

During seven days forty-four Sierra Juncos (*Junco oreganus thurberi*) were released late in the afternoon, at various distances from the Pierce studio at Pine Knot, which is on the south side, and nearly midway from the extremities, of Bear Lake. Unfortunately, time was lacking for the proper care of our birds during the hot part of the day, so that a few were released in a weakened condition, and one died en route to the point of liberation. This should be borne in mind when the percentage of returns is considered, as well as the fact that our activities were carried on just at the time when the young were leaving their parents and, presumably, scattering out, with the loss of attraction to the home locality.

August 14, 1926, of seven Juncos taken to Camp Eureka, two miles east of the Pierce studio by air line, and on the same side of the lake, two returned August 16, and the third on the day following. The first two were immediately taken up Red Ant Creek, which flows past the studio, and released  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles by air line southwest of home. One returned in seven days and was not further disturbed. The other bird returned the day after being taken there, and was this time taken to Fawnskin, which is about two miles north of the studio and on the other side of the lake; the distance by land around either end of the lake, from the studio to Fawnskin, is approximately ten miles. Three days later he was back once more. The third bird, which had returned from Camp Eureka August 17, was taken over to Fawnskin with the last mentioned individual, but was not recaptured. The other four from Camp Eureka were not seen again.

On August 15, 1926, seven new Juncos were taken to the south side of Baldwin Lake, about six miles east in a direct line from the studio. One returned six days later, and was immediately taken to Fawnskin, not to be seen again. The other six failed to appear.

On August 16, eight birds were taken  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles up Red Ant Creek, as in a former case. One returned the 17th, and another the following day; these two were taken to Fawnskin, when recaptured, but were not heard of again. One more returned from Red Ant Creek August 29, and was not further disturbed.

From August 17 to 21, inclusive, twenty-two new birds were taken to Fawnskin; but of these only one, liberated on the 17th, came back, the date of its arrival being August 21. Unfortunately, time was lacking for further experiments, so that it is impossible to say how many Juncos may have come back after August 30, when the traps were taken up. However, although such small numbers were involved, the following percentages of returns from the four localities are given for what they are worth.

1. Those released at Red Ant Creek,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles southwest of the Pierce studio, 50 per cent.
2. Those released at Camp Eureka, 2 miles east of the studio, 43 per cent.
3. Those released at the south side of Baldwin Lake, 6 miles east of the studio, 14 per cent.
4. Those released at Fawnskin, 2 miles north of the studio, but across Bear Lake, 10 miles by land, 4 per cent.

It is interesting to note that in the case of immature birds, the proportion of returns to the number released is practically identical with that of the adults, although it seems very unlikely that these young birds, so recently from the nest, had ever been near those localities before. Also the return of the birds can not be explained upon the basis of unsuitable conditions, because others of their species nest commonly in these localities, with the exception of Baldwin Lake; and Juncos were there in abundance throughout these experiments.—E. L. SUMNER, JR., and W. M. PIERCE, *Claremont, California, November 10, 1926.*

**Traps for Banders.**—The Western Bird Banding Association has had developed and manufactured for sale to banders two types of traps, the four-compartment Potter trap and a Warbler trap. The four-compartment Potter trap (fig. 42, a and b) is a folding trap having the same dimensions, when erected, as the two-compartment Potter trap, namely, 8x8x18 inches. Each compartment is  $4\frac{1}{2}$ x8 inches, and 8 inches high. The four doors are all on the same side of the trap and are automatically tripped by the bird as it enters over the doorstep treadle. The trap folds into a bundle approximately 2x8x18 inches and weighs  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pounds. The feature of having the doors all on the same side makes the trap convenient for setting against or under the edge of

shrubby; two of these traps set back to back gives an eight-compartment combination which is desirable when birds are plentiful. Folding traps are particularly convenient for those who wish to take their traps with them on trips about the country. A stock of these traps will be kept on hand and will replace the stocks of two-compartment Potter traps and Western traps previously kept. The price is \$5.00 each, f. o. b. Pasadena.

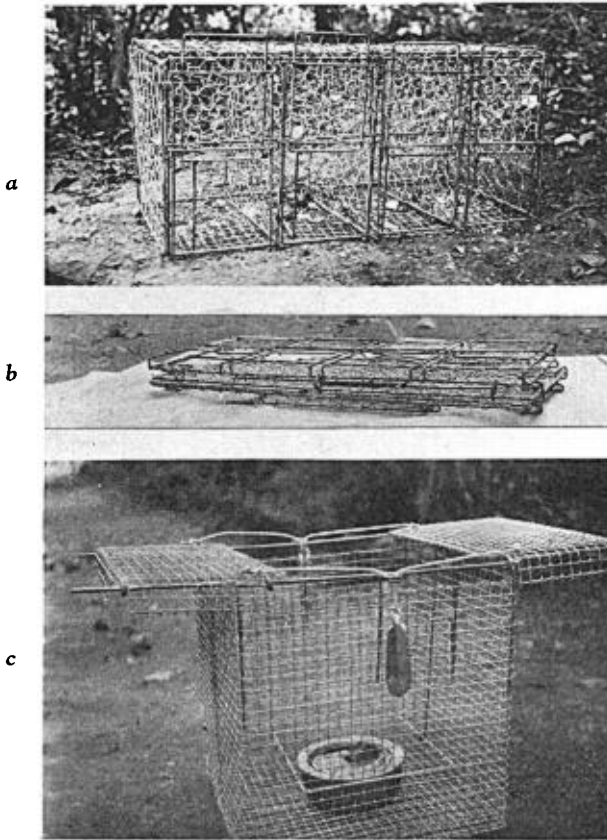


Fig. 42. BIRD TRAPS FOR BIRD BANDERS.

- a. Four compartment folding Potter trap erected.  
 b. Same trap folded.  
 c. Warbler trap, Michener design.

The Warbler trap (fig. 42, c) is a 12-inch cube of  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mesh hardware cloth with double sliding doors to close the top. The doors are closed by weights and are tripped by the bird alighting on a treadle beside the water bath. This trap is a decided improvement over the original of this type (see *Condor*, xxviii, 1926, p. 49, fig. 20), which, however, has added quite a few species to the list trapped at the station of the writer. The trap weighs 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  pounds and its price is \$5.00 f. o. b. Pasadena.

The Association also has a supply of trap doors and door frames, as shown on the last page of the October number of "News from the Bird Banders" and similar to those used on the Potter traps. The frames are arranged so that they can be fastened at the opening of almost any type of trap. The door may be used as an automatic drop door to be tripped by a doorstep treadle similar to that used in the Potter trap, as an exit door for any trap, or for the door to a gathering cage. The price of 60 cents each, f. o. b. Pasadena, includes the door frame, the door, and the doorstep treadle.

Please address the writer

when in need of any of the above articles.—HAROLD MICHENER, 418 Elm Ave., Pasadena, California, December 22, 1926.

**American Dipper Established as a Breeding Species in San Diego County.**—Frank Stephens, in his "Annotated List of the Birds of San Diego County, California" (*Transactions of the San Diego Society of Natural History*, III, No. 2, p. 29) states that the American Dipper (*Cinclus mexicanus unicolor*) is a rather rare migrant through the mountains and casual winter visitor, but that it does not nest in the county. As a matter of fact there appears to be no record of the actual capture of a Dipper in San Diego County at any season, and Mr. Stephens states that he knows of none. It is, therefore, a pleasure, through notes supplied by Albert E. Stillman, a member of the San Diego Society of Natural History, definitely to record the species as a nester in this county, both in 1925 and 1926.