

they were again roosting together.—Ralph W. Dexter, Dept. of Biology, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio. and Gordon L. Hight, Jr., P.O. Box 1626, Rome, Georgia.

Purple Finch Heeds Call. — On June 2, 1954, Miss Louise Payson, 83 Carroll Street, Portland, Maine, brought to me a Purple Finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*) suffering from a bill injury which caused him to hold the bill partially open. Examination revealed a crack across the lower mandible on the outside, about half way between the tip and the base; and one side was slightly bent inward. Careful manipulation straightened the curve somewhat, at least temporarily. It seemed to be an old injury, as the portion of the bill from crack to the tip had darkened considerably. He was unable to crack sunflower seeds but could take small bits offered, scooping them up with the point of his bill and working them around with his tongue. He was a most co-operative patient, taking food from my fingers and drinking from a spoon.

It was decided that he would be able to find enough food he could eat to sustain life, as his body was in good condition. So we banded him (No. 52-60529) and released him on June 3rd, at about 2 P.M. Miss Payson requested that we release him in our banding station instead of bringing him back to Portland, as she felt he would have greater protection in our fenced-in feeding area and freedom in adjoining woods. There would be company of his kind for Purple Finches are numerous at the feeders now.

I saw him at intervals during the afternoon and at 4 P.M. he was eating ground peanut hearts at the window feeder. Miss Payson called to report that at 6 P.M. that night he was eating bits of food from his accustomed place at her feeder, and his mate was with him. He was brought to me in a covered cage by auto from Portland, a distance of five miles. Banded and released the next day, he found his way back to home and mate in less than two hours! — Irma A. Werner, 100 Tolman Street, Cumberland Mills, Maine.

Redstart Five Years Old. — As not much seems to have been published on ages of warblers, this recent recovery of a female Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*) may be of interest.

The bird was trapped by me on July 28, 1949, recorded as probably an immature, and tagged with band 46-22566. On June 3, 1954, it was brought dead to a house about three quarters of a mile as the crow flies from my station, by a cat. Its age therefore was approximately five years.

Although never handled by me in the intervening years, it is a fair guess that this bird has nested in this vicinity, though not close to the station, during that period. — William P. Wharton, Groton, Mass.

RECENT LITERATURE

BANDING

(See also Numbers 10, 71)

1. Bird Banding in Finland in 1948 and 1949. (Die Vogelberingung in Finnland in den Jahren 1948 und 1949.) Ilmari Välikangas and Helena Huuskonen. 1951. *Memoranda Societatis pro Fauna et Flora Fennica*, 27: 54-60. The banding program sponsored by the Zoological Museum of Helsinki University resulted in the banding in 1948 and 1949 of 1787 birds of 85 species. The list of recoveries includes 37 records for 22 species. An Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) banded near the Gulf of Bothnia at the end of October was recovered the following summer in Italy. A Woodcock (*Scolopax rusticola*) banded in western Finland on 4 August 1937 was recovered in Turkey 3 February 1942.—D. S. Farner.

2. Bird Banding in Finland in 1950 and 1951. (Die Vogelberingung in Finnland in den Jahren 1950 und 1951.) Ilmari Välikangas and Göran Nordström. 1953. *Memoranda Societatis pro Fauna et Flora Fennica*, 28: 79-98. During these years the banding activities sponsored by the Zoological Museum of Helsinki University increased substantially. The total banded was 7,545 of 123 species. The list of recoveries contains 134 records for 42 species, including 15 foreign recoveries of *Turdus pilaris*, mostly from France. A Wryneck (*Jynx*