

Date of Recovery	Band No.	Place of Recovery	Reference	Coast-line Distance
10/11/33	A536756	Jones Beach, L. I.	FD	140 mi.
1/ 1/34	A530620	Sabine, Tex.	FD (?)	1680
2/25/34	A530654	Port Aransas, Tex.	C	1870
4/ 1/34	B643051	Coatzacoalcos R., near Puerto Mexico, Mexico	S	2700
4/18/34 ¹	A530663	25 mi. south of Port Arthur, Tex.	...	1700
6/12/34	A530622	Hortense, Ga.	FD	950
c6/20/34	A536738	Canarsie, L. I.	FD	150

C—captured. FD—found dead. S—sick.

Considering these recoveries in the light of R. J. Eaton's recent series of articles in *Bird-Banding*,² it is easy to see that all but one fit not only his Atlantic population but more specifically agree with his results for Essex County and Muskeget Island, and they may be taken as additional data to confirm his ideas of the migration of Atlantic-breeding birds. The exception, A530622, may be no exception for we do not know how long it had been dead before being found.

B643051 is of especial interest because it is, I believe, the southernmost record for the occurrence of the Herring Gull. So far as I can find in the literature, the southern limits of the regular wintering range of the species are Cuba, Tampico, and the Tres Marias Islands. The bird is recorded as accidental in Jamaica and Yucatan. Occasional banded birds have been picked up at Vera Cruz, and one at Alvarado. Our recovery is certainly the farthest south for a New England banded Herring Gull. When more data have been accumulated, it may turn out, as Eaton suggests,³ that the more southern breeders of the Atlantic population, such as birds from Muskeget or Penikese, winter farther south than those from the more northern colonies like the Isles of Shoals or the islands of Essex County.

In addition to these recoveries, we caught in a duck trap at North Eastham on February 2, 1934 a fourth year Herring Gull (386749) banded June 18, 1930 at Muskeget Island by L. B. Fletcher. This bears out Eaton's theory that no southward migration occurs after the second year.—R. M. HINCHMAN, North Eastham, Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

Winter Banding at Concord, New Hampshire, 1933-1934.—At my station in a little clearing in mixed woods (hemlock, white pine, beech, oak, maple, and lesser growth) during the season from November 18, 1933, to May 1, 1934, banding was carried on as usual. It is almost entirely confined to afternoon sittings, for to leave automatic traps set is not feasible. Hairy Woodpeckers (which were absent in the season of 1932-1933) were banded to the number of five, two males and three females. Of Downies, one from previous years and four new ones were caught. They were present most of the time. Chickadees were rather few—three from previous years and six new ones. It is odd that none were caught—not even repeats—after February 11th. Though they still came to exposed feed, they had perhaps learned to avoid traps. Of White-breasted Nuthatches, a pair (as supposed) spent the season. The Red-breasted Nuthatches produced only a return-1 and two new individuals; all repeated, showing that they were here for the winter. The fortuitous capture of a Winter Wren November 18th may be noticed, in a pull-string drop trap baited with canary seed and chick-feed.

¹ Date of letter reporting recovery.

² *Bird-Banding*, IV, pp. 165-176; V, pp. 1-19, 70-84.

³ *Ibid.*, V, p. 80.

In December four Juncos were caught. This species is rare here in winter, but one of these did stay; it occurred with Tree Sparrows, and repeated six times to February 20th. When the migrants came, thirty-three were banded—from March 26th to May 1st. It is to be noted that only once did one repeat and that was the next day, and only one other time did I set eyes on a banded bird. Last April's sixty-five Juncos supplied no visitors.

Tree Sparrows were regularly at the traps, as the winter residents have been for several years. I could trace no pairs or groups this year in their visiting of the traps together. Tree Sparrow B22148, banded February 12, 1928, returned February 7, 1929, February 18, 1932 (repeating twice), and January 20, 1934 (repeating four times); this bird is seen to be in at least its eighth year. Two Tree Sparrows in at least their seventh year also returned; one in its fifth, three in their fourth, and three in their third year. The composition of the visiting flock seemed to undergo a change before the end of February, as indicated by the almost complete cessation of repeats from returns while the traps were filled with new comers repeating. Out of the twenty banded this season, only two were first caught in March and two in April—these in association with birds that had been present since February.

Of Fox Sparrows only three were banded, contrasting with thirty-nine in the April blizzard of 1933.—FRANCIS B. WHITE, Concord, New Hampshire.

A Least Flycatcher Return-1.—On May 31, 1933, a female Least Flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*) was taken in a flat trap when gathering strings and cotton for her nest situated in an elm tree thirty-five yards to the southwest. She collected a billful of cotton and string after the trap was sprung but dropped it later. She was given band number H93386.

On May 20, 1934, in the yard of a neighbor, a female Chebec occupied in gathering nest-material, and wearing a band, was noticed and watched. The nest, in the crotch of an apple tree, was completed May 22d; and on June 24th the four young were banded L57726-7-8-9, then not quite fully feathered. The following night, June 25th, the female was caught by the aid of a flashlight as she brooded the young, and her band-number ascertained. The 1934 nest-site was situated about one hundred and seventy yards from the 1933 site.—LEWIS O. SHELLEY, East Westmoreland, New Hampshire.

A Second Pine Warbler Return.—Pine Warbler (*Dendroica p. pinus*), C52758, banded May 14, 1931, was a return-1, April 12, 1934. This bird was at least four years old. The Pine Warbler return-1 record published in *Bird-Banding*, Vol. I, p. 190, had attained an age of at least five years.—WALTER B. SAVARY, East Wareham, Massachusetts.

Longevity of Brown Thrashers.—It seems significant that Brown Thrashers (*Toxostoma rufum*), although less numerous at my station than some other species, yet hold my two records for longevity. No. 342132, a male, was banded as an adult on June 23, 1925, and returned annually until June, 1933, when it was a return-8 and was at least nine years old. During this time he nested each season in the same trumpet vine. No. 461076, classed as a female because apparently mated in 1932 with 342132, was banded as an adult on August 19, 1926, and returned in 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, and 1934 a return-5. This species is distinctly migratory in this western end of North Carolina. At my station, which has an elevation of 2800 feet, the birds migrate in September. I have had one recovery,