

Cape Cod, Massachusetts. This spring one of these banded birds with an unbanded mate again nested in the same place. On June 6th, a female Cowbird attempted to lay an egg in this nest. Both of the Swallows attacked the Cowbird. After several minutes of fighting, the Cowbird and the banded Swallow fell to the steps beneath the eaves, both much exhausted; the other swallow flew away. After a short rest the banded swallow again attacked the Cowbird, finally driving it away. Friedmann lists only one authenticated and one questionable record of the parasitizing of Barn Swallows by Cowbirds. This comparative immunity may be due to the Swallows' habit of attending their nests closely.—OLIVER L. AUSTIN, M. D., Tuckahoe, New York.

Queer Albinism in a Purple Grackle.—On August 17, 1932, my father trapped a female Purple Grackle which had a white spot on the proximal ends of the first six primaries and on each tail feather at one third the distance from their distal ends. The bird had brown irides and was banded A361323. This is the first case of albinism we have found among our seventy-three banded Purple Grackles.—MERRILL WOOD, Harrisburg, Pa.

Juvenile Eastern Song Sparrow Returns to Birthplace.—In the April, 1932, *Bird-Banding*, pages 106-108, I have recorded the return of four juvenile Song Sparrows out of eighteen birds-of-the-year banded the previous season. On account of the fact that the belief is prevalent that young birds do not return, it seems advisable to place on record a more complete record than appeared in the above article.

To the four juvenile returns recorded, I am now able to add another one, B69379, banded July 20, 1931, taken July 11, 1932. This makes five returns out of eighteen juvenile birds born close to my station in 1931, or 27.77 per cent, a rather surprising number of inexperienced birds to survive their first year, which of course included two migrations. That B69379 should be taken at my station for the first time at so late a date as July 11th may be explained by the fact that it probably nested too far from the traps to visit them during incubation and the feeding of the young. The fact that between broods even my near-by nesting Song Sparrows remain away during the period that the young are fed on animal food, probably accounts for the late coming of B69379 for canary-seed. It should be stated that the bird came only once during this period, again behaving much like my near-by Song Sparrows in this respect.

It is also possible to add other facts of interest regarding three of the juvenile birds which returned in April, 1932. As already published, two of the three, B69411 and B69417, nested in the two territories which included my traps. These two birds, in profound molt when again trapped in late August after the nesting season was over, escaped the small army of cats that nightly attempted to ravage their nesting territories. On August 27th another of the returns of April was retaken, B69413, which nested too far away to visit the station until the nesting period was over. The records therefore gratifyingly show that four of the five returning young birds (80 per cent) survived their first nesting season, perhaps to return again in 1933.—CHARLES L. WHITTLE, Peterborough, N. H.