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GENERAL NOTES

Returns of salt-marsh sparrows (*Ammospiza* sp.).—While studying the behavior of salt-marsh sparrows, genus *Ammospiza*, in 1955, I banded 40 Seaside Sparrows (*A. maritima*) and 85 Sharp-tailed Sparrows (*A. caudacuta*) near Chadwick and Lavallette, Ocean County, New Jersey (Woolfenden, *Univ. Kans. Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, **10**(2): 45-75). In 1956 I returned to the Lavallette banding site on 30 July for approximately 1 hour. In this short time I saw three banded birds and identified two of them by the color combinations of their bands. One was a Seaside Sparrow, 21-148425, banded and sexed as a male by cloacal examination 18 July 1955. The other was a Sharp-tailed Sparrow, 57-45317, banded and sexed as a female on 20 July 1955. The individual that was not identified was also a Sharp-tailed Sparrow.

In 1957 I was able to visit the Lavallette banding site on two consecutive mornings. On the first morning, 26 August, I sighted Seaside Sparrow 21-148425 again. On the next morning, 27 August, with assistance from Joe Jehl, I netted on the area and captured three banded birds. Two Seaside Sparrows, 21-148425, and 21-148427 which was banded and sexed as a female 27 July 1955, and one Sharp-tailed Sparrow, 57-45330, banded and sexed as a female 3 August 1955.

Bird Banding Notes (4)(3): 22) issued by the Fish and Wildlife Service lists 156 Sharp-tailed Sparrows and 142 Seaside Sparrows banded through 1949. A letter from Allen J. Duvall, dated 18 September 1957, informs me that the service files then contained one record for the Sharp-tailed Sparrow: number C-163905, banded as immature on 11 August 1933 at Bay Head, New Jersey, by Henry P. Bailey was reported found about 1 January 1934 at South Creek, New Jersey, by J. Lupton. There were no return or recovery records for the Seaside Sparrow.

The birds here recorded as captured in August 1957 were all banded as adults in 1955, therefore they must have been at least 3 years old. These returns also provide evidence that the semicolonial, nonterritorial Sharp-tailed Sparrow and the territorial Seaside Sparrow (Woolfenden, *op. cit.*, pp. 52-58) return to the same area to breed. All three birds netted in 1957 were observed carrying on nesting activities in 1955. Not only did the male Seaside Sparrow, 21-148425, return to the same small island 2 years in succession, but also it was seen on the same portion of the marsh where it had maintained a territory in 1955.—Glen E. Woolfenden, Department of Biology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.

A Dickcissel Recovery. On October 28, 1957 an adult Dickcissel was banded (24-189611) at the Norman Bird Sanctuary, Middletown, Newport County, Rhode Island. In addition to the aluminum Fish and Wildlife Service band, a red plastic band was placed on the other leg so that the bird's movements around the sanctuary and the town could be followed by sight observations—the bird was not seen again after banding. On December 5, 1957, this same Dickcissel (complete with red plastic band) was trapped at Rockaway, Morris County, New Jersey, and released. The bird remained at Rockaway throughout the winter and was last seen on March 11, 1958.

According to information received from the Banding Office, this is the first time that a Dickcissel has been reported subsequent to the original banding.—James Baird, Norman Bird Sanctuary, Middletown, Rhode Island, and Mrs. Gail C. Cannon, Rockaway, New Jersey.