

Judging from the recoveries from outside Luce County, it appears that the migration route the species that frequent Luce County takes is around the north and west sides of Lake Michigan, then across the Straits of Mackinaw, or along the east side of Lake Huron.—OSCAR MCKINLEY BRYENS, 231 South Main Street, Three Rivers, Michigan.

Wanderings of the Mockingbird.—The Mockingbird is usually considered a sedentary species and the majority of the birds probably live throughout their existence within a short distance of the nest. Banding records indicate that some birds do wander to considerable distances, though there is no evidence of anything like definite migration. We would expect these wanderings to occur principally near the northern limit of the range, but, actually, the majority of the long-distance recoveries are in the sections where the species is an abundant "resident." It has become apparent that journeys up to 20 miles are by no means extraordinary, but those beyond 75 miles seem worth recording.

In the list of individuals that follows an asterisk before the number indicates that the bird was known to be a bird of the year when banded.

*38-210044, banded at Nashville, Tenn., April 16, 1938, by Mrs. F. C. Laskey, and "captured" about 80 miles away at Camden, Tenn.

A287272, banded at Fairhope, Alabama, August 18, 1931, by Mrs. W. H. Edwards, was "taken" about 90 miles away at Lower Peach Tree, Alabama.

B226502, banded at Haddonfield, New Jersey, November 25, 1932, by Edward W. Marshall, Jr., was found dead May 25, 1935, at Shadyside, Maryland, about 110 miles away. The bird had repeated daily for three months at the banding station.

*36-215357, banded at Nashville, Tenn., June 23, 1936, by Mrs. F. C. Laskey, was found dead in March, 1937, at Rising Fawn, Georgia, about 110 miles from the banding station.

*A297380, banded at Nashville, Tenn., June 6, 1932, by Mrs. Arch Cochran, was found entangled in a thicket and released unharmed, May 22, 1933, at Corinth, Mississippi. This was a flight of at least 128 miles.

604325, banded at Thomasville, Georgia, April 12, 1930, by J. F. L'Hommedieu, was "caught" October 6, 1930, at least 135 miles away at Gulf Hammock, Florida.

*34-224540, banded at Nashville, Tenn., May 26, 1934, by Mrs. F. C. Laskey, was killed January 29, 1936, at Fulton, Miss., a distance of 160 miles.

*B161839, banded at Winfield, Alabama, July 6, 1931, by J. S. Brindley, was found dead about March 20, 1932, more than 160 miles away at Leroy, Alabama.

*40-226245, banded at Nashville, Tenn., June 1, 1940, by Mrs. F. C. Laskey, was found dead in April, 1942, at Cumming, Georgia, 200 miles away.

A270337, banded at Summerville, South Carolina, March 7, 1931, by William P. Wharton, was captured and escaped unharmed, about February 18, 1932, at Plymouth, North Carolina, about 290 miles distant.

35-331179 (probably a bird of the year), banded at Collinsville, Illinois, September 8, 1939, by Percy H. Miller, was found dead January 14, 1940, at New Brighton, Beaver Co., Penn. This indicates an extraordinary flight of at least 500 miles. The band was sent to the bureau.—MAY THACHER COOKE, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C.

Cardinal not always Sedentary.—One of the many surprises that have come to light as a result of birdbanding is that species that have been supposed to be entirely sedentary in their habits sometimes make fairly long journeys. The following records for the Cardinal are an example. In all probability most of the individuals of this species live out their entire existence within a mile or two of the nest, but banding has demonstrated that a few of them have been really adventuresome.

35-204712, banded at Sutherland, Iowa, September 26, 1935, by Gustav J. Schultz, was found dead November 1, 1935, at Newell, Iowa, about 35 miles away.

A293311, banded at Sioux City, Iowa, December 24, 1931, by Mrs. Marie Dales, was found dead May 11, 1932, about 80 miles away, at Santee, Nebraska.

B270818, banded as an immature, at Battle Creek, Michigan, October 23, 1933, by L. C. Nielsen, was captured by hand in the early morning of December 14, 1933, by Dr. J. Van Tyne, at Ann Arbor, about 85 miles distance. The bird seemed to be suffering from cold but was released in good condition two hours later.

39-247157, banded as an immature, at Chevy Chase, Maryland, August 20, 1943, by A. E. Clattenburg, Jr., was found, slightly injured November 2, 1943, at Ranks, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, a flight of about 85 miles.

36-120378, banded at Raleigh, North Carolina, May 29, 1938, by J. L. Primrose, was found dead December 26, 1939, at Winston-Salem, North Carolina, about 95 miles away.

41-202287, banded at Elberton, Elbert Co., Georgia, April 4, 1944, by P. B. Smith, was "found" January 18, 1945, about 105 miles north in Dickinson County, Virginia, 3 miles north of Herald.

37-231808, banded at Iowa City, Iowa, April 18, 1940, by C. G. Danforth, was killed by a train at Des Moines, Iowa, 110 miles distant.

35-208878, banded at Memphis, Tennessee, February 18, 1936, by Mrs. C. W. Govert, was killed about November 25, 1936, 145 miles away, 3 miles north of Russellville, Alabama.

37-237826, banded at Takoma Park, Maryland, March 10, 1939, by L. M. Ashley, was found dead July 20, 1940, almost 200 miles away, at New Kensington, Pennsylvania.—MAY THACHER COOKE, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C.

RECENT LITERATURE

Reviews by Donald S. Farner and others

BANDING AND MIGRATION

1. **Do Individual Birds Always Use the Same Migratory Route?** (Zieht der einzelne Vogel stets auf demselben Weg?) Rudolph Drost. 1941. *Ardea*, 30(4): 215-223. Of the migratory birds banded at Helgoland prior to the end of 1940, six were recorded as returns in a later migratory period. These returns were as follows: one Continental Song Thrush, *Turdus ericetorum philomelos* Brehm; three European Blackbirds, *Turdus merula merula* L.; one Sky Lark, *Alauda arvensis arvensis* L., and one Pied Flycatcher, *Muscicapa hypoleuca* (Pallas). Up to the end of June, 1940, about 104,000 migrating birds had been banded at Helgoland. Of these 16,123 were *Turdus ericetorum philomelos*; 15,410 were *Turdus merula merula*; 2,530 *Alauda arvensis arvensis*; and 2,617 *Muscicapa hypoleuca*. In comparing these numbers with the above-cited data on returns there is little evidence to support a theory of repeated individual use of the same migratory route. Among the recoveries are those of the twelve migrating individuals for which the recovery data are such that the use of the same route as employed when they were banded is precluded. They are as follows: one *Muscicapa hypoleuca*; one Continental Robin, *Erithacus rubecula rubecula* (L.); one Fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris* L.; five *Turdus merula merula*; two *Turdus ericetorum philomelos*; and two European Woodcock, *Scolopax rusticola rusticola* L. The author concludes that individual migrants do not use repeatedly the same migratory route and that his data indicate frequent individual changes in migratory routes. The author further points out that, although this applies to the species under discussion, it is probably true for all species which migrate on a broad front. It will be interesting for operators of banding stations in America to examine their data from this aspect.—D. S. F.