

that half-drowned look and become the spotted grey puff-balls they were before the swim.

The larger Herring Gulls, birds that were about ready to fly when banded, were very easily handled, in fact more so than the younger ones. I would locate a bird or group in the grass of the main island and simply pull out from under a bird one of its legs, band it, and then go to the next one, the bird remaining just where it was.

I banded about one hundred Herring Gulls and about as many Laughing Gulls.

One of the nestling Laughing Gulls is shown on the cover of this number of the *Bulletin*, and the accompanying plate shows the nests and eggs of the Roseate Tern (*Sterna dougalli*) and of the Laughing Gull. These were photographed by me while on this banding expedition.—ALLAN KENISTON, Heath Hen Reservation, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts.

Savannah and White-throated Sparrow Returns.—During the winter season of 1926, I banded at Summerville, South Carolina, twenty-three Savannah Sparrows (*Passerculus sandwichensis savanna*) and ninety-five White-throated Sparrows (*Zonotrichia albicollis*). Of these, three of the former species and seven of the latter species returned in 1927—13.00 and 7.368 per cent respectively.

The tabulated records of these returns are as follows:

	No.	Banding Date	Returning Date
Savannahs	A51906	Mar. 20, 1926	Mar. 15, 1927
	A51930	Mar. 21, 1926	Mar. 14, 1927
	A57001	Mar. 21, 1926	Mar. 15, 1927
White-throats	44657	Jan. 19, 1926	Mar. 26, 1927
	44665	Jan. 25, 1926	Feb. 5, 1927
	44669	Jan. 25, 1926	Feb. 2, 1927
	181112	Feb. 25, 1926	Jan. 12, 1927
	181114	Feb. 26, 1926	Jan. 31, 1927
	181124	Mar. 2, 1926	Feb. 3, 1927
	181142	Apr. 12, 1926	Apr. 11, 1927

A mixed flock of Savannah, Vesper, and Chipping Sparrows was noticed feeding in the short grass of a golf course, causing me to move one of my traps to this spot, where I captured the twenty-three Savannahs noted. This was about March 20, 1926. The returns taken in 1927 were captured very close to the spot where the birds were banded. The birds were not baited or fed by me either year, except for two or three days prior to setting the trap, in order to get them used to coming to the spot where the trap was to be set.

Of the seven White-throat returns, five were taken within two hundred feet of where they were banded in 1926, and these birds also returned to the approximate spot where they were banded, without previous artificial feeding or baiting being employed by me to bring them there.

Both of the above cases emphasize the fact that these species apparently tend to return to the same spot to pass the winter, the group aspect of the matter being apparent.—WILLIAM P. WHARTON, Groton, Massachusetts.

Another Broad-winged Hawk Return.—I have just received notice from the Biological Survey that Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo p. platypterus*)