

individuals show the differences to be significant at above the 1 percent level in each sex.

	No.	Same individuals			No.	Whole series		Mean Adult
		Mean Juv.	Mean 1st Winter	Mean of Diffs.		Mean Juv.	No.	
Male	6	88.0	92.7	4.3	18	87.8	108	92.4
Female	7	84.3	88.7	4.4	26	85.6	142	89.9

There is no evidence yet as to further growth after the postjuvinal molt.—Charles H. Blake, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.

**Migrant Kirtland's Warbler Mist-Netted.**—On May 10, 1959 a Kirtland's Warbler (*Dendroica kirtlandii*) was taken in a Japanese mist-net at Point Pelee National Park, Essex County, Ontario. On examination it proved to be a first-year male having new bluish feathers on the crown and sides of the head and worn grayish feathers on the nape and back and faint speckling on the breast. It was banded with U. S. Fish and Wildlife band number 26-88093. According to Harold Mayfield this is probably the first time a Kirtland's Warbler has ever been caught and banded during migration.

Measurements and weight are: flattened wing—68 mm; bill from feathers—12 mm; tarsus—22 mm; tail—57 mm; weight—15.6 grams and fat condition—medium (Wolfson, *Auk* 71: 413-434, 1954). The tarsus was also measured with a 'Blake gauge' (Blake, *Bird-Banding* 25: 11-16, 1954). The average greater diameter was 2.0 mm and the average lesser diameter was 0.9 mm. Recommended band size is number 0.

The bird was first seen perched near the ground in a scrub willow, in an open, sandy area bordering a cattail marsh. It was watched for several minutes by several members of the Ontario Bird Banding Association and the Federation of Ontario Naturalists. It sang briefly and occasionally flew out from its perch as if 'fly-catching'. There are two other records of the Kirtland's Warbler at Point Pelee. One, a young male was collected by W. E. Saunders October 2, 1915 and is now in the Royal Ontario Museum. The other, also a male, was seen May 10, 1953 by D. Sutton and Frank Cook (Baillie, *Aud. Field Notes* 7: 271). J. Woodford, c/o Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto 5, Ontario.

## RECENT LITERATURE

### BANDING

(See also Numbers 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28, 44, 62, 66.)

**1. Bird Banding in Norway, 1957, Report Number Eight.** (Ringmerkingsoversikt 1957.) Holger Holgersen. 1958. *Sterna*, 3(4): 145-177. (From the English summary.) The Norwegian banding reports are among the best summaries being published today, and several other banding schemes could profitably adopt their format. They summarize new bandings by species for the year and cumulatively, give each cooperator's totals, and present a selected list of significant recoveries with appropriate comments for each species, omitting repeats, short-term returns, and recoveries of little importance. The use of scientific names and of the internationally accepted symbols and abbreviations make the data perfectly intelligible and useful even to those who do not understand Norwegian.

In 1957 the Norwegian total bandings were 32,153, bringing their grand total to 294,007. Among the recoveries of interest are a *Rissa tridactyla* banded as a nestling in June in Norway and recovered in Newfoundland in November. A *Sturnus vulgaris* banded as an adult female in May 1954 and reported from the Barents Sea in March 1957 "apparently lost its head and course when returning from the supposed British winter-quarters."—O. L. Austin, Jr.

**2. Banding Results from the Revtangen Station for 1957.** (Ringmerkings-resultater fra Revtangen på Jaeren i 1957.) A. Bernhoft-Osa. 1958. *Sterna*, 3(4): 178-184. (From the English summary.) This is a separate report of the banding activities of the Stavanger Museum's observatory and banding station at Revtangen. The totals are included, however, in those for the previous report (No. 1). The report is outstanding for the large number of waders handled, though the fall banding "was very much handicapped by poor weather." So