

**A Change in Nesting-Habits of the Wood Pewee**—In 1924 the Wood Pewees (*Myiochanes virens*) near our camp at Holderness, New Hampshire, built their nests in the oak trees—frequently fifty feet from the ground. During the next two years gypsy moths stripped the oaks just about the time the young Wood Pewees hatched. Whether the fledglings perished from the exposure to sun and rain or were the victims of crows or hawks, I do not know, owing to the height of the nests, but it seems likely that many losses occurred.

Since that time the Wood Pewees in the vicinity appear to have changed their nesting-habits in order to overcome the difficulties which they had encountered. For the past three seasons they have built their nests chiefly in beech or maple saplings (the leaves of which are not eaten by gypsy moths) at a height of from twenty to thirty-five feet. Now the young are available for banding, and in 1929 I found three nests at the apices of a triangle about fifty feet on a side, but I banded only one brood, as the other saplings were too slender to climb or to support a ladder. It seems as if this adaptation of nesting-habits to meet new conditions brought about by the devastating gypsy moths had resulted in the Wood Pewees once more raising their young successfully, under favorable circumstances.—KATHARINE C. HARDING, 121 University Road, Brookline, Massachusetts.

**Slate-colored Junco Recovery**—On April 3, 1929, a Slate-colored Junco (*Junco h. hyemalis*) was banded, No. A122929, and on April 8, 1929, was trapped by H. O. Havemeyer at Mahwah in northern New Jersey. When banded, this bird's lower mandible was slit in two parts (an old cut and healed up), one part curved to one side and the other part curved the other way. It seems hardly possible that this bird could pick up any fine seeds unless by use of its tongue.—RAYMOND J. MIDDLETON, Norristown, Pennsylvania.

**A Song Sparrow Return—3 S.**—James R. McGreal, of Manchester, New Hampshire, reports a Song Sparrow's return for three successive years. Banded March 31, 1927, it returned March 28, 1928, May 25, 1929, and March 28, 1930. This bird was at least four years old when last handled. As the bird repeated up to May 21, 1927, May 13, 1928, once in July, 1929, and on May 13, 1930, it undoubtedly was a bird nesting near the banding station.—C. L. W.

**An Unusual Duck Hawk Recovery**—On June 16, 1929, my brother and I discovered a Duck Hawk's nesting ledge near Lake Mohonk, New York. The nest was fairly easy to reach and contained two young hawks and a sterile egg. The bodies of the birds were still covered with white natal down, but brown feathers showed in wings and tail. One, presumably the female, was considerably larger than the other. A telegram to the Biological Survey brought bands thirty-six hours later, and on June 18th they were banded as *Falco peregrinus anatum*, the larger with No. A701031, the smaller with No. A701032. The young were last seen on the nesting-ledge July 1st. The four hawks were last seen together in the air near the nest on July 18th, although Duck Hawks were still in the vicinity on September 18th.

On September 26, 1929, No. A701032 (probably the male) was shot at Grand Islands, Nebraska, by a farmer, because it was "after" his chickens. This represents a post-nuptial wandering of twelve hundred air-miles in less than two months and a half.

Dr. John B. May comments on this recovery in "Items of Interest" for