

Correction.—In the account of birds banded in the Pacific (1945 *Bird-Banding*, 16: 105) the Frigate Bird was erroneously listed as *Fregata magnificens*. It should have been *Fregata minor palmerstoni*. I am indebted to Dr. Robert C. Murphy for calling my attention to this error.—May Thacher Cooke.

GENERAL NOTES

A Mallard Thirteen Years Old.—Information has been received from the Fish and Wildlife Service that a Mallard, *Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos* Linnaeus, banded by me on December 4, 1935, in Fulton County, Illinois, was shot November 29, 1948, at Grand Lake, Louisiana, by Robert Myres.—Christian J. Goetz, 3503 Middleton Avenue, Cincinnati 20, Ohio.

A Common Tern Twenty Years Old.—A Common Tern which has carried in succession bands A327223, 37-331637 and 48-318113 was banded while a chick at Tern Island, Cape Cod, Massachusetts 4 July 1929. It has been retaken as follows: Billingsgate Island 18 June 1938, Tern Island 18 June 1941, 18 June 1944 and 22 June 1949.—O. L. Austin, Austin Ornithological Research Station, North Eastham, Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

Restesting by the Common Tern.—When Common Terns lose their eggs or chicks they usually renest the same season. How quickly they may renest is shown by Common Tern 42-317919 whose eggs were broken accidentally when it was trapped incubating at Tern Island 26 June 1944, and which was retrapped incubating on a new nest at Bird Island 31 miles distant only three days later, on 29 June 1944. Although our files contain numerous cases of such second nestings, the first evidence of a third renesting was procured this past season. Common Tern 48-316644 was trapped 13 June 1949 on a nest at Plymouth. On 16 June 1949 it was retrapped on a nest at Tern Island, 30 miles away. Finally on 28 June 1949 it was again retrapped on another nest at Plymouth.—O. L. Austin, Austin Ornithological Research Station, North Eastham, Cape Cod, Mass.

King Rail Carries its Young.—In June 1941 an adult King Rail *Rallus elegans* attending a family of small young was discovered near a drainage ditch in a low-land meadow of Washington township, Monroe County, Indiana. One of the young was captured and kept in captivity for study during the afternoon and evening. The next morning this young bird was returned to the vicinity where it had been captured. I intended to release it among the other young of the brood when they were located. They had not moved far since the previous afternoon and as I approached the adult responded to the cries of the captive. When it left the other young and came to meet me showing evidence of distress I decided to release the captive at a point about twenty-five yards from the rest of the brood. The adult seemed very excited and ran back and forth between the brood and the released captive. In its excitement the adult sometimes picked at the vegetation while calling. Finally, as if in desperation, it picked up the former captive and carried it about fifteen feet. Although this act seemed to have some value in bringing the brood together again the young one was dropped as unceremoniously as it was picked up and at a point no more than half way to the other young. I observed no further attempt to carry the young. While this was a very interesting behaviorism, I believe in this case, it was caused by excitement and cannot be said to be a purposeful act.

Pettingill (Auk, 1938; 411), observed adults of the Clapper Rail repeatedly moving both eggs and young birds under circumstances and in a manner which led him to believe that the acts were intelligent. He states (p. 415), "These rails learned by experience. . . and their behavior was, to my mind, intelligent."—R. A. Johnson, 98 East Street, Oneonta, New York.

1946—Snowy Owl Migration in Canadian Labrador.—In view of the interest in the 1945-'46 fall and winter migration of the Snowy Owl, *Nyctea scandiaca* (Linnaeus), into New England and the eastern states it seems wise to