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JOSSelyn VAN TYNE, A PIONEER BIRD BANDER

By ANDREW J. BERGER

That Josselyn Van Tyne was an ornithologist of international repute is well known. That he also was an avid bird bander is not well known. His banding activities began in 1920, when he was 18 years old. Van Tyne's first banding permit (Collaborator's Permit No. 79) is dated 12 October 1920, and was valid until 31 December of that year. His permit for 1921 is dated 13 December 1920 (Collaborator's Permit No. 184). A note typed on a 3 x 5 card by Van Tyne states simply: "Begun—Dec. 18, 1920." This possibly was the date on which he banded the first bird on his own permit.

I have no way of being certain that all of Van Tyne's banding records were in fact turned over to me in early March of 1957, but certain apparent gaps in the records suggest that I did not receive the complete files. Nevertheless, the available records seem to me to justify a short biographical note on Josselyn Van Tyne's bird banding activities for the period 1920 through 1956. All of his banding data in my possession has been returned to the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology in Ann Arbor for permanent filing.

We now know a great deal more about the longevity and the post-breeding movements of birds than was known 30 years ago, of course. As is invariably true in biographical studies, therefore, one must consider the point in time of a man's activities in order to appreciate fully the nature and value of his work.

Still in Van Tyne's files, for example, are the "display labels" for 15 specimens of banded birds that he displayed at the November, 1938, annual meeting of the Wilson Ornithological Society in Ann Arbor. I invite the reader's attention to Van Tyne's carefully worded labels of 1938 as to just how much accurate information was revealed by each banding return.

Specimen No. 1 was a female American Pintail (*Anas acuta tzitzihoa*) banded (#36-690425) 9 January 1937 at Avery Island, Louisiana, by E. A. McIlhenny. It was taken on 24 March 1938 at Poinsett Lake, Kingsbury, South Dakota, by C. H. Westman (U.M.M.Z. No. 95790). "Known, therefore, that: The specimen was taken at least 1400 miles northwest of where it was banded."

Specimen No. 2 was an adult female Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus smithsonianus*) banded (#320195) on 20 July 1924 at Spider Island, Wisconsin, by William I. Lyon. It was taken 15 November 1933 near Biddle Pt. (Lake Michigan), Mackinac County, Michigan, by Milo Oliphant (U.M.M.Z. No. 71836). "Known, therefore, that: This specimen is of a bird at least 9 years, 4 months old. It was taken about 100 miles northeast of the place of banding."

Specimen No. 3 was an immature female Herring Gull banded (#36-663321) as a juvenile on 1 July 1936 at Hat Island, Green Bay, Wisconsin, by Harold C. Wilson. It was taken at Ann Arbor on 23 January 1938 by Arthur E. Staebler (U.M.M.Z. No. 91644). "Known, therefore, that: This specimen is of a bird a little more than 18 months and 23 days old. It was taken about 260 miles southeast of where it was banded."

Specimen No. 4 was an immature male Herring Gull banded (#36-718188) as a juvenile on 26 June 1937 at Black River Island, Lake Huron, Michigan, by F. E. and C. C. Ludwig. It was taken on 23 January 1938 at Ann Arbor by Arthur E. Staebler (U.M.M.Z. No. 91645). "Known, therefore, that: This specimen is of a bird almost 7 months old. It was taken about 150 miles south of where it was banded."

Specimen No. 5 was a juvenile female Ring-billed Gull (*Larus delawarensis*) banded (#34-416110) as a downy young on 5 July 1935 at Scarecrow Island, Alpena County, Michigan, by F. E. Ludwig. It was taken on 4 September 1935 at the north end of Burt Lake, Cheboygan County, Michigan, by Max M. Peet (Peet collection). "Known, therefore, that: The bird was less than 9 weeks old. It had already migrated 78 miles northwest from Lake Huron to an inland locality."

Specimen No. 6 was an immature male Royal Tern (*Thalasseus m. maximus*) banded (#A-531349) as a juvenile on 18 July 1931, at Cape Romain, South Carolina, by E. M. Burton. It was taken on 7 March 1932 in Pinellas County, Florida, by William G. Fargo (U.M.M.Z. No. 68866). "Known, therefore, that: This specimen is of a bird that was about 8 months old. It was taken about 400 miles south of where it was banded."

Specimen No. 7 was an adult male Caspian Tern (*Hydroprogne t. tschegrava*) banded (♯378495) as a juvenile on 19 July 1925 at Shoe Island, Michigan, by F. C. Lincoln. It was taken 23 May 1932 on Beaver Island, Michigan, by James Wood (U.M.M.Z. No. 69626). "Known, therefore, that: This specimen is of a bird that was about 7 years of age. It was taken about 16 miles east of where it was banded."

Specimen No. 8 was a male White-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*) banded (♯F-30393) on 2 October 1932 at 1942 Cambridge Road, Ann Arbor, by J. Van Tyne, who retook it: 1933, 22 April, 14 May; 1934, 3 June, 30 September, and 31 October; 1935, 2, 4, and 7 June. Mated with ♯F-109498 and raised young June 1935. Found dead at Angel School, Ann Arbor, by Bud Twining on 15 February 1937 (U.M.M.Z. No. 91399). "Known, therefore, that: This specimen was of a bird that was at least 5 years old. It was recorded at intervals from the same locality for over 2 years. It was found dead 1/4th mile from the point of banding."

Specimen No. 9 was an adult male Northern Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta c. cristata*) banded (♯B-263490) on 18 June 1934 at 1942 Cambridge Road, Ann Arbor, by J. Van Tyne. It was taken on 9 December 1934 at the same place by the same person (U.M.M.Z. No. 75348). "Known, therefore, that: This specimen is of a bird found at the same place on 18 June and 9 December 1934."

Specimen No. 10 was an adult male Blue Jay banded (♯B-263469) as a juvenile on 13 July 1933 at 1942 Cambridge Road, Ann Arbor, by J. Van Tyne. It was found dead in Ann Arbor on 21 May 1938 (U.M.M.Z. No. 93960). "Known, therefore, that: This specimen is of a bird that was 5 years of age."

Specimen No. 11 was a male Panama House Wren (*Troglodytes musculus inquietus*; band ♯A-55984). "Collected by J. Van Tyne 17 May 1926 at Barro Colorado Island, Panama Canal Zone at the age of 61 days. Known, therefore, that: The specimen is of a bird 61 days old (compare with the adult specimen). It was still living within 150 feet of the nest where it was raised. This was, perhaps, the first banding 'return' on a Central American bird." (U.M.M.Z. No. 56374.)

I pointed out earlier (1961. *Bird Study*, page 106) that Josselyn Van Tyne was the first ornithologist to show that North American birds return to the same wintering areas in the tropics. He banded 99 Indigo Buntings (*Passerina cyanea*) at Uaxactum, Guatemala, during March and April, 1931. Several of these birds were trapped in the same jungle clearing the following year (see Van Tyne, 1932, *Bird-Banding*, 3: 110).

Specimen No. 12 was an adult male Eastern Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius p. phoeniceus*) banded (♯486920) on 27 April 1928 at Munuskong Bay, Chippewa County, Michigan, by K. Christoferson. It was taken on 25 June 1934 at the place of banding by

Max M. Peet (Peet collection). "Known, therefore, that: This specimen is of a bird that was over 6 years of age. It was captured at the same place where banded."

Specimen No. 13 was an adult male Kirtland's Warbler (*Dendroica kirtlandii*) banded (# F-30387) on 30 June 1932 at South Branch Township, Crawford County, Michigan, by J. Van Tyne. The bird was killed in a bird net by a Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*) on 21 May 1933 within a few yards of the same spot (U.M.M.Z. No. 71145). "Known, therefore, that: This specimen is of a bird at least 22 months old. It had re-established the identical breeding territory used the year before (but with a new mate). This was the first banding return on this species."

Specimen No. 14 was a male Evening Grosbeak (*Hesperiphona vespertina*) banded (# A-221544) on 18 April 1931 at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, by M. J. Magee. It was taken on 24 June 1932 26 miles north of Newberry in Luce County, Michigan, by Norman Wood (U.M.M.Z. No. 69242). "Known, therefore, that: It was found within 65 miles of where it was banded the preceding spring."

Specimen No. 15 was a male Evening Grosbeak banded (# A-200881) on 31 May 1932 at Blaney, Michigan, by K. Christofferson. It was taken on 5 February 1934 at Milford, Michigan, by W. J. Howard (U.M.M. Z. No. 72083). "Known, therefore, that: The specimen is of a bird at least 2 1/2 years old. It was taken about 300 miles south of where it was banded."

Van Tyne had two major banding projects throughout the years: one on the Blue Jay, the other on the Kirtland's Warbler. In addition, he banded a minimum of 54 species of North American birds, most of which were captured at feeding stations around his home at 405 Awixa Road in Ann Arbor (Table 1). He accumulated several interesting records, none of which were published, although he indicated by writing "Publish!" on two cards that he hoped to find time to prepare the material for publication. I recently reported on Van Tyne's record of a female Common Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*) returning to the same nesting grounds in Oscoda County, Michigan, in 1944 (Berger, 1967. *Wils. Bull.*, 79: 343).

Van Tyne was the first person to band an Upland Plover (*Bartramia longicauda*). He banded a downy young plover in Otsego County (T32N, R1W, Sect. 29), Michigan, at 2:30 p.m. on 9 July 1923. Van Tyne wrote on his banding card that the Biological Survey had notified him that this was "the first of the species ever banded."

Other records of interest are a Black-capped Chickadee (*Parus atricapillus*) at least 7 years old; three (two male and one female) White-breasted Nuthatches that were last trapped when at least 5 years old; a Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*) at least 8 years old; two male Baltimore Orioles (*Icterus galbula*) at least 5 years old; and a male Rufous-sided Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*) that was retaken when at least 6 years old. The dates of banding and last recapture of these birds follow.

TABLE 1. NORTH AMERICAN BIRD SPECIES BANDED BY
JOSSELYN VAN TYNE

1. Great Blue Heron	28. White-breasted Nuthatch
2. Marsh Hawk	29. Red-breasted Nuthatch
3. Ring-necked Pheasant	30. House Wren
4. Bobwhite	31. Brown Thrasher
5. Upland Plover	32. Catbird
6. Killdeer	33. Robin
7. Mourning Dove	34. Hermit Thrush
8. Barn Owl	35. Eastern Bluebird
9. Screech Owl	36. Migrant Shrike
10. Acadian Owl	37. Starling
11. Barred Owl	38. Kirtland's Warbler
12. Great-horned Owl	39. House Sparrow
13. Common Nighthawk	40. Eastern Meadowlark
14. Whip-poor-will	41. Baltimore Oriole
15. Yellow-shafted Flicker	42. Red-winged Blackbird
16. Downy Woodpecker	43. Common Grackle
17. Hairy Woodpecker	44. Brown-headed Cowbird
18. Red-headed Woodpecker	45. Purple Finch
19. Eastern Kingbird	46. Indigo Bunting
20. Great Crested Flycatcher	47. Rufous-sided Towhee
21. Rough-winged Swallow	48. Slate-colored Junco
22. Tree Swallow	49. Cardinal
23. Purple Martin	50. Tree Sparrow
24. Blue Jay	51. White-crowned Sparrow
25. Black-capped Chickadee	52. White-throated Sparrow
26. Hudsonian Chickadee	53. Fox Sparrow
27. Tufted Titmouse	54. Song Sparrow

An adult Black-capped Chickadee was banded on 16 September 1945. This bird was recaptured every year except one (1949) from 1945 to 20 January 1952.

One adult male White-breasted Nuthatch was banded on 5 July 1941. The bird was last retrapped on 4 November 1945. Another adult male was banded on 16 August 1942; it was last recaptured on 6 January 1946. An adult female White-breasted Nuthatch was banded on 10 August 1942; it was last recaptured on 1 January 1946.

The adult male Brown Thrasher was banded on 4 May 1941. This bird was not seen in 1942 but it was recaptured in each succeeding year through 1948. This bird was known to have the same banded mate in 1943, 1944, and 1947. The male had a new mate during 1948. Van Tyne found the nest (with three eggs) that year and determined that the nestling period for the two oldest birds was 11 days and for the youngest bird about 10 1/2 days.

The two adult male Baltimore Orioles were banded, respectively, on 9 and 16 May 1943. The two birds were seen or recaptured in subsequent years through May, 1947.

The adult male Rufous-sided Towhee was banded on 18 April 1948. It was last recaptured on 19 April 1953.

Van Tyne made his first trip to the Kirtland's Warbler habitat in upper Lower Michigan in 1930. He continued his study of this species through the 1956 breeding season. During the early years of his study he often encountered minor difficulty in getting the details of his permits straightened out with the personnel in the Department of Conservation in Lansing. Van Tyne always received his special permits for collecting Kirtland's Warblers but more than a single letter of explanation usually was required. His letters, of course, also give an insight into the personality of the man, especially his preciseness, his concern for others, and his sense of humor.

In submitting his annual report on the species of birds collected during 1930 (a total of 28 birds, including six Kirtland's Warblers), Van Tyne wrote on January 3, 1931:

"Dear Sir:

"I herewith return my 1930 Scientific Collecting Permit together with the Special Permit issued for taking Kirtland Warblers in the course of a special study made of that species.

"May I have *both* permits issued to me again for the year 1931? The Kirtland Warblers are *not* wanted 'for a habitat group' and no such was mentioned in my letter of application. They are for use only in an intensive life history study of this important species. I should not propose to waste valuable specimens of this species in a mere habitat group."

Despite this letter, his Special Permit for 1931 read:

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

"Permission is hereby given Josselyn Van Tyne, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, to collect Kirkland (sic) warblers in desired numbers for a habitat group and for the University collection.

/s/ George R. Hogarth
Director
Department of Conservation

Dated: June 26, 1931

Expires: December 31, 1931."

Van Tyne wrote on 11 January 1940:

"Mr. H. D. Ruhl
Game Division
Department of Conservation
Lansing, Michigan

"Dear Mr. Ruhl:

"Thank you for sending me my 1940 scientific collecting permit. I note that this does not, however, permit the preservation of birds on the excepted list. I would like very much to be able to do

some work later on in the spring on Kirtland's Warbler, and I would also like to know how I should handle the problem of preserving valuable specimens of forbidden birds. Quite frequently I have the opportunity of saving specimens of birds like the Loon, Osprey, etc., and I certainly do not want to be arrested while doing it.

"I enclose an application for a permit for Milton B. Trautman together with his report for last year. Does his official position at Stone Laboratory eliminate the necessity for the fee or shall I send you the regular fee? I would appreciate it if you would notify me rather than Trautman if there is a fee necessary. We feel rather embarrassed about having our friends from outside the state pay for the privilege of saving an occasional valuable specimen for us.

"I also enclose my application for a bird banding permit.

Sincerely,
J. Van Tyne
Curator of Birds

"P.S.—Will you check whether the 1940 application from Louis W. Campbell of Toledo has been taken care of? He is waiting for his permit before collecting an important specimen for us in Monroe County."

Van Tyne wrote in similar fashion on 20 April 1944:

"Mr. H. D. Ruhl
Game Division
Dept. of Conservation
Lansing 13, Michigan

"Dear Ruhl:

"In reply to my application for a scientific collector's permit I received Permit #4 but did not find included the usual exemption which you have given me from the prohibition about collecting eight particular bird species. Was this a reflection of the change in policy or perhaps merely an oversight? Since I am visiting Oscoda County for several weeks in June to continue my Kirtland Warbler study, I would like very much to be able to take a few specimens of that species. As you know I also have occasion to save for the University specimens of other of these species which have already been killed and would be wasted if I did not save them. I much prefer not to be arrested while salvaging such matter.

Sincerely,
Josselyn Van Tyne"

The first two Kirtland's Warblers ever banded were banded, respectively, by Dr. L. H. Walkinshaw on 25 June 1932, and by Josselyn Van Tyne on 29 June 1932. The first return of this species was an adult male banded by Van Tyne on 30 June 1932. This

bird was killed in a bird net by a Sharp-shinned Hawk on 21 May 1933, "within a few yards of the same spot" where it was banded the year before (from Van Tyne's notes). Available records indicate that Van Tyne banded at least 72 adult and 160 nestling or fledgling Kirtland's Warblers during the course of his studies.

Van Tyne apparently banded his first Blue Jay on 22 June 1921. He later began a serious study of this species, and banded a total of at least 347 jays, primarily during the period of 1933 and early 1953 (last record, April 19). The bulk of these birds were trapped at feeding stations around his home on Awixa Road in Ann Arbor. In addition to a general interest in returns and longevity of the jays, Van Tyne was interested in plumage changes and in the color of the birds' tongues.

In a letter dated 5 February 1952, Dr. Frank A. Pitelka asked Van Tyne if he would prepare an article summarizing his study of the Blue Jay. Van Tyne responded in a letter dated 15 February 1952:

"Dear Frank:

"I was very much interested by your letter of February 5. So the Blue Jay and Steller Jay overlap! How very nice of them! (It makes me feel a lot better. I didn't want you to lump them!)

"Yes, I will work up my Blue Jay banding records as rapidly as I can. I really think they will give us some good data. I can't tell you how pleased I am to have you putting to such good use the Blue Jay specimen data which we have built up here.

"Inclosed are the receipts for the two lots of *Parus atricristatus*. Thank you very much for sending them. I'll get them back to you soon.

"Thank you also for your generous gift of the books on Dowitchers and on Jays for the Wilson Club Library. We are extremely glad to have them in the Library.

Sincerely,
J. Van Tyne"

If Van Tyne ever began work on such a paper on his Blue Jay studies, I have found no evidence of it. Van Tyne noted in his banding records that the "roof of the mouth was mottled and the tongue was flesh-colored" in a juvenile bird that he examined as early as 15 August 1942. He recorded that the tongue was "dark pink-gray" in an adult banded on 13 December 1942, and that the tongue was "quite dark" when the same bird was recaptured on 3 May 1944.

Weller (1935. *Bird-Banding*, 6: 35) reported on the recapture of a twelve-year-old Blue Jay in Ann Arbor. The band for that bird is glued to a 3 x 5 card in Van Tyne's files. The card reads:

"Band from Blue Jay #9612

"Banded Jan. 2, 1922 by Aldred S. Warthin, Jr., at 1020 Ferdon Road.

"Recaptured Nov. 17, 1933 by Thomas Weller at Fair Oaks Parkway (one block from point of banding). Band so worn that it was replaced by #C-333993. Bird then released.

"The age of this bird (at least 12 1/2 years) is the greatest ever recorded for a wild Blue Jay."

One of Van Tyne's own banded Blue Jays came close to equalling this record. He banded a juvenile bird (#44-221936) on 10 August 1947. This bird was "killed by a cat" in Ann Arbor on 10 April 1958, and was reported to the Bird-Banding Office by Dr. H. B. Tordoff. This bird was 11 years old when killed (Table 2).

TABLE 2. SELECTED BLUE JAY BANDING RETURNS FROM J. VAN TYNE'S RECORDS

Band No.	Age	Date banded	Last Date of Return	Comments
72568	Adult	31 Dec. 1924	12 Jan. 1929	Recaptured "at practically the same spot." At least 4 years old.
436577	Adult	3 July 1927	26 May 1934	Banded by A. D. Tinker; recaptured by Van Tyne. Bird 8 years old.
72569	?	8 Nov. 1930	19 July 1934	Captured at same station where banded.
468980	Adult	10 May 1941	24 Dec. 1944	Retrapped in same yard.
41-222332	Adult	20 Dec. 1941	9 July 1942	Left foot missing when bird was banded.
38-242624	Adult	27 June 1943	30 Aug. 1948	Band was very worn and was replaced by #47-219-722 on 30 August 1948. Bird at least 6 years old.
38-242635	Adult	14 Nov. 1943	10 Dec. 1949	Bird found dead in Ann Arbor. Bird at least 7 years old.
44-221936	Juv.	10 Aug. 1947	10 April 1958	Killed by cat in Ann Arbor. Bird 11 years old.
44-221958	Imm.	24 Aug. 1947	22 July 1952	"Dropped dead" in yard of Prof. Albert E. White in Ann Arbor. Bird 5 years old.
47-219734	Adult	25 Nov. 1948	6 Mar. 1952	Killed by cat "1/5 mile SEE of banding point" (Van Tyne note). Bird at least 5 years old.
47-219741	Juv.	28 Aug. 1949	28 Oct. 1951 27 July 1952	Bird had a broken left leg when banded in 1949. The leg healed, and Van Tyne recorded in 1951 that it had a "somewhat curved (to rear) tarsus."



Figure 1. "Chickadee No. 81045 at Station B. January 24, 1926."

Although it does not concern banding itself, certain other data recorded by Van Tyne is worthy of mention because it is the sort of information that a bander is likely to accumulate when much of his banding activity is conducted in his own yard. After he moved to 405 Awixa, Van Tyne kept a list of the species of birds he saw in his yard or flying over it. He made notes on 93 species of birds he saw around his house.

Van Tyne also made notes on 53 species of birds that visited a bird bath. On 18 January 1944, he watched a Blue Jay chip ice from the edge of a dry bird bath. The bird "broke off chip after chip and ate them all except one that seemed too big. Most were about the size of a split peanut meat or less. Ate seven or eight (no water available)." The same or another Blue Jay similarly chipped ice four days later. On 23 January 1944, Van Tyne watched a Blue Jay bathe when the air temperature was 30° F. He recorded water bathing by several other species at low air temperatures: Black-capped Chickadee, 30°; Tufted Titmouse 40°; Robin, 30°; Cedar Waxwing, 24°; Cardinal, 20°; Tree Sparrow, 32°; Song Sparrow, 35°.

Chipmunks (*Tamias striatus*) often are a nuisance around feeding stations and, especially, bird houses. Van Tyne began removing chipmunks "by live trapping" during the spring of 1941. He removed 40 chipmunks during 1941 and 1942, and smaller numbers (8 to 15 per year) from 1943 through 1948.

Van Tyne did very little work with the Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) except in connection with his study of Kirtland's



Figure 2. J. Van Tyne's Station D; date unknown but prior to 1926.

Warbler, but he did record three interesting observations.

He wrote: "June 30, 1920. I found a Robin's nest on the horizontal limb of a spruce about 12 feet from the ground on our island, Hessel. It contained 1 Robin's egg and 2 Cowbird eggs. It was deserted." The Robin is an uncommon cowbird host.

During July of 1941, a pair of Baltimore Orioles brought a fledgling cowbird to one of Van Tyne's feeding stations. There are few records of parasitism of the Baltimore Oriole.

Van Tyne found a Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura*) nest with two eggs in April, 1942. On 1 May, the nest contained only one dove egg and one cowbird egg. As an accidental host for the cowbird, there are few records for parasitism of the Mourning Dove.

Five years after I moved to Ann Arbor, and while I was in the early "publish or perish" stage, I wrote a short paper on the changes in status of the Cardinal and several other species between 1910 and 1950 (1951. *Jack-Pine Warbler*, 29: 52-55). My little paper would have been more significant had I consulted with Van Tyne on his experiences with the Cardinal, because his early (unpublished) observations were made during a period not covered by any published paper.

The northward spread of the Cardinal in Michigan has been reasonably well documented. The first record of the occurrence of the Cardinal in the Ann Arbor area was on 14 June 1884. The first nest was found on 24 May 1903.

Van Tyne's notes read: "I saw the first one, a male, in the spring of 1917. Saw a male and female at the foot of the Glenn and a

female near the foot of the old boulevard, Dec. 26, 1921. June 17, 1924: More common all over Ann Arbor than ever before. April, 1925: Even more common and less local."

Van Tyne found his first Cardinal nest on 14 May 1919 (he was then 17 years old): "Today I discovered that a nest that I found a week or ten days ago is a Cardinal nest. It was finished when I found it. The nest, which is only about six feet from the main road of Glenn Drive, is about four feet from the ground in a thicket and is made of stalks and grasses, much like that of a Rose-breasted Grosbeak, only a little deeper. It contained two eggs. The eggs are slightly larger than a Robin's and are white washed with olive-brown and rather heavily spotted with fine brown spots. May 15: third egg layed today. May 18: nest empty."

He found a second nest on 27 May 1919: "This afternoon I found a Cardinal's nest in the thicket south of the old M. C. embankment in the park. It is made much like the other except that there is some paper in it. May 28: One egg. It is white, spotted with brown. June 3: Nest empty."

On 2 June 1919, Van Tyne wrote: "This afternoon I found a Cardinal's nest in the park. It is made of stalks like the others and is placed about four feet from the ground in the middle of a thorn bush. It contains three brownish-white eggs, spotted with brown. June 3: I took two photographs of the nest this afternoon by standing on a box."

On 28 May 1922, he wrote: "This morning Scotty showed me a Cardinal nest that he found a week ago. It contained three Cowbird eggs and two Cardinal eggs. He removed the Cowbird eggs. The bird was on the nest all right this morning. The nest was about three feet from the ground in a dense tangle of vines on a fence on the far side of the Wood of O. The nest was made of grass and rootlets."

Van Tyne made notes on two other nests during a period when apparently no one else was studying nesting birds in the field in the Ann Arbor region.

17 June 1924: "Mink found yesterday a Cardinal nest at the foot of the Glen. Nest, which I visited today, contained one egg and a young one 3/4th grown. This I banded 72560. The nest was of the usual make and placed in a thick bush 4 ft. up."

26 April 1925: "Scott and I found a Cardinal nest with 2 eggs about 4 ft. up in a bush by the old R. Ry. embankment at the foot of the Glen."

Among the latest notes he made on the Cardinal are two observations in 1956.

"Oscoda County, west end of Mack Lake, May 10, 1956. G. Brody and I saw a female at close range. The first I have seen in the county." Van Tyne and Dr. Gerald Brody had gone to the Mack Lake area in order to determine the date of arrival of the first Kirtland's Warblers that year.

"Crawford County: Grayling, May 10, 1956. Fenn Holden tells me that 3 appeared at their feeding station in November, 1955.

The first they have ever seen here. Also several appeared at feeding stations in Grayling last winter (could be the same birds)."

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GENERAL NOTES

Notes on a Twenty-Year-Old Glaucous-winged Gull.—Few notes have been published on aged Glaucous-winged Gulls (*Larus glaucescens*). Usually only ages are recorded, with notes lacking on such things as plumage, sex, band wear and behavior.

While employed as a park naturalist on Mitlenatch Island Nature Park, in the northern part of the Strait of Georgia, British Columbia (49° 57' N, 125° 00' W) in the summers of 1964 through 1966 the senior author had many opportunities to record information on breeding Glaucous-winged Gulls in a colony of approximately 2,500 pairs.

A method of recording band numbers on Glaucous-winged Gulls is by telescope. This method was used on the following occasions to record band number 41-67697: first read in 1963 (van Tets, 1963), then again on several occasions in 1965 (Campbell and Kennedy, 1965) and finally throughout the summer of 1966 (Campbell and Kennedy, 1966). On each occasion a 20-power telescope was used at distances from 40 to 50 feet. Kennedy (pers. comm.) reports the band was not recorded on Mitlenatch Island in 1967.

This band belonged to an old series and as the junior author banded nestling Glaucous-winged Gulls on Mitlenatch Island, periodically, from 1929 to 1949 (see *Bird-Banding* 34: 30-36, 1963), he was notified. The band was used on a young Glaucous-winged Gull on July 27, 1946 on Mitlenatch Island. In 1966 the senior author compiled the following notes.

The average hatching date for Glaucous-winged Gulls on Mitlenatch Island is July 1. Using this date for birth, to the last sight record on August 26, 1966 plus five extra days for leap years from 1946 to 1966, this gull's total age would be 20 years, 62 days. Vermeer (1963) reports one older record, that of a 21 year-old bird.

The bird returned to its natal colony to breed and occupied the same territory on the north side of the island, in 1964, 1965 and 1966. Van Tets (1963) recorded the bird also from the north side of the island, probably occupying the same territory. It seems likely, though there are no records, the bird returned in Mitlenatch as a breeding bird in the intervening years.

From mating behavior habits the bird was recorded as a male. During the