

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