

raised and the parents, one or both, were observed many times carrying food to the young.

In October I secured the nest for close examination and still have it. This is the first time in the years the House Wrens have lived on my place that they have used the nest of any other bird or, in fact, built in any but one of my nesting boxes.—LAURENCE B. FLETCHER, Cohasset, Massachusetts.

Eastern Goldfinch Makes an 800-Mile Trip.—A male Goldfinch banded at Ardmore, Pa., by Horace Groskin on April 6, 1942, was found dead July, 1943, near St. Andrews, New Brunswick.—HORACE GROSKIN, 210 Glenn Road, Ardmore, Pennsylvania.

RECENT LITERATURE

Reviews by Donald S. Farner

BANDING

1. Migration of the Redhead from the Utah Breeding Grounds. Cecil Williams. 1944. *The Auk*, 61(2): 251-259. Of 2,332 young Redheads (*Nyroca americana* (Eyton)), banded in northern Utah in 1929, 1930 and 1931 there were 357 returns, all shot by sportsmen. The northward dispersion in fall is well illustrated by September and October returns from Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota and Idaho. Although migration may begin early, many young remain in the breeding grounds until October. The returns show the principal wintering grounds for the Utah birds to be the Salton Sea region of southern California and the lower coast of Texas from Corpus Christi to Mexico. Eighty-seven percent of the birds taken were less than one year old; 10.6 percent were second-year birds, and two percent were third year or older. This ratio prompts the author to assume logically that the first year is the critical one in the life of the bird insofar as shooting is concerned. His statement that there is a 13.3 per cent annual kill among first year birds is of course based on the assumption that all hunters turn in the bands from the banded birds in their bags. The importance of this rate is somewhat obscure unless the death rate due to other causes is known. In order to determine the degree of apparent selective shooting (larger percentage of young birds) a trapping program to determine the true average age-group composition of the Redhead population would be very valuable.

2. Report of the Bird-Ringing Committee. A. Landsborough Thomson. 1944. *British Birds*, 37(12): 227-231. This is a report on the management, finance, and banding activities for 1943. During this year 4,580 birds (660 trapped and 3,920 nestlings) were banded. This is similar to 1942 when 4,567 (1,301 trapped and 3,266 nestlings) were banded but because of the war far below 1939 when 55,817 were banded. Among the interesting recoveries are a Widgeon (*Mareca penelope* (L.)), banded as a young bird in Ross-shire and reported from near the Dardanelles.

MIGRATION

3. The Sensory Basis of Bird Navigation. Donald R. Griffin. 1944. *Quarterly Review of Biology*, 19(1): 15-31.

This review paper attempts to summarize the present state of knowledge on the long distance orientation of migratory birds and of homing birds. It may be divided into three sections, (1) the statement of the problem, (2) the presentation of the available data, and (3) interpretations and conclusions.