

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.

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.¹

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.

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

Drost contributes further data on the direction of the wind with relation to the flight of finches and concludes that though at times the birds seem to avoid head winds, they much more frequently fly into them. He gives some interesting figures from his own observations. Chaffinches (*Fringilla caelebs*) flew with a following wind in twelve per cent of the cases; with a lateral following wind in six per cent; against a direct head wind in twenty-three per cent; against a lateral contrary wind in fifty-nine per cent. The Linnet (*Carduelis cannabina*) was never seen to fly with a direct following wind, and in only five per cent of the cases with a lateral following wind. In twenty-five per cent of the cases it flew directly against the wind, and in seventy per cent against a partly contrary wind.

Salomonsen contributes an article on the Willow Warbler (*Phylloscopus trochilus*) at Helgoland, based on forty-six birds found dead at the base of the Helgoland lighthouse. He finds that three races are represented, *eversmanni* and *acredula* of northern Europe and *fitis* of central Europe. The typical form, that of the British Islands, is not represented. (However many writers do not consider *fitis* and *acredula* distinct from typical *trochilus*).

Rüppell raises the question as to whether the young of the White Stork (*Ciconia c. ciconia*) migrate without guidance from the adults. He finds that the young birds leave the breeding-area from two to fourteen (usually four or five) days before the adults, which suggests that they travel without guidance. However, more data are needed to answer the questions that arise from the original one, and the author requests that additional observations be sent to the station at Rossitten.

Drost continues his notes on the characters by which to tell the sex and age of migrant birds (the first paper appeared in Vol. I, No. 4, of *Der Vogelzug*). He discusses the Greenfinch (*Chloris chloris*), the Chaffinch (*Fringilla caelebs*), the Brambling (*Fringilla montifringilla*), and the six species of thrushes of the genus *Turdus* that occur in Germany.

Schüz gives a compilation of return records of birds banded in Asiatic and European stations other than the Helgoland and Rossitten ones.

Among the shorter notes are some of general interest. Schuster reports a common Buzzard (*Buteo buteo*) returning to the same winter area. Three interesting records of banded Red-backed Shrikes (*Lanius collurio*) are as follows: a bird banded in Slovakia, retaken in Greece; another, banded in Germany, recaptured in Darfur, Sudan; the third, marked in Germany, retaken in Asia Minor. Pombsek and Von Transehe record banded Starlings recaptured long distances from the place of banding—records of interest in connection with the discussion of the migratory habit of this bird in America. A White Stork, banded in Germany, recaptured in India, is reported by Drost.—H. F.

Pateff on birds banded in northern Europe, recovered in Bulgaria.¹

Pateff records thirty-three birds banded in places as distant as Helgoland and Denmark on the west, and Russia, Finland, and the Caspian Sea on the east, subsequently recaptured in Bulgaria. The thirty-three birds belong to twelve species. The White Stork (*Ciconia ciconia*) is represented by no less than fifteen individuals banded in Hungary, Germany, and Denmark; the Black-headed Gull (*Larus ridibundus*), comes next with six examples banded in Germany, Hungary, Russia and Esthonia. Three Pintails banded in Russia were recaptured in Bulgaria, as well as single specimens of such interesting forms as the Hoopoe, two sea Eagles, the Squacco Heron, the Spoonbill, and the Lapwing. A map showing the localities at which the birds were banded and those at which they were retaken illustrates the extensive wanderings involved.—H. F.

¹Pawel Pateff; *Bull. des Institutions Roy. d'Hist. Nat.*, Sophia, Bulgaria, Vol. 4, 1931, pp. 115-120.

Vogelring (a mimeographed journal, now in its 3d year).

Organ der "Zweigberingungstelle," Marburg, Hesse-Nasseu; der "Vogelwarte Helgoland"; und des "Vogelring, Vereinigung für Vogelkunde und Vogelschutz," Marburg. Edited by Dr. Werner Sunkel, Otto Balzerstrasse 10, Bad Ems, Germany.

This journal contains a number of papers, but unfortunately it is so poorly mimeographed and so crude in its general appearance, that it is difficult to take it very seriously. American bird-banders may feel fairly certain that most of the important notes of German workers find publication in "Der Vogelzug". The present number (the only one seen by the reviewer) contains the following articles:

Work in Limited Areas, by Werner Sunkel

The Trap with the Decoy, by Werner Sunkel

Bird-Trapping Experiences in Spring of 1931 at Wetzlar, by Fritz Freita

Statistics on Swallow-Banding at Dillieh, by A. Boley

Plans for Bird-Banding on a Large Scale, by W. Sunkel

Banding Woodpeckers, by Hartmann.

Bird Migration in Borod, by Henrich

Compilation of Data on Swallow Banding in Niederbiel, by W. Dietz

The Nest of the Dipper, by J. Hoffmann

The Cuckoo Living in the Hedge: A "poem" (?), by A. Straub

On the Migration of the Cuckoo, by W. Sunkel

My Owl, by E. Dreisbach—H. F.

British Birds. Vol. XXIV, No. 10, March, 1931. A. W. Boyd and E. P. Leach report finding bird bands in pellets and about the nests of various hawks and owls, the bands representing a total of twelve species of birds. One Hedge Sparrow band was found five years after the placing of the band. This brings to mind Stoddard's report of the examination of pellets from a Marsh Hawk roost on a Quail preserve in Georgia, when two pellets showed leg-bones with bands attached, though only two others of the 1095 pellets held Quail remains.—J. B. M.

British Birds. Vol. XXIV, No. 11, April, 1931. A. W. Boyd contributes an interesting article on the results of banding Greenfinches. Between 1909 and 1930, 8814 birds of this species were ringed, with 190 recoveries, or 2.2 per cent. Tables show recoveries of birds banded as nestlings and of adults in winter and in summer, while maps give the distribution of the recoveries of young and of adult birds. Mr. Boyd draws the conclusion that the Greenfinch is a largely sedentary species, with a slight tendency to move south in winter. The oldest bird recovered was at least five and a half years of age.—J. B. M.

British Birds. Vol. XXIV, No. 12, May, 1931. The editor, Mr. Witherby, contributes five pages of records of birds banded abroad and recovered in the British Isles. Among the most interesting are a Black-headed Gull banded in West Jylland (Jutland) in 1920 and recovered in Essex in 1929; and Common Gulls banded near Copenhagen in 1922 and 1925, recovered in 1929.—J. B. M.

British Birds. Vol. XXV, Nos. 2-3, July and August, 1931. Mr. Witherby gives extended reports of recoveries of birds ringed in the British Isles. Some of the oldest birds recovered were a Lapwing, banded in June, 1921, recovered in February, 1928; a Woodcock, May, 1925, to

November, 1930; Common Tern, July, 1921, to April, 1931; Common Tern, June, 1924, to June, 1931; Sandwich Tern, June 12, 1917, in Cumberland, recovered in southwestern Africa February 23, 1931, (seven other recoveries of this species from Natal, Portuguese West Africa, and French West Africa are also noted); Starling, March, 1924, to November, 1930; Song Thrush, September, 1926, to January, 1931. A Robin ringed in November, 1922, repeated twelve times to February, 1928; another ringed in 1925 repeated ten times to October, 1928; and a third, ringed in 1925, five times to January, 1931. Of especial interest to Americans was a Kittiwake ringed in the Farne Islands, Northumberland, June 23, 1928, and taken near Terenceville, Newfoundland, December 10, 1930.—J. B. M.

Canadian Field-Naturalist. Vol. XLV, No. 2, February, 1931. This issue contains more of the official Canadian records of banding returns. As in previous reports, a very large proportion are of ducks and geese, with a goodly number of gulls and but few of the smaller land-birds. Possibly this indicates a need for more intensive trapping of adult birds at banding stations in Canada. Among interesting recoveries are a California Gull banded in Alberta in June, 1922, recovered in Saskatchewan in September, 1929; a Gannet banded at Bonaventure Island, Quebec, in September, 1923, taken at Cape Breton six years later; a Black Duck banded at Lake Scugog, Ontario, in 1923, taken on Georgian Bay, Ontario, in 1929; another banded at Lake Scugog in 1924, killed on Cape Cod in 1929; a Crow banded in Saskatchewan in July, 1924, retaken a few miles from the point of banding in July, 1929. A Robin banded at Barkerville, British Columbia, in April, 1926, was recovered at Slaton, Texas, in February, 1929, while a Chimney Swift banded near Milton Junction, Wisconsin, in May, 1927, was recovered in Cobourg, Ontario, in September, 1929.—J. B. M.

Canadian Field-Naturalist. Vol. XLV, No. 6, September, 1931. Additional official Canadian banding records include a Pintail banded in Iowa, March 10, 1923, recovered in Saskatchewan exactly seven years later, to a day; a Herring Gull banded at Bonaventure Island in July, 1924, recovered on Cape Cod in February, 1930; a Purple Finch banded at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, May 8, 1923, taken in Nova Scotia in June, 1929; another banded in New Haven, Connecticut, in January, 1928, recovered in Alberta in May, 1929; a Bronzed Grackle banded in Saskatchewan in 1926, taken in Louisiana three years later; and a Starling banded in Washington, D. C., in January, 1928, retaken in Ontario, March 24, 1930. A Chimney Swift banded at Thomasville, Georgia, in October, 1928, was taken the following July at Athabasca, Quebec, while another Swift, banded near Kingston, Ontario, on September 2, 1928, was taken again at Charleston, West Virginia, twelve days later, and again retaken at Kingston about four and a half miles from the original place of capture on May 10, 1929.—J. B. M.