

the grebe, but even if the heron could have, the grebe would have probably been too large to be swallowed.

J. A. Wiens, D. Heinemann, and D. Mock constructively reviewed a draft of this manuscript. I thank many people at the Oregon State University Marine Science Center and Ore-Aqua Foods, Inc., who made completion of this project possible. The assistance of S. Pokes is also gratefully acknowledged.

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**A Transient Magnolia Warbler Returns.**—The return of a truly transient parulid to the same narrow hollow in transit from a northern breeding ground to a far southern wintering area is rarely documented even though nest-site tenacity and winter-feeding-site tenacity are frequently recognized by the return of banded birds.

On 27 September 1978, a banded Magnolia Warbler (*Dendroica magnolia*) was taken from a mist net at the head of a narrow draw 200 yd above the mouth of that same hollow where it was originally caught and banded 14 September 1975. The Magnolia was banded (number 1360-62613) at Basin Spring, Williamson Co., Tennessee, latitude 355—longitude 0870. At the time of banding this bird was designated HY (?) and female. On return, without reference to the original age and sex notation, it was called an AHY female with no high back spots, fairly dark side streaks, dull black upper tail coverts with long dull edges. It was at least in its fourth year on return.

Each fall season since 1970, I have banded at the Basin Spring station under comparable conditions with nets operated roughly in the same places. During that time 537 Magnolias have been banded with an average of 59.6 each fall. In 1975, the year the "Return Magnolia" was banded, 82 Magnolias were banded between 4 September and 26 October. The highest number banded in a single fall was 110 in 1976.

Magnolias regularly pass through middle Tennessee migrating southward in autumn and again moving northward in the spring, neither nesting nor spending the winter in the area. It is possible this Magnolia, following a previously used path running north to south, stopped off to rest at Basin Spring 27 September 1978 in a narrow niche that registered familiar.—KATHERINE A. GOODPASTURE, 3407 Hopkins Lane, Nashville, TN 37215. Received 4 April 1979, accepted 15 May 1979.