

**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

February 6, 1930, to the effect that it does not agree with recoveries of New England Duck Hawks, which have all been retaken east of the Alleghanies, as far as he knows.

The Duck Hawks were responsible for another recovery. On the nest-ledge were found two pigeon bands. Upon tracing them through the Biological Survey and then the American Racing Pigeon Union, we found that the bands had been on a young and promising racing pigeon which was in a five-hundred-mile race from Ashtabula, Ohio, to New Bedford, Massachusetts. It is a rather interesting coincidence that this pigeon coming from the West nourished the hawk which was very soon to find its last resting-place in the West.—ALBERT K. SMILEY, JR., DANIEL SMILEY, JR., Mohonk Lake, New York.

**Evening Grosbeak, Robin, and Purple Finch Recoveries**—Cards received this year, 1930, to May 20th from the Biological Survey announced fourteen recoveries of birds banded by me at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, as follows:

**Evening Grosbeaks**

Adult male	Banded Apr. 16, 1925	Returned 1929	
		Found dead, Cohasset, Mass.	Apr. 10, 1930
Adult female	Banded Mar. 9, 1927	Returned 1928	
		Trapped, Sandwich, Mass.	Mar. 22, 1930
Adult male	Banded Nov. 23, 1927	Trapped, Vassar, Michigan	Apr. 3, 1930
Adult male	Banded Jan. 27, 1929	Found dead, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Jan. 6, 1930
Adult male	Banded Mar. 16, 1929	Found dead, Conklin, N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1930
Adult female	Banded Mar. 16, 1929	Found dead, Boston, Mass.	Mar. 31, 1930
Adult male	Banded Apr. 3, 1929	Trapped, Vassar, Michigan	Feb. 9, 1930
Adult female	Banded May 16, 1929	Trapped, Topsfield, Mass.	Feb. 8, 1930

**Robins**

Adult	Banded Aug. 31, 1927	Shot Dover, Florida	Feb. 26, 1930
Adult	Banded Sept. 4, 1929	Killed Lake Providence, La.	Jan. 22, 1930

**Purple Finches**

Adult female	Banded May 8, 1923	Caught by a cat, Tatamagouche, Colchester Co., Nova Scotia	June 17, 1929
Adult female	Banded May 18, 1929	Captured Jeanerette, La.	Jan. 19, 1930
Adult	Banded May 25, 1929	Shot Abbeville, La.	Jan. 19, 1930
Adult	Banded July 14, 1929	Shot Giddings, Texas	Dec. 26, 1929

—M. J. MAGEE.

**A Common Tern Recovery**—A nestling Common Tern banded by me July 4, 1929, at Penikese Island was found dead near the Lower Amazon, Brazil, on May 24, 1930,—L. B. FLETCHER, Cohasset, Massachusetts.

**Ten Thousand Purple Finches Banded at one Station**—On May 10, 1930, I banded my 10,000th Purple Finch. Regarding this, I wrote the Biological Survey: "I am under the impression that for small non-game birds, this is the first to go beyond the 10,000 mark since banding was taken over by the Survey. Every bird was trapped." The Survey replied: "You are certainly correct in assuming that your record for 10,000 Purple Finches is the first of its kind for small non-game birds."—M. J. MAGEE.

**Known History of Four Chipping Sparrow Nestlings**—On August 21, 1924, I banded four Chipping Sparrows in their nest at Cohasset, Massachusetts. One has not been retaken. Another was taken at Cohasset, April 29, 1925, and the third on August 6, 1925. The fourth was taken successively on May 8, 1925; May 9, 1926; May 11, 1927, and May 15, 1928. Thus of a brood of four birds, three returned the following year to the immediate vicinity of their birthplace, one of the three being captured the four following springs on dates varying but one week apart.—LAURENCE B. FLETCHER, Cohasset, Massachusetts.