

## GENERAL NOTES

**A Banded Adult Common Cormorant.**—On July 25, 1930, Mr. George Jones, of Harrington Harbour, Quebec, and I were engaged in banding nestling Common Cormorants (*Phalacrocorax carbo carbo*) in the only colony of these birds on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This colony is situated on the cliffs of Lake Island, Saguenay County, Quebec, and is about a mile and a half east of Cape Whittle, which is the southwestern extreme of Lake Island. The adult Common Cormorants in this colony are often very bold in protection of their young when they are visited by human beings, and frequently remain perched at or near their nests while a human intruder is within a few feet of them, in a few cases even until he is so close that the bird is able to strike him.

As Mr. Jones approached one of the nests to secure the young for banding purposes, he clearly saw a band on the bare tarsus of an adult Common Cormorant that was perched on a ledge of rock beside the nest. At the time of making this observation he was only eight or ten feet distant from the bird, which enabled him to see the band distinctly, and showed also the bird's reluctance to leave the place, which was no doubt due to a strong parental instinct. Mr. Jones immediately called out to me that he saw "an old one with a band on," but his shout put the banded bird to flight, and, although I was only a few yards distant, I did not see the band.

In reply to an inquiry Dr. W. B. Bell, of the Biological Survey, informs me by letter dated October 14, 1930, that, up to that time, the only Common Cormorants banded in North America, so far as known to the Survey, were those banded by me in this very colony on Lake Island. I have banded nestling Common Cormorants, at this point in various years, beginning in 1923.

The observation by Mr. Jones of this banded parent Common Cormorant beside its brood of young appears to be, therefore, almost certain proof of a return by one of this species to its natal colony for nesting purposes. The capture, near St. Paul, Minnesota, early in 1930, of a specimen of *Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis* that had been banded in Holland on July 9, 1928 (*Der Vogelzug*, vol. 1, no. 3, July, 1930, as reviewed in *Bird-Banding*, o.s. vol. VI, no. 4, October, 1930, p. 195) points, however, to the bare possibility that the banded individual seen by Mr. Jones may also have been of European origin.—HARRISON F. LEWIS.

**Protocalliphora Infestation of Barn and Bank Swallows.**—A recent communication (July 21, 1930) from Frank J. Vejtasa, of Fairdale, North Dakota, transmitted some larvæ removed by him from nestling Barn Swallows (*Hirundo erythrogastra*) which have been identified by C. T. Greene, of the United States Bureau of Entomology, as *Protocalliphora splendida* Macq. The following quotation from Mr. Vejtasa's letter will be of interest:

"Yesterday while banding some Barn Swallows my attention was attracted to one of the birds by its heavy breathing. On examining it I found that there were worms clinging to its eyelids and to its throat, and two had entered into its nostrils, one being all inside and the other about half in. On removing the one . . . the other also came out far enough so that I could pull it out. I found that two other swallows also had some of these worms clinging to their eyelids and throats."

In a letter dated August 29, 1930, from Mrs. Marie A. Commons, of Crystal Bay, Minnesota, mention is made of an experience that she had in 1928, with what were apparently these same parasites. While commenting upon a recent banding expedition to a colony of Bank Swallows (*Riparia*