

tirely across from Europe to North America. The monthly Pilot Charts issued by the United States Weather Bureau show that the prevalent winds of the North Atlantic are westerly. That the general movement of cyclones is from the United States easterly across the Atlantic is well known. These facts reveal why it is that North American birds are more frequently found in Europe than are European birds in this country.

As to the cause of the movement of Lapwings to Newfoundland and the route taken, it is perhaps helpful to study the Pilot Charts of the North Atlantic above referred to. During the month of December, the 16th and 17th, a well-developed cyclone of exceptional intensity had its center well to the east of Spain, with a low pressure of 28.30 inches, and with accompanying strong southeasterly winds from western Europe. These winds might easily have been instrumental in driving Lapwings to Iceland, five to seven hundred miles distant, and to Greenland. Later, polar winds and a search for food may have played important parts in forcing a movement southwesterly to northern Labrador, and then southeasterly, following the coast to Newfoundland. Here, near the shore, snowless tundras, which probably would furnish a food-supply, may have existed, even in December, with the result that the recently scattered birds became gradually concentrated.

Regarding this confessedly speculative theory, it is interesting to note that a radio message from Donald B. MacMillan, who is wintering near Nain, Labrador, which has recently been received by E. H. Forbush, states that on December 22, 1927, two Lapwings were captured at Anatalok Bay in northern Labrador, some six hundred miles from St. John's, Newfoundland, and others were seen at various places. MacMillan also stated that a bad northeasterly storm prevailed from December 18th to the 23rd. He believes that the Lapwings came from Greenland.

A letter to Mr. Forbush from Allen L. Moses states that a Lapwing was also shot on the island of Grand Manan, New Brunswick, on January 6, 1928. C. L. WHITTLE.

A Six-Year-Old Purple Martin.—A Purple Martin was banded as a fledgling with American Bird Banding Association Band No. 55422, at Melbourne, Florida, on May 27, 1922, by Mr. William I. Lyon. It was found at Eau Gallie, Florida, on February 27, 1928, by Mr. E. Morgan, Secretary of the local Chamber of Commerce. The bird had a broken wing and died a day or two after it was found. FREDERICK C. LINCOLN.

A Purple Finch Recovery of Interest.—Mrs. Jean E. Carth sends word that a Purple Finch banded by her in Wellesley, Massachusetts, in March, 1923, was found dead (?) in April, 1924, at Rockingham, North Carolina. Considering the large number of this species banded, it is remarkable how few are ever recovered far from their place of banding, either north or south of New England.

An Ipswich, Massachusetts, Black-crowned Night Heron Recovery.—Willard B. Porter of Salem, Massachusetts, reports that Black-crowned Night Heron No. 312353, a nestling, banded by him at Ipswich on June 22, 1924, was caught by D. Ratcliffe at Gasparville, Florida, January 29, 1928. When recovered, this bird was three and a half years old.