

In December four Juncos were caught. This species is rare here in winter, but one of these did stay; it occurred with Tree Sparrows, and repeated six times to February 20th. When the migrants came, thirty-three were banded—from March 26th to May 1st. It is to be noted that only once did one repeat and that was the next day, and only one other time did I set eyes on a banded bird. Last April's sixty-five Juncos supplied no visitors.

Tree Sparrows were regularly at the traps, as the winter residents have been for several years. I could trace no pairs or groups this year in their visiting of the traps together. Tree Sparrow B22148, banded February 12, 1928, returned February 7, 1929, February 18, 1932 (repeating twice), and January 20, 1934 (repeating four times); this bird is seen to be in at least its eighth year. Two Tree Sparrows in at least their seventh year also returned; one in its fifth, three in their fourth, and three in their third year. The composition of the visiting flock seemed to undergo a change before the end of February, as indicated by the almost complete cessation of repeats from returns while the traps were filled with new comers repeating. Out of the twenty banded this season, only two were first caught in March and two in April—these in association with birds that had been present since February.

Of Fox Sparrows only three were banded, contrasting with thirty-nine in the April blizzard of 1933.—FRANCIS B. WHITE, Concord, New Hampshire.

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**A Least Flycatcher Return-1.**—On May 31, 1933, a female Least Flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*) was taken in a flat trap when gathering strings and cotton for her nest situated in an elm tree thirty-five yards to the southwest. She collected a billful of cotton and string after the trap was sprung but dropped it later. She was given band number H93386.

On May 20, 1934, in the yard of a neighbor, a female Chebec occupied in gathering nest-material, and wearing a band, was noticed and watched. The nest, in the crotch of an apple tree, was completed May 22d; and on June 24th the four young were banded L57726-7-8-9, then not quite fully feathered. The following night, June 25th, the female was caught by the aid of a flashlight as she brooded the young, and her band-number ascertained. The 1934 nest-site was situated about one hundred and seventy yards from the 1933 site.—LEWIS O. SHELLEY, East Westmoreland, New Hampshire.

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**A Second Pine Warbler Return.**—Pine Warbler (*Dendroica p. pinus*), C52758, banded May 14, 1931, was a return-1, April 12, 1934. This bird was at least four years old. The Pine Warbler return-1 record published in *Bird-Banding*, Vol. I, p. 190, had attained an age of at least five years.—WALTER B. SAVARY, East Wareham, Massachusetts.

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**Longevity of Brown Thrashers.**—It seems significant that Brown Thrashers (*Toxostoma rufum*), although less numerous at my station than some other species, yet hold my two records for longevity. No. 342132, a male, was banded as an adult on June 23, 1925, and returned annually until June, 1933, when it was a return-8 and was at least nine years old. During this time he nested each season in the same trumpet vine. No. 461076, classed as a female because apparently mated in 1932 with 342132, was banded as an adult on August 19, 1926, and returned in 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, and 1934 a return-5. This species is distinctly migratory in this western end of North Carolina. At my station, which has an elevation of 2800 feet, the birds migrate in September. I have had one recovery,