

The following table gives the complete data for each year—

- 1939—one brood of five young.
- 1940—one brood of seven young.
- 1941—two broods, five in first, three in second.
- 1942—one brood of six young.
- 1943—one brood of three young.
- 1944—one brood of six young.
- 1945—two broods, seven in first, five in second.

In all seven years the nests were successful and the young flew from the boxes. Thus we find that this bird with its mates produced forty seven young in seven years, in two of which two broods were raised, the final year being the most productive.

In Bent's "Life Histories of North American Jays, Crows and Titmice", Bulletin No. 191, in the description of Tufted Titmice we find it recorded that this species only raises one brood annually, yet in this individual we find on two occasions two broods were raised.

Five times during the seven years while this bird was sitting on the nest we opened the lid of the box to see if the eggs were hatched, lifted the bird off by hand and then placed it back in the box only to have it settle right back on the eggs while we watched.

#39-126650 was a permanent resident and a constant repeater in the traps, being taken in all seasons of each of the years. It was captured seventy times in the seven years, the highest being twenty-two in 1939. The last capture was on September 15, 1945 when it was at least seven and one third years of age.

One May after combing our collie dog, a pile of fine hair was thrown under some trees near the box in which the titmice were building; a few days later we found the nest completely lined with the dog hair.—Raymond J. Middleton, Norristown, Pennsylvania.

An old Goldfinch.—On 21 February 1949, I trapped at Lincoln, Massachusetts, an adult male Eastern Goldfinch (42-10197), banded by Mrs. Charles L. Smith on 19 February 1942 in the adjacent town of Weston. It is at least seven and one-half years old.—Charles H. Blake, Lincoln, Massachusetts.

RECENT LITERATURE

Reviews by Donald S. Farner and others

BANDING

(See also Number 7.)

1. The Activities of the Ornithological Station at Mesola, 1936-1940. (L'attività dell'Osservatorio Ornitologico della Mesola nel quinquennio 1936-1940.) Giuseppe Altini. 1942. *Ricerche di Zoologia Applicata alla Caccia*, 18. 116 pp. During this period 26,112 birds of 135 species were banded. Of these there were reports of 638 returns and recoveries in 69 species. Species banded most frequently include the Starling, *Sturnus vulgaris* Linnaeus 2,539; Greenling, *Chloris chloris mühleii* Parrot 828; Chaffinch, *Fringella coelebs coelebs* Linnaeus 2,220; Italian House Sparrow, *Passer domesticus italiae* Vieillot 1,526; Tree Sparrow, *Passer montanus* Linnaeus 531; Great Tit, *Parus major major* Linnaeus 858; Blackcap, *Sylvia atricapilla atricapilla* Linnaeus 759; Songthrush, *Turdus philomelus philomelus* Brehm 669; European Blackbird, *Turdus merula merula* Linnaeus 1,188; European Redstart, *Phoenicurus phoenicurus phoenicurus* Linnaeus 605; European Robin, *Erithacus rubecula rubecula* Linnaeus 504; Common Heron, *Ardea purpurea purpurea* Linnaeus 1,841. Greatest numbers of returns and recoveries came from Starlings 86; Chaffinches 32; Great Tits 46; Heron 70; Lapwing, *Vanellus vanellus* (Linnaeus) 31. Details are given for the recoveries and returns together with brief analyses of their significance. A male Sparrow Hawk, *Accipiter nisus nisus* (Linnaeus), banded 25 October 1934 at Torre Abá (Mesola-Ferrara) was captured 14 September 1939 in Finland. A female Sparrow Hawk banded at same locality 18 January 1936 was recovered 18 May 1936 in Moravia. The data from the 70 recoveries and returns of Common Herons (almost all banded as young) are especially valuable; 54 recoveries were