

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:

	Number Banded	1930 Returns	Age this Year	
1922	254	1	10 years at least	Adult male when banded. Has been trapped every year but 1927. Cannot be younger than a 1920 bird. Was also the only one banded in 1922, back in 1929.
1923	1092	0		Not one back in 1929, or so far in 1930. An adult female banded in 1923 was recovered in Nova Scotia in 1929. Not less than 8 years old.
1924	1043	1	8 years at least	Not trapped again until this year.
1925	1510	1	7 years	Trapped in 1926 and this year.
		1	6 years	Trapped every year but 1928.
		1	6 years at least	Trapped every year.
1926	1084	2	5 years	One trapped every year, two every year but 1926, and one only trapped in 1928 and this year.
		1	5 years at least	
		1	4 years	
1927	1443	9	4 years at least	14 trapped every year, 4 trapped 1929 and this year, 1 trapped 1928 and this year, 3 not trapped again until this year.
		9	4 years	
		2	3 years at least	
		1	3 years	
1928	1283	3	3 years at least	14 trapped 1929 and this year, 9 not trapped in 1929.
		4	3 years	
		14	3 years	
		5	2 years	
1929	1971	21	2 years at least	
		25	2 years	
		4	1 year	
	9680	104		

—M. J. MAGEE, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

Wood Thrush Returns.—On May 15, 1929, the first Wood Thrush of the season was trapped. Banded with No. 459049, it promptly repeated in our traps again within two hours, but was never caught again during that year. On May 11, 1930, this bird returned and repeated again on June 6th. In July, 1929, we were fortunate in trapping four more of this species, which were probably birds of the year, although fully grown. These birds repeated in July and August and the last one repeated on September 3d. On May 9, 1930, one of these August birds returned, and it has since repeated once.

Out of seven birds banded in 1929, two have returned so far this year. Besides these two returns we have banded two new adult Wood Thrushes this season.—GEOFFREY Gill, Huntington, L. I., N. Y., June 30, 1930.

Purple Martin and Chimney Swift Returns.¹—Mr. R. V. Rapp of Vicksburg, Michigan, reports the return of three Purple Martins (*Progne s. subis*) on May 30, 1929. These birds were banded by him as adults on July 10, 1928. Another Martin banded as a fledgling on June 27, 1926, was recaptured on May 30, 1929, something less than a half-mile from its place of banding.

On July 20, 1928, Rapp banded a pair of Chimney Swifts (*Chaturia pelagica*), Nos. 6020 and 74512, which nested in his chimney. The following year on August 19th he captured the pair together in the same chimney.

¹ Records in part selected from a report of Mr. R. V. Rapp of Vicksburg, Michigan, and published in the *Inland Bird Banding News*, Vol. II, No. 1, p. 3.