

general application. For the standard net techniques, everybody will find advantage in looking at the paper published by S. H. Low in 1957 (*Bird-Banding*, 28(3): 115-128.). However, this modification should be very helpful to those who find the shelf-strings failing too early in good quality nets. I recommend the replacing of the nylon shelf-strings by wire shelf-strings just for those taking bats, and for those taking birds under extremely severe conditions like those in tropical rain forest, especially if the captures extend themselves over many days during the rain season. This method is not recommended for those working in North American coniferous forest or deciduous forest, except if they catch bats. Those catching birds in all habitats but tropical rain forest will find the standard techniques far more applicable. — Raymond McNeil, Département des Sciences Biologiques, Université de Montréal, Canada.

Returns in 1965-1966 of North American Migrant Birds Banded in Panama.—Repeats, returns and recoveries through autumn 1964 of North American birds banded in the Republic of Panama by Loftin and associates have been reported earlier (H. Loftin, *Bird-Banding* 34: 219-221, 1963; H. Loftin *et al.*, *Bird-Banding* 37: 35-44, 1966). This report summarizes returns during 1965-1966 in Panama which are noteworthy because they represent (1) first records of the species' returning there in subsequent migratory years, (2) first records of their returning in subsequent years or overwintering in a different area of Panama than previously reported, or (3) records of interest because of lengthy interval between banding and recapture. Thus, many records of returning banded migrants are omitted from this report, since they represent the same species, localities or time intervals listed in earlier papers. All the migrants from temperate North America reported here or in the earlier notes as returns belong to species which to some extent winter in Panama. Although most netting was done during periods of migration, the records of recapture in subsequent years probably represent successive returns to the same winter quarters.

Yellow-green Vireo (*Vireo flavoviridis*). Loftin *et al.* (op. cit.) reported several repeats and returns of this species near Curundu, C. Z., in the 1963-1964 season, interpreting this as evidence that "some individuals of this species return to identical localities in migration between their wintering and breeding grounds in subsequent years." In a letter, Dr. Eugene Eisenmann kindly pointed out to us that, in addition to a transient migratory population through Panama, there is also a breeding population through much of the Pacific lowlands and in cleared areas of the Canal Zone on the Caribbean slope. Dr. Eisenmann writes: "So far as I can judge, the resident population moves out in August and early September, at the time when birds from farther north in Middle America are starting to pass through. The breeders return towards the end of January and early February, the transients pass through (I think) even as late as April." Thus, as Dr. Eisenmann suggests, the Canal Zone "return" records probably pertain to local Yellow-green Vireos. (See also Eisenmann *Bird-Banding*, 37: 286, 1966.)

Tennessee Warbler (*Vermivora peregrina*). A specimen banded 21 October 1964 at Almirante was recaptured there on 20 October 1965, the first recorded return of this species to the same area in Panama in subsequent years.

Chestnut-sided Warbler (*Dendroica pensylvanica*). A specimen banded near Curundu, C. Z., on 6 December 1963 was recaptured in the same general locality on 2 April 1966, more than three years later.

This is the first recorded return of this species to the same locality in Panama in a later migratory season.

Ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*). Loftin *et al.* (op. cit.) reported several instances of returns of this species to the same general locality in Panama in subsequent years; however none of these returns was more than a year after banding. During the 1965-66 season at Almirante, one bird which was banded on 13 October 1963 was first recaptured on 23 April 1965, then again on 17, 27 and 28 October 1965. Another, banded 21 October 1963, was retaken on 4, 5, 8 and 10 April 1965.

Kentucky Warbler (*Oporornis formosus*). Loftin *et al.* (op. cit.) reported an instance of the return of a Kentucky Warbler to Almirante in a subsequent year as well as a record indicating overwintering in the Almirante area. A specimen banded on the Pipeline Road near Gamboa, C. Z., on 7 November 1964 was retaken in the same general locality on 21 October 1965; while another, banded 22 October 1964 nears the Gamboa horse stables, was recaptured there on 5 March 1965.

Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*). Loftin *et al.* (op. cit.) reported a Yellow-breasted Chat, banded 17 April 1963, at Almirante, as being recaptured there on 17 and 18 October 1963. This same bird was retaken in the same general locality on 22 October and 1 November 1965.

American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*). A specimen banded 8 December 1963 near Curundu, C. Z., was recaptured in the same vicinity on 27 September 1965, about 21 months after banding. This is the first recorded return of this species to the same locality in Panama in a later migratory season.

Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*). A specimen banded on 22 October 1964 at Almirante was recaptured there on 23 March 1965, suggesting it may have overwintered there.

We wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Dunning, Frederick Folger, Kenneth Olsen, John Wiese, Storrs L. Olson, G. V. N. Powell and Stephen Martin in the Panama banding program in 1965-66. The Gorgas Memorial Laboratory and Chiriqui Land Company (United Fruit Company) generously provided facilities at Almirante; while the U. S. Army Tropic Test Center and Middle America Research Unit (NIH) kindly provided facilities in the Canal Zone. Dr. E. Eisenmann kindly read the MS, offering many helpful suggestions. This investigation was supported by PHS Research Grant AI 06072 from the National Institutes of Health.

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Slate-Colored Junco Killed by Gray Squirrel.—As I looked out my study window about 1230, 13 November 1966, I saw a Gray Squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*) on the ground run to my mist net where a Slate-colored Junco (*Junco hyemalis*) fluttered as it hung in the bottom panel a few inches above the ground. In the time it took me to hurry through the house, down the stairs, and out to the net, the squirrel had the head of the junco in its mouth and was trying to carry it away, stretching the net tautly. The squirrel did not release the junco until I was only a few steps away.

The entire episode lasted no more than five minutes from the time the junco hit the net until I removed the dead bird from the net. The head was badly chewed with the upper mandible completely gone and the upper portion of the skull open and bleeding.

Approximately three hours later, a squirrel (same ?) ran along the net, stopped at the point where the junco had been, stood on its hind legs, and pulled the net panel down as it examined, for a few minutes, the few feathers remaining. While this is my first observation of a squirrel actually killing a bird, I have noticed that nesting birds frequently protest the presence of this squirrel species near their nests. In particular, one Tufted Titmouse (*Parus bicolor*) pair nesting in my yard protested with repeated diving attacks and scolding on repeated occasions when the squirrel was in the next tree and when it ran on the ground near the nest.—Kenneth W. Prescott, New Jersey State Museum, Trenton, New Jersey.