

season of 1928-1929, or 11.27 per cent. Fourteen of the 68 were returns-2, and seven were returns-3, that is 50 per cent of the returns-2 were back for the third time. The records also include eleven birds (banded by Mrs. Knox) which had been taken at her station also during previous seasons. Doubtless some Tree Sparrows visit each station as a part of their migratory movements north and south, though it is not easy to prove this to be the case. Mrs. Wilder reports that during midwinter the Tree Sparrow population is fairly stationary, as shown by many repeats—a condition much in contrast to that in November and April, when the bird population is constantly changing and repeats are few. Her comment on these facts is that many of the birds are on their way to more southerly points to winter, and that southern-wintering birds hasten through her station on their way north to their nesting-grounds. It is thought probable that the extraordinary number of returning birds is due in a large measure to this species using the Connecticut River Valley as a regular migration-route, and that the west side of the valley, with its steep mountain-slope, offers protection from the northwest winds during the winter season.

It is regrettable that we do not have a succession of closely spaced banding stations along the Connecticut River in order to trace this migrating movement in detail. One recovery only of a Tree Sparrow banded by Mrs. Wilder has been reported, a bird banded March 17, 1930, and found dead in Ware, Massachusetts, May 6, 1930. Ware is some twenty-five miles northwest of Westfield and within the drainage area of the Connecticut River, but well to the east of the river itself.—C. L. W.

**Returns of Banded Ducks Liberated Outside Their Migration Route.**—The following tabulation gives the returns of banded ducks which were shipped to Dr. Arthur A. Allen by me on February 28, 1918, and liberated by him at Ithaca, New York, on March 15, 1918. The ducks were trapped at Avery Island, Louisiana, on February 28, 1918.

<i>Date Banded by E. A. McIlhenny</i>	<i>Band Number</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>Returns</i>
Feb. 12, 1918	36156	Pintail ♀	Repeated Feb. 27, 1918. Shot in Manitoba, Canada, May 21, 1918.
	36259	Pintail ♀	Repeated Feb. 27, 1918. Shot at Oshkosh, Wis., Oct. 5, 1919.
	36268	Pintail ♂	Repeated Feb. 27, 1918. Caught alive on Cayuga Lake, Ithaca, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1918.
	43125	Green-winged Teal ♂	Repeated Feb. 27, 1918. Shot at Morrison, Ill., Nov. 8, 1919.
<i>Date Banded by Dr. Allen March, 1918</i>	36835	Mallard	Shot Jan., 1920, at Derouen, La.
	36837	Mallard	Shot Sept., 1920, at Quill Lake, Sask.
	36838	Mallard	Killed Dec. 21, 1918, at Foraker, Osage Co., Okla.
	36839	Mallard	Killed Oct. 28, 1919, at Chamberlain, So. Dak.
	36840	Mallard	Killed Nov. 11, 1920, at Grand Chenier, La.
	36847	Mallard	Shot Nov. 21, 1918, at Blue Jacket, Okla.
	36854	Mallard	Killed Nov., 1919, at Catahoula Lake, Jena., La.
	36855	Mallard	Shot Oct. 25, 1918, at Last Mountain Lake, Sask.

36856	Mallard	Shot fall of 1919, at Washington, Iowa.
36858	Mallard	Killed fall of 1920, at Ferguson Flats, Alberta.
22298	Green-winged Teal	Shot Dec. 7, 1919, at Manville, Wyo.
35786	Pintail	Killed Sept., 1918, Hudson Bay Co. Post, Eastmain River, James Bay, Canada.
35787	Pintail	Killed Oct., 1918, Albany, Ontario.
35793	Pintail	Killed Sept. 24, 1920, at Camrose, Alberta.
36845	Mallard	Killed Nov. 19, 1921, at Lockport, La.
36853	Mallard	Shot Dec. 1, 1924, at Lake Thompson, So. Dak.
22286	Green-winged Teal	Killed Nov. 7, 1924, at Caddo Lake, Texas.

The purpose of this shipment was to determine, if possible, whether ducks have a strong homing instinct, and if, when sent out of their regular migration route, they will return to this route. You will note that all but one of the returns came from the Mississippi Valley. They prove very conclusively that this lot of birds, at least, returned to their original migration-route.

This note is preliminary to the information which will be gathered next fall and winter and in the years to come, from my express shipments of ducks outside of the Mississippi Valley route.—A. E. McILHENNY, Avery Island, Louisiana, July 31, 1930.

**A Pine Warbler Return.**—Of the twenty Pine Warblers (*Dendroica v. vigorsii*) banded at my station in Wareham, Massachusetts, one, No. 59882, banded April 16, 1926, was again trapped March 29, 1929.—WALTER B. SAVARY, Wareham, Massachusetts.

**Yellow Warbler and Redstart Returns in Wolfville, Nova Scotia.**—Ronald W. Smith, of Wolfville, Nova Scotia, reports that one of four Yellow Warblers, a ♀, No. C7368, (*Dendroica a. aestiva*) banded by him in 1929, was captured at his station on July 1, 1930. The bird nested about a quarter of a mile from her nesting-place in 1929.

A ♂ Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*) banded in 1929 as a nesting bird was a return this season, nesting within one hundred and fifty feet of the site of the 1929 nest.—C. L. W.

**Examine Birds Killed by Automobiles.**—Mr. Geoffrey Gill points out that, inasmuch as the recoveries of small land birds are so few compared with those of water birds, banders and others when they find dead or wounded birds on the highway should take pains to stop and examine them to see if any are banded.—C. L. W.

**More data on "How Long do Purple Finches Live?"**—This year, 1930, to May 21st, I have had 104 returns of Purple Finches as follows: