

Interesting Record of a Banded European Goldfinch.—Mrs. Annie S. Wilder, of Westfield, Massachusetts, is the first person in this country to trap and band a European Goldfinch (*Carduelis carduelis*). This bird was first seen at her station on January 29, 1930, and it was banded on January 31, 1930, with band C25713. In order to obtain positive identification it was taken to Mr. Thornton W. Burgess in Springfield, Massachusetts, ten miles distant, who pronounced it to be a European Goldfinch. The following morning the bird was back for food and came every day up to March 11th.

This winter (1931) it was again at her station on January 6th and came daily up to January 22d when it disappeared, reappearing on February 13th. During both seasons it has consorted at times with American Goldfinches (*Astragalinus t. tristis*), and like them its food while at her station consisted of sunflower seeds and some canary seeds. The bird has not sung during its visits so far as known, and its sex has not been determined.

This Goldfinch is probably a descendant of those liberated at Hoboken, New Jersey, in 1878, birds which, however, obtained only a feeble foothold in this section, although Chapman records having seen two at Englewood in that State in 1911. This species was also probably introduced in New York City and in Boston, Massachusetts, about that time. In Europe the Goldfinch is generally migratory in the northern part of its nesting-range, since Newton states that most of the Goldfinches leave Great Britain in the fall. It is, of course, quite unknown whether or not the few birds of this species in this country have any established migration habits. The presence for two successive winters of the Westfield bird north or west of the place where the species was liberated, under conditions as regards temperature more severe than in Great Britain, would seem to indicate that it was uninfluenced by the migratory instinct of the species. It is possible that the European Goldfinch is only migratory in the northern part of its nesting-range, and that the birds brought to the United States came from southern Europe, where the species may be a permanent resident.

The significance of the occurrence of this bird for two winters in Westfield is, therefore, doubtful: that is, as to whether it migrates from there in the spring and returns in the winter, or is a permanent resident in that section of Massachusetts.—CHARLES L. WHITTLE.

A Robin Occupies Abandoned Nest of a Catbird.—During a search for nests a Catbird was frightened from her nest in a euonymus bush. After I failed to catch her at night for banding, she abandoned the empty nest and built another nest in another bush and raised a brood. Very soon after the first nest was vacated it was adopted by a pair of Robins, the female laying four eggs and raising four young. These Robins were seen to occupy a Catbird's nest which contained not a particle of mud.—HAROLD B. WOOD, M.D., Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

A Recovery and a Return from the Highway.—In *Bird-Banding* Vol. I, No. 4, page 190, is given some good advice to banders, namely: "Examine Birds Killed by Automobiles". I have found several birds killed on the highway, but have not yet found any wearing a band. To date, however, I have had two birds banded by me found dead on the highway by others who brought them to me. They are as follows: Savannah Sparrow, C67906, banded July 1, 1930, found dead on the highway August 2, 1930,