

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:

Number	Banded	Return 1924	Return 1925	Return 1926
56637	May 25, 1923	May 9		
56639	May 28, 1923	May 21		
56626	May 21, 1923	May 22		
56627	May 21, 1923	May 22		
56636	May 22, 1923	May 26		
56629	May 21, 1923		June 23	
56631	May 22, 1923		July 5	
92527	June 16, 1924		May 26	
A5465	June 23, 1925			June 15
A5462	June 23, 1925			June 15
A5463	June 23, 1925			June 16

These returns were all adult birds when banded. No fledgings have been caught as returns up to June 16, 1926.—CHARLES H. PRESTON, Danvers, Massachusetts.

**Bird Parasites.**—We hope our members will keep a sharp lookout for parasites of all kinds found on birds. Thus far the great majority reported have been on birds-of-the-year, although bird lice have been collected from adults. At the time of banding one often notes small flies which dart from the birds, usually towards the light, and which very suddenly and speedily return and bury themselves among the feathers. They can often be collected, especially when they are on window-panes, by covering with a table-glass and then sliding a card between the glass and the window-pane. For preservation and identification they should be placed in an envelope and carefully sealed or in small vials, and full data regarding them should be placed on the envelopes or in the vials. This information should include date, name of species from which parasites are collected, sex of bird and age when possible, also the full name of collector and the locality where taken. Additional notes about the behaviour of the parasites when found on the birds will be of value. Bird parasites may be easily collected in two common stages, as maggots, or larvae, and as mature forms, imagos. For identification, send as soon as possible, especially specimens of larvae, to Mr. Charles W. Johnson, Boston Society of Natural History, Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. Larvae should be placed in a box containing damp moss and mailed as soon after collection as possible, with a "special handling" stamp to insure fast letter-service to their destination.

**Notes on Baiting Myrtle Warblers.**—During the Autumn of 1924, I watched the Myrtle Warblers (*Dendroica coronata*) and found that they fed on bayberries with great relish and also that they remained about until the berries were gone. Acting on this knowledge, I gathered a quantity of them from the bushes during the fall of 1925.

Later, when the Myrtle Warblers appeared, I hung these branches in the traps and scattered loose berries on the ground. Soon after this was done the birds found them and readily entered all makes of traps as I took them in my No. 2 "Twodor" which is a pullstring; in my open top, or Chardonnet trap; and also in my No. 4 "Higgins" automatic Sparrow trap. I took most of the twenty birds banded, however, in my pull-string trap.

I found it rather difficult to get them to pass through the low exit doors as they were bound to fly to the upper part of the trap. They would leave the trap by an upper exit door much more readily.—A. W. HIGGINS, Rock, Massachusetts.