

also one threesome in which a visitor remained with the mated pair throughout the season. One pair began nest building in shaft G3, and then moved into the adjoining shaft G4 where a complete nest was constructed. Another pair started a nest in one chimney (and possibly a second in another chimney), but failed to complete either one. Four pairs remained mated and nested in the same shaft as in the previous year. One of these pairs nested together in shaft G4 for six years, and another pair was mated in shaft V1 over the same period of time. A third pair has remained mated and nested in shaft U1 for nine consecutive years. One of the nesting birds in 1967 was the all-season visitor in the threesome during the season of 1966. Five returns did not nest on the campus, and another one was found dead locally. The last date for a resident swift to remain on the campus was 23 September 1967. Usually all of the swifts do not leave this early, but the fall season that year was notably cool.

The last report in this series on Chimney Swift returns was published in *Bird-Banding* 37 (2): 120-121. 1966.—Ralph W. Dexter, Dept. of Biological Sciences, Kent State Univ., Kent, Ohio, 44240.

White-Headed Cardinal.—A white-headed female Cardinal (*Richmondena cardinalis*) was initially observed at my feeding station, Green Point, Union Township, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, on 29 December 1966. Thereafter, I saw this individual almost daily until 3 March 1967. On 19 March, in an adjacent conifer plantation, I found sufficient physical evidence to indicate that this Cardinal had been lost to predation.

The feathers on the head, nape, throat, and upper one-third of the breast of this bird were white. The bill and crest feathers, on the other hand, were typical female Cardinal coloration, as was the remainder of the plumage. The pupils of the eyes were black. Ross (1963. *Cassinia* 47: 2-21) noted 8 other sight records of Cardinals exhibiting albinistic tendencies.

In addition to this bird, 4 female and 5 male Cardinals, all of normal coloration, fed at the station. No timidity was exhibited by the white-headed female, nor was any antagonism shown against it by the other Cardinals or songbirds present.

My feeding station is located in an apple tree immediately surrounded by lawn. Adjacent are grass fields, scattered hardwood trees, and several small conifer plantations. The site is located in a narrow valley between the Blue Mountain and the Second Mountain of the Appalachian chain. The predominant forest type is oak-hickory. Farm land, reverting farm land, woodlots, and scattered home-sites are found throughout the valley. Fred E. Hartman, Division of Research, Pennsylvania Game Commission, R. D. #2, Jonestown, Pa. 17038.

Band Size for Common Puffins in Newfoundland.—This note reports the band size found to be the best fit for Common Puffins (*Fraterecula arctica*) at Great Island, Ferryland, Newfoundland (47° 11'N., 52° 48'W.).

In association with a breeding biology study of the Common Puffin I banded 666 adults and 830 young. From this banding I found that band size 6, which the Bird-Banding Manual states is the size most frequently used, is not suitable. The smaller band size 5 was used instead.

While adult puffins exhibited some individual variation in tarsus size, in almost all cases where the use of band size 6 was attempted it proved to be loose fitting and could be easily pulled off over the ankle joint and toes. On fledged young that were almost ready to abandon their nest burrow, band size 6 was so loose that it was completely unusable. Band size 5 was subsequently used, and seemed to be a perfect fit for adults and satisfactory for the young. This smaller band was still loose enough to be able to move freely up and down the tarsus of adults, but not large enough to slip over the ankle joint. None of the banded young that were revisited at their burrow before they had departed had lost their band.

These banding results suggest that banders should be prepared to use the smaller band size 5 when banding puffins along the eastern Atlantic coast instead of the size 6 band recommended in the Bird-Banding Manual. Interpopulation differences undoubtedly account for this discrepancy in band size. However, banders supplied with both band sizes will be able to use their own judgment and avoid unnecessary band losses.—David N. Nettleship, Department of Zoology, McGill University, Montreal, Canada.