

so it was banded and released. I was able to follow its wanderings and action for a few hours which led me to make an interesting observation. The fledgling constantly called while it was in the area which excited two pair of adult Robins which had nests containing young in the neighborhood. The adults scolded constantly when I was in view. One of the adults, a female, was carrying some food which she fed to the fledgling. The other pair of adults retired to their territory while the other pair remained in constant attendance to the fledgling, the female was observed to feed it several more times though this was not observed in the male. The fledgling readily consumed the food but did not make an effort to solicit such from the birds but instead showed very little interest in the adults, but constantly called and snapped its bill in the manner of the adults when they are disturbed. In the morning the fledgling moved on never to be observed again.—James Hodges, 324 West 31st Street, Davenport, Iowa.

"Marrying" Junco Returns Again.—General Notes in *Bird-Banding*, 19(1): 22, and 20(1): 50, reported an example of miscegenation in which the female *Junco hyemalis hyemalis* (Linn.) 44-53154 played the star role. On July 10, 1939, she was trapped for the fourth consecutive summer at exactly the same spot in Millbridge, Maine. Upon this occasion she was accompanied by a new mate, an unbanded male, which we trapped later and marked with band No. 46-2162. As if her history were not already sufficiently complex, 44-53154 was now found to be infected, apparently, with *epithelioma contagiosum*. Tumor-like enlargements on the toes of both of her feet suggested this condition. These growths were not observed on this bird's feet prior to her capture this summer.—C. Hapgood Parks, 99 Warrenton Avenue, Hartford, Connecticut.

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BANDING

(See also Numbers 9, 10, 12, 19, 20, and 21.)

1. Report of the Bird Ringing Committee; Progress for 1948. A. L. Thomson. 1949. *British Birds*, 42(6): 175-180. A total of 39,324 birds were ringed in 1948 in Great Britain, 20,911 of which were nestlings. A Red-backed Shrike, *Lanius collurio* Linnaeus, ringed as a nestling was found 100 miles to the east a little more than a month later. A Blackbird, *Turdus merula* Linnaeus, "ringed in Ross-shire in March was recovered in Norway (lat. 62°N.) in a subsequent January, suggesting that it had migrated to this country in one winter but not in the later one. Few of our Blackbirds are recovered abroad, but a nestling from Wimbledon was recovered in Brittany in January three and a half years later."—M. M. Nice.

2. Results of Bird-Banding Activities under the Auspices of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie te Leiden XXXIV. (Resultaten van het ringonderzoek betreffende de vogeltrek, ingesteld door het Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie te Leiden, XXXIV (1947).) G. A. Brouwer and N. Croin Michielsen. 1949. *Limosa*, 22(3): 295-317. Species banded in greatest numbers in 1947 were the Teal, *Anas crecca* Linnaeus 1853; Garganey, *Anas querquedula* Linnaeus 485; Great Tit, *Parus major* Linnaeus 857; Starling, *Sturnus vulgaris* Linnaeus 2058; Linnnet, *Carduelis cannabina* (Linnaeus) 371. Among the recoveries are those of 150 Teal; the recovery localities were mostly in the British Isles, Spain, France, the Netherlands, and Belgium. Two of the recovered Teal were six years old. A Stork, *Ciconia ciconia* (Linnaeus), banded 2 July 1934 at Zuidlaren was recovered in Saxony 28 August 1947. There are 32 records of recoveries of Lapwings, *Vanellus vanellus* (Linnaeus), mostly from Spain, France, Portugal, and the British Isles. There were four recoveries in the USSR of Lap-