Putzig, P. 1937. Von der Beziehung des Zugablaufs zum Inkretdrüsensystem. Vogelzug, 8: 116-130.

Rowan, Wm. 1932. Experients in Bird Migration. III. The Effects of Artificial Light, Castration and Certain Extracts on the Autumnal Movements of the American Crow (Corvus brachyrhynchos). Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci., 18: 639-654.

Schäfer, E. A. 1907. On the Incidence of Daylight as a Determining Factor in Bird Migration. Nature, 77: 159–163.

Schildmacher, H. 1933. Zur Physiologie des Zugtriebes. I. Versuche mit weiblichem Sexualhormon. Vogelzug, 4: 21-24.

Wetmore, Alexander. 1920. Observations on the Habits of Birds at Lake Burford, New Mexico. *Auk*, 37: 221–247.

Department of Zoology, University of Michigan.

GENERAL NOTES

Results of Catbird Banding in Camden, New Jersey.—The banding of 86 catbirds (Dunetella carolineusis in Camden, New Jersey, between May 7, 1932, and August 18, 1934, (two years and three months) has resulted in an interesting recovery and 5 returns, two of which were mating birds. B-206175, nesting adult banded at Walt Whitman's tomb on May 28, 1932, was found dead in Camden four years later, May 15, 1936. Adult, B-236966, banded on May 6, 1933, was a return the following year on May 9, 1934, being captured in same trap with another returning bird, B-269582, which had been banded on September 12, 1933, as a juvenile. These birds were caught in the same trap the following day, May 10, 1934, and on May 11, third consecutive day, B-269582, repeated, while on May 13, B-236966 repeated. Both birds were seen in courtship, but nest in vicinity was not discovered. Last note on this mating is repeating of B-269582, on June 2, 1934. The record is interesting in that it indicates the bird banded as a juvenile returned the following year to the vicinity of its birth to mate. Two other birds, adult, B-269501 and B-269509, were returns four months after banding between June and October. Catbird, adult, B-269589 banded September 25, 1933, was a return on May 5, 1934. Sight record of banded Catbird on June 16, 1938, probably was a bird banded in the same cemetery at Camden, and since no banding continued after August 18, 1934, this bird probably was a bird at least four years old, which together with record of the recovered bird first mentioned, would indicate two birds had returned to area of banding four years later, and probably for four consecutive years. Twenty-six of the 86 banded were repeats.—Walter R. Batezel, 720 Raymond Avenue, Camden, New Jersey.

Southernmost Recovery of Banded Evening Grosbeak.—Evening Grosbeak, (Hesperiphona vespertina) banded female, with male bird was sighted on February 7, 1937, at Hammonton, New Jersey. Inasmuch as no invasion of these northern birds was recorded in New Jersey that winter, the record was of interest. I trapped the bird on March 22, 1937, and report on the female, 34–208575, brought the information from Mr. Lincoln that it had been banded February 8, 1936, the previous winter, by the late James P. Melzer at Milford, New Hampshire, and that this bird according to Biological Survey records is the southernmost record for a recovered banded Grosbeak.—Walter R. Batezel, 720 Raymond Avenue, Camden, New Jersey.

Age record for Eastern Song Sparrow, (Melospiza melodia) 34–105831 banded as adult at Collingswood, New Jersey, on April 24, 1934, was retrapped by me four years later at Almonesson, New Jersey, seven miles from Collingswood, on April 12, 1938. In each case the bird was trapped on creeks tributary to the Delaware River.—Walter R. Batezel, 720 Raymond Avenue, Camden, New Jersey.