An Old Female Cowbird Recovery.—On May 5, 1925, I banded a female Cowbird (*Molothrus ater ater*) at my station in Belchertown, Massachusetts. A recent note from the Bureau of Biological Survey reports this bird as having been killed by Mr. Jenkins in Charleston County, South Carolina, February 2, 1931. The bird when killed was at least seven years old.—E. G. ROWLAND, State Hospital, Norwich, Connecticut.

More Snow Bunting Returns-W.—In *Bird-Banding* for October 1930, pp. 187 and 188, I gave the list of my returns of Snow Buntings (*Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis*) up to that time. So far this winter season (1930–31), I have had eleven more returns, among them being No. B80242, which was taken as a Return-2W. In a table given below, I am giving all of my returns of this species up to the present time, and also the single recovery, No. B80267, arranged chronologically:

Band Number	*Date Banded*	*Date Retaken*
B80242	February 8, 1929	December 25, 1929
B80242	February 8, 1929	January 3, 1931 (Return -2)
B80250	February 9, 1929	January 31, 1931
B80266	February 22, 1929	March 12, 1930
B80267	February 23, 1929	April 18, 1929 at Chelmsford, Ontario
B80268	February 24, 1929	March 6, 1931
B80269	February 25, 1929	March 12, 1930
B80275	February 28, 1929	January 21, 1931
C14873	December 22, 1929	January 19, 1931
C14874	December 23, 1929	January 28, 1931
C14880	January 25, 1930	January 23, 1931
C14889	February 14, 1930	January 9, 1931
C14891	February 14, 1930	January 8, 1931
C14895	March 1, 1930	February 11, 1931
C51204	March 6, 1930	January 31, 1931

OSCAR MCKINLEY BRYENS, McMillan, Luce County, Michigan.

Fox Sparrow Recoveries and Returns. — Fox Sparrows (*Passerella i. iliaca*), so far as I know, have not been banded thus far on their nesting-grounds. There are, however, two available records of two birds of this race, one banded while in migration to its summering-grounds in the North, and the other while on its wintering-grounds in the South. F. C. Lincoln (see Technical Bulletin No. 32 of the United States Department of Agriculture, p. 73) records one of this race banded at Demarest, New Jersey, No. 47587, April 2, 1924, and recovered January 26, 1926, at Pinetown, North Carolina. In the meantime it had made five complete migrations, three to its wintering-grounds and two to its summering (nesting) grounds.

A more recent recovery is that of Fox Sparrow 694523, banded by R. R. Marsden of Hanover, New Hampshire, April 5, 1929, and found dead strangely enough at the same place, Pinetown, North Carolina, by C. Keetch, January 20, 1931.

Lincoln (*loc. cit.*), however, records one return Fox Sparrow from Cedar Hill, British Columbia, eleven from Berkeley, California, and one from Los Angeles, California. None of these thirteen birds was taken on its nesting-grounds, so that from the published records we do not know whether the Fox Sparrows were of one or several recognized sub-species, seven of which nest in California according to Swarth[1], or were some of

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[1] "Revision of the Avian Genus Passerella with Special Reference to the Distribution and Migration of the Races in California," by H. S. Swarth, *University of California Publications in Zoölogy*, Vol. 2, No. 4, Sept. 11, 1920.

the nine additional races nesting north of California. As all but three of the Passerella returns reported by Lincoln were made at Berkeley, these were doubtless returns to wintering quarters.

Swarth (*loc. cit.*) says (p. 112) that only by extensive collecting of wintering Passerella can the wintering homes of the California races be definitely determined. In place of collecting, well-ordered stations for trapping and banding of the birds will assist in securing the desired data as well as additional scientific information relating to Passerella and other species without the attendant sacrifice of bird-life of the collecting method. —C. L. WHITTLE.

Common Cormorant Return to Natal Colony.—Mr. Charles L. Whittle has informed me by letter that the report of a capture in Minnesota of a Common Cormorant banded in Holland, published in *Der Vogelzug*, Vol. I, No. 3, July, 1930, has been declared by Fr. Haverschmidt, in a later issue of the same publication (*Der Vogelzug*, Vol. II, No. 1, pp. 42–43) to be an error.

Reference to the original report of this capture was made in my note, "A Banded Adult Common Cormorant," published in *Bird-Banding*, Vol. II, No. 1, p. 33, and it was considered to throw a slight doubt on the place of banding of an adult Common Cormorant seen with a band on its foot in a nesting colony of this species near Cape Whittle, Saguenay County, Quebec, on July 25, 1930. Now that it is shown that there is no valid record of the capture in North America of a Common Cormorant banded elsewhere, it is made so much the more certain that the banded adult individual mentioned above had indeed been banded as a juvenile in the colony in which it was observed, since this is the only place in North America where this species has been banded.—HARRISON F. LEWIS.

Notes on the Slate-colored Junco.—Local abundance of the Slate-colored Junco (*Junco h. hyemalis*) is apparently very irregular. Since I began banding birds in May, 1926, Juncos have been abundant at my trapping station only once. In the fall of 1928 and during the winter of 1928–29 they were quite plentiful. In October, 1928, 31 were banded; in November, 97; and in December, 11—a total of 139 for the three months. One was also banded in January, 1929, six in February, and one in March.

The more hardy individuals that remained all winter became very troublesome about the traps, repeating continually. One individual grew particularly tame, and acquired the "trap complex." It was first trapped November 21st in a six-by-six-foot drop-trap, in which practically all the Juncos were captured in the fall. November 23d it began to repeat in the two-, three-, and six-funnel traps, but mostly in the last-named trap. It repeated 195 times up to January 13, 1929, when it was last taken. The highest number of repeats recorded for one day is eleven. It spent practically the entire daylight time during the winter inside the six-funnel trap. The ever-present supply of food evidently constituted its chief source of subsistence during this period. Once when the bird was liberated, it alighted on a near-by fence. While I was closing the door of the trap, it flew down and calmly entered the trap through one of the funnels on the opposite side from where I was standing, about three feet away. Considerable trouble was encountered when the bird refused to enter the receiving-cage, from the six-funnel trap. This trap is three by six feet, and eighteen inches high. The bird could not be secured unless first driven into a receiving cage. It was exasperating when in my efforts to drive it into the cage, it would sometimes calmly sit and eat and would heedlessly