

nesting-material played in attracting these birds we cannot say, but we are inclined to believe that they entered for food.

Although our success with this method of trapping has not been as great as we had hoped for, we have found that it added a new interest to banding during this dullest part of the banding year, as well as adding to our list of banded birds the elusive adult Arkansas Kingbird.—MARJORIE D. CLARY, Coral Reef Ranch, Coachella, California.

NOTE.—A letter from Mrs. Clary, dated September 1, 1931, states that during the nesting-season of 1931 several more Kingbirds and Bullock Orioles were trapped by using nesting-materials.—EDITOR.

**A Chipping Sparrow Recovery**—Chipping Sparrow C50172, banded March 23, 1930, and taken by me at Summerville, South Carolina, as a return on March 9, 1931, was "found" at Zebulon, North Carolina, on May 11, 1931. Zebulon is about two hundred miles in an air line from Summerville. It is impossible to say whether this bird was migrating or preparing to nest in the locality at the time of its recovery.—WILLIAM P. WHARTON.

**A Correction**—In the July, 1931, number of "Bird Banding" I notice that the page-headings of my article place Summerville in North instead of South Carolina. The main heading at the beginning of the article is given correctly, but it is possible that the page-heading titles might mislead some readers. Will you therefore kindly publish this correction in the next number.—WILLIAM P. WHARTON.

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## RECENT LITERATURE

### **Der Vogelzug**, Vol. 2, No. 3, July, 1931.

This number opens with a paper by Thienemann and Schüz on new return records of banded Hooded Crows (*Corvus c. cornix*). Detailed compilations are given for birds banded as migrants in the Rossitten region. Data are given for thirty-four individuals arranged according to the areas in which they were recaptured. Thirteen were retaken fairly close to Rossitten; seven were recaptured in the region from East Prussia to Holland; two in Latvia; four in Estonia; one in Russia; seven in Finland; and one on Öland Island.<sup>1</sup>

The authors also report the results of experiments on Hooded Crows in which they used artists' green paint instead of bands as a method of marking. The results are not as satisfactory as banding, but because of the visibility of the paint, permitting identification in the field, the method is considered worthy of further technical improvement.

Return records of Hooded Crows banded as nestlings the previous year show that the birds tend to return to their birthplace or vicinity the following year.

Geyr von Schewepenburg writes on flight against strong contrary winds and observes that certain small birds, especially finches, frequently move against contrary winds, even against head-on storms. They not only do not avoid or flee from such atmospheric disturbances, but even seem to choose a course of flight directly into them, perhaps to make the most of them.

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<sup>1</sup>There are two islands called "Öland," one is in Sweden, and one in Schleswig, Holstein. The former is the one here intended.