

sent band "6/3731 Mus. Nat. Reykjavik" taken from a sandpiper by an Eskimo about thirty miles west of Cape Dorset at the end of April, 1943.

I have just received a report from Iceland stating that the bird was a Purple Sandpiper (*Arquatella maritima*) banded as an adult at Hafurbjarnarstaour, in extreme southwestern Iceland, on May 20, 1942. This is a most interesting record as it indicates that sandpipers which nest in Iceland may be expected to migrate to the interior of North America. Cape Dorset is in southwestern Baffin Island, on the north side of Hudson Strait, near the mouth of Hudson Bay.—HAROLD S. PETERS, Fish and Wildlife Service, Charleston, S. C.

A Twelve Year Old Blue Jay. On October 10, 1932, I trapped a Blue Jay at my station at Cohasset, Massachusetts, affixing band 355948. This bird returned to my station on March 16, 1944, and therefore was at least in its twelfth year when retrapped.—KATHERINE C. HARDING, Cohasset, Massachusetts.

Two Slate-colored Junco Returns.—Returns of passage migrants are sufficiently rare to deserve recording whenever they occur. On March 29, 1942, at the height of the spring flight, I trapped and banded a male Slate-colored Junco (*Junco hyemalis hyemalis* (Linn.)) at my place in Harvard, Massachusetts, affixing band 140-27979. This bird returned during the southbound migration a year and a half later, November 25, 1943, and repeated two days afterwards, but was not trapped again. The second return is even more interesting. A last round of the traps on the evening of November 5, 1942 revealed two juncos; it was too late to release them that same evening, so they were held overnight. The following morning I was due to go on watch at the Aircraft Observation Post located 2.8 miles ESE from my home, so I took the birds along and released them at daylight. One was not heard from again, but the other, a male, 41-85757, was back at my traps November 11th and repeated the 15th and 16th. He was then marked with a white feather glued into the feathering of the rump, and was frequently seen at the feeding shelf for a month or so before either he moved on or the feather dropped out. Perhaps he spent the winter, for there were a few banded juncos on the shelf all winter though no attempt was made to trap them. Anyway, the bird was trapped March 13, 1943 but was not taken again that spring. However, on November 11, 1943, 41-85757 returned again and repeated until the 28th of the month. I neglected to mark the bird in the fall of 1943 so have no means of knowing whether he remained after the first of December when the traps were closed for the season.—JAMES L. PETERS, Harvard, Massachusetts.

Banding Nomenclature Should Be Standardized.—The Eastern Bird Banding Association in its monthly publication, *Ebba Nus*, for December 1943, has notified its members, under the above caption, of certain generalizations in the terms used which are too sweeping. With alliterative standards of terms, definitions are offered, all of which have the approval of Frederick C. Lincoln, in charge of migratory bird investigations, Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C. Two terms are definite and understood: Banding (Regular), with its subheading, Color Banding; and Repeat, the retrap at the station of banding during the same season.

The expression "Return", as generally used, is entirely too inclusive and misleading when used by a bander reporting personal experiences. When used by the Fish and Wildlife Service it indicates a banded bird being reported a season or more after banding. A banded bird so reported is either a retrapped bird at the original banding station, was trapped by a distant bander, or otherwise caught, found dead or shot. There is a scientific need of breaking down these records. The abstracts in "Bird-Banding" on British activity reported 69,882

Starlings were ringed with 3,106 "returns." This gives no idea of the number of birds which were recaptured at the site of original banding, which would be an important factor in explaining the homing instinct or the ability to follow a definite route or to find a distant locality. Students of banding desire to know what proportion of any species will arrive later at the point of banding. For purposes of determining flyways, or flying time, the number of birds of a species which have been banded in one locality and trapped by another bander is important. The old expression "return" does not determine these factors. Hence additional terms are desirable and are proposed, with a more exact restriction of the term "return."

RETURN—The re-trap at the original banding station of a bird after the lapse of a migration season. Some banders have designated this as a "station-return"; but the one word will suffice. It requires the reading of the numbered band. Return-I and Return-II signify returns one and two years after banding; Return-V would indicate the bird returned five years after banding, irrespective of any records of intervening years.

SIGHT RETURNS are of color-banded birds, and should be so indicated.

RECOVERY—The recapture by any means, trapping, finding dead or shooting, at a point distant from the original banding station. These are reported to Washington as "returns", with the method of capture described. Any bander should record in published reports his trap retakes as "returns" (because these birds do return), but his birds found elsewhere, and reported to him, as "recoveries" (by other persons).

RESCUE—The trapping by a bander of a bird which was banded by some other bander; for him this is a rescue, but for the original bander it is a recovery, when he gets his report. If a bander had had five percent of his birds reported by distant banders or gunners, and if two percent of his trappings were of birds banded elsewhere, his report would show "Recoveries 5%, Rescues 2%, in addition to his "Return" percentages.—HAROLD B. WOOD, 3016 North Second St., Harrisburg, Pa.

RECENT LITERATURE

Reviews by Donald S. Farner

BANDING STUDIES

1. **The Problem of Partial Migration.** David Lack. 1944. *British Birds*, 37(8) : 143-150. In the first part of this treatise (see *Bird-Banding*, 15(1) : 75-76) the author has demonstrated that certain Passerine and Limicoline species show typical partial migration. Many of the British partial migrants are trimorphic, consisting of (1) a resident group, (2) a group migrating westward to Ireland, and (3) a group migrating southward to France, Spain, and Portugal. In all partial migrants investigated thus far, including the author's studies on the British Robin, the female shows a greater tendency to migrate southward than the adult males. The author suggests that the male sex hormone may initiate or accelerate spring migration and prevent or retard the fall migration. Strangely, however, there is no tendency for the juveniles to migrate more than the adults in the westward migration to Ireland. This is true even in those species in which that tendency exists in the southward migration to France and Spain. Concerning the relation of the southward and westward migrations, the author has the following to say: "The suggestion may be hazarded that the southward migration to France, Spain, and Portugal is an old-established habit, homologous with the