

Tree Swallow Mates With Son.—In 1938 the adult Tree Swallows (*Iridoprocne bicolor* (Vieillot)) occupying box No. 3, edge of meadow, were 37-69318, male, banded June 16, 1937, and 38-59917, female, banded June 10, 1938. This pair of birds raised five nestlings. These were banded on June 17, 1938, with bands 38-89818—22.

Except for a record of the finding dead of 38-89818 on June 29, 1938, which must have been very soon after it left the nest, no records were made by members of this brood until June 9, 1942, when 38-89822, male, was trapped in box No. 3, edge of meadow, the same box he was born in. Trapped with him on that date was 38-59917, female, his own mother, who had raised him in the same location four years previously.

This unusual mating resulted in six eggs being laid, five of which ultimately hatched, the young being banded on June 9, 1942.—EDWIN A. MASON, Wharton Bird Banding Station, Groton, Massachusetts.

Six-Year Old Tree Swallow.—Returning for the fourth time on June 12 1942, Tree Swallow 37-69318, banded June 16, 1937, as an adult male, automatically records its age as being at least six years.—EDWIN A. MASON, Wharton Bird Banding Station, Groton, Massachusetts.

Eight-Year Old Barn Swallow.—Going out after adult Barn Swallows (*Hirundo erythrogaster* Boddaert) at night with flash light and hand net, is always high adventure. The very atmosphere of the becobwebbed barns, silent and dark except for the rhythmic grinding of cattle chewing their cud, occasionally punctuated by the metallic noises of rattled stanchions and halter chains, is strange and uncanny. From your position high above these sounds in the deep darkness near the roof, the un-reality is still further heightened as the piercing beam of a flashlight stabs the blackness to illuminate fluttering forms moving back and forth a few feet over your head. One by one the birds are netted and placed in gathering cages. After repeated check-ups reveal there are no further lurkers in corners and behind beams, the party sits down to band the new birds and record the returns captured. Thus it was that on June 13, 1942, the light of a flashlight made it possible to slowly intone "34-88541." As the age of the bird was realized by the serial prefix, the number was repeated and doubly checked. Banded on July 1, 1935, as an adult female, this bird was at least eight years old when it was taken this year for the sixth time in the same barn it was originally banded in.—EDWIN A. MASON, Wharton Bird Banding Station, Groton, Massachusetts.

A Northern Blue Jay in its Ninth Winter.—On December 30, 1934, I trapped and banded a Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata cristata*), at my bird banding station near McMillan, Luce Co., Mich., to which I gave band number 34-333164. The next time this bird was trapped was on December 21, 1942; thus it lacked only nine days of being eight years since the time of banding.

This bird is now in at least its ninth winter, and it is the oldest of the Blue Jays that I have banded up to this time. At my station I have also recovered a Snow Bunting No. L 73527, in its ninth year (see *Bird-Banding*, Oct. 1941).

Of the birds that I have trapped at my station, this Blue Jay holds the record also for the longest period of time between dates of capture, which is nearly eight years. In reading this bird's band number, I noticed that the band was open nearly enough to drop off and that it was very thin. I closed the band and also put a new one (number 41-306629) on the other leg, in case it should be retaken without its first band. It will also be interesting to see how long this old band will last.

At my station the Blue Jay is in 9th place in number banded, at 231; in 6th place in number of repeat records, at 264; in 8th place in number of returns, at 11; and in a tie for 6th place in number of recoveries, at 4.—OSCAR MCKINLEY BRYENS, R. F. D. No. 1, McMillan, Luce County, Michigan.

A Cedar Waxwing Recovery.—The first time that I banded Cedar Waxwings (*Bombycilla cedrorum*), was on September 6, 1924, when four nestlings were banded and replaced in the nest. Up to the present time, I have banded 44 of this species. I will explain how I caught these. On August 19, 1928, James Harruger was able to take one from its nest by hand; the nest then held three young not over a half day old, and also one egg. I am not sure just what number 40-79855 an adult, (banded June 14, 1940) entered the trap for, as there was neither water nor nesting material in it at that time. Seven adults were trapped with water; and 17 with nesting material, such as strings and wool. All of the others (18), were young taken from the nest and replaced after banding.

Up to the present time, I have never retaken any, and have only one recovery. This is number 36-40438, an adult, banded July 2, 1936. It was reported as found crippled by D. F. Townley, and died March 19, 1937, at Muscogee, Florida. This is my only record of recovery from the State of Florida, and this leads me to conclude that at least some of the Cedar Waxwings which nest in Michigan, winter in Florida.—OSCAR MCKINLEY BRYENS, R. F. D. No. 1, McMillan, Luce County, Michigan.

Northern Shrike Regurgitates Pellet. An immature of this species (*Lanius b. borealis*) was caught in a trap in which it had killed a Slate-colored Junco (*Junco h. hyemalis*) in the spring of 1939. A regurgitated pellet was observed in the trap after the Shrike had been removed. Including a 10 mm. tip, or tail, the pellet was 10 mm. thick and 40 mm. long. Consisting largely of matted feathers, scattered through the mass could be seen small pieces of bone, some identifiable as from the skull, one tarsus with foot attached, and one fragment of bone obviously from the main body skeletal structure. This observation would indicate that a very brief period of time elapses between ingestion and the regurgitation of indigestible material.—EDWIN A. MASON, Wharton Bird Banding Station, Groton, Massachusetts.

A Longevity-Recovery Record of a Slate-colored Junco.—The following data, on file with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, were not included in Miss Cooke's longevity records of Juncos (*Bird-Banding*, Vol. XIII, pp. 177-178). Slate-colored Junco No. F17189 banded at Lenox, Massachusetts on April 7, 1931, was shot on March 5, 1941 at Conway, South Carolina, by R. D. Epps. This bird was at least eleven years old when killed, and so far as I know, this is an extreme record in Junco longevity.—MAURICE BROWN, Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, Orwigsburg, Penna.

On a Case of Reversed Migration.—The case of "reversed migration" reported in the October *Bird-Banding* (XIII, p. 182) by Wendell P. Smith, where a Song Sparrow banded at Wells River, Vt. April 16, was recovered at East Jaffrey, N. H., some 90 miles to the south the June 19 following, is of considerable interest when fitted into the facts and hypotheses which make up my concept of the general pattern of migration.

The Song Sparrow, like many other birds, seems to migrate not in a haphazard north-south direction but toward definite circumscribed breeding or wintering areas as the case may be, wherein it can and frequently does return to the exact