

November 24, 27; December 9, 10, 13, 21, 1928; January 2, 27; February 24, 16, 21, 23 (4 times), 24 (2 times), 25; March 21, 27; April 3, 19, 1929.

It was not seen after its last capture.—RAYMOND J. MIDDLETON NORRIS-town, Pennsylvania.

A Sparrow Hawk Recovery—On November 25, 1929, I was surprised to find in my sparrow trap a male Sparrow Hawk bearing a band numbered 10833. The Hawk had killed a Tree Sparrow, but apparently had left untouched three other birds which were in the trap with him—one Song, one Tree, and one White-throated Sparrow. Perhaps the bird was so alarmed at finding itself trapped that it lost interest in food. This Sparrow Hawk had been banded by Lester W. Smith at Babson Park, Massachusetts, on June 14, 1929. It was one of four nestlings, all of which, together with one of the parents, were banded by Mr. Smith. The Hawk was released after examination and photographing.—WILLIAM P. WHARTON, Groton, Massachusetts.

Two White-throated Sparrow Recoveries—R. P. Marsden of Hanover, New Hampshire, reports that White-throated Sparrow A140119 banded by him in Hanover, April 30, 1929, was killed in Tabor, Columbus County, North Carolina, December 24, 1929.

Miss Cora M. Teot writes that a bird of this species banded by her in New Haven, Connecticut, April 24, 1929, was found dead in Florence, Florence County, South Carolina, by S. C. Edens, January 30, 1930.

Tabor and Florence are both situated on the coastal plain and are approximately fifty miles apart. Tabor is thirty miles from the ocean, and Florence is about seventy miles from the Atlantic. These regions to our personal knowledge abound with wintering White-throated Sparrows. The above recovered birds probably kept fairly near the coast during their migration southwesterly.—C. L. W.

House Wren Returns—Of three House Wrens (*Troglodytes a. aëdon*) returning in 1929 only one was breeding on our place in 1928, No. 13914. Of the other two No. 7594 returned on May 4th and was later, on June 16th, found breeding in one of the boxes. This bird was banded May 2, 1928, on the first day that House Wrens appeared here that spring, and returned September 21, 1928.

All birds breeding in our boxes in 1928 were banded, and in early September Wrens were very scarce here, but in the third week of the month we began trapping quite a number of them, all new birds, and they were also very much in evidence around our traps. While this flight was passing through, No. 7594 was captured, a return-1. On the same day, September 21, 1928, No. B13935 was banded, and on May 10, 1929, it was found nesting in one of our boxes.

Here is a case of two birds both of which were migrants at this place in 1928, but during 1929 were breeding here.¹

We had a very interesting situation when the young House Wrens of the first broods left the boxes. When the second broods were started, we found that several pairs had changed mates, and the following chart will show the changes, and from the dates given the reader may note the time elapsed from when the young left the boxes and when the set of eggs were completed for the second broods:

¹These two Wrens, transients at the banding station, were very likely summer residents for the general region. It might be advantageous to recognize tentatively 'local transients' as opposed to 'through transients', the validity of these groups to be checked by further studies. J. T. N.