

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.

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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.