

A171006, banded by O. A. Stevens at Fargo, North Dakota, October 2, 1929; recovered at Ethelbert, Manitoba, April 11, 1930.

A218349, banded by J. T. Emlen, at Germantown, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1930; recovered at Coinjock, North Carolina, December 1, 1930.

47587, banded by B. S. Bowdish, at Demarest, New Jersey, April 2, 1924; recovered at Pinetown, North Carolina, January 26, 1926.

C44476, banded by S. H. Low, at Quincy, Massachusetts, December 8, 1929; recovered at Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y., December 27, 1930.

132677, banded by F. H. Kennard, at Newton, Massachusetts, March 15, 1930; recovered at Little St. Lawrence, Newfoundland, April 20, 1930.

C197277, banded by F. B. White, at Concord, New Hampshire, April 17, 1933; recovered at Port aux Basques, Newfoundland, May 13, 1933.

In the *Smithsonian Annual Report* for 1932, page 349, "A Decade of Bird Banding in America (Lincoln)" it is noted that Fox Sparrow 643516, banded at Rhinebeck, New York, March 18, 1929, was found at Port au Port, Newfoundland, April 30, 1929.

The territory west of the Rocky Mountains we have excluded, as it seems to need special treatment on account of geographical reasons and the subspecies there.—F. B. WHITE, Concord, New Hampshire.

Banding Barn Swallows.—During the summer of 1933 at Shirley, Massachusetts, I found that it was possible to catch a very satisfactory number of adult Barn Swallows in barns at night without doing any harm to the young. The best record was nineteen adults in about twenty minutes. I always chose a warm night so that the young would not be harmed by lack of brooding, and in checking up there was no evidence of harm to any young birds. There was one sitting of eggs that may have become chilled, though I am not at all certain that this was the case. The best results followed when there were four in the party, two with long-handled butterfly nets and two with flash-lights; this made it possible for one net and one light to be at each end of the barn and saved a great deal of time, though we never failed to catch every bird in the building when only two worked. The nets had a diameter of about a foot and a half, and we used handles of various lengths to suit the buildings. It was necessary to shut the doors and windows, as, on moonlight nights especially, the birds often tried to fly out. After closing of the barn, which was of course done after dark and in the dark as much as possible, it was only necessary to find a swallow with the aid of one of the lights. Ordinarily the bird would immediately start fluttering about, and others would soon do likewise, most of them going slowly from one end of the barn to the other just below the ridge-pole, making it a simple matter when stationed on the scaffolds to catch them in the nets. We did not injure a single bird though we made two trips to each of four barns, and, not counting the repeats, we caught 69 birds, 14 of which were returns from last year. As the birds were caught they were transferred to gathering cages, and the banding was done after all were caught. In releasing them we watched each bird until it had found a safe refuge before we let the next one go. It is hardly necessary to say that great care must be exercised when there are any cats about.—EDWARD M. DAVIS, Winter Park, Florida.

A Return-2 Myrtle Warbler.—At my banding station in Fairhope, Alabama, I captured a Myrtle Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*) on December 1, 1930. On December 7, 1931, it was retaken as a return-1, and on January 9, 1934, it was caught in the night in a butterfly-net as it fluttered against a window, apparently bewildered by the light within, making the bird a return-2, and at least four and a half years old.—HELEN M. EDWARDS, Fairhope, Alabama.