

TABLE I
NEW YORK REGION RECORDS OF KENT ISLAND ADULT GULLS
(Total sight records for all years)

July	0	January	4
August	0	February	3
September	0	March	3
October	4	April	1
November	14	May	1*
December	10	June	0

*May 2, 1939.

grounds, since Kent Island is over 500 miles coastally from New York, and ". . . the Herring Gulls appear in the vicinity of the island during the last week in February with great regularity . . ." (Gross, 1940). Unfortunately, records from intermediate points are too few to confirm or refute this hypothesis, and November and December were probably the months of most intensive observation in the New York region. The latest spring record from New York is a late-wintering or non-breeding bird seen May 2nd.

Sight records of color-banded gulls depend so largely upon the activities of band-conscious field observers that it is virtually impossible satisfactorily to compare one region with another. It should not be concluded from the many winter records around New York and the few winter records elsewhere that the population density of Kent Island adults in the New York region is proportionately high.

The farthest-south sight record is from Cape May, New Jersey. However, a compilation by Dr. Gross of recoveries by capture or death of 89 of the 1030 color-banded adults shows three recoveries in Virginia and one in North Carolina.

Helpful suggestions by Dr. Gross and J. J. Hickey are gratefully acknowledged.

REFERENCES

- Gross, A. O. 1940. The migration of Kent Island Herring Gulls. *Bird-Banding*, 11: 129-155.
 Poor, H. H. 1943. Color-banded immature Herring Gulls in the New York region. *Bird-Banding*, 14: 101-115.

c/o Linnaean Society of New York,
 American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.

GENERAL NOTES

Iceland-banded Purple Sandpiper Recovered on Baffin Island, N. W. T.
 —Through the kindness of O. M. Demment, manager of the Cape Dorset Post (Baffin Island, N. W. T., Canada) of the Hudson's Bay Company, and Mr. J. W. Anderson, manager of the Ungava District of the Hudson's Bay Company, I was

sent band "6/3731 Mus. Nat. Reykjavik" taken from a sandpiper by an Eskimo about thirty miles west of Cape Dorset at the end of April, 1943.

I have just received a report from Iceland stating that the bird was a Purple Sandpiper (*Arquatella maritima*) banded as an adult at Hafurbjarnarstaour, in extreme southwestern Iceland, on May 20, 1942. This is a most interesting record as it indicates that sandpipers which nest in Iceland may be expected to migrate to the interior of North America. Cape Dorset is in southwestern Baffin Island, on the north side of Hudson Strait, near the mouth of Hudson Bay.—HAROLD S. PETERS, Fish and Wildlife Service, Charleston, S. C.

A Twelve Year Old Blue Jay. On October 10, 1932, I trapped a Blue Jay at my station at Cohasset, Massachusetts, affixing band 355948. This bird returned to my station on March 16, 1944, and therefore was at least in its twelfth year when retrapped.—KATHERINE C. HARDING, Cohasset, Massachusetts.

Two Slate-colored Junco Returns.—Returns of passage migrants are sufficiently rare to deserve recording whenever they occur. On March 29, 1942, at the height of the spring flight, I trapped and banded a male Slate-colored Junco (*Junco hyemalis hyemalis* (Linn.)) at my place in Harvard, Massachusetts, affixing band 140-27979. This bird returned during the southbound migration a year and a half later, November 25, 1943, and repeated two days afterwards, but was not trapped again. The second return is even more interesting. A last round of the traps on the evening of November 5, 1942 revealed two juncos; it was too late to release them that same evening, so they were held overnight. The following morning I was due to go on watch at the Aircraft Observation Post located 2.8 miles ESE from my home, so I took the birds along and released them at daylight. One was not heard from again, but the other, a male, 41-85757, was back at my traps November 11th and repeated the 15th and 16th. He was then marked with a white feather glued into the feathering of the rump, and was frequently seen at the feeding shelf for a month or so before either he moved on or the feather dropped out. Perhaps he spent the winter, for there were a few banded juncos on the shelf all winter though no attempt was made to trap them. Anyway, the bird was trapped March 13, 1943 but was not taken again that spring. However, on November 11, 1943, 41-85757 returned again and repeated until the 28th of the month. I neglected to mark the bird in the fall of 1943 so have no means of knowing whether he remained after the first of December when the traps were closed for the season.—JAMES L. PETERS, Harvard, Massachusetts.

Banding Nomenclature Should Be Standardized.—The Eastern Bird Banding Association in its monthly publication, *Ebba Nus*, for December 1943, has notified its members, under the above caption, of certain generalizations in the terms used which are too sweeping. With alliterative standards of terms, definitions are offered, all of which have the approval of Frederick C. Lincoln, in charge of migratory bird investigations, Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C. Two terms are definite and understood: Banding (Regular), with its subheading, Color Banding; and Repeat, the retrap at the station of banding during the same season.

The expression "Return", as generally used, is entirely too inclusive and misleading when used by a bander reporting personal experiences. When used by the Fish and Wildlife Service it indicates a banded bird being reported a season or more after banding. A banded bird so reported is either a retrapped bird at the original banding station, was trapped by a distant bander, or otherwise caught, found dead or shot. There is a scientific need of breaking down these records. The abstracts in "Bird-Banding" on British activity reported 69,882