

**More Repeats on Banded English Sparrows.**—Between July 7 and December 10, 1943, a total of 233 English Sparrows (*Passer domesticus*) was trapped in two government sparrow traps located on the roof of McGilvrey Hall on the campus of Kent State University. (The traps were not in operation between September 10–22 inclusive.) Eighteen birds were taken as repeats. Twelve were captured twice, two three times, and four individuals were trapped four, six, nine, and fourteen times respectively. Three birds were taken twice in a single day. Total repeats number 42 not counting those captured more than once per day. Following are the records:

<i>Band No.</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Dates of Capture</i>
37-114658	Im. Male	7/9; 11/4
37-114654	Immature	7/11; 7/13
39-231019	Im. Female	7/13; 8/9
40-195853	Im. Male	7/23; 10/26
40-195893	Im. Male	8/4; 9/7
38-67410	Immature	8/7; 8/8; 8/15
38-67419	Im. Male	8/7; 9/30; 10/4; 10/25
38-67424	Im. Female	8/8; 8/15
38-67429	Female	8/8; 8/10; 8/15
38-67435	Im. Female?	8/9; 8/10
39-162313	Im. Female?	8/18; 8/20
39-162325	Im. Female	8/20; 8/21; 8/23 A.M. and P.M.; 8/24; 8/26; 8/27; 9/1; 9/7
39-162328	Im. Female?	8/21; 8/22; 8/23 A.M. and P.M.; 8/24; 8/26
39-162337	Im. Female?	8/23; 9/4
39-162347	Immature	8/26; 9/4
39-162349	Immature	8/26; 8/30
39-162353	Female	8/30; 9/7
39-162359	Im. Male	8/31; 9/3 A.M. and P.M.; 10/5; 10/18; 10/25; 10/26; 10/29; 10/31; 11/1; 11/2; 11/3; 11/5; 11/9

These records, like those published earlier (*Bird-Banding* 13 (3): 121), indicate that these birds belong to a rather local population during the summer and early fall months. The traps were visited twice daily. The number of sparrows captured each time they were found in the traps averaged 3.7. In most instances they were all in the same trap, and numbered as many as 13 at one time. From July until mid-October many individuals, chiefly immature birds, were captured almost daily. In the late fall only a few individuals or single birds were taken at a time, and at intervals of several days or a week or more. During November only three birds were captured, and in the month of December but a single individual was successfully trapped. In the late fall and early winter many of the sparrows became wary of the traps. While they fed in large numbers on the bait in front of the traps, most of the birds that did enter knew how to escape through the funnel openings. This was observed by the operator on many occasions as he approached the traps. In order to prevent this from recurring, the second funnel openings were made so narrow that a sparrow could squeeze into the second compartment, but in all likelihood could not make its way back out again. After that was done, no birds entered the second compartment, as attested by the fact that the bait was never touched, even when it was exhausted elsewhere, although the sparrows continued to come to the station and enter the first compartments from which all but one bird escaped.

While repeats have been frequent, very few returns and recoveries have been

recorded thus far after three summers of banding the English or House Sparrow. These will be reported later after more data have been secured.—RALPH W. DEXTER, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio.

**An Eastern Goldfinch Return.**—I began bird-banding in early summer in the year 1924. No banding was done from May 19, 1925 to July 31, 1927, when I was away and not in a suitable place to operate a station. With the exception of winter of 1927–28, my station has always been here near McMillan, Luce County, Michigan, where I live. During the winter of 1927–28 I was in the western part of this county. Up to this date, January 23, 1944, I have banded 37 Eastern Goldfinches (*Spinus tristis tristis* (Linn.)).

From these birds, I have had only one return. This is an adult male, banded July 12, 1941, and was retaken on August 13, 1942. Both times it was trapped in the same trap at the same place and with water for bait.

The first goldfinches that I banded were four young that had just left the nest on August 19, 1928. Of the goldfinches that I have banded, eight would be classed as nestlings which were taken from the nest or caught by hand soon after they had left the nest. All of the others were trapped, these are: four young, thirteen females and twelve males.

The months in which I have banded goldfinches are May, June, July, August, September, and October. The year 1942 was greatest in number banded with three immatures, three females and three males. The greatest single month's banding was September 1942 when I banded three immatures, two females and two males. In all time, the month of August holds the lead with eight nestlings, three females and two males banded. Next to this was July with seven males and two females.

Of the birds trapped, a few have been taken with nesting material such as wool for bait; but by far the majority have been trapped with water.—OSCAR MCKINLEY BRYENS, R. F. D. No. 1, McMillan, Luce County, Michigan.

**Five Slate-colored Junco Returns Captured in One Day at Ardmore, Pa., on November 11, 1943.**—Two returned one year after banding; 2 returned one and two years after banding; 1 returned one, two and three years after banding.

The three-year return, 40-95430, when making its first return on October 30, 1941, was observed in a trap, with a Sharp-shinned Hawk standing on top of the trap, making a determined attempt to attack the bird. All efforts to drive the hawk off failed, so it became necessary to dispose of the hawk to save the bird's life.

From this junco's return record, it appears it was not affected by its harrowing experience, which nearly cost it its life, since it did not prevent it from returning the following year and again a year later, to the place where it had a narrow escape from death.

Is it possible that some birds are not as much disturbed as we imagine by the attempted attacks of hawks? Or possibly some birds do not have as good memories as they are said to have.—HORACE GROSKIN, 210 Glenn Road, Ardmore, Pennsylvania.

**Junco Return at Ardmore, Pa., at Least 6½ Years Old.**—No. 38-60179. Banded December 24, 1937.

1st return November 4, 1939  
2nd return November 18, 1940  
3rd return November 13, 1941  
4th return November 15, 1942  
5th return November 14, 1943

This bird was never captured at Ardmore in the spring migration, nor did it ever enter the traps during any year as a repeat. Its schedule through the