

Trapped Recoveries of White-throated and Vesper Sparrows in South Carolina.—On March 13, 1933, I took at Summerville, South Carolina, White-throated Sparrow B123698. Upon application to the Biological Survey, I find that this bird was banded October 7, 1932, at Milton, Massachusetts, by Mr. R. M. Hinchman.

On March 27, 1933, I took Vesper Sparrow B112814, and I learn from the Survey that this bird was banded October 4, 1930, at North Eastham, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, by Dr. Oliver L. Austin. These are the first birds banded elsewhere to be trapped at this station.—WILLIAM P. WHARTON, Summerville, South Carolina.

Winter Banding at Concord, New Hampshire, 1932-1933.—At my woodland station the past winter Hairy Woodpeckers, present many years, were absent; Downy Woodpeckers were scarce; White-breasted Nuthatches were absent, regular for many years; of Red-breasted Nuthatches, sometimes numerous, but one came. At a feeding station about a mile from mine, the surprising scarcity of Woodpeckers was noticed. New Tree Sparrows were few, or at least few were caught; they exhibited much more shyness about the traps than last winter. Ten Tree Sparrow returns were interesting; they indicated permanent groups by the following facts: out of five returns that were banded on the afternoon of February 9, 1932, there were trapped on December 18th, three; January 19th, four; January 29th, two; February 11th, two; February 25th, four. Other returns also were associated with them at other times. After February 25th the visits of this species were fewer and briefer, and they would hardly ever enter the traps. My little clearing is never visited at once by the whole available number, but only by delegations of one to ten or so. The latest repeat was caught April 13th.

The most interesting period of this season was the time of the blizzard of April 12th and 13th. Fox Sparrows, which would never enter the traps on previous visits on their migrations, were caught to the number of thirty-nine, and repeated with frequency to April 26th; two moved out from this "Station A" to "Station B" in shrubbery on a lawn, and were there caught April 26th and 28th respectively. Juncos for the first time came in good numbers, sixty-five being caught. It appeared that no returns came; at all events, none was caught. Song Sparrows also were present during the blizzard, birds which had never visited these woods to my knowledge except on the occasion of a blizzard in March, 1932.—FRANCIS B. WHITE, Concord, New Hampshire.

Some Tufted Titmice History.—In December, 1928, a pair of Tufted Titmice (*Baeolophus bicolor*) came to my feeding-shelf and by the second day they were so friendly that they ate from my hand, although one of them always came more readily than the other. On January 2, 1929, I banded both of them, one on the left leg and one on the right, so as to identify them without recapturing them, 20744,♀, and 20749,♂.

The following fall, November 11, 1929, 20749 came back with an unbanded mate, and I decided that a tragedy had happened, but later in the winter we found that 20744 was feeding at a shelf a mile and a half away with another unbanded Titmouse.

In the fall of 1930 and the spring of 1931 no Titmice came to my station, which may have been due to the extremely warm winter.

In the fall of 1931 the Titmice were not here, and we decided they would not come again, but on March 24th 20749 appeared with an unbanded mate. I banded this mate April 1, 1932, and during the operation the male

bird was nearly frantic, flying back and fourth almost striking my hands while I was banding her, B160018. This pair were visitors at the station at intervals all summer, and they still come to my old station (although I have moved two and a half miles away), as reported by Miss Fanny Hoyt who now lives there. In June, 1932, the parents came with a full-grown young bird, which received two bands, 51464 and 51467. The male is still feeding at Miss Hoyt's station (April 10th) and he is now at least five years old.—MRS. MACK SHORT, Wayland, Michigan.

A Pair of Tree Swallows Attempt to Raise Two Families in One Season.—In *Bird-Banding*, Vol. III, No. 2, p. 42, in "Notes on the Breeding of the Tree Swallows," by O. L. Austin, Jr., and S. H. Low, it was stated that they found that "the only cases of second laying observed occurred when the eggs of the first clutch were either destroyed or deserted. In no instance did one adult rear two broods of young." I have found this to be true as a rule, but in the summer of 1932, at Pomfret, Connecticut, I had one exception: B88184 (♀), a return-3, was mated with C20163 (♂), a return-2. Of their five eggs only one egg hatched. The fledgling, F62172, left the nest June 24th. This nest was removed on June 30th, and immediately the Tree Swallows returned, built a second nest, laid a second clutch of four eggs, and on July 13th B88184 was taken on the nest incubating, but the mate had disappeared and the female also deserted the nest the third week in July.—MRS. KENNETH B. WETHERBEE.

A Traveling Potter Trap.—I have rigged a two-celled Potter trap to run on a rope cable from the feeding-platform near the ground to an upper window. A floor of wire screening, turned up about the back and sides of the trap for half an inch or so and projecting a couple of inches in front, holds in the bait and gives sufficient support to the doors when the trap is sprung to allow trap and captured birds to be drawn to the window.

My idea in setting it up was that trapped birds might be drawn in and released without the necessity of going out and disturbing a feeding flock. So far it has proved entirely successful. No bird has yet been lost in transit, and by careful handling the trap can not only be reset at the window and returned to its place without being sprung, but may be returned without frightening the other birds, individuals occasionally remaining to feed on the platform where it rests until fairly pushed off by the returning trap.—DOROTHY A. BALDWIN, Hardwick, Massachusetts.

Common Tern Recovery in Ontario.—Reports from banded terns of this species (*Sterna hirundo*) indicate that from their wintering grounds, the Caribbean Sea chiefly off the Venezuela coast, they return on their spring migration to nest in the colony in which they were reared or in a near-by breeding area—a north-and-south migration. The following record indicates that some do not follow the usual route, but break away and follow a more westerly course to new territory. Common Tern 676855, banded as an immature July 6, 1928, at Tern Island, Chatham, Massachusetts, was found dead on May 17, 1933, by John Ruttle at Point Clark, Lake Huron, Ontario between Goderich and Kincardine.—CHARLES B. FLOYD, Auburn-dale, Massachusetts.

A Chickadee Changes Color of Tail.—Chickadee F70803 banded September 24, 1932, repeated October 1st, 22d, and 30th and November 4th.