

Philadelphus with Diervillas or Weigelas nearby; both of these furnish numerous seeds, which in spite of their small size are much sought after. Across Highland Avenue is a partially developed real estate sub-division with plenty of weeds.

It can be seen that this is an ideal location for winter residents. The birds were attracted to the station as a feeding place long before trapping was undertaken, and hence the fine results here are not surprising.

Rochester, New York, June 6, 1926

GENERAL NOTES

An Example of the Tree Swallow's Marital Relations.—Whatever the rule may be regarding the permanency of mating among Tree Swallows (*Iridoprocne bicolor*), a series of records at my station in Cohasset, Massachusetts, furnishes a clear case of inconstant mating, as follows: During June, 1925, a pair, Nos. 20422 (♀) and 20423 (♂), raised a brood in Box 1, and a second brood in Box 4. Both of these birds returned in June, 1926, the female going to Box 1, where she is feeding her first brood, but her mate this season is a new bird, unbanded when he came. The old male, No. 20423, behaved similarly, going to Box No. 4 for his first nest with a new unbanded female. There was an interval of eight days between the returns of the 1925 birds. I like to think that they might have remated had they arrived nearer together, rather than that their behaviour is characteristic of the species.—LAURENCE B. FLETCHER, Cohasset, Mass., June 1926.

Catbirds and Colored Bands.—There is rejoicing at our Cohasset banding station, when, after an absence of seven months, the Catbirds return to our window-shelf in early May, for of all the birds that come to the traps, they are the most interesting to study at short range and to have for companions. Their presence at the feeding place, however, in quantity is an expensive luxury. During the nesting season of 1925, six or seven pairs largely supported themselves on seedless raisins, and each pair, fed raisins in quantity to their progeny, both in the nests and for some days after the youngsters had left them. Several pairs raised two broods and required more raisins for them, so that for several weeks the raisin consumption by my Catbirds and a family of Robins was nearly one pound daily.

During June, 1925, five adult Catbirds were banded with colored bands, two with red bands, one on the right tarsus and one on the left tarsus. Two were banded with yellow bands. A third received an orange-colored band. As I felt confident that these colors would endure for at least a year, my interest in the birds' expected return this last May was even greater than during other years. With this background in mind, I was prepared for interesting events, and this is what happened: On May 13th, a Catbird

came to the feeding-tray, followed shortly afterwards by a second one which alighted on the ground trap, and one of these was banded with a red band on the left and the other with a red band on the right tarsus—two sight returns! The two birds were banded on the same day (June 5, 1925) and during that month they often came to the station together, and this season they still often come at the same time, and so perhaps they are mates. A day or two after the appearance of these two birds, a third Catbird appeared, wearing a yellow band—three sight returns, or 60% of those banded with colored bands, are back again this season.

Colored bands, in addition to their value in investigating certain ornithological problems, increase one's interest in the birds wearing them, since we recognize them at sight and come to know each bird's personality.—CHARLES L. WHITTLE.

Note on Rose-breasted Grosbeaks at Peterboro, New Hampshire.—In the Bulletin of this Association for October 1925, the return records of this species (*Zamelodia ludoviciana*) during 1925 appear on page eighteen, the record showing that of eight birds banded in 1924, four, or 50%, were returns¹ in 1925. This season (1926) up to June 26th, of the four returns¹ in 1925, two, or 50%, are returns². In addition, a return¹ during the present season was also banded in 1924 with seven others. Hence the record shows that three out of eight at least, all males, have survived two years since banding, and they were at least one year old in 1924, no birds-of-the-year of this species being banded to date at my station.

Male Grosbeaks visit the station each year much oftener than the females, and hence more of them are banded. Whereas both sexes are known to assist in incubation in some instances, the bands worn by the males taken this season thus far have shown no evidence of polishing due to rubbing against the eggs in the nest, as is the case with nearly all the bands worn by female Purple Finches during the incubation period.—Mrs. HELEN GRANGER WHITTLE, Peterboro, New Hampshire, June 26, 1926.

A Return Red-winged Blackbird.—I have not heard that a return Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius p. phoeniceus*) has been reported by any member of this Association, so that an instance of this kind should be of interest.

In 1924 (July 12) a male of this species was trapped at my station in Cohasset, Massachusetts, in a New England pull-string, the bait used being bread crumbs and grain. Nothing was heard of this bird in 1925, but on June 11th, 1926, he returned and was re-captured in the same trap.

My station is close to a pond of about fifty acres beside which several pairs nest. His original entry to the trap was doubtless prompted by curiosity due to observing other birds feed therein.—LAURENCE B. FLETCHER, Cohasset, Massachusetts.

Barn Swallow Returns.—I banded fifteen adult Barn Swallows (*Hirundo erythrogaster*) and thirty-four fledgings in 1923, ten adult and eleven fledgings in 1924, and ten adult and eight fledgings in 1925. The following are the returns: