

1942; four from two nests in 1943; three from two nests in 1944, and three from two nests in the first part of the 1945 season. Because Bab chose to nest on private property, it was not always possible to follow each attempt, hence these data include only the successful nests and in some cases, are based solely on the number of young brought to the feeding shelf (a regular habit of the pair). Abe took charge of the young when his mate proceeded with another nesting but, with the last brood of a season, Bab assumed all or a good share of the feeding of the young after they left the nest. Abe was, throughout his life, a solicitous parent and zealous in care of the young.—Amelia R. Laskey, Graybar Lane, Nashville 4, Tennessee.

One-Eyed Robin Returns Three Seasons.—Banded No. 217184 on October 6, 1941, at my home in Nashville, Tennessee, a male Robin (*Turdus migratorius*) made an unusual survival record despite the handicap of losing his right eye. He appeared normal when banded but when retrapped two years later as a return —1 on April 27, 1943, it was obvious that vision in the right eye was impaired or entirely lost, the eyeball showing signs of injury. He returned February 3, 1944, remaining through the nesting season. His third return occurred February 14, 1945, and he was here daily until late July. This male Robin was at least four years old and for more than two years, he has lived the normal life of his species, with seasonal migrations, with the handicap of one eye, the injured eyeball being shrunken and deeply imbedded in the socket.

In 1944 and 1945, he occupied territory adjacent to our house, coming often to the feeding ledge at a window for raisins or to the driveway when food was thrown there. He participated in territorial disputes with another Robin, fighting back when attacked. He was chased and attacked by territory-holding Mockingbirds but, in these instances, he retreated temporarily instead of fighting back. These encounters left him with noticeably disarranged plumage from feather losses where the antagonists had attacked him on the blind side.

He acquired a mate early in each of the two seasons, occupying approximately the same territory. His mate of 1945 joined him in early March and was color-banded soon afterward. She acquired the habit of coming to the feeding place also, and the slam of a casement window brought the pair as well as other species to the house as they soon connected that sound with the appearance of raisins. Here fights sometimes occurred but One-eye never participated in these. His mate sometimes fought a male Mockingbird.

During nesting, he "guarded" frequently, perching on the side of the nest while the female was off. He carried food to the young, and once was seen carrying a moth while pursuing a gray squirrel that had gone near the nest. Because the nests were built too high for examination, data on them are not available.—Amelia R. Laskey, Graybar Lane, Nashville 4, Tenn.

The Return of Robins To Their Birthplaces.—Apropos of Dr. Farner's article under the foregoing title in July, 1945, number of *Bird-Banding*, the following data on the returning of Robins to my station may be of interest. Somewhat to my surprise, they tend to confirm his statement that "there is a marked tendency among Robins (*Turdus migratorius*) to return to their birthplace or its immediate vicinity."

| When Banded | Age | Year of Return |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| June 30, '31 | Juv. | 1932 |
| Sept. 28, '32 | fem. or im. | 1933 |
| Oct. 1, '32 | fem. or im. | 1933 |
| June 30, '31 | ad. male | 1934 |
| June 20, '33 | juv. | 1934 |
| June 20, '33 | ad. fem. | 1934 |