

The 1930 Catbirds behaved differently from the birds of the previous year. To catch three Catbirds under a four-foot drop trap was not a rare occurrence, and two at a time was fairly common last year, yet this year we have only caught two at a time once. Often in 1929 four or five of these birds played about on the top of a trap, and tussles with the pull strings were comical to watch, the birds showing no fear of the traps. However, this season an individual will fly close to the trap, inspect it, and, more often than otherwise, fly away again. Most of this season's birds have been caught in a Chardonneret trap. It is worthy of note that this species has dominated our seasonal catch this year again, although not as emphatically. The 1930 birds have been trapped as follows:

Month	Individuals	Adults	Immature	May	Repeats		
					June	July	Aug.
May . . . . .	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
June . . . . .	3	3	0		0	0	0
July . . . . .	4	2	2			0	0
August . . . . .	24	6	18				2
	36	16	20	0	0	0	2

—GEOFFREY GILL, Huntington, Long Island, N. Y., September 1, 1930.

**Three Snow Bunting Returns—W, and a Recovery.**—In the *Bulletin of the Northeastern Bird-Banding Association*, Vol. V, pages 66 to 76, Wendell P. Smith's paper on "A Preliminary List of Migratory Species which Return to the Same Wintering Area" gives a list of the species known to do so at that time. During the past winter (1929-30) I have succeeded in adding another species, the Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis*) to Smith's list. F. C. Lincoln, of the Bureau of Biological Survey, wrote me that the returns given below are the first to be received by the Bureau. The details follow:

Number B80242, banded February 8, 1929, at 8.30 A.M., returned December 25, 1929, at 10.56 A.M. at the same place, repeating February 11, 1930, at 3.15 P.M., and these records of its capture give evidence that it remained about this area during most of the winter.

Numbers B80266, banded February 22, 1929, at 7.20 A.M., and B80269, banded February 25, 1929, at 8.11 A.M., were retaken as returns on March 12, 1930, at 6.42 A.M. and 7.20 A.M., respectively. Whether these two Snow Buntings wintered in this area but escaped being captured, or wintered at some other location, is much in doubt. It may be that they wintered south of here and were at the time they were retaken on their way to their northern nesting-grounds. My reason for this opinion is from observations during two winters (1925-26 and 1926-27) that I spent at Three Rivers, St. Joseph County, Michigan. Here my last records of the presence of this species were March 12, 1926, and February 6, 1927, indicating that individuals of this species wintering south of McMillan were perhaps passing over McMillan at that time.

Up to the present time, May 23, 1930, I have banded one hundred and fifteen Snow Buntings. Below is given a table of captures of this species at my station:

Winter of	Number Banded	Repeats	Returns
1928-29 . . . . .	81	18	—
1929-30 . . . . .	34	6	3
	115	24	3

I am also glad to be able to report a recovery of a Snow Bunting banded by me February 23, 1929, which was found wounded at Chelmsford, Ontario, by O. Beaulien, April 18, 1929. This record was published in the *Inland Bird-Banding News* for September, 1929. Chelmsford is situated two hundred fifteen miles nearly due east of McMillan, so that the occurrence indicates that perhaps the bird was following an established migration route to its nesting-ground, going around Lake Superior on the south rather than flying directly across the lake northerly.—OSCAR M. BRYENS, McMillan, Michigan.

**Brewer's Blackbird: First Nesting and Banding Record in Illinois.**—On June 17, 1929, a nest of Brewer's Blackbirds (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) was found by a nurseryman who pointed it out to C. E. Holcombe, of Zion, Illinois. Holcombe watched the nest and on June 26th called me to assist in identification. On arriving at Winthrop Harbor, about half way from the railroad to Lake Michigan on the main road to the beach, and about three hundred feet south of the road, we first observed that there were four adult birds, so we waited until we found where the females were feeding, and in this way located a second nest. The original nest contained five fully grown young, and the second one which I discovered contained three slightly smaller birds and one dead bird. All eight were banded.

This I believe is the first record of the Brewer's Blackbird nesting and of this species being banded in the State of Illinois.

C. E. Holcombe and William Farrar, of Zion, banded a nest of five and a nest of three young birds of this species on June 28, 1930, on the "Flats" near Twenty-second Street, Zion, Illinois.—W. I. LYON, Waukegan, Illinois.

**A Danvers, Massachusetts, Chipping Sparrow Recovered in Iowa.**—Charles H. Preston reports the recovery of a Chipping Sparrow, No. A51472, banded by him in Danvers, Massachusetts, May 10, 1926, at Lake Mills, Iowa, by Mrs. Lawrence Anderson. The bird was captured by Mrs. Anderson in her garage, date not known.—C. L. W.

**Westfield, Massachusetts, Tree Sparrow Returns-W.**—Mrs. Annie S. Wilder's banding station in Westfield, Massachusetts, is situated close to the Westfield River, which here flows easterly into the Connecticut River about eight miles away. North of her station across the Westfield River, approximately half a mile distant, is the station of Mrs. Sadie B. Knox, who has published important data on the returns of Tree Sparrows to her station. (See *Bulletin of the Northeastern Bird-Banding Association*, Vol. III, pp. 37-39.) Mrs. Wilder has operated her station since the summer of 1926. Since this time up to April 29, 1930, she has banded 709 Tree Sparrows (*Spizella m. monticola*), this species constituting over fifty per cent of her total birds banded. By seasons her Tree Sparrow bandings have been as follows:

1926-1927	115
1927-1928	181
1928-1929	275
1929-1930	138

709

During the season of 1929-1930 Mrs. Wilder reports taking 68 Tree Sparrow returns up to March 29, 1930. The following summary gives some of the details of these returning birds, most of which returned for the first time, but some coming back from their nesting-grounds for the second and third times. Thirty-one of the returns-1, were of birds banded during the