

been taken in modern literature of an even earlier record than that mentioned in Mr. Fogg's article. There is in my possession a copy of "*British Zoölogy*. / Vol. II. / Class II. Division II. / Water-Fowl. / with an / appendix. / Warrington / Printed by William Eyres, / for / Benjamin White, at Horace's Head, Fleet Street, London. / MDCCLXXVI." This is part of Pennant's *British Zoölogy*. On page 356 in speaking of the Common Heron, the author says: "It is said to be very long lived; by Mr. Keysler's account, it may exceed sixty years¹; and by a recent instance of one that was taken in Holland by a hawk belonging to the Stadtholder, its longevity is again confirmed, the bird having a silver plate fastened to one leg, with an inscription, importing it had been before struck by the elector of Cologne's hawks in 1735."

Not being able to find a copy of Keysler's *Travels in the Milwaukee Library* in order to investigate this citation, I asked Mr. Charles L. Whittle to consult the work, which he could probably find in some library in New England. This he succeeded in doing, and the following reference from the work in question gives the details of the heron-banding cited by Pennant, as sent me by Mr. Whittle: "In this palace² the court often diverts itself with hunting the heron, and every year, at the conclusion of it, a heron, whose good fortune it has been to be taken alive, is, for memorial, set at liberty with a silver ring on its foot, on which the name of the reigning elector is engraven. No longer ago than last spring, one of these birds was taken a second time, having on its ring the name of duke Ferdinand, grandfather to the present elector, so that it has survived its former adventure above sixty years: they put a ring with the present elector's name upon its leg, and gave it its liberty again." From Vol. I, p. 87, "*Travels through Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy and Lorrain by John George Keysler*. Translated from the Second Edition of the German, and published in London in 1760 by G. Keith in Gracechurch Street, as the third edition."

Calculating from the date of the earlier of these two references, one can be definitely assured that the banding of herons was a well established procedure at least as early as 1669. There is no doubt that it was done much earlier than this. The common heron is *Ardea cinerea cinerea*.—C. S. JUNG, 2502 East Stratford Court, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Nine More Snow Bunting Returns-W.—In *Bird-Banding*, Vol. I, October, 1930, pages 187 and 188, I gave my list of returns of Snow Buntings (*Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis*) for the winter of 1929-30, and in Vol. II, July, 1931, page 127, I published all my returns and recoveries of this species as of that date. Since that time two more recoveries were reported by me in *Bird-Banding*, Vol. III, April, 1932, pages 68 and 69. During the winter of 1931-32, I had nine more returns of this species at my station. These are tabulated below, together with three returns-2 previously reported as returns-1.

¹Keysler's *Travels*, vol. I, p. 70.

²The palace above referred to is that of Starnberg, three leagues from Munich, belonging to the Elector of Bavaria. The above account was published as "Letter IX," dated Munich, June 21, 1729. Keysler was a Fellow of the Royal Society in London.

<i>Band-Number</i>	<i>Date Banded</i>	<i>Returning Dates</i>	
B80250	February 9, 1929	January 31, 1931	
B80250	February 9, 1929	January 24, 1932	(Return-2)
C14873	December 22, 1929	January 18, 1931	
C14873	December 22, 1929	January 8, 1932	(Return-2)
C14891	February 14, 1930	January 8, 1931	
C14891	February 14, 1930	January 12, 1932	(Return-2)
C98288	January 13, 1931	March 16, 1932	
C98298	January 20, 1931	March 17, 1932	
C98300	January 20, 1931	March 20, 1932	
C98309	January 24, 1931	March 14, 1932	
C98315	January 31, 1931	March 17, 1932	
C98317	February 2, 1931	March 13, 1932	

In the above list it will be noted that there was only one bird, B80250, that I banded during the winter of 1928-29, and two, C14873 and C14891, of those banded by me during the winter of 1929-30; also, that B80250 was not retaken during the winter of 1929-30. Although the winter of 1931-32 was considered an open one, the number of Snow Buntings banded by me was as large as during any previous winter. The following table shows the number of Snow Buntings banded by months during the seasons of 1928-29 to 1931-32. In addition, I have had twenty-three returns.

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	No. of Birds Banded
Winter of 1928-29		26	38	16		1	81
Winter of 1929-30	4	9	13				26
Winter of 1930-31		35	10	12			57
Winter of 1931-32		1	14	61	5		81
Totals	4	71	75	89	5	1	245

OSCAR MCKINLEY BRYENS, R. F. D. No. 1, McMillan, Luce County, Michigan.

Some Rare or Unusual Birds Banded on Cape Cod.—One hundred and forty-four species of birds have been banded at the Austin Ornithological Research Station from the time of its establishment in June, 1930, to date. Of this number, the following birds are of particular interest, largely because of their rare or accidental occurrence in New England. Some of these birds were included in the lists of Station bandings, published in the January, 1932, number of *Bird-Banding*, but specific data were lacking.

On September 20, 1930, an adult Acadian Flycatcher was captured, identified, and banded by Dr. O. L. Austin, Jr. An immature Yellow-bellied Flycatcher and an adult Philadelphia Vireo were banded on September 19, 1931.

In the late afternoon of April 12, 1932, an adult male Summer Tanager was seen rather close to headquarters, on the edge of our thicket-bordered pond. On the 15th it was trapped and banded, and on this date we saw it joined by a female. The male repeated in grain-baited traps from the 17th to the 20th, but the female was never taken, although the pair were usually seen together. The birds were not seen after the 20th. During a part of this period the weather had been cold and unseasonable, with consequent diminution of insect life, so that hunger must have led the male to depart from its usual dietary habits.

Coincident with the visitation of the Tanagers, was the appearance on April 16th of a full-plumaged adult Worm-eating Warbler. This bird