

distinctive, consist of the injured right hind toe, the drooping right wing, and the band on the left leg instead of the right. For some time previous to the date of his recapture and up to the present date, May 26, 1931, the bird has been a pet at the feeding station of Mrs. Zink, coming to her back porch early in the morning and calling if his breakfast of peanuts was not in place. I have had several Jays call for food at my feeding station, but, so far as I know, this bird has not returned to the place of banding. He is known as a male by his larger size and brighter plumage and also by the fact that he has brought several mates to his feeding-place, at least one of which is banded. Last September the bird left the vicinity and was not again seen until April 10th. This Jay, who is known to the neighborhood as "Crippy," is receiving special care and attention from Mrs. Zink, who hopes he will establish a record for Blue Jay longevity.

He was banded as one of a group of six, by their actions a family group, Nos. 352480-5 inclusive. Of these 352485 was recaptured at the place of banding January 1, 1925; 352484 was reported by E. R. Beetham, 1338 Summit Avenue, Lakewood, adjoining the Zink yard, as being injured by flying against a wire fence May 29, 1925, and 352481 returned to the station of banding on October 18, 1925.—E. C. HOFFMAN, 1041 Forest Cliff Drive, Lakewood, Ohio.

Albinism in a Purple Grackle.—On July 13, 1930, I captured and banded at my station at Paoli, Pennsylvania, a Purple Grackle (*Quiscalus q. quiscula*), No. 633917, showing marked albinism. This bird, a young-of-the-year, had a broad white band, slightly curved, about three fourths of an inch wide, extending the entire length of each wing, crossing the primaries and secondaries about an inch from their free ends. In addition, the feathers of the crown, nape, and anterior portion of the back were white-tipped, giving a curious mottled or checkered effect.—HORACE D. McCANN, Paoli, Pennsylvania.

An Easterly-Wandering Purple Finch.—Purple Finch C69545 was banded by me at my station in Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, August 17, 1930, and was recovered by R. M. Hinchman in Milton, Massachusetts, February 14, 1931. The interesting part of this recovery is that when I banded the bird I believed it to be a young-of-the-year. It was moulting its body feathers but not the rectrices nor the flight feathers, and the tail-edging was rather bright sage-color, which indicates to me that it was a young bird. That this young bird should have been here in August and in Massachusetts February 14th rather indicates that it went directly east and not south, there joining a flock going north.—M. J. MAGEE.

A Prairie Horned Lark Return.—On March 14, 1930, at 8.44 A.M., I trapped and banded a Prairie Horned Lark (*Otocoris alpestris praticola*) and gave it band No. C51239. This bird, a female, was retaken as a Return-1 on March 2, 1931, at 12.32 P.M. at the same place and in the same trap as on March 14, 1930.

At the end of the year 1930 my total number of Prairie Horned Larks banded was thirty-eight, and the above is my first return of this species. These have been captured in a Dodson sparrow trap, and in a receiving-cage used as a trap by bending a wire so that it holds up the door, and also placed in such a position on the bottom of the cage that when the bird

steps or hops on it the door drops and catches the bird. Hay chaff mixed with grains, chiefly cracked yellow corn, have served as the best bait.—OSCAR MCKINLEY BRYENS, McMillan, Luce County, Michigan.

Interesting History of Evening Grosbeak No. 462165.—In the *Bulletin of the Northeastern Bird-Banding Association*, Vol. IV, 1928, pp. 56-59, and in *Bird-Banding* Vol. I, 1930, pp. 40-41 and 145, I published considerable data showing an east-and-west movement of the Evening Grosbeak (*Hesperiphona v. vespertina*) between the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and New England and the Province of Quebec, Canada, to the east, and Minnesota to the west.

The following record of a female of this race adds more data supporting my published records.

The known history of female Evening Grosbeak No. 462165 follows:

Banded at my station.....	March 9, 1927
Returned to my station.....	March 12, 1928
Trapped by Mrs. Elizabeth L. Burbank at Sandwich, Mass.....	March 22, 1930
Returned to my station.....	March 14, 1931

On this date the bird was at least in its fifth year.

The Evening Grosbeak can be found in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan at all seasons of the year. In summer it is confined mostly to heavily wooded areas where it nests.—M. J. MAGEE, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

Banding Crows.—This year, Professor William Rowan, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, who has already done very good work in this connection, intends to continue his investigation concerning the general biology of the Crow, and, as the migration of this species will play an important part in his experiments, he has asked that all bird-banders in Canada be requested to band Crows on any opportunities that occur, in the hope of obtaining information regarding the movements of these birds.

Professor Rowan's work is of a very important scientific nature, and anything banders may do towards obtaining records of Crow migrations for the furtherance of this investigation will indeed be greatly appreciated by both Professor Rowan and this Branch.—J. B. HARKIN, Commissioner, National Parks of Canada, Ottawa, Canada.