

young, B128931, B128932, and B128933, which were banded June 2, 1931. The nest was sent to the Bureau of Entomology, Washington, after the young had flown, and was reported to have contained seventy-two *Protocalliphora sialia* and twelve *Mormoniella vitripennis*. (These all emerged from 102 pupæ.) The second brood of this pair of Bluebirds was destroyed by a cat.

Bluebirds B128906 (♀), banded April 25th, and B128934 (♂), banded June 6th, nested at my Connecticut station about eight hundred feet from the farm buildings. They raised four young, B128935, B128936, B128937, and B128938, which were banded June 6th. The nest was also sent to Washington on June 14th, and was reported to have contained thirty-four *Protocalliphora sialia* and fifty-two *Mormoniella vitripennis*. (These all emerged from 39 pupæ). B128906 (♀) was not seen again, but B128934 (♂) mated with B135555 (♀), banded July 25th, and nested a second time in the same house as earlier in the season. The second brood of four young, B135551, B135552, B135553, and B135554, was banded July 25th and left the nest soon after. The nest was not examined.

Bluebirds B128925 (♀) and B128924 (♂), banded May 25th, nested at the Connecticut station about fifty feet from the buildings. They raised four young, B128923, B128926, B128927, and B128928, which were banded May 23d. The nest sent to Washington on June 6th contained forty *Protocalliphora sialia*, one hundred *Mormoniella vitripennis*, (these all emerged from 121 pupæ), and six fleas. The adults nested again in the same house and raised five young, B135510, B135511, B135512, B135513, and B135514, which were banded July 13th. The second nest was not examined.—MRS. KENNETH B. WETHERBEE, 11 Dallas Street, Worcester, Massachusetts.

Unusual Nesting Sites of Barn Swallows.—In eastern Massachusetts the Barn Swallow has been greatly reduced in numbers owing to the sale of many old farms for small building-lots and the consequent demolition of barns and outbuildings that afforded a home for both Barn and Eve Swallows.

An interesting observation was made in this connection on Concord Street, Weston, Massachusetts, where under the iron bridge carrying four tracks of the main line of the Boston and Albany Railroad this species was found nesting. Here on the girders two pairs of Barn Swallows (there may have been more) nested successfully. This is the first time to my knowledge that such a nesting-site has been chosen by this species.

Mr. Charles L. Whittle informs me that in Roxbury, New Hampshire, a barn apparently became so crowded by nesting Barn Swallows that several pairs nested outside on the supporting beams under the eaves.—CHARLES B. FLOYD, Auburndale, Massachusetts.

Redstart and Yellow Warbler Returns-2S.—A Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*), C13865, a male, was banded on July 12, 1929, at mv station in Wolfville, Nova Scotia. He was caught by means of placing the young in a small cage under a large drop-trap and pulling the string at the proper moment when he entered the trap to feed them. An attempt was made to capture his mate, but she was very wary and refused to come closer than five feet from the trap. During the time spent in trying to catch the female, which was about thirty minutes, the male Redstart entered the trap to feed the young twenty times. The young Redstarts were also banded. The nest was situated about seven feet up in a small pear tree.

In 1930 the male was again caught on June 30th, and I had the same

trouble in catching the female as I had experienced the year before. The male also showed the same fearlessness in entering the trap as he had shown the previous year. The young were banded after the male bird had been captured and the number on his band read. The nest in 1930 was fifty yards away from the nest used in 1929 and was built about eight feet up in an apple tree.

In 1931 the nest of this Redstart was found again. This year it was built about forty yards from the 1929 nest and about twenty-five yards from the 1930 nest. The male was trapped in a water trap on June 25th. The female and the young were not banded.

A Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica a. æstiva*), C7368, an adult female, was caught and banded together with her four young on June 28, 1929. The male bird was not caught. The nest in 1929 was built in a rambler rose trellis, against the side of a house, about three feet from the ground.

The following year, 1930, C7368 and her mate were found nesting about a quarter of a mile west of their nesting-site of 1929. This nest was situated three feet from the ground in some dense garden shrubbery. On July 1st the female was captured by placing the young under a drop-trap. The male was also captured but owing to an accident he escaped unbanded. Several of the young were banded.

In 1931 the female was again caught in a trap over a birdbath. The mate was not observed at that time. The young escaped unbanded. The pair nested about ten yards south of last year's nest in a climbing rose bush.

This summer I observed several additional banded Yellow Warblers nesting about Wolfville, but was, unfortunately, unable to secure any other information about them.—RONALD W. SMITH, Wolfville, Nova Scotia.

The Roseate Tern, A New Recorded Species from Newfoundland.—In *Bird-Banding* for January, 1932, pp. 33 and 34, Mrs. Ethel M. Crowell reported the recovery of a Roseate Tern (*Sterna dougalli dougalli*), banded by her on Greater Weepeeket Island, Massachusetts, as a nestling, July 4, 1929, and recovered (shot) at Tamaline, Newfoundland, July 22, 1931.

The office of Commissioner Harkin of the Department of National Parks of Canada has advised the Bureau of Biological Survey that this Roseate Tern is the first one of this race to be recorded from the island.—C. L. WHITTLE.

RECENT LITERATURE

Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America. By Frank M. Chapman. Published by D. Appleton and Company, New York and London. The 1932 edition of Dr. Chapman's Handbook, long recognized as the standard book on Eastern ornithology, has been completely revised and rewritten, and bears but slight superficial resemblance to the original volume as published in 1895. The pages are the same size, the embossed cover-design is the same, many of the pictures continue to serve the purpose for which they were planned, and in certain instances where the first edition quoted biographies from the literature, these excerpts are again used, as are the life-histories contributed to the book by other authors. But in most other details, the volume before us is new.

A statistical comparison between the first and last editions is of