

Date Banded	Number	Species	Killed By—	Place	Date
8/30/34	C620305	Black Duck	J. Hackens Muskrat trap	Riv. aux Pins, Portneuf Co., P.Q.	3/1/36
9/25/34	C620323	Black Duck	I. S. Adams	La Batture, P.Q.	10/11/35
10/12/34	C620334	Black Duck		Santee River, S.C.	12/25/34

Ivers S. Adams, Hardwick, Mass.

Another Kingbird Shares Its Nesting Tree.—In an earlier note (*Bird-Banding*, XV (2): 72), I related how Kingbirds (*Tyrannus tyrannus* (Linn.)) had permitted a pair of Robins (*Turdus m. migratorius* (Linn.)) to nest in the same tree. This was apparently the first recorded instance of such an occurrence.

On July 5, 1944, I found a Kingbird's nest in an apple tree at Livingston Manor, New York. Upon climbing up to the nest, I discovered that Chipping Sparrows (*Spizella p. passerina* (Bechstein)) had a nest 10 feet 3 inches away, and 30 inches lower. The flycatcher's two young were 8-9 days old, while the sparrows' young were at most two days old. The Kingbird was, therefore, first to build its nest, and permitted the Chipping Sparrow to share its nesting tree.—Richard B. Fischer, 140-19 Beech Avenue, Flushing, New York.

Three and five-year Returns of the Blue Jay.—On April 30, 1941, Mr. Arthur J. Lave and the writer banded a Northern Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata cristata*) on a hillside of second-growth brush on the campus of Kent State University with band No. 40-201233. Three years later, on May 25, 1944, this bird was found in a government sparrow trap on the roof of McGilvrey Hall not far from the site of banding (approximately 800 feet). Two Blue Jays were captured together, but since the trap was adjusted for English Sparrows, they could neither enter the second compartment nor escape through the entrance. In the small first compartment the banded bird either died or was killed, and was then devoured by the other Jay. Nothing was left except bones and feathers when it was found. Even the brain had been eaten.¹ The other bird subsequently died from exposure while in the trap during a heavy rain storm the day before it was discovered.

On October 29, 1939, Major Roy H. Smith banded a Blue Jay taken in his window-trap at 183 North Prospect St., Kent, Ohio, with band No. A403263. Five years later, on November 8, 1944, the band from this bird was brought to me by one of my students, Miss Virginia Straight, whose grandfather had found the Jay dead in his backyard at 548 Park Ave., some 250 feet from the site of banding. One leg was broken and bloody, but since no bullet mark could be found it is presumed that the bird met with an accident, possibly striking a wire or a similar obstacle. (The writer once observed a Blue Jay killed in his own yard by striking against a wire clothesline.) The recovered band was worn thin, especially around the edges.

Maj. Smith banded another Blue Jay (No. 592542) from his window-trap on November 6, 1939. On that date he noted that it was smaller than average in size. A little over three years later this bird returned on January 17, 1943, and at this time it was normal in size. On December 3, 1944, Maj. Smith brought out an old government sparrow trap which he baited, but before he had time to adjust the door, a Blue Jay became trapped in the first compartment, similar to the situation reported above. This bird proved to be No. 592542 which had returned again, five years from the time of banding. A number of similar returns and local recoveries have been reported in *Bird-Banding* as follows: Hoffman 2(3): 129, 1931; 3(2): 70, 1932; Weller 6(1): 35, 1935; Goetz 9(4): 199, 1938; McKinley

¹Very probably the work of a rat, Ed.