

On the 65th try, the adult Veery dragged the young Cowbird from the nest and dropped it. Then the Veery flew heavily off with the nestling, settling to earth about ten feet from the nest. One more flight carried the birds out of my sight. At the time of removal, the young Cowbird weighed about 12 grams.

The fact that the Veery's attention was directed entirely to the leg with the aluminum band, rather than to the leg with the red band, makes it seem possible that the color of the band, being similar to that of a fecal sac, released a removal response in the parent. In connection with this, it is interesting to note that immediately after carrying the young Cowbird off, the Veery returned, looked the nest over, impaled the remaining egg (which at this time was three days overdue), and flew off with it. The bird then returned, looked in the nest (putting its head in the nest 13 times), and flew off.

The remaining Cowbird, and the young Veery, survived to leave the nest on July 14, aged ten days and nine days respectively.—Ormsby Annan, 270 Birch Street, Winnetka, Illinois.

(*Ed. note:* for other reports of similar conduct, see *Bird-Banding*, 25: 61, April, 1954, and the references cited therein.)

Distinctions between the Connecticut and the Mourning Warblers.—With the increase in the use of mist nets a larger number of warblers in winter plumage, both adult and immature, will come into the hands of banders. The Connecticut (*Oporornis agilis*) and the Mourning Warblers (*O. philadelphia*) are particularly confusing since females, and young, of these two species really show no color differences. There are, however, other and usable distinctions.

Connecticut Warbler: tail not longer than distance from bend of wing to tips of secondaries; ninth primary not longer than sixth; difference in length of wing (flat) and tail about 22 mm., wing (female) 67-72 mm., tail 47-49 mm.

Mourning Warbler: tail longer than distance from bend of wing to tips of secondaries; ninth primary longer than sixth; difference in length of wing and tail about 12 mm., wing (female) 55-62 mm., tail 43-50 mm.

Note that the tail is measured from the insertion of the middle feathers to the end of the longest feather.

MacGillivray's Warbler (*O. tolmiei*) is very similar to the Mourning Warbler. The two may even be conspecific. The difference between wing and tail is not more than 8 mm. (usually only 5 or 6 mm.). The tail of the female is 48-58 mm. long. See Phillips, 1947, *Auk*, 64: 296.—Charles H. Blake, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.

RECENT LITERATURE

BANDING

(See also Numbers 16, 17, 18, 38, 50, 76)

1. **XVith Report on Bird-Banding in Hungary.** (A Magyar Madortani Intezet 1951-1953. Evi Madarjelölési XVI jelentés.) Kalman Warga. 1955. *Aquila* 59-62: 233-251. (English summary.) This, the first of three reports (see numbers 2 and 3 for the others) on postwar banding activities in Hungary published in this issue, presents the data for returns and recoveries of the "old type" rings received in 1952-53. The 262 records are distributed among 49 species, and though a few of them are of recent, postwar bandings with the old rings, most of them are prewar records that have just come to the author's attention, and are published here to present as complete a record as possible of the many data that were lost when the Institute of Ornithology at Budapest burned during the war. Most of the records are repeats and short-term returns in our sense, but the list contains a number of interesting recoveries, chief among them being a dozen or so of *Bombycilla garrulus* banded in Budapest in 1932 and 1933 and retaken within the next year or so in Poland, Norway, Finland, and the USSR. There are a number of Italian recoveries of various songbirds, and two Congo recoveries, one of a *Hirundo rustica*, the other of a *Muscicapa albicollis*, both prewar.—O. L. Austin, Jr.