

it was subsequently seen that the bird wore a piece of wire about one leg, the bird was taken at night as before, and when examined proved to be the bird he had banded the year before.—LEWIS O. SHELLEY, East Westmoreland, New Hampshire.

Two Maryland Yellow-throat Returns—In 1932, between May 19th and September 24th, I banded at my station in Nashville, Tennessee, twenty-four Maryland Yellow-throats. Of these, I have had a Return-1 and a Return-2. The details follow: F91292, adult ♀, banded June 6, 1932, returned on July 15, 1933. H17839, immature ♂, banded September 9, 1932, was a Return-1 August 12, 1933, and a Return-2 June 16, 1934.—MRS. AMELIA R. LASKEY, Nashville, Tennessee.

Black-capped Chickadee Age-Records.—Black-capped Chickadee A87173, banded December 19, 1927, and already twice recorded in *Bird-Banding* (January, 1933, and January, 1934) has returned again to my station, now at the age of at least seven and a half years. This year it was not seen until February 1st—so much later than its usual returning date that it had been considered as probably dead. In 1932, when it was marked with colored bands, it was noticed that the left wing drooped, a condition which has persisted, but which seems in no way to impair the activity of the bird.

On January 26th the return was recorded of Chickadee C50526, banded January 27, 1930, which is therefore at least five and a half years old. This bird became crippled last winter by some accident which twisted the toes of its right foot, which it can no longer use effectively for grasping.

Two other Chickadees, at least four and a half years of age, both returned on February 6th—F23103 and F23110, banded respectively on February 8 and 21, 1931.—DOROTHY A. BALDWIN, Hardwick, Massachusetts.

Purple Grackle Age-Records.—Out of many Purple Grackles (*Quiscalus q. quiscula*) banded at my station in Norristown, Pennsylvania, I have had three returns of considerable interest, as follows:

Immature A404996, banded July 5, 1929, returned March 9, 1934.

Adult A404954, banded June 12, 1929, returned May 24, 1934.

Adult ♀ A410073, banded May 20, 1930, returned May 25, 1934. The immature bird was five years old in 1934, and the two adult birds were at least five and six years old respectively in 1934.—RAYMOND J. MIDDLETON, Norristown, Pennsylvania.

Another Common Tern Recovery in Puerto Rico.—Mr. Charles B. Floyd, in this journal, (Vol. VI, p. 35) records an age-record for the Common Tern (*Sterna h. hirundo*) which I am able to duplicate in the case of A300031, namely some three months over six years. These records appear below:

MR. FLOYD'S

No.	Age	Banding date	Where banded	Recovery date	Where recovered
674003	Juv.	July 1, 1928	Tern Island, Mass.	Sept. 7, 1934	Cabo Rajo, Puerto Rico

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A300031	Juv.	July 17, 1928	Isle of Shoals, N. H.	Sept. 7, 1934	Cabo Rajo, Puerto Rico
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Attention is called to the identity of the recovery date and the place of recovery. Tern Island is approximately seventy-five miles a little east of south of the Isle of Shoals, both on the coast of New England.—JAMES P. MELZER, Milford, New Hampshire.

Percentages of Surviving Chickadees of Different Ages.—The percentages of surviving Chickadees (*Penthestes a. atricapillus*) of different ages, during the slightly more than eight years that I have been banding, work out as follows:

Birds	7 years old or over	4.7 per cent
"	6	4.7
"	5	5.4
"	4	8.6
"	3	14.1
"	2	10.0
"	1	11.4

It is possible that all except the six and seven-year groups should be slightly higher, as no banding was done here during 1928-1929, and some of the birds banded during the next two years undoubtedly belonged to that season.—DOROTHY A. BALDWIN, Hardwick, Massachusetts.

Some Experiences with the Northern Shrike (*Lanius b. borealis*.—I have been having interesting experiences with the Northern Shrike, the second one to come to us this winter. The first was taken and banded the first day of its visit, and, after being caged over night, was released about ten miles south of Hardwick and has not been seen since. The second one, a female, came to the station on February 2d and after the 5th haunted us daily, constantly annoying the Tree Sparrows until the 8th, when it discovered the suet-basket. During the next two days it spent most of its time around my station, eating the suet frequently and allowing the Sparrows to flock and feed within sight, undisturbed. I thought the problem was happily solved, but the Shrike soon began to divide its attention between suet and Sparrows, and finally became such a nuisance that when, on the 13th, I succeeded in trapping it, I had it released ten miles or more away. By the 19th it was back again, frequenting all the familiar places. Probably it had been allowed to linger too long in the first place, or liked the board here too well. This time we hit upon Hamburg steak, which it liked so well that it carried away a full quarter-pound for the second day's rations! Fortunately it has moderated its demands since then, though it still comes several times a day for its steak. The Sparrows are not entirely safe from it, however, as it will turn upon them if it sees a good chance. It has been most interesting to observe the reactions of the different birds towards it, though all pay it less attention now than in the beginning. The Sparrows invariably "froze," but the Chickadees would dance above its head recklessly near, apparently immune from attack, while the Jays acted as police and were even seen to attempt a peck or two, especially when the Shrike had been chasing the Sparrows.—DOROTHY A. BALDWIN, Hardwick, Massachusetts.

Dummy Nests of the Florida Gallinule.—We have invariably found during the past three banding seasons of Black Terns at Big Muskego Lake, Wisconsin, a number of "dummy nests" of Florida Gallinules (*Gallinula chloropus cachinnans*). Particularly during the latter part of July, 1934, when the breeding season here for the Florida Gallinule is well over, we found, as we followed a marked route, these empty newly made nests. The nests appear unoccupied—they never contain eggs, are always perfectly clean, and are generally placed in the open or in a very small bog, where they are readily seen as one passes by in a boat. In the past season the first of these dummy nests was found on June 30th, with more being located on each successive visit to the end of July. As the same areas are examined each week-end, it was easy to determine that some dummy nests were completed within two days. This fact was established on July 10, 1934. A certain area yielding no dummy nests on July 7th contained several of them when visited on July 10th. One of the sixteen nests found on July 7th was entirely in the open, no attempt was made to conceal it, not a blade of grass was within twenty-five feet of it. It rested on a sunken muskrat house. It was very noticeable that none of the dummy nests had sloping runways, such as are usually associated with occupied nests.—PAUL WILLIAM HOFFMANN, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Eastern Sparrow Hawk Recoveries in North and South Carolina and Georgia.—Four Eastern Sparrow Hawks (*Falco s. sparverius*) were banded in