

At the Massachusetts station Tree Swallow B84071, banded June 5, 1929, mated with B84065 and raised a brood of young, which were not banded. B84065 did not return, but B84071 was a return-1 on June 3, 1930, and took for a mate a bird in dull plumage, C20162, banded May 17, 1930. They raised five young, C20170, C20171, C20172, C20173, and C20174, banded on June 18, 1930. B84071 was a return-2 on April 9, 1931. His mate, C20162, now in glossy plumage, was a return-1 on June 11, 1931. They nested in the same house as in 1930 and hatched five young, three of which were pulled from the nest, apparently by English Sparrows. Only one young, F17586, banded June 24, 1931, left the nest fully fledged, the fifth being deformed. The nest was sent to Washington, the report thereon showing forty pupal cases of *Protocalliphora sialis* (all of these flies died in pupæ, none emerged). Two of these pupæ were parasitized with *Mormoniella vitripennis*. One flea was found. It is important to note that parasites were present in one 1931 nest, in spite of which the young were raised successfully.—MRS. KENNETH B. WETHERBEE, 11 Dallas Street, Worcester, Massachusetts.

Albinistic Juncos.—On November 21, 1931, a small and almost entirely white bird was noted along the edge of our grounds and eventually identified as a partly albino Junco (*Junco h. hyemalis*). On November 25th we succeeded in trapping the bird and banding it, F64136. A detailed description of it was as follows: head, neck, and body entirely white; right wing, first primary white; second slaty with white tip; third and fourth slaty; fifth white; sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth slaty, latter with whitish edging on inner web; first and second secondaries white; third, fourth, fifth, and sixth slaty; seventh white; eighth slaty; primary coverts slaty; secondary coverts white; left wing, first and second primaries slaty; third, fourth, and fifth white; remaining four slaty; first secondary white; second slaty with white tip; third white; fourth, fifth, and sixth slaty; remainder white; two outer tail-feathers white; third white on outer web, and shaft section of inner, remainder of inner web slaty; remainder of tail-feathers slaty; upper and lower coverts white. It repeated late the same afternoon and again on the 28th, thereafter carefully avoiding entering the traps sufficiently to be caught, although feeding on the seed-tray and close about the traps until February 22d. It was seen, however, almost daily. It is now commencing to show a slight peppering of slaty over the white plumage.

On January 17th last, another abnormal Junco was trapped, showing a faint sprinkling of white feather-tips among the slaty breast-feathers and in the same way, a narrow faintly traced collar of whitish appearance. It also showed the knob disease on toes and feet, the right one distinctly worse than the left. It has repeated a number of times since.—BEECHER S. BOWDISH, Demarest, New Jersey.

A Tree Sparrow Over Eight Years Old.—On February 10, 1932, we had a return from Tree Sparrow 88652, banded January 2, 1924, and present with us in every year since with the exception of 1931.—BEECHER S. BOWDISH, Demarest, New Jersey.

Nesting Bluebirds Successful in Spite of *Protocalliphora*.—In view of the common experience that nesting Bluebirds (*Sialia sialis sialis*) are so frequently destroyed by the maggots of *Protocalliphora*, the following notes are of interest: Bluebirds B128905 (♀) and B128930 (♂), banded April 21st and May 25th respectively, nested in a bird-house in the garden at my Massachusetts station, raising a full brood of three

young, B128931, B128932, and B128933, which were banded June 2, 1931. The nest was sent to the Bureau of Entomology, Washington, after the young had flown, and was reported to have contained seventy-two *Protocalliphora sialia* and twelve *Mormoniella vitripennis*. (These all emerged from 102 pupæ.) The second brood of this pair of Bluebirds was destroyed by a cat.

Bluebirds B128906 (♀), banded April 25th, and B128934 (♂), banded June 6th, nested at my Connecticut station about eight hundred feet from the farm buildings. They raised four young, B128935, B128936, B128937, and B128938, which were banded June 6th. The nest was also sent to Washington on June 14th, and was reported to have contained thirty-four *Protocalliphora sialia* and fifty-two *Mormoniella vitripennis*. (These all emerged from 39 pupæ). B128906 (♀) was not seen again, but B128934 (♂) mated with B135555 (♀), banded July 25th, and nested a second time in the same house as earlier in the season. The second brood of four young, B135551, B135552, B135553, and B135554, was banded July 25th and left the nest soon after. The nest was not examined.

Bluebirds B128925 (♀) and B128924 (♂), banded May 25th, nested at the Connecticut station about fifty feet from the buildings. They raised four young, B128923, B128926, B128927, and B128928, which were banded May 23d. The nest sent to Washington on June 6th contained forty *Protocalliphora sialia*, one hundred *Mormoniella vitripennis*, (these all emerged from 121 pupæ), and six fleas. The adults nested again in the same house and raised five young, B135510, B135511, B135512, B135513, and B135514, which were banded July 13th. The second nest was not examined.—MRS. KENNETH B. WETHERBEE, 11 Dallas Street, Worcester, Massachusetts.

Unusual Nesting Sites of Barn Swallows.—In eastern Massachusetts the Barn Swallow has been greatly reduced in numbers owing to the sale of many old farms for small building-lots and the consequent demolition of barns and outbuildings that afforded a home for both Barn and Eve Swallows.

An interesting observation was made in this connection on Concord Street, Weston, Massachusetts, where under the iron bridge carrying four tracks of the main line of the Boston and Albany Railroad this species was found nesting. Here on the girders two pairs of Barn Swallows (there may have been more) nested successfully. This is the first time to my knowledge that such a nesting-site has been chosen by this species.

Mr. Charles L. Whittle informs me that in Roxbury, New Hampshire, a barn apparently became so crowded by nesting Barn Swallows that several pairs nested outside on the supporting beams under the eaves.—CHARLES B. FLOYD, Auburndale, Massachusetts.

Redstart and Yellow Warbler Returns-2S.—A Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*), C13865, a male, was banded on July 12, 1929, at mv station in Wolfville, Nova Scotia. He was caught by means of placing the young in a small cage under a large drop-trap and pulling the string at the proper moment when he entered the trap to feed them. An attempt was made to capture his mate, but she was very wary and refused to come closer than five feet from the trap. During the time spent in trying to catch the female, which was about thirty minutes, the male Redstart entered the trap to feed the young twenty times. The young Redstarts were also banded. The nest was situated about seven feet up in a small pear tree.

In 1930 the male was again caught on June 30th, and I had the same