cowbird entered the trap, and I banded it. On 3 September I retrapped it; on the left side of its breast, beneath the gray juvenal plumage, was a patch of black feathers, the vanes opening.

Friedmann (The Cowbirds, Springfield, Ill., Chas. C. Thomas, 1929: 265) writes that young cowbirds usually leave the nest on the 10th day after hatching but if frightened may leave on the ninth. A few even earlier departures, at the estimated age of 6-7 days, have been observed by Richard A. Hill (Host-parasite relationships, summer movements, and population structure of the Brown-headed Cowbird in a prairie habitat of west-central Kansas. M. S. thesis, Fort Hays Kansas State College). So if, as I believe, it was this cowbird that I startled from the Song Sparrow nest on 5 August, the bird must have hatched on about 28-31 July. On 3 September, then, its postjuvenal molt was already under way at the age of about 38 days, or perhaps even 34-35 days.

I thank Jay M. Sheppard for suggesting this note.—Hervey Brackbill, *2620 Poplar Drive, Baltimore, Maryland 21207.* Received 16 February 1976, accepted 6 May 1976.

Bay-breasted Warblers Feeding on Fruit: Interspecific Social Facilitation?—At about 1135 on 4 October 1975 we noticed a Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga olivacea*) feeding on the fruits of a very large dogwood (*Cornus florida*) about 2 m from the window of our home west of Chapel Hill, North Carolina. A few seconds later we saw a Common Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*) and a Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Centurus carolinensis*) also feeding on the fruits. We then saw a Bay-breasted Warbler (*Dendroica castanea*) feeding on a fruit. Within the next 15 min we noted more Bay-breasted Warblers feeding on the fruits, with as many as four individuals engaged in the activity at one time. Intermittent observations over the next three hours revealed an occasional, single Bay-breasted Warbler eating the fruits. Each individual appeared to have difficulty in plucking the fruits, often pulling at several before removing one from the tree. The fruits were swallowed entire. We have not seen the behavior before or since, although we saw Bay-breasteds in the dogwood several days before and after 4 October. The temperature at the time of the observation was about 16°C, and no frost had yet occurred in the area that autumn. Insects appeared to be of at least normal abundance.

Bent (*U. S. Natl. Mus., Bull.* 203:385, 1953) states: ". . . the bay-breasted is almost wholly insectivorous, indulging occasionally, perhaps, in a little wild fruit." He gives no details concerning possible frugivory. We do not know whether our chance observation indicates that the Bay-breasted Warbler may frequently consume dogwood fruits or if the frugivory by the warblers was a case of interspecific "social facilitation." It does seem unusual that our only observation of frugivory in the Bay-breasted Warbler is also the only case we have seen of more than one individual bird, let alone several species, feeding simultaneously on the fruits of dogwood.—Helmut C. Mueller, *Department of Zoology and Curriculum in Ecology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514, and* Nancy S. Mueller, *Department of Biology, North Carolina Central University, Durham, North Carolina 27707.* Received 12 February 1976, accepted 5 April 1976.

Incomplete Prebasic Molt in a Dark-eyed Junco.—On 15 November 1975 I banded (1360-93684) an adult female Dark-eyed Junco (*Junco hyemalis*) (skull completely ossified; eye, red-brown; wing chord, 72 mm and coloration pale gray) that had not yet completed its prebasic (postnuptial) molt. It had already renewed fully all of its primaries, secondaries one through four, tertials, and wing coverts. All were new in texture and color and not worn. However, secondaries five and six as well as all three alular feathers were a worn and faded brown compared to the other newer, gray plumage. The wings were symmetrical. The tail consisted of six fully grown, new rectrices on the left side, but on the right side rectrix one was missing. In addition, rectrices two and six were incompletely grown. The former measured 51 mm, and the latter 55 mm, whereas the overall tail length was 63 mm. The body plumage appeared new and uniform, and showed no signs of incomplete or continuing molt.

Based on observations made on breeding juncos in the Adirondack Mountains 52 km (32 miles) north of my yard where this capture took place, molt in adults

begins in late July. By early to mid-September it has progressed to replacement of the fifth secondary. At that time all of the wing coverts and tertials will have been replaced, but not the alulae. Primaries eight and nine will have partially regrown at that time and much but not all of the body molt will be either complete or well under way.

The geographical origin of the bird in question is not known, nor is the normal timing of its molt schedule. Therefore, its schedule may or may not coincide with that observed in Adirondack juncos. However, since this bird had none of the usual molt characteristics that accompany replacement of the last two secondaries and the alulae, apparently its wing molt had been stopped or suspended short of completion. This occurrence is the first of its kind that I have observed in the handling of 180 Dark-eyed Juncos known to be adult during the period of October through December in the past 12 years.—ROBERT P. YUNICK, *1527 Myron Street, Schenectady, New York 12309.* Received 25 January 1976, accepted 5 April 1976.

An Age Record for Swainson's Warbler.—Kennard (*Bird-Banding,* **46:** 55-73, 1975) published a summary of longevity records for North American birds but did not include one for Swainson's Warbler (*Lymnothlypis swainsonii*). On 14 May 1960, Weske banded with #31-27954 an AHY-U individual of this species in swampy woodland 7 km NNW of Whaleysville, Worcester County, Maryland. The locality is at the extreme northern limit of the species' known breeding range on the Atlantic Coastal Plain (Meanley, *N. Amer. Fauna,* 69: 13-15, 1971). On 8 May 1965, Bridge netted and released this bird at the same place. Its estimated minimal age, using Kennard's criteria, was 5 years and 11 months.

At the time of recapture, the bird was judged to be a male because of its long wing (chord = 76mm) and absence of a brood patch, a feature generally present in females by early May. The bird weighed 14.6 g and was not fat. It is the same individual mentioned by Meanley (op. cit., p. 46) as returning to its banding site for four successive years. However, we have located no record of a return by it except in 1965, and Meanley (pers. comm.) agrees that his published statement was incorrect. Banders who mist-netted at the site in May of 1962, 1963, and 1964 captured four other Swainson's Warblers, including one that returned one year later.

We are grateful to Brooke Meanley for helpful comments and to Vernon M. Kleen and Edmund W. Stiles for supplying banding data.—JOHN S. WESKE, *National Fish and Wildlife Laboratory, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C. 20560,* and DAVID BRIDGE, *11324 Fairfax Drive, Great Falls, Virginia 22066.* Received 12 May 1976, accepted 1 June 1976.

Band Returns in El Salvador, 1973-74 and 1974-75 Seasons.—We reported returns of banded birds in El Salvador for the 1971-72 season (Thurber and Villeda, *Bird-Banding,* **43:** 285, 1972) and for the 1972-73 season (Thurber and Villeda, *Bird-Banding,* **45:** 58, 1974). A forced relocation of our nets sharply reduced the number of returns and so we present here the combined data for the two succeeding seasons. All birds were taken with mist nets and banded with bands supplied by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The following birds were banded and retaken at the Hacienda Los Pinos (13°20′N, 88°40′W, 50 m elev.) in the Department of Usulután: Inca Dove (*Scardafella inca*), banded 27 February 1974, retaken 19 February 1975; Black-and-white Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*), female, banded 27 January 1972, second return 24 February 1974; Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*), female, banded 17 January 1973, retaken 20 February 1974; Yellow Warbler, female, banded 16 January 1973, retaken 24 February 1974; Magnolia Warbler, (*Dendroica magnolia*), immature female, banded 15 January 1973, retaken 23 February 1974; Magnolia Warbler, immature female, banded 20 February 1974, retaken 17 February 1975; Common Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*), adult male, banded 25 February 1974, retaken 16 February 1975; Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*), banded 24 January 1972, retaken 1 March 1974; White-collared Seedeater (*Sporophila torqueola*), adult male, banded 1 May 1974, retaken 17 February 1975; White-collared Seedeater, female, banded 27 February 1974,