

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.