

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.