

**Correction of a report of a recovery of a Hermit Thrush** — In recently perusing back issues of *Bird-Banding*, I came across an erroneous entry of one of my banded birds in an article by May Thacher Cooke, "Returns from Banded Birds: Some Interesting Recoveries" 16(1): 19, January 1945. In checking subsequent issues I was unable to find a correction so I feel this should be noted in this publication so researchers won't use this data as factual.

The reason for the delay in reporting this is twofold: (1) At the time of publication I was in the Army Air Force and was unaware, until recently, that it had been published; (2) It was not until after I had been released from military service that I had a chance to go over my records and enter recoveries that had been sent to me during the preceding four and a half years.

When this rather unusual record was noted a letter was sent to the Fish and Wildlife Service to verify its authenticity. (The original recovery report had stated that a Hermit Thrush (*Hylocichla guttata*), 38-177160 banded by me at Winter Park, Florida, on December 1, 1938, was shot at Edna, Jackson Co., Texas, February 1939. The unusual aspect of this recovery was that, theoretically, this bird had made an east to west migration of approximately a thousand miles in mid-winter. The Fish and Wildlife Service quickly acknowledged that the number was erroneously recorded at the bird-banding office and in fact was a White-throated Sparrow, 38-171160, banded at Hubbard Woods, Illinois.

Therefore, any researchers who might be using the data described above should delete it from their records. — Wallace N. MacBriar, Jr., Milwaukee Public Museum.

**Wing Length of the Carolina Chickadee** — In *Bird-Banding* 27: 32 (1956) I stated that the wing length of *Parus a. atricapillus* after at least one post-nuptial molt was about two millimeters longer than in first winter plumage and gave  $65.3 \pm 2.0$  mm. as the adult wing length. Data on the population of *P. carolinensis* at Hillsboro, N.C., now allows a corresponding statement\*. The chord is given.

Known immatures	26 birds; 56-62 mm; mean $59.8 \pm 1.7$
Known adults	12 birds; 57-63 mm; mean $60.7 \pm 2.7$

The four cases where first winter and adult lengths are available for the same bird agree in indicating a difference of about one millimeter. The population studied may prove to be intermediate between *P.c. carolinensis* and *P.c. extimus*. — Charles H. Blake, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.

## RECENT LITERATURE

### BANDING

1. **Report on Bird-Ringing for 1960.** Robert Spencer. 1961. *British Birds*, 54 (Ringing Supplement): 449-495. In Great Britain 279,189 birds were ringed during 1960, 60,085 of them as chicks or nestlings. 7,911 birds were recovered. The six species ringed in the largest numbers were Blackbirds (*Turdus merula*) 22,216, Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) 21,225, Blue Tits (*Parus caeruleus*) 17,209, House Sparrows (*Passer domesticus*) 16,737, Barn Swallows (*Hirundo rustica*) 13,374, and Sand Martins (Bank Swallow) (*Riparia riparia*) 13,192. During 1960 five papers were published each analysing ringing recoveries of a single species. Three other papers made use of the recoveries of the scheme. Four striking maps of recoveries in Europe, Asia and Africa are of great interest. An excellent innovation in this report is the notation at "the head of each species in the recovery section [of] the 'age' of the oldest bird recovered during the year." Like its predecessors this admirable report gives a maximum of significant information in a minimum of space; it well shows the enthusiasm and earnestness with which the British pursue the study of birds. — M. M. Nice.

2. **Recoveries in Great Britain and Ireland of Birds Ringed Abroad.** E. P. Leach. 1961. *British Birds*, 54 (Ringing Supplement): 495-508. In this "Selected List of Recoveries Reported" Miss Leach occasionally gives summarizing remarks. "Many Pink-footed Geese [*Anser arvensis brachyrhynchus*] marked in central Iceland by the 1951 and 1953 expeditions are still being shot in their winter-quarters" in Britain. As for the Black-headed Gulls (*Larus ridibundus*) that winter in Britain the "inland breeding-colonies of Czechoslovakia, southern Poland, Bavaria and Saxony are plentifully represented, and considerable numbers also come each year from Finland, the Baltic Republics, Scandinavia, the Netherlands and Belgium, as well