

A253853, a female, killed in Pike County, Mississippi, November 26, 1931. I have also had a fall record, November 11, 1923, and this bird may have remained during the winter, though I have no further knowledge regarding it. It was here the following spring and may have remained all winter, as Pearson states that "in most parts of the state a few appear to winter." (*The Birds of North Carolina*, by T. Gilbert Pearson, C. S. Brimley, and H. H. Brimley, pages 311 and 312).—MARION A. BOGGS, R.D. 1, Waynesville, North Carolina.

Homing Instinct in the Florida Red-wing.—Last year I trapped some Red-winged Blackbirds (*Agelaius phoeniceus mearnsi*) around a chicken farm, and I was asked by the owner to remove the birds from the property, as they were consuming large quantities of grain intended for the chickens. Those that I trapped I removed a distance of twelve miles and liberated, and the next day some of them were back in my traps at the chicken farm. The next day I took those that I trapped farther afield, and some of them returned. This year (1934) in a new location I continued my experiment and two males liberated at 6 p.m. twenty-three miles from where they were trapped were found back in the traps at 7 the following morning.

The following table gives the birds already retrapped at the station from which they were removed. The returns are representative of sixty-two individuals removed from site of trapping.

Date	Band No.	Sex	Where Banded	Direction and Distance Removed	Date Retrapped
March 27, 1933	B249177	♀	St. Petersburg, Fla.	South 12 mi.	March 28, 1933
March 27, 1933	B249178	♀	St. Petersburg, Fla.	South 12 mi.	March 28, 1933
March 28, 1933	B249178	♀	St. Petersburg, Fla.	Southwest 15 mi.	March 30, 1933
March 30, 1933	B249198	♀	St. Petersburg, Fla.	North 18 mi.	April 2, 1933
April 10, 1934	B267432	♂	Oakhurst, Fla.	Southeast 23 mi.	April 11, 1934
April 10, 1934	B267446	♂	Oakhurst, Fla.	Southeast 23 mi.	April 11, 1934

—GEORGE D. ROBINSON, Jungle Manor, Saint Petersburg, Florida.

Notes on Cape Cod Crow Movements.—During the last three years (1931–1933) there have been banded at the Austin Ornithological Research Station a total of thirty-four Eastern Crows (*Corvus b. brachyrhynchos*). These birds are captured almost entirely in duck traps, which are operated only from September to June, and thus there are no records between June and late August. Although it is obvious that the data are insufficient for a clear interpretation, they suggest three crow populations on Cape Cod: first, permanent residents; second, breeding birds which winter to the south; and third, northern breeders which either winter here or migrate through here.

If the crows captured here during the latter half of April and during May are assumed to be local breeders, the following may be permanent residents.

- 365681 banded Oct. 9, 1932, repeated Dec. 14, 1932, killed here Apr. 27, 1933.
- 365682 banded Oct. 9, 1932, repeated Jan. 26, 1933, Feb. 6, 1933, Feb. 7, 1933, Mar. 6, 1933, and killed here Apr. 25, 1933.
- 365683 banded Oct. 9, 1932, repeated Dec. 14, 1932, May 20, 1933
- 365154 banded Apr. 16, 1931, returned Feb. 10, 1933, repeated Feb. 11, 1933.
- 365177 banded Aug. 19, 1931, returned Dec. 16, 1931, Dec. 17, 1932, repeated Feb. 16, 1933, and returned Mar. 30, 1934.
- A519153 banded Mar. 27, 1931, repeated Apr. 18, 1931, Nov. 20, 1931.
- A519156 banded May 15, 1931, returned Nov. 20, 1931, Apr. 2, 1932, and found with a broken wing Nov. 1, 1932 about 14 miles to the south in Harwich Center.

None of the following birds repeated during the winter, the season when the crow is most likely to enter the traps. While a lack of repeats during any period does not prove the absence of a bird, one crow was actually

taken about 215 miles to the southwest on November 1. Hence it appears that some of the local birds apparently winter to the south.

- A519152 banded Mar. 25, 1931, repeated May. 16, 1931, May. 30, 1931.
- A519164 banded Mar. 30, 1932, repeated Apr. 14, 1932.
- A519165 banded Mar. 30, 1932, repeated Apr. 7, 1932.
- A530607 banded May 20, 1933, repeated May 26, 1933.
- A519167 banded Apr. 2, 1932, repeated Apr. 7, 1932, and Nov. 1, 1932 found dead at Rockaway Beach, N. Y.

Another group of five presents two possibilities. They may have been young of the year trapped before migrating south, or autumn transients, which places them in the third group. No age was given on the first bird, but the others were called adults when banded. This favors the latter grouping.

- A530615 banded July 26, 1933, repeated Oct. 6, 1933.
- A519953 banded Sept. 17, 1932, repeated Oct. 3, 1932, Oct. 4, 1932.
- 365700 banded Sept. 17, 1932, repeated Oct. 19, 1932.
- A530602 banded Sept. 30, 1932, repeated Oct. 9, 1932, Oct. 17, 1932.
- A530603 banded Nov. 20, 1932, repeated Nov. 26, 1932.

One autumn bird apparently wintered, but whether it came from the north or was raised locally, it is impossible to say.

- A536700 banded Sept. 27, 1932, repeated Dec. 17, 1932, Feb. 6, 1933, and Feb. 7, 1933.

Our most interesting recovery may possibly be placed in the third classification:

- A519168 banded Apr. 6, 1932 and reported as shot Oct. 22, 1933 at Mira, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, over 600 miles to the northeast.

This bird was an adult at the time of banding. While the date is neither too early for it to be a breeding bird nor too late for it to be a wintering bird moving north, on the basis of the recovery the latter explanation would seem the more likely.—SETH H. Low, North Eastham, Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

A Rose-breasted Grosbeak Returning Ratio.—At my banding station in Milford, New Hampshire, I banded sixteen Rose-breasted Grosbeaks (*Hedymeles ludovicianus*) during the nesting season of 1930, one of which was a bird-of-the-year. Of these, ten were males. This preponderance of males is believed to be due to the males having more time off the nest than the females, with the result that they visit the traps oftener and feed less hurriedly than their mates. As will be seen by the tabulation below, the following year (1931) nine of the adult birds were returns—1, seven males and two females. Of the total banded in 1930, 56.029 per cent returned in 1931, and of the adults banded 60 per cent returned. This percentage is remarkable when the great distances these birds migrate and the fact that they made the journey twice between 1930 and 1931 are taken into consideration. The record also gives perhaps a fair idea of the high survival ratio of adult birds (especially of the males), subject as they are to accidental death during their migration, and probably also to disease and predators. One hundred per cent of the females recorded returned in 1931. Details of the banding and returning dates are given below.

Band No.	Banding Date	Sex	Age	Returning Date
A222618	May 26, 1930	♀	Ad.	May 12, 1931
A222619	May 26, 1930	♂	Ad.	July 14, 1931
A222622	May 27, 1930	♂	Ad.	July 6, 1931
A222623	June 2, 1930	♂	Ad.	May 21, 1931
A222624	June 8, 1930	♀	Ad.	May 21, 1931
A222626	June 20, 1930	♂	Ad.	June 8, 1931
A222629	June 26, 1930	♂	Ad.	June 21, 1931
A222631	July 5, 1930	♂	Ad.	May 22, 1931
A222632	July 5, 1930	♂	Ad.	May 18, 1931

—JAMES P. MELZER, Milford, New Hampshire.