

Throat Injury of a Robin.—On April 17, 1950, a male Robin (*Turdus migratorius* Linnaeus) entered a Dyke banding trap. When he was taken from the trap, I discovered that he had a large thorn stuck in his throat (on the outside). The thorn had penetrated through the flesh under the lower mandible and was visible on the inside along the side of his tongue and it was quite an ordeal to remove the thorn as it had partially healed around the thorn. I treated the wound and banded him with a Fish and Wildlife band No. 48-278204 and released him. Much to my delight on March 7, 1951, he was the first of our banded Robins to return. He is in perfect condition and I might add that he is the "Boss" of Bird Haven.—Margaret A. Fitzgerald, P. O. Box 267, Bird Haven, Amsterdam, New York.

Notes on the Adherence of Blue Jay Siblings After Nest Departure.—In checking records of immature Blue Jays (*Cyanocitta cristata* Linnaeus) banded at Huntington, Long Island, New York, through the past score of years, there is ample proof that these youngsters, once caught, are consistent and often annoying repeaters. Small groups, obviously siblings, show a great attachment to each other and stay together through July and August until mid-September when they all disappear on their first southward migration.

One particular group, representing two families, banded in July, 1941, seems worthy of record. It is the only group of young birds banded in twenty-five years which actually closed down the daily operation of the station by "jamming" the traps. They repeated so often that other birds didn't have a chance to enter a series of four 3-cell top-opening traps for an entire month. Fearing these birds would either injure themselves or become ill from eating too much white bread, used as bait in the traps, three of the group were finally removed from the trapping area. Subsequently they never repeated or returned to the station.

While some of these birds repeated as often as six times in one day, no accurate count of the number of times they were found in the traps was kept, since the primary aim was to keep the birds safe and the traps clear. The banding records show the following repeats:

41-200074	Banded July 1, '41	repeated for 23 days and removed 1 mile
075	" July 1, '41	repeated for 43 days until Sept. 3
055	" July 2, '41	repeated for 17 days and removed 1 mile
056	" July 3, '41	did not repeat but returned May 14, 1942
058	" July 3, '41	repeated for 20 days and removed 1 mile
060	" July 3, '41	repeated for 35 days until Sept. 9.

—Geoffrey Gill, 24 Overlook Drive, Huntington, L. I., N. Y.

Nine-Year-Old Nest of Mourning Dove.—The shallow, flimsy nest of the Eastern Mourning Dove, *Zenaidura macroura carolinensis* (Linnaeus), is usually believed to be too fragile to withstand the storms of future seasons. One such typical nest which succeeded and had nine successive years of use and without any apparent repairs may be of sufficient rarity to be recorded. This nest was built during March 1942 in a white pine 16 feet above the ground and finally fell during a storm in February 1951. The tree stands four feet east of our porch and fairly well protected from the prevailing northwestern winds and storms.

Owing to the difficulty of seeing bands on Mourning Doves in the trees or on the ground, it could not be determined how often the nest was occupied by banded doves; only twice were both birds seen to be banded.

In the spring of 1941 a pair of Mourning Doves nested in a rose arbor at the rear of our yard. They were not banded. On March 21, 1942, a dove arrived in the yard and was followed four days later by a mate. They immediately began building in the tall pine. That year, 1942, doves were banded on June 7 and August 19. One of these returned to the trap May 1, 1944. Each year the doves were seen to go directly to the pine upon their mid-March arrival. During all the years, the doves spent much of their time perched upon the electric wires in the back alley, so it is reasonable to suppose that all were occupants of the nest. No nestlings were banded. During 1947 a new male was banded, and had an esophageal fistula. On May 1, 1948, a new pair of doves was banded, one of which returned May 24, 1950. During 1951 after the destruction of the nest no rebuilding was done in the pine, nor have any doves spent their time perched on the wires.—Harold B. Wood, 3016 North Second St., Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.