

Wren-tit Banded in 1925 Again Trapped.—In previous issues of the Condor (33, 1931, p. 128; 35, 1933, p. 39) I reported the capture of a Gambel Wren-tit (*Chamaea fasciata fasciata*) bearing band number 91519. This bird was banded in Strawberry Cañon, near Berkeley, on March 22, 1925, by E. D. Clabaugh.

Since I began banding in this location in September, 1930, I have trapped this bird thirteen times, the first time on February 3, 1931, and the last time on February 21 of this year, 1934. This Wren-tit could not have been hatched later than June, 1924, so that at the present time it must be nearly ten years old, and may be much older. I can find no other record of a passerine bird in a wild state living to this age. The nearest to it that I can find recorded is a Mockingbird banded May 8, 1925, by Mr. Harold Michener, in Pasadena. This bird was then at least one year old. It was recaptured a number of times, the last time being on May 11, 1933, when it must have been not less than nine years old.—E. L. SUMNER, SR., *Berkeley, California, February 22, 1934.*

Some Unusual Winter Records for Birds in Goshen County, Wyoming.—The records given here were obtained on two trips with a total of eleven days work in Goshen County. Judgment as to what records were unusual was also influenced by a large amount of work in adjacent counties. Birds that were rare in this county and not in some other counties are not mentioned.

Only one record was obtained for the following: Gadwall (*Chauelasmus streperus*), December 26, 1928; Baldpate (*Mareca americana*), January 1, 1930; Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter velox*), December 27, 1928; Sparrow Hawk (*Falco sparverius*), January 6, 1930; and Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*), January 4, 1930. Forty Gadwalls were counted, five Baldpates, and one each of the others. All have been seen in winter in Wyoming in other places except the Brown Thrasher.

Pintails (*Dafila acuta*), Green-winged Teal (*Nettion carolinense*), Marsh Hawks (*Circus hudsonius*) and Prairie Falcons (*Falco mexicanus*), were seen on several days. In January, 1930, the Teal were common near Torrington and the record is unusual only in the fact that this is the only place in southeastern Wyoming that I have found them in mid-winter.

The Brown Thrasher was a big surprise as I have spent much time looking for birds in winter in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, where the weather is milder than in Wyoming and never saw it in those states at this season; hence I consider its occurrence in January in Wyoming as entirely accidental, one of those things that will probably not happen more than once in a lifetime.

The number of ducks present was due to the open water of the North Platte River during the mild Decembers of 1928 and 1929. Although most of the ducks leave in November every year, there are a few that linger until the lakes and streams are almost covered with ice. In severe Decembers only the most hardy ducks, the Mallards, Golden-eyes, and American Mergansers will remain. The species remaining during the mild winters will vary somewhat, making the study of the winter birds more interesting. For example, the Baldpate was seen in one winter only, while in the previous year the outstanding records were the Gadwall and two Ring-necked Ducks (*Marila collaris*) that were seen on the river just over the line in Platte County on December 30 and 31, 1928.

The number of hawks on the list indicates that there have been several mild winters in succession, as land birds are relatively scarce for a year or more after a severe winter no difference how mild the succeeding winters may be. Weather records show that there had been several relatively mild winters in succession previous to 1928.—OTTO MCCREARY, *Laramie, Wyoming, February 14, 1934.*

Bird Notes from the Farallon Islands.—Largely because of present stringent regulations for the protection of the breeding birds of the Farallon Islands, very few recent observations have been made regarding the interesting sea-bird rookeries located there. A rigidly enforced regulation, administered by the chief of the Lighthouse Service at San Francisco, prohibits even the persons stationed on the island from going to the West End (where the breeding population is concentrated) during the period from April 15 to August 15 each year. No boat of any kind may land on the islands at any time without special permission from San Francisco Lighthouse