

**Three White-crowned Sparrow Recoveries.**—Out of a total of 59 White-crowned Sparrows (*Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys*) banded at my station I have one recovery. An individual of this species banded at my station with No. 686014 on May 9, 1929, was recovered at Delhi, Oklahoma on December 8, 1929. An investigation has thus far revealed only two other recoveries for this species east of the Rocky Mountains. One of these birds was also banded in Indiana and later recovered in Quebec. The third individual was banded in northeastern Illinois and recovered in northern Texas. Although these recoveries are insufficient in number to draw general conclusions, the question arises as to what extent there is a southwest and northeast migration in this species.—S. W. WITMER, Goshen College, Goshen, Indiana.

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**Note on Tree Sparrow Groups.**—On February 7, 1930, I caught two Tree Sparrows and banded one of them, C682. The other was a repeat, C608. On November 27th I saw the first Tree Sparrows about my banding station and captured one which was my number (C682). This morning, November 28th, at breakfast another Tree Sparrow entered the trap and it was my number C608. In other words, the birds which were together last February were together at the end of November. This morning, November 28th, I have additional evidence of the permanency of membership in Tree Sparrow flocks by recapturing my Tree Sparrows, numbers C667 and C668, both of which were trapped on February 3, 1930, and number C646 which was trapped on January 12, 1930.—W. RODMAN PEABODY, Milton, Massachusetts.

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## OUR COVER DESIGN

*Bird-Banding* begins its second year with a cover design drawn and submitted by Dr. John B. May, one of several additional drawings which we hope to secure and use in future issues of the journal from time to time.

It is hoped that readers of *Bird-Banding* will feel free to express their opinions as to the suitability of the subjects used and will aid us in obtaining a design that will be approved by the great majority of bird-banders. In addition we solicit drawings and photographs from banders and others interested in the matter in order that our officers may be in a position in the near future to select the best possible permanent cover emblem.

There are several reasons why the Black-crowned Night Heron might be an appropriate emblem for this journal. When the New England, now the Northeastern Bird-Banding Association, was organized, its officers cast about for some subject to use in a cooperative banding campaign. The Night Heron, breeding in large colonies, was chosen for the first work and for several seasons an enthusiastic group of banders made annual visits to the great rookery at Barnstable, Massachusetts, banding nearly three thousand young birds during these visits. Much interesting data were gathered as a result of this work, which has been described in several issues of the *Bulletin* of the Northeastern Bird-Banding Association.

However, this was not the first banding of Night Herons, for the Barnstable Rookery had been visited in 1909 by two members of the American Bird-Banding Association, which resulted in seven recoveries, and Dr. Paul Bartsch had also banded a number of Night Herons near Washington, D. C., and had obtained some of the earliest recoveries recorded in America. This species breeds throughout the United States and a large part of Canada, so that it is known to the great majority of bird-banding cooperators and it makes long and interesting migration journeys, about which we have still much to learn.—C. L. W.