

In December four Juncos were caught. This species is rare here in winter, but one of these did stay; it occurred with Tree Sparrows, and repeated six times to February 20th. When the migrants came, thirty-three were banded—from March 26th to May 1st. It is to be noted that only once did one repeat and that was the next day, and only one other time did I set eyes on a banded bird. Last April's sixty-five Juncos supplied no visitors.

Tree Sparrows were regularly at the traps, as the winter residents have been for several years. I could trace no pairs or groups this year in their visiting of the traps together. Tree Sparrow B22148, banded February 12, 1928, returned February 7, 1929, February 18, 1932 (repeating twice), and January 20, 1934 (repeating four times); this bird is seen to be in at least its eighth year. Two Tree Sparrows in at least their seventh year also returned; one in its fifth, three in their fourth, and three in their third year. The composition of the visiting flock seemed to undergo a change before the end of February, as indicated by the almost complete cessation of repeats from returns while the traps were filled with new comers repeating. Out of the twenty banded this season, only two were first caught in March and two in April—these in association with birds that had been present since February.

Of Fox Sparrows only three were banded, contrasting with thirty-nine in the April blizzard of 1933.—FRANCIS B. WHITE, Concord, New Hampshire.

A Least Flycatcher Return-1.—On May 31, 1933, a female Least Flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*) was taken in a flat trap when gathering strings and cotton for her nest situated in an elm tree thirty-five yards to the southwest. She collected a billful of cotton and string after the trap was sprung but dropped it later. She was given band number H93386.

On May 20, 1934, in the yard of a neighbor, a female Chebec occupied in gathering nest-material, and wearing a band, was noticed and watched. The nest, in the crotch of an apple tree, was completed May 22d; and on June 24th the four young were banded L57726-7-8-9, then not quite fully feathered. The following night, June 25th, the female was caught by the aid of a flashlight as she brooded the young, and her band-number ascertained. The 1934 nest-site was situated about one hundred and seventy yards from the 1933 site.—LEWIS O. SHELLEY, East Westmoreland, New Hampshire.

A Second Pine Warbler Return.—Pine Warbler (*Dendroica p. pinus*), C52758, banded May 14, 1931, was a return-1, April 12, 1934. This bird was at least four years old. The Pine Warbler return-1 record published in *Bird-Banding*, Vol. I, p. 190, had attained an age of at least five years.—WALTER B. SAVARY, East Wareham, Massachusetts.

Longevity of Brown Thrashers.—It seems significant that Brown Thrashers (*Toxostoma rufum*), although less numerous at my station than some other species, yet hold my two records for longevity. No. 342132, a male, was banded as an adult on June 23, 1925, and returned annually until June, 1933, when it was a return-8 and was at least nine years old. During this time he nested each season in the same trumpet vine. No. 461076, classed as a female because apparently mated in 1932 with 342132, was banded as an adult on August 19, 1926, and returned in 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, and 1934 a return-5. This species is distinctly migratory in this western end of North Carolina. At my station, which has an elevation of 2800 feet, the birds migrate in September. I have had one recovery,

A253853, a female, killed in Pike County, Mississippi, November 26, 1931. I have also had a fall record, November 11, 1923, and this bird may have remained during the winter, though I have no further knowledge regarding it. It was here the following spring and may have remained all winter, as Pearson states that "in most parts of the state a few appear to winter." (*The Birds of North Carolina*, by T. Gilbert Pearson, C. S. Brimley, and H. H. Brimley, pages 311 and 312).—MARION A. BOGGS, R.D. 1, Waynesville, North Carolina.

Homing Instinct in the Florida Red-wing.—Last year I trapped some Red-winged Blackbirds (*Agelaius phoeniceus mearnsi*) around a chicken farm, and I was asked by the owner to remove the birds from the property, as they were consuming large quantities of grain intended for the chickens. Those that I trapped I removed a distance of twelve miles and liberated, and the next day some of them were back in my traps at the chicken farm. The next day I took those that I trapped farther afield, and some of them returned. This year (1934) in a new location I continued my experiment and two males liberated at 6 p.m. twenty-three miles from where they were trapped were found back in the traps at 7 the following morning.

The following table gives the birds already retrapped at the station from which they were removed. The returns are representative of sixty-two individuals removed from site of trapping.

Date	Band No.	Sex	Where Banded	Direction and Distance Removed	Date Retrapped
March 27, 1933	B249177	♀	St. Petersburg, Fla.	South 12 mi.	March 28, 1933
March 27, 1933	B249178	♀	St. Petersburg, Fla.	South 12 mi.	March 28, 1933
March 28, 1933	B249178	♀	St. Petersburg, Fla.	Southwest 15 mi.	March 30, 1933
March 30, 1933	B249198	♀	St. Petersburg, Fla.	North 18 mi.	April 2, 1933
April 10, 1934	B267432	♂	Oakhurst, Fla.	Southeast 23 mi.	April 11, 1934
April 10, 1934	B267446	♂	Oakhurst, Fla.	Southeast 23 mi.	April 11, 1934

—GEORGE D. ROBINSON, Jungle Manor, Saint Petersburg, Florida.

Notes on Cape Cod Crow Movements.—During the last three years (1931–1933) there have been banded at the Austin Ornithological Research Station a total of thirty-four Eastern Crows (*Corvus b. brachyrhynchos*). These birds are captured almost entirely in duck traps, which are operated only from September to June, and thus there are no records between June and late August. Although it is obvious that the data are insufficient for a clear interpretation, they suggest three crow populations on Cape Cod: first, permanent residents; second, breeding birds which winter to the south; and third, northern breeders which either winter here or migrate through here.

If the crows captured here during the latter half of April and during May are assumed to be local breeders, the following may be permanent residents.

- 365681 banded Oct. 9, 1932, repeated Dec. 14, 1932, killed here Apr. 27, 1933.
- 365682 banded Oct. 9, 1932, repeated Jan. 26, 1933, Feb. 6, 1933, Feb. 7, 1933, Mar. 6, 1933, and killed here Apr. 25, 1933.
- 365683 banded Oct. 9, 1932, repeated Dec. 14, 1932, May 20, 1933
- 365154 banded Apr. 16, 1931, returned Feb. 10, 1933, repeated Feb. 11, 1933.
- 365177 banded Aug. 19, 1931, returned Dec. 16, 1931, Dec. 17, 1932, repeated Feb. 16, 1933, and returned Mar. 30, 1934.
- A519153 banded Mar. 27, 1931, repeated Apr. 18, 1931, Nov. 20, 1931.
- A519156 banded May 15, 1931, returned Nov. 20, 1931, Apr. 2, 1932, and found with a broken wing Nov. 1, 1932 about 14 miles to the south in Harwich Center.

None of the following birds repeated during the winter, the season when the crow is most likely to enter the traps. While a lack of repeats during any period does not prove the absence of a bird, one crow was actually