

neossopiles in this species. However in view of the numbers of exceptions to the generality that lack of natal down accompanies the hole nesting habit, it does not seem wise at present to attribute too great a significance to this. The Thraupidae seem to offer a particularly interesting opportunity for further work on the natal pteryloses and the taxonomic and evolutionary implications of this plumage.

Support for field work in Trinidad was received from the Frank M. Chapman Memorial Fund.

LITERATURE CITED

- WETTERBEE, D. K. 1957. Natal plumages and downy pteryloses of passerine birds of North America. *Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, **113**: 339-436.
 ———. 1958. New descriptions of natal pterylosis of various bird species. *Bird-Banding*, **29**: 232-236.

The William Beebe Tropical Research Station, New York Zoological Society, Arima Valley, Trinidad, W. I. Present address: Department of Biology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.

Received October, 1962

GENERAL NOTES

Song Sparrow Possibly Nests 75 Miles from Birthplace.—A Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*) banded as an independent immature at Prince of Prussia, Pa., on July 19, 1960, was found in Baltimore, Md., on July 24, 1962, with its banded leg caught in a split pipe (not a result of the banding): the leg had to be cut off to free it. Mrs. Robert W. Trout, the bander, states that the sparrow never repeated for her. Marvin J. Yiengst, the finder, had not to his knowledge seen the bird before its mishap, and through the following October I had not seen it again. The July dates suggest that it was on or near its natal territory when banded and on its nesting territory when recovered; it may, then, have been breeding about 75 airline miles southwest of its birthplace.—Hervey Brackbill, 2620 Poplar Drive, Baltimore 7, Maryland.

Two New Bird Records for Interior Alaska.—On August 12, 1961, while mist-netting in the Minto Lakes area, 50 miles west of Fairbanks, I captured and banded an immature Yellow Wagtail (*Motacilla flava*). A second bird was netted and banded on August 17 and four others were seen in the area on August 18. According to Gabrielson and Lincoln (*Birds of Alaska*, 1959: 691-694) these are the first records for this species from the interior.

On September 17, 1961, while banding Common Redpolls (*Acanthis flammea*) in the vicinity of Fairbanks, I netted and banded a Pine Siskin (*Spinus pinus*). Gabrielson and Lincoln (*Birds of Alaska*, 1959: 765-767) have no records for this species from interior Alaska.—Willett T. Van Velzen, 432 W. Allegan St., Otsego, Mich.

A Mutual Display of the Catbird.—At dusk on 25 May, 1959, I observed a mutual display of the Catbird, *Dumetella carolinensis*. I was in the "Hellcat Swamp" area on Plum Island, Parker River National Wildlife Refuge, Newburyport, Massachusetts. The display was witnessed for about ten minutes from 1950 hours, E. S. T., in very poor light conditions (sunset, 1909 hours, E. S. T.; civil twilight, 31 minutes). The birds were about twenty meters from the point of observation.

At first, only one individual was noted. Its action was confined to an area of a dirt road, within three meters of dense brush along the road. The "pattern of