

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.

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**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 returns<sup>1</sup> in 1925. This season (1926) up to June 26th, of the four returns<sup>1</sup> in 1925, two, or 50%, are returns<sup>2</sup>. In addition, a return<sup>1</sup> 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.

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**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.

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**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: