to the possibilities of using this method on newly hatched waterfowl and will be reported on at a later date.—Charles W. Kossack, 715 S. Division Street, Barrington, Illinois.

Three-brooded American Robins.—Various writers state that the Robin (*Turdus migratorius* Linnaeus) sometimes raises three broods in a season, but I know of only two pieces of evidence derived from banding. Howell (1942. *Am. Midl. Nat.*, 28: 590) at Ithaca, N. Y., found two certain instances—and two other possible ones—in an area where there had been 27 first broods, and Nice (1941. *Bird-Banding*, 12: 33-34) reported an isolated case at Columbus, Ohio. To those instances I can add one.

A color-banded pair of Robins that I watched in Baltimore in 1951 raised three broods. An unknown number of young left an inaccessible first nest May 28, a single bird left the second nest a bit prematurely when banded June 29 (there were no unhatched eggs in the somewhat tilted nest), and a single bird left an inaccessible third nest August 1. The adults were both returns, the male first seen April 6 and the female April 7; the first nest was built April 22-27.

In 1950, differently paired, this female—banded April 23—had been two-brooded with clutches of four and four laid May 8-11 and June 23-26; she completed her first nest May 3. The male—banded April 15—had been lost track of in 1950 after his first nesting. April of 1950 had an average temperature of 51.9° F., 1.7° below normal, and rainfall of 1.37 inches, 1.97 inches below normal; April of 1951 had an average temperature of 55.5° F., 1.9° above normal, and rainfall of 3.63 inches, .29 inch above normal.

In the years 1942-1951 I have followed through their entire breeding season eleven pairs of Robins of which one or both members were color-banded. The 1951 pair was the only one to raise three broods, and only one other pair attempted a third brood after raising two families. The latter pair had, in 1948, clutches of 4 (laid May 5-8), an unknown number, and 3 (laid before July 5), and deserted the last clutch on July 10 when it was molested. A pair in 1945 hatched clutches of three, four and three laid April 19-21, before June 1, and June 23-25, but both the second and third broods of young were destroyed when only a few days old.

Seven pairs of birds had simple two-brood seasons. Another pair re-nested only once after its initial nest was destroyed late in incubation.—Hervey Brackbill, 4608 Springdale Avenue, Baltimore 7, Maryland.

An Additional Age Record of a Pileated Woodpecker.—The July 1951 issue of *Bird-Banding* contained a note written by my husband (p. 125), giving age records of two Pileated Woodpeckers. Too late for inclusion in that note, I received information which resulted in a third and comparable age record for this species. Mr. James Emerson of Sherwood, N. Y., near Aurora, found a male Pileated lying dead in the road in front of the Sherwood Central School on June 20, 1951. The bird was too badly decomposed to determine the cause of death, but presumably had been struck by a car. Mrs. Emerson fortunately sent the band, with an explanatory note, to Prof. E. L. Palmer of Cornell University, and it came into my hands. The Pileated was one that my husband and I had banded and photographed in Sapsucker Woods, near the Cornell campus, on June 4,