

HOUSE FINCH. *Carpodacus mexicanus*

- C41213, banded at Los Angeles, Calif., on April 17, 1931, by Miss Blanche Vignos, was retrapped at same place March 6, 1936.
F32934, banded at Los Angeles, Calif., on June 20, 1931, by J. L. Partin, was found dead at same place about September 24, 1936.
*F37062, banded at Los Angeles, Calif., on July 27, 1931, by Miss Blanche Vignos, was retrapped at same place May 27, 1936.
F89929, banded at Pasadena, Calif., on June 29, 1932, by Mrs. Harold Michener, was retrapped at same place December 9, 1935 and March 13, 1937.

GOLDFINCH. *Spinus tristis*

- C117245, banded at Fort Smith, Ark., on January 5, 1933, by S. H. Weakley, was retrapped at same place March 1, 1936 and January 21, 1939.
F29861, banded at Milton, Mass., on March 25, 1931, by W. R. Peabody, was retrapped at same place March 24, 1937.
H81110, banded at Fort Smith, Ark., on March 3, 1933, by S. H. Weakley, was retrapped at same place January 26, 1936, February 5, 1938, and December 18, 1938.

(to be concluded)

GENERAL NOTES

Killdeer Nesting near Heavy Artillery.—When one considers the terrific muzzle-blast of large caliber guns, the following incident reported to me by Lieutenant-Commander F. L. Busey, of the U. S. Naval Proving Ground, at Dahlgren, Va., is truly remarkable.

Commander Busey writes that Killdeers (*Oxyechus vociferus*) “nested and hatched young about 100 feet in front of the muzzles of the 16-inch guns. These guns were fired three or four times per week and the nests were located almost in the position of the greatest gumblast effect. When the guns were fired the birds were seen to fly away but returned shortly. Battery attendants examined the nests and noticed that the eggs did not break or roll out of the nests as a result of the firing. After the young were hatched they were seen walking on the ground in the vicinity of the nest, but they disappeared from the vicinity shortly after.”

The Commander adds that Quail (Bob-white) are noticed continuously on the ground within 400 feet of the muzzles of the big guns but, while no particular search has been made, no one has discovered any nests of these birds. In this connection it may be pointed out that the reservation of the Proving Ground is a game sanctuary and battery attendants and workmen are in the habit of putting out food for birds. As a result the birds are very tame and coveys of Bob-white are frequently seen in the vicinity of the firing and bombing areas. Commander Busey states that from his own experience it is very difficult to frighten the coveys and that they rarely flush except when in danger of automobiles on the roads.—FREDERICK C. LINCOLN, Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C.

Two Notes on Kingbird Behavior.—While stopping for gasoline at Livingston Manor, New York, on June 20, 1941, my attention was attracted by the characteristic, monotonous food call of nestling Baltimore Orioles (*Icterus galbula*) coming from an apple tree across the highway. The nest was easily located and, wishing to examine the young, I climbed the tree. This alarmed the parents and a pair of Kingbirds (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) as well. The cause for the kingbirds' concern was revealed when I discovered that they were nesting in the same tree as the orioles, and not far from them. The latter's nest was about twenty feet above the ground and attached to a nearly upright branch in the top of the tree,