

populations at comparable levels to those when feeders were in use. In total, it is unlikely that bucket feeders had any marked effect on the Great Island quail population.—R. A. Cookingham, Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Game, Boston, Mass., and T. H. Ripley, USDA, Forest Service, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, Asheville, N. C.

Another Nine-Year-Old Chickadee:—On February 21, 1955, I banded a Black-capped Chickadee (*Parus atricapillus*) with band number 23-14953 at my station at Mohonk Lake, N. Y. It returned January 21, 1956; February 27, 1963; and lastly November 18, 1963. On the later date a new band, number 105-37274, was added on the other leg because the original was wearing thin, although otherwise in good condition. The period between first banding and last return is 8 years and 9 calendar months lacking 3 days. (Or lacking one day if we take into account 2 leap years!) Assuming that this bird was probably not born after 21 June 1954, it would make its presumed age to be at least 9 years and 5 months (± 1). Thus, it appears to be about the same age as two of the four "Old Chickadees" reported in *Bird-Banding* 35: 41 and 35: 125. Daniel Smiley, Mohonk Lake, New Paltz, N. Y.

RECENT LITERATURE

BANDING

(See also 23, 31, 58, 61)

1. Bird-Banding at Powdermill, 1962.—Robert C. Leberman. 1963. Research Report No. 10 from the Powdermill Nature Reserve of the Carnegie Museum. 27pp., paper. An active banding program at Powdermill (1500 acres in the Ligonier Valley of Pennsylvania, about 50 miles east of Pittsburgh) involved 6,473 newly banded birds of 111 species in 1962. On July 7, Leberman captured a Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*) originally banded during a wave of migrating chats at Island Beach, N. J., September 5, 1960. Powdermill is about 300 miles due west of Island Beach. The belief that the bird was a summer resident at Powdermill was strengthened by its recapture there on May 11, 1963 (1963 report, see review number 2). This fits the hypothesis that the chats taken at coastal bird stations have previously moved north or northeast after the breeding season, with flows of warm tropical air.—E. Alexander Bergstrom.

2. Bird-Banding at Powdermill, 1963. Robert C. Leberman. 1964. Research Report No. 11 from the Powdermill Nature Reserve of the Carnegie Museum. 8 pp., paper. The year's banding totalled 6,710 individuals, of 124 species.

During 1963 no less than 360 Ruby-throated Hummingbirds were banded, 310 between August 1 and September 22, using mist nets. The weight of 32 adult ♂♂ averaged 3.1 grams, with a range of 2.4 to 3.6; 128 immature ♂♂ averaged 3.2 with a range of 2.4 to 3.8; whereas 146 ♀♀ (adults and immature) averaged 3.3, range 2.8 to 4.5. In wing lengths, 48 adult ♂♂ averaged 40.4mm., range 38.0 to 43.0; 128 immature ♂♂ averaged 42.9, range 40.5 to 45.0; 59 adult ♀♀ averaged 46.4, range 45.0 to 50.0; 65 immature ♀♀ averaged 46.8, range 44.0 to 49.5.

"Only one male had a wing measurement of as much as 45mm. while all females measured 44mm. (one bird) or more. In the very few instances where the sex of young hummingbirds could not definitely be determined by plumage characteristics alone (immature males usually have flecks of iridescent red in the throat) this gauge was extremely useful. As the season progressed we also found feather wear, in combination with the amount of buff of the sides, could be employed to indicate the age of females. Young birds of the year appeared to have a greater amount of brown edging on the feathers of the head, neck and back than did adults with more worn feather tips."—E. Alexander Bergstrom. (For additional data on this subject, see Norris, Robt. A., et al., "Notes on Fall Plumages, Weights, and Fat Condition in the Ruby-throated Hummingbird." *Wilson Bull.*, 69(2): 155-163, 1957.)