

on the pull-string or wire. On finding the usual exit closed, the bird immediately uses the only other exit to the second compartment of the trap. Resetting is done simply by tightening the pull-string. Trapping is limited to the particular birds desired and is done repeatedly without approaching the trap.

There are no sharp pointed wires, the ends of all wires being bent into a circle. The entrances are made large enough for larger birds such as Blue Jays, Starlings, and Robins. The larger entrance seems to have no effect on the trapping of the smaller birds.—E. C. HOFFMAN, Lakewood, Ohio.

The comparative reaction of different animals to the movement of the trap door produced by a slight oscillation of the pull string is an interesting study in itself. At this station, fox squirrels, chipmunks, rabbits and undesired birds have been trained by this means to avoid this particular trap, though they continue to feed at the other traps. Dogs and cats usually stay away entirely after receiving several sharp blows from the door. It is apparent that the size of the device may be increased for the capture of any bird or animal. A bait of small pieces of watermelon besides attracting certain birds resulted in the capture of several interesting butterflies.

Except for the larger entrances and the absence of all sharp or blunt pointed wires the design of the trap is that illustrated in U. S. Dept. Agr. Miscell. Circular No. 18.—E. C. HOFFMAN, 1041 Forest Cliff Drive, Lakewood, Ohio.

The Case of Tree Sparrow No. A126302.—I found a Tree Sparrow, No. A126302, in a four-door trap, late one moonlight evening during January 1929. It must have got in at dusk, as it was not there at four and this was January 23d. Apparently a cat had moved the trap, and, in trying to escape, the bird cut a gash across its head from bill to crown, and a dig at the end of the bill. I treated this wound with carbolated petrolatum and banded the bird. It fluttered to the ground, uncertain in the moonlight, and then with an effort flew into a holly at the front of the house. Next day it repeated, and the wound was clean, but the skull was bare to the bone. I treated the bird several times during the next week, during which it repeated twenty-two times. It repeated less frequently as the wound healed which became a greenish-yellow bald spot. On the 4th of February gray skin began to creep over it, and on the sixth covered nearly the whole wound. On the 9th quills began to appear. By the 16th the quills covered the gray, and chestnut feathers started to show. On the 24th there were only a few silver quill-tips uncovered, and the hole at the bill, open till then, seemed filling. By the 2d of March we could no longer recognize the bird without consulting the band.—HILDEGARDE C. THORP, Amherst, Massachusetts.

A Slate-colored Junco Recovery.—Mrs. Joseph S. Chamberlain, of Amherst, Massachusetts, reports that the Biological Survey sends word that Slate-colored Junco No. 184535, banded by her April 4, 1926, was killed by a cat at LeQuille, Annapolis County, Nova Scotia on April 22, 1929. This is an instructive record of the sort we are particularly desirous of securing.

Purple Finch Recoveries.—On April 20, 1929, at my banding station in Cohasset, Massachusetts, I recovered a male Purple Finch, No. A54161, and two days afterwards I recovered a female of this species, No. A54159,

at the same station. Mr. C. L. Whittle reports that both these birds, and another one, No. A54160, were banded by him at 7.45 A.M., September 2, 1926 at his Cohasset station, all three birds being taken together and all being young-of-the-year. As Mr. Whittle's banding station was discontinued in 1928, it is not surprising that these birds were taken at my station. The interesting fact, however, in these recoveries lies in the apparent enduring close association of the birds of opposite sex and their presence again in Cohasset in the spring of 1929.—KATHARINE C. HARDING.

A Return-2 White-throated Sparrow.—Miss Cora M. Teot of New Haven, Connecticut, sends word that a White-throated Sparrow, No. 174602, banded by her November 7, 1925, returned February 19, 1928 and again April 24, 1929, at which time the bird was reported to be in fine adult plumage. The number of returns—1 of this species are comparatively few, so that it seems desirable to call attention to cases of a White-throat appearing for three seasons on its wintering-ground.

Important Song Sparrow Returns.—Mr. George D. Eustis, who operates a banding station at Chilmark, Massachusetts, on the island of Martha's Vineyard, has sent me a list of forty-two Song Sparrows banded by him from 1925 to 1928, which have returned to his station one to three or more times.

These returns are grouped by years as follows:

Returns-1 in 1926	3 (58 banded in 1925)
Returns-1 and Returns-2 in 1927	12 (78 banded in 1926)
Returns-1 and Returns-2 in 1928	14 (56 banded in 1927)
Returns-1 and Returns-2 in 1929	24*

To this last total of 24 should be added a return-3 and a return-4 taken in 1929, making 26 returns in all during the year 1929 up to June 6th.

These 26 returns are regrouped below:

Returns-1	16
Returns-2	8
Return -3	1
Return -4	1
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	26

Of the sixteen Returns-1, twelve were banded in 1928, representing 13.79 percent (12 out of 87) of the Song Sparrows banded by him in that year, many of which were doubtless birds-of-the-year.

Of the eight returns-2 in 1929, six were returns-1 in 1928, so that 75 percent of the returns-1 of that year returned the following year. This survival ratio closely parallels the ratios found for returning Purple Finches, Catbirds, and Chewinks, in that the percentage of returns-2 compared with returns-1 is strikingly higher, a relationship believed to be due to the fact that greater caution was exercised by the six adult birds than by the eighty-seven mixed young and old birds banded in 1928.—C. L. W.

*On July 2, 1929, an additional return-1 was captured, a bird banded in July, 1928.