Longevity of the Sooty Tern.—In March, 1944, a letter was received from an Air Corps officer stationed at Ascension Island inclosing band 277014, which had been taken from a "Wideawake" (Sooty) Tern about March 6. This bird was "run over by a jeep of a roving patrol which is in operation in the endeavor to keep the birds from nesting at the end of the runway. They create a hazard to planes taking off." The band proved to be one that had been issued to George Finlay Simmons of the Cleveland Museum for use on the museum's expedition in the South Atlantic. The exact record of banding is not available but it is reasonable to suppose that the tern was banded at or near Ascension Island. The expedition worked on Ascension from November, 1925, to March, 1926, so it is probable that the band was placed on a nestling during that period.

Another Sooty Tern wearing 275893 was captured July 7, 1942 (see *Bird-Banding*, Vol. 16, 1945, p. 18). The letter reporting this band tells that the birds begin coming in from the sea about 4 P.M. and by 8 P.M. they are coming in to roost by the thousands. The height of the breeding season there is reported to be in November. Therefore these birds were probably banded in the late fall of 1925.—MAY THACHER COOKE, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C.

Recoveries from Colombia.—Three recoveries from Colombia seem to warrant publication since they represent species that are apparently rare in that country. All were birds of the year when banded.

Pintail 42-615618 banded at Vaughn's Lake, 8 miles south of Amarillo, Texas, October 14, 1943, by A. S. Hawkins, was shot January 9, 1944, near Bogotá, Colombia. This appears to be only the second record for this species in that country, another banded bird having been taken near Cali, January 10, 1940 (see Lincoln, *Auk*, Vol. 59, 1942, p. 433).

Osprey 41-808663, banded at Gardiners Island, New York, July 3, 1941, by LeRoy Wilcox, was "found" at Guapi, Cauca, Colombia, in March, 1943. This locality is on the Pacific coast about 2½° north of the border of Ecuador.

Royal Tern 40-518090, banded at the Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge, North Carolina, July 16, 1940, by H. T. Davis, was found dead at Santa Marta Bay, Colombia, February 16, 1944. The published records of this species are from the same region.—MAY THACHER COOKE, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C.

Catbird at Least Six Years Old.—An adult female Catbird was banded with band number 39-169280 on May 25, 1940, at Ardmore, Pa., and has returned each year for five years as follows:

1st	return	May 23, 1941
2nd	return	May 9, 1942
3rd	return	May 10, 1943
4th	return	May 21, 1944
5th	return	May 19, 1945

This Catbird has nested on our place, close to the house, each year, and repeats many times throughout the summer. She is now at least six years old.—HORACE GROSKIN, 210 Glenn Road, Ardmore, Pa.

Five-Year-Old Song Sparrow.—Since five-year-old Song Sparrows are uncommon, it may be of interest to record the following:

On August 1, 1940, an immature male Song Sparrow (whose sex was determined by the wing measurement of 65 millimeters) was captured in a trap at Ardmore, Pa., and banded with band number 39-169364. He repeated August 3, 1940, August 4, 1940, and September 28, 1940.

Nearly three years later he made his first return on May 2, 1943, and two years after that, he made his second return on May 19, 1945. He may have returned during other years, but was not captured.

This immature Song Sparrow was independent when first trapped on August 1, 1940, and he was probably hatched on our place, or in the neighborhood, and was at least thirty days old, so that he is now five years old and has made at least two returns to the location of his birth.

When trapped on both of the returns, he apparently was accompanied by a mate, who on each occasion became greatly excited when she found her companion unable to leave the trap. She continued to run around the trap as if she was coaxing him to come out, or perhaps she may have sensed he was in some danger and desired to assist him.—HORACE GROSKIN, 210 Glenn Road, Ardmore, Pa.

RECENT LITERATURE

Reviews by Donald S. Farner

BANDING AND MIGRATION

1. Eastward Migration through the Gulf States. W. L. McAtee, T. D. Burleigh, G. H. Lowery, Jr., and H. L. Stoddard. 1944. *Wilson Bulletin*, 56: 152-160. An impressive discussion with a long bibliography. "A vast movement of birds from northwest to southeast is a recognized feature of the autumnal migration in North America." A two and a half page table lists western species which are found in migration in the Gulf States. "The chief interest of this eastward flow of birds is its significance in relation to theories of bird distribution." Table 2 lists thirteen "Birds of Probable Western Origin Now Resident in the Gulf States (East of Texas)."—M. M. NICE.

2. Southward Migration of Adult Shorebirds on West Coast of James Bay, Ontario. C. E. Hope and T. H. Shortt. 1944. *The Auk*, 61(4): 572-576. Observations made on a 100-mile canoe trip from Fort Albany to Moosonee between July 15 and 25 are presented in the form of an annotated list of fifteen species. All specimens which were taken and all those satisfactorily observed were adult birds with males predominating. Specimens were fat but molting. Flights generally followed the edge of tide and moved southward, but two huge flights were observed moving northward, one of which was observed to reverse itself coincident with a change in the tide. Knots, Hudsonian Curlews, Pectoral and Semipalmated Sandpipers predominated. Hudsonian Godwits were surprisingly abundant, numerous flocks of five to 125 being observed.—E. P. ODUM.

3. The Homing Instinct in Pigeons. C. S. Platt and Robert S. Dare. 1945. *Science*, 101(2626): 439-440. With controlled experiments the authors have confirmed the fact that pigeons are unable to return home unless trained over gradually increasing distances. Training at a distance of 40 miles was ineffective when birds were released at 80 miles. It is concluded that pigeons possess no instinct that will automatically take them home when released at distances of 80 miles.

4. Departure of Swifts. H. N. Southern. 1945. *British Birds*, 38(8): 151-152. The author emphasizes the desirability of quantitative data on the arrival and departure of migratory species rather than single individual records of the earliest arrival and the latest departure. A set of data on the departure of Swifts, *Apus apus apus* L., is given as an example.

5. Notes on Some Migrants. C. C. Lawrence. 1945. *The Emu*, 44(3): 226-229. Notes on the migration of eight Tasmanian species.