

entered through another hole in the screening a year later. A female that nested inside a garage was caught within the building in a net. One Carolina Wren was caught in a Chardonneret trap, and at various times three more were decoyed into this trap when their mates were placed in one of the compartments. Seven times Carolina Wrens have been caught in funnel traps, seven times in a round house trap, and twice in pull-string traps.

Within the past year these Wrens have been caught on the screened porch in a new way. There is a drain-opening one by three inches in size on the floor-level, which is usually kept closed by a hinged door. On two occasions when this door had been unintentionally left open, Carolina Wrens wandered in and were eventually discovered and captured. Since then the small door has been intentionally left open and three more Carolina Wrens have been captured. At least one Wren continues to come into the porch. It is now able to find the opening and escape before it can be captured.

A most surprising capture came one day in October. While seated at my desk, I heard the flutter of wings and looked up to see a Carolina Wren in the room. Although several windows were open, every one was tightly screened and there were no holes anywhere in the screening. Search eventually revealed the fact that an outside screen door had swung shut so gently that the catch was not sprung and was holding the door slightly open, leaving a crack less than two inches wide. The Wren had been obliged to come under the roof of an unscreened porch to reach this door.

That Wrens possess a trait which resembles human curiosity is a matter of common knowledge. Ornithological literature contains many references to Wrens that have wandered through small and unsuspected openings into buildings. This trait has undoubtedly been responsible for most if not all of our Wren captures, with the exception of fledglings and nesting House Wrens. Even in the case of those Wrens that were taken in traps, it was without doubt the characteristic spirit of investigation that brought them there, since the bait was not of a variety to tempt them. This realization suggests that a special technique might profitably be employed in capturing Wrens that cannot be taken by the ordinary methods of trapping.—MABEL GILLESPIE, Glenolden, Penna., March 12, 1930.

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**A Returning Pair of Barn Swallows** (*Hirundo erythrogastra*). During the summer of 1927 a pair of Barn Swallows nested in my wood-house, but as I had not taken up banding at that time they were not banded. The following summer, 1928, the nest was again occupied, and the adults and four young were banded, the male bird [wearing band No. B29204, placed on May 26, 1928, and the female B29221, on July 14, 1928.

During the first few days of May, 1929, the male bird returned, and about five days later the female appeared. They built a new nest about four feet from the old one and reared a brood of five, which were banded.

The adult female was caught, and the number read on July 3, 1929, and the male was caught July 5, 1929. After the young left the nest, they disappeared for a few days, and then the two adult birds came back and stayed in the vicinity of the nest for two weeks, frequently occupying their favorite perch on the electric wires near by, and occasionally going in to look the nest over.

Probably at least one of this pair has nested here all three seasons, and then, too, they remained together after the young were able to shift for themselves. —JOHN W. PIGGOTT, Bridgetown, Nova Scotia.