Young of this species fledge at 35 days of age (Alison, ibid) and thus, as a result of a late hatch, presumably some immatures were flightless when ponds and small lakes began to freeze about 20 September as temperatures fell below 0° C on the west coast of Hudson Bay (−9° C on 1 October at Churchill). If these severe conditions had occurred 10 days earlier, possibly the entire population of late-hatching Oldsquaws would have perished in a flightless condition on ice-covered ponds or small lakes.

On the Oldsquaw breeding grounds on Southampton and Baffin Islands snow cover was present in 1972 until after 15 July (data obtained from Toronto Weather Office) and much later on the other arctic islands of Canada. Furthermore, on Southampton Island, ponds began to freeze over on 11 September whereas on Baffin Island most ponds had frozen over on 19 August. At Cambridge Bay, Northwest Territories, most ponds were frozen on 10 September. Consequently, it is doubtful that northern populations of this species had sufficient time to rear broods successfully, and the highest reproductive success likely occurred along the south and west coasts of Hudson Bay south of Southampton Island.—R. M. Alison, *Ministry of Natural Resources, Wildlife Branch, Room 4615A, Whitney Block, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.* Received 13 December 1972, accepted 18 December 1972.

Fall movement and probable migrant returns of Mockingbirds in south Florida.—A definite pattern has emerged from four years of fall banding (22-25 Sept.-5 Nov.) of Mockingbirds (*Mimus polyglottos*) in Homestead, Florida. The two acres on which my nets are set support with contiguous land an estimated resident population of six pairs. These appear to be installed on territory by November. Until mid-October constant pursuits and battles occur with an overflow of birds as follows:

totals netted in the four years,

the last week of September—	117
the first week of October	83
the second week of October	57
the third week of October—	30
the fourth week of October—	9
the first week of November—	8

Of these, before 15 October, 80 birds are known HY, by the dark iris or "skulling." Because not all fall HY birds can be "skulled," some early-hatched birds could be incorrectly aged. After 15 October, I have taken only five known HY birds.

My Returns over five years also show a pattern (I am absent from 15 May-22 Sept.):

19 birds have returned during the time of the year that I am present,

14 have returned only in fall (12 in 2 successive years, 1 in 3 successive years, and 1 in 2 alternate years),

2 have returned only in winter, in 2 successive years,

4 have returned in fall-spring only (3 in 2 successive years, 1 in 2 alternate years),

9 have been in spring-fall only (2 in 3 successive years, 7 in 2),

1 has returned in spring only, in 2 successive years.

It is possible that some birds might have been present all the time and were not trapped, but I run up to 18 nets on and off all winter. The likelihood of taking most of the resident birds is strong enough so that the above pattern would have meaning.

My oldest bird was handled 17 times in four years.—Erma J. Fisk, *17101 SW 284 Street, Homestead, Florida 33030.* Received 30 November 1972, accepted 13 December 1972.