During the nesting season of 1935 it was decided to secure data bearing on this matter. A diligent search was made for nests of this species in an area extending five hundred feet in all directions from my banding station in Huntington, Long Island, New York, and ten nests were found. In eight of these nests, the young were successfully reared. These fledglings, twenty-seven in all, were banded a few days before they left their nests, and the traps were carefully watched for their appearance. During the post-nesting period, eighty immature Catbirds were taken in the two dozen automatic traps we have at our banding station. Only two of the twenty-seven banded fledglings appeared in the traps. One repeated thirty-one days after leaving the nest, and the other repeated thirty-three days afterward. Each bird only appeared once.

As a means of comparison two nests of Eastern Robins (*Turdus m. migratorius*) and two nests of Wood Thrushes (*Hylocichla mustelina*), containing in all eleven fledglings, were banded, but none appeared in our traps, although other individuals of these species were taken.

Eighteen young Eastern House Wrens (*Troglodytes a. ëdon*) from four nests on the station grounds gave only two trap repeats. One bird repeated ten days after leaving its nest, and another within eighteen days. Twelve other House Wrens were taken in late July and August.

In the case of a family of Eastern Chipping Sparrows (*Spizella p. passerina*) consisting[1] of three young birds hatched just five hundred feet west of the station, one appeared on June 19th, ten days after leaving the nest. All three young stayed around the banding station for three weeks. One repeated for the last time that season on September 13.

Blue Jays (*Cyanocitta c. cristata*), like the Chipping Sparrows, also appear to confine their immature wanderings to the neighborhood of their nesting area. A family of five young banded in this area, which left the nest on June 11, all appeared in our traps. On July 10th the first one was trapped, and on July 15th three more were caught, the fifth member of this family being taken on the following day. It is probable that they were all together during this time as a family group. One bird never repeated again. One was taken once more in July. Two repeated twice in July, and two repeated through July and August. One of these Blue Jays was again trapped on September 14th.

It would appear from our records that immature Catbirds soon wander away from the neighborhood of their birthplace. It has been noted in many instances that after a successful nesting the male of the pair stays on the territory and mates again with a different female, as proved by colored banding of over one hundred resident adults. It is thought that the female wanders away with her brood at this time, possibly to nest again during the same season at some distance, when her brood has found out how to take care of themselves.—GEOFFREY GILL, 24 Overlook Drive, Huntington, L. I., N. Y.

Bat-Banding—A Request for Coöperation.—The example set by bird-banding has led mammalogists to try various methods of marking bats to study their movements and migrations. Over seven thousand bats have been banded to date by various workers in the United States and in Germany and many interesting returns have been recorded.* However, the lack of popular interest in bats has made it very difficult to secure returns.

Field ornithologists could render extremely valuable coöperation if they would watch for banded bats whenever they have an opportunity. Most of the bats

---

[1]It is often assumed that the little groups of any species of young birds one observes at the close of the nesting season are of the family order. These observations of Mr. Gill, however, appear to afford the first *proof* that a brood of Chipping Sparrows and a brood of Blue Jays maintained their integrity at least for several weeks.—THE EDITOR.

*Eisentraut, M.—*Zeitschrift für Morphologie und Okologie der Tiere*, 28 Band, 5 Heft; and *Ornithologische Monatsberichte*, 43, 1 and 43, 5; Mohr, C. E.—*Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Academy of Sciences*, Vol. 8, pp. 26–30; Griffin, D. R.—*Journal of Mammalogy*, Vol. 15, No. 3.

carry regular aluminum bird-bands around their hind legs. Whenever a bat is captured or found dead, it is well worth while to examine it to see if it is banded. Full data on any recoveries of banded bats should be sent to the United States Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., or to the writer. Most of the American bat-banding work has been done in the Northeastern States, particularly Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Vermont. Consequently this request for coöperation is directed especially to ornithologists in this district.

It seems very desirable to locate all the large bat colonies in the New England region, in order that the bat-banding studies may be as complete as possible. If any of the readers of *Bird-Banding* know of caves where bats might hibernate in winter, or large summer colonies in buildings, they are urged to communicate with the writer.—DONALD R. GRIFFIN, Barnstable, Massachusetts.

RECENT LITERATURE

(Reviews by Margaret Morse Nice)

The articles have been selected and arranged under subjects of importance to students of the living bird, and also for the purpose of suggesting problems or aspects of problems to those banders who wish to make the most of their unique opportunities.

Headings in quotation marks are the exact titles of articles or literal translations of such titles. Except in the case of books, which always are reviewed under their titles, other headings refer to general subjects or are abbreviated from titles in foreign languages. References to periodicals are given in italics.

It is a pleasure to announce that *Bird-Banding* has added a new associate editor to the staff, Mr. Thomas T. McCabe, 2593 Life Science Building, Berkeley, California, who, beginning with this number, will review some of the books and articles.

BIRD-BANDING

Twenty-five Years of Banding in Hungary.[1]—Dr. Schenk was the third ornithologist to start banding on a regular scale, beginning in 1908, nine years after Mortensen in Denmark and five after Thienemann in Germany. He now sums up the results: 84,625 birds of 200 species ringed with 2507 recoveries—2.9 per cent. The birds ringed in greatest numbers have been Swallows, White Storks, Titmice, Herons, Glossy Ibis, Rose-colored Starling, and Red-backed Shrike. Alarmingly high percentages of recoveries are found with the Herons—from 5 to 8 per cent, and especially with the Egrets, 8.3 to 25.9 per cent, as 27 of 104 *Egretta alba* were killed. The percentages were also high with some of the Hawks, though not as bad as those given by Lincoln for this country in the January (1936) *Bird-Banding*, averaging 8 per cent for 19 species.

Banding has shown that about 80 per cent of the summer residents migrate southwest in winter, the others southeast, while a few species go in both directions. Although return to the vicinity of the birthplace was found in the majority of cases, yet a few birds have been found in the nesting season great distances from home: a Squacco Heron (*Ardella ralloides*) 300 kilometers, a Night Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) 800 kilometers, a six-year-old Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodea*) taken in Bulgaria, a five-year-old Red-footed Falcon (*Falco vespertina*) killed in Russia, and three Lapwings (*Vanellus vanellus*) as follows: one in Russia (1600 kilometers from home), one seven-year-old, 1000 kilometers from its birthplace, and a three-year-old bird taken in August in Siberia.

As to the time of reaching sexual maturity, many species besides small birds were found breeding at the age of one year: Starlings, Lapwings, Godwits, Black-headed Gulls, Black Terns, and Kentish Plover (*Charadrius a. alexandrinus*).

Interesting tables are given of the ages of the birds recovered. Birds ringed as nestlings that reached the age of ten or more years were: Black-headed Gull (*Larus*