

sented gives corroborative evidence of at least a southerly movement of the species even on the part of first-year individuals.—DAYTON STONER, New York State Museum, Albany, New York.

**Indigo Bunting Returns-1 and Returns-2 at Nashville, Tennessee**

Year	Number of Birds Banded	Number Returning
1932	15	0
1933	16	0
1934	42	2
1935	51	17
1936 (to July 15th)	22	19

**RECORD OF INDIVIDUALS**

Band No.	Age—Sex	Date of Banding	Return-1	Return-2	Repeats
H73023	♀	July 6, 1933	September 9, 1934		7
H73038	♂	August 30, 1933	May 14, 1935	May 14, 1936	17
H73045	Ad. ♂	October 9, 1933	May 19, 1934	May 20, 1935	6
34-8106	" ♂	May 16, 1934	May 6, 1935		14
H73131	" ♀	June 13, 1934	May 13, 1935	June 5, 1936	28
H73153	" ♀	July 13, 1934	July 10, 1936		3
34-8139	Im. ♀	July 25, 1934	May 10, 1935		3
34-8142	" ♂	July 28, 1934	May 6, 1935	May 4, 1936	50
34-8147	" ♂	August 5, 1934	April 29, 1935	April 27, 1936	99
34-8148	" ♂	August 6, 1934	May 1, 1935		13
34-8151	" ♂	August 6, 1934	April 29, 1935	May 5, 1936	9
34-8162	" ♀	August 14, 1934	May 17, 1935		2
34-8169	" ♀	August 16, 1934	July 9, 1935	May 15, 1936	37
34-8180	Ad. ♀	August 21, 1934	July 1, 1936		5
34-8199	" ♂	August 31, 1934	July 28, 1935	July 4, 1936	2
34-8200	Im. ♀	August 31, 1934	September 11, 1935		..
34-8204	♀	September 9, 1934	June 10, 1935	June 11, 1936	12
34-8205	Ad. ♂	September 9, 1934	September 25, 1935		..
34-8213	" ♀	September 19, 1934	May 23, 1935		..
34-8226	Ad. ♂	September 25, 1934	July 12, 1935		1
34-87190	Yg. ♂	May 17, 1935	May 14, 1936		41
34-87194	Ad. ♂	May 17, 1935	May 14, 1936		40
34-87205	" ♂	May 13, 1935	May 6, 1936		20
34-87209	" ♂	May 20, 1935	May 26, 1936		6
34-87213	" ♂	May 23, 1935	May 5, 1936		19
34-87235	" ♂	July 3, 1935	April 30, 1936		17
35-7805	" ♀	July 28, 1935	May 5, 1936		15
35-7839	Im. ♂	August 21, 1935	May 4, 1936		31
35-7855	♀	August 26, 1935	June 11, 1936		18

Excepting a small percentage taken in water-drip traps, all captures of Indigo Buntings (*Passerina cyanea*) have been made with millet seed as bait. Potter type, modified Government sparrow, and top-opening funnel traps have been about equally successful. In 1934, they were attracted to the banding station in numbers when the millet seed ripened in a little patch that was planted as a lure, resulting in a considerable increase in banded birds for that year. None has been planted since then, but quantities are kept at the traps continually in various parts of the garden.—AMELIA R. LASKEY, Nashville, Tennessee.

**A Pair of Northern Crested Flycatchers (*Myiarchus crinitus boreus*) Mated for Three Consecutive Years.** The following nesting records were made at my banding station in Norristown, Pennsylvania:

A147214	—Adult banded	June 30, 1929
	Return-1	June 22, 1933
	" -2	July 8, 1934
	" -3	June 23, 1935
	" -4	June 27, 1936
34-105309	—Adult banded	July 8, 1934
	Return-1	June 23, 1935
	" -2	June 27, 1936

This pair of birds was taken on each of the years 1934, 1935 and 1936 in the nesting box while feeding half-grown young on the dates above given, being mated together for three consecutive years. A147214 is now at least 8 years old.

This pair of birds was taken as returns-1 and return-2 in 1935 and 1936 in nest boxes, feeding half-grown young. A147214 is at least eight years old.—RAYMOND J. MIDDLETON, Norristown, Pennsylvania.

**An Experience with a Homing Pigeon.**—A homing pigeon was released in Hagerstown, Maryland, to fly one hundred forty-seven miles northeastward to Allentown, Pennsylvania. Confused by a fog, it happened to come to my yard and was caught in a four-celled automatic bird-trap. I released the bird at once, but it remained in the yard and soon reentered the trap. The bird was given cracked corn, other seeds, water, and rest, and released. The next day it was tossed up about two hundred feet from the yard, but it at once returned and rested all day in a peach tree. I was not able to discover where it stayed each night, but a flashlight showed that it was not in my yard or the adjoining ones. Each morning it was waiting in the trap. The next day I carried it in a paper bag in an automobile across the Susquehanna River and released it five miles from our home. After resting a few minutes in a tree in the woods, it returned at once to our yard. The following day I carried it through two cities and threw it into the air behind an enormous pile of blast-furnace slag, ten miles east of our home, but without any circling to obtain the direction, it flew immediately over the slag, and two hours later I found it in the trap. The next day it was seen in our yard at 8 o'clock, and it was reported later in Allentown, eighty-two miles distant, at 5 P. M. It was always caught in the same trap and in the same quarter of it. All my efforts were directed to get it away from my yard and to get it going and keep it from getting acquainted with the neighborhood. I flew it each time on a full stomach, never when hungry. It left when ready. How was the bird able to return to my yard? Perhaps the expressions "homing instinct" and "homers" are not entirely correct.—HAROLD B. WOOD, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

**Winter Banding at Concord, New Hampshire.**—The winter of 1935-1936 was a poor one at my station, not many birds coming and those seeming trap-shy to an unusual degree. Returns of Tree Sparrows were as follows: B79727, banded February 24, 1929, recaptured February 4, 1936; B78670 banded January 14, 1933, recaptured February 14, 1936; 34-121707, banded January 25, 1935, recaptured February 14, 1936. One repeater spanned the season from January 12th to March 21st; but, as usual, a change in the visitors occurred in February, the break this year coming the 21st. Chickadees afforded one return, 34-121704, banded November 28, 1934, recaptured November 14, 1935; this species was trapped in two distinct groups, the first six from November 14 to December 3, 1935, and the second six from February 13, 1936, to February 16th. Two out of the first group repeated during the later dates, and it was these probably that were occasionally seen between times. Brown Creepers afforded two returns, L7561, banded November 27, 1933, recaptured February 13, 1936, and L70498, banded November 25, 1934, recaptured February 6, 1936. Other birds trapped were Hairy Woodpeckers, Downy Woodpeckers, a White-breasted Nuthatch, and a Golden-crowned Kinglet. Tree Sparrow F101213, which was banded here December 19, 1933, and returned January 31 and February 18, 1935, was found dead at Derby, Connecticut, March 1, 1935.—FRANCIS B. WHITE, Concord, New Hampshire.

**Maryland Yellow-throat Age Record.**—At my home banding station in Nashville, there have been several returns of the Maryland Yellow-throat (*Geothlypis t. trichas*).<sup>1</sup> Of the 137 individuals banded in the past four years, eleven were retaken in subsequent years—nine of them as returns-1, one as a

<sup>1</sup>Full specimens of the Yellowthroat are racially difficult to determine. I am using the above trinomial realizing that I may be in error.