

on August 25, 1948, thus giving a period of 21 days between the last record in Labrador and the recovery of the band in England. As far as can be ascertained this is the first record of a Pintail migrating from North America to Europe. Unfortunately the specimen was not recovered therefore making it impossible to decide whether this Pintail belonged to the American or European race. Other Pintails banded at Tinker Harbor during 1948 have been recovered in New Brunswick, Quebec Province, New York, and Wisconsin, but to date there have been no further records from Europe. The banding of more Pintail in Labrador may make it possible to decide whether or not this East-West migration is a common occurrence.—Alex. J. Reeve, Northeastern Wildlife Station, Fredericton, New Brunswick.

Banding recoveries of *Tyto alba*.—Nearly one-third of all the Barn Owls banded in North America have been banded in and around Escondido, California. These have resulted in 31 recoveries.

Date Banded	Date Recovered	How Recovered	Age	Distance Traveled
April 13, 1928	June 24 1928	Found dead	2 mo.	12 mi.
April 13, 1928	January 27, 1928	Found dead	9 mo.	3 mi.
April 13, 1928	April 6, 1929	Found dead	1 yr.	20 mi.
April 13, 1928	April 1, 1933	Trapped	5 yrs.	20 mi.
April 21, 1929	August 31, 1930	Found dead	1 yr. 4 mo.	30 mi.
April 20, 1929	August 31, 1936	Found dead	7 yrs. 4 mo.	35 mi.
May 15, 1930	November 20, 1931	Caught in trap	1 yr. 6 mo.	5 mi.
April 10, 1931	December 21, 1931	Found dead	8 mo.	8 mi.
April 19, 1931	June 30, 1931	Found dead	2 mo.	40 mi.
April 10, 1931	July 5, 1935	Shot	4 yrs. 3 mo.	75 mi.
April 21, 1932	May 9, 1933	Found dead	1 yr. 18 days	12 mi.
April 21, 1932	September 10, 1932	Shot	5 mo.	3 mi.
April 21, 1932	January 13, 1933	Drowned	8 mo.	10 mi.
April 23, 1932	September 5, 1936	Killed	4 yrs. 5 mo.	35 mi.
April 23, 1932	July . . ., 1939	Killed	7 yrs. 3 mo.	2 mi.
April 16, 1933	September 1941	Found dead	8 yrs. 5 mo.	85 mi.
April 29, 1934	September 29, 1935	Killed—auto	1 yr. 5 mo.	3 mi.
April 29, 1934	December 2, 1937	Leg and band recovered	3 yrs. 8 mo.	22 mi.
April 13, 1934	November 15, 1934	Flew into wire —killed	7 mo.	50 mi.
April 24, 1935	December 29, 1935	Shot	8 mo.	75 mi.
April 24, 1935	July 4, 1936	Trapped	1 yr. 2 mo.	65 mi.
April 24, 1935	May 20, 1938	Found dead	3 yrs. 1 mo.	3 mi.
April 24, 1935	October 28, 1946	Sick—died	11 yrs. 6 mo.	20 mi.
April 2, 1936	October 6, 1936	Shot	6 mo.	3 mi.
March 30, 1936	February 22, 1946	Killed	9 yrs. 11 mo.	3 mi.
May 10, 1937	February 12, 1939	Found dead	1 yr. 9 mo.	19 mi.
April 23, 1938	September 9, 1939	Found injured —Died	1 yr. 5 mo.	12 mi.
April 20, 1938	May 20, 1938	Captured	1 mo.	110 mi.
April 23, 1938	May 22, 1938	Found dead	1 mo.	2 mi.
May 7, 1938	February . . ., 1946	Found dead	7 yrs. 9 mo.	40 mi.
April 22, 1941	January 18, 1946	Killed	4 yrs. 9 mo.	35 mi.

Total: 31 Returns.

Barn Owls are common birds in this region. I have seen as many as 30 on the beach at night feeding on grunion when these were running.—Fred N. Gallup, P.O. Box 614, Escondido, California.

Northern Crested Flycatcher.—Each year since the summer of 1929 we have had a pair of Northern Crested Flycatchers, (*Myiarchus crinitus boreus* Bangs), nesting in our boxes. Others of this species were found in nearby woodlands yet never did we have more than one pair. Five different boxes were used by the various pairs through the years, these were located in a five acre area. By the use of trap doors on all the boxes it has been an easy matter to keep a complete

history of the individuals that have nested with us through the past nineteen years. The story as unfolded is a most remarkable one, it required only twelve birds to keep one pair nesting for nineteen years and of the eleven birds that were here prior to 1947, nine returned or an average of nearly 82%.

The following gives the record for each of the nineteen years, in three of which no young were hatched and as the adults were never caught until feeding young none were taken during these three years either.

- 1929—A147214 and A147216 mated, 2 young raised, Box A.
- 1930—A147214 and A147216 mated, 1 young raised, Box A.
- 1931—nest not successful, Box A.
- 1932— " " " " Box A.
- 1933—A147214, mate not taken, 4 young raised, Box A.
- 1934—A147214 and 34-105309 mated, 5 young raised, Box B.
- 1935—A147214 and 34-105309 mated, 6 young raised, Box A.
- 1936—A147214 and 34-105309 mated, 4 young disappeared at 4 days of age, Box C.
- 1937—36-155079 and 34-105309 mated, 5 young raised, Box C.
- 1938—36-155079 and 38-131956 mated, 5 young raised, Box A.
- 1939—36-155079 and 38-131956 mated, 7 young raised, Box A.
- 1940—40-110658 and 40-110659 mated, 6 young raised, Box A.
- 1941—40-110658 and 40-110659 mated, 3 young raised, Box A.
- 1942—40-110658 and 40-110659 mated, 2 young raised, Box D.
- 1943—40-110658 and 42-137924 mated, 7 young raised, Box C.
- 1944—40-110658 and 42-174567 mated, 6 young raised, Box B.
- 1945—40-110658 and 43-135097 mated, 2 young raised, Box E.
- 1946—nest built but deserted, one of pair wore band, Box A.
- 1947—43-135097 and 46-120678 mated, 6 young raised, Box A.

In looking over these annual records of this species we find many interesting facts. In fifteen out of nineteen years their nests were successful and a total of sixty-seven young was fledged; the smallest brood had only one while the largest brood was seven in two instances. We never heard again from any of the sixty-one nestlings banded prior to 1947, they may have spread to nearby areas if any returned as breeding adults.

Two of the adults have shown a remarkable record, one A147214 nested from 1929 to 1936 inclusive, during 1931 and 1932 the nests were not successful and no adults trapped, but as in each of these two years one of the pair wore a band and as this bird returned in the following four years, it seems reasonable to assume that it was here both of them. It positively was a breeding bird here for six years and may have been here for eight, when last taken it was at least eight years of age.

The other with the most unusual record was 40-110658, nesting here for six years, 1940 to 1945 inclusive. Still another nested for four years, while two nested for three years. Only once, in 1940 did we find that neither of the pair was a returned bird.

We also find that during 1934-35 and 1936 the same pair was mated, this being duplicated in 1940-41-42. Did each of these two pairs that were mated for three consecutive years migrate southward together, winter in the same area and then come northward the following spring together or did they go their separate ways when the summer season was over and only meet by chance on arrival at the breeding grounds the following May?—Raymond J. Middleton, Norristown, Pa.

Tufted Titmouse Nesting Seven Years.—Here is the story of a Tufted Titmouse, *Parus bicolor*, banded as an adult on January 27, 1939, #39-126650. This bird remained to nest in our boxes for the next seven years, 1939 to 1945 inclusive. By use of the trap door on the boxes it was possible to keep a complete history of it. In 1939 its mate was not captured. During the next three years, 1940-41-42 it was mated to #39-126609. Then for the next three years—1943-44-45 it was mated to #40-137944.