

contesting birds are meanwhile progressing across country, with the hunters—the human ones—riding along to watch them. The higher the birds climb, the better the sport is accounted to be; and the game may travel several miles as fast as the sportsmen can gallop, before the prey is brought to ground. According to the authors of "Falconry in the British Isles", from whom I take this information, it is customary to set free any heron not too badly injured or needed for training young hawks, and to mark captured herons before liberating them with a copper band bearing one's name and the date. One heron, captured in 1844, bore such a band dated fifteen years earlier. (*Op. cit.*, 78-81).

Lord Orford's heron was probably *Ardea cinerea cinerea*, since Lord Lilford speaks of that species as the "common heron" (*Lord Lilford on Birds*, London, 1903, p. 274). Horace Walpole's published correspondence does not seem to mention the episode, perhaps because George was estranged from his uncles by 1745 and never gave them his confidence; I do not know of any more likely source of information.

It is interesting to know that our Earl's eccentricity also led him to domesticate three stags of the red deer, which he harnessed instead of horses to his phaeton. All went well, until one day a pack of staghounds caught his scent, whereupon stags, coach, coachman, and His Lordship had to take refuge in a barn while the hounds bayed at the door.—
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Notes on Osprey Migration and Mortality.—The writer has had a theory for some time that immature Ospreys (*Pandion Fralicaetus carolinensis*), banded on the Atlantic Coast, migrate southward the *first time* by an *inland* route, rather than along the coast as one would generally suppose. This assumption is based on three recoveries I have received of Ospreys banded at Avalon, New Jersey, as follows: 387682, banded August 15, 1926, shot on September 25, 1926, at Dorothy, West Virginia; 237482, banded June 26, 1927, shot on September 29, 1927, at Upper Tract, West Virginia; and 303403, banded July 1, 1928, shot at Kunkletown, Pennsylvania, on September 5, 1928. A700307 and A700308, mentioned above, lend strength to this theory, both being recovered at inland points (Rosman is situated in the extreme western corner of North Carolina). I also recall a recovery secured by Mr. John T. Emlen, Jr., of an Osprey banded at Avalon, which was killed in Virginia (details lacking). I do not know of any recoveries of immature Ospreys, banded on the Atlantic Coast, which have been secured during their *initial* southward migration in coastal regions.

The fact that the mortality among our Raptores (protected species) is very high, on account of man's relentless warfare through his agencies, the gun and the trap, is evidenced by the following data, furnished through the kindness of Mr. C. Brooke Worth: On August 10, 1929, Mr. Worth banded five fledgling Ospreys in the nest, at Avalon, New Jersey. Four, or eighty per cent, have been heard from as follows: A700305 found at Avalon, September 7, 1929, having flown into the side of a cottage and suffered a broken wing, dying shortly afterward; A700306, shot at Avalon, September 2, 1929, out of the nest but a short time; A700307, found dead on West Virginia University campus in June, 1930, Morgantown, West Virginia, evidently shot; A700308, found with a broken wing (probably shot) at Rosman, North Carolina, September 18, 1929, and released. On January 2, 1932, this bird was caught in a padded steel trap at Rockledge, Florida. The bird surely bears a *charmed* life, for it was again released "*not hurt in the least*" (according to the trapper)—"he

could fly and swim as well as if he had never been hurt!" (italics are mine). While the trapper appears to contradict himself as to whether the bird was injured or not, he is to be commended for releasing it.—JOHN A. GILLESPIE, Glenolden, Pennsylvania.

White-throated Sparrow Bandings and Repeats.—At my station in Worcester, Massachusetts, during 1931 I banded seventy-four White-throated Sparrows (*Zonotrichia albicollis*). These were nearly all taken during October and were mostly birds-of-the-year.

For the purpose of indicating the apparent tarrying periods during their southern migration, I am presenting the following tabulated review, basing the temporary duration of their stay on the repeats taken. It will be seen that of the seventy-four birds banded, seventeen remained at the station from one to ten days, one remained seventeen days, and one, banded October 5th, remained until November 4th.

Banding Dates			No.	Repeating Dates and released in Conn., Oct. 7th
1931	No.	Age	Repeating	
Sept. 30	1	Imm.	1	Oct. 6—Leg broken, treated and released in Conn., Oct. 7th
Oct. 1	5	"	1	Oct. 7
" 2	5	"	2	1 Oct. 8; 1 Oct. 7, 8, 9
" 5	11	"	3	1 Oct. 6; 1 Oct. 14, 21, 27;
" 6	7	"	"	Nov. 4; 1 Oct. 13, 15
" 7	6	"	2	1 Oct. 6; 1 Oct. 8
" 13	3	"	1	Oct. 15
" 14	1	"	2	1 Oct. 21; 1 Oct. 27, 30
" 15	5	"	None	"
" 19	2	"	"	"
" 21	12	9", 1 ad. ♂ and 2 doubtful	"	"
" 22	3	1 Imm., 1 doubtful	2	1 Oct. 23; 1 Oct. 26
" 26	2	Imm.	1	Oct. 23, 26
" 27	1	"	None	"
" 27	1	"	1	Oct. 27, 28, 30
" 30	3	"	1	Nov. 4, 5
" 31	1	"	1	Nov. 3
Nov. 4	4	"	1	Nov. 5
" 5	1	"	None	"
" 9	1	"	"	"

—MRS. KENNETH B. WETHERBEE, 11 Dallas Street, Worcester, Massachusetts.

A Snow Bunting Recovered in Greenland.—On December 14, 1931, I received word from the Bureau of Biological Survey, informing me that a Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis*) bearing band No. C98323, banded by me on February 17, 1931, at McMillan, Michigan, was shot by R. Horring at Igdlorpait, Julianehaab District, Greenland, on March 30, 1931. The Biological Survey advised me that the recovery was reported by Mr. R. Horring, Museum Inspector of the Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark, Mr. Horring merely stating that the Museum had received a foot and some skin of this bird which was shot at Igdlorpait, as stated, on March 30, 1931. Mr. Horring did not state from whom the fragments had been received. The area of the Atlantic Ocean lying between Labrador and Greenland, some five to six hundred miles wide, is, of course, a region of icebergs, so the bird may not have made the crossing from Labrador without resting.

I did not retake this bird after banding (February 17, 1931) and just how many days it remained about this vicinity before departing for Greenland of course I do not know, or how long it was in the locality of its recovery before March 30th. The total elapsed time between dates is forty-one days, and the airline distance is approximately eighteen hundred miles.