

LITERATURE CITED

- AUSTIN, O. L. 1965. Longevity and Mortality in the Sooty Tern. *AOU. Abstracts, 83rd Meeting. August 23-27, 1965.*
- RICE, D. W. 1959. Birds and Aircraft on Midway Islands, 1957-58 Investigations. *Spec. Sci. Rept-Wildlife No. 44, Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Department of the Interior.*
- RYDZEWski, W. 1962. Longevity of Ringed Birds. *The Ring* **33**: 147-152.
- RYDZEWski, W. 1963. Longevity Records II. *The Ring* **34**: 177-181.
- YOCUM, C. F. 1965. Longevity Record of a Black-footed Albatross. *Condor* **67**: 187.

*Pacific Ocean Biological Survey Program, Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D. C. 20560.*

Received February, 1966.

**RINGING (BANDING) AND RECOVERIES
OF PHALAROPES**

A Summary of Presently Available Information

By E. O. HÖHN

In connection with a publication on the phalaropes for the series "Die Neue Brehm Bücherei" (A. Ziemsen Verlag, Wittenberg) I have attempted to ascertain the numbers of phalaropes ringed so far, as well as to obtain details of any recoveries of marked birds. Letters were written to all countries in the territories of which phalaropes nest, with the exception of Britain which has only a very small breeding population, about which I enquired in this connection in person in mid-1963, at the British Museum, Natural History. Some replies were received too late for inclusion in the above mentioned publication, hence this note and no reply has as yet been received from Finland.

A tabular summary of the information collected is given below. Since some phalaropes may well have been secured and ringed while on passage or on their wintering grounds and as there might also be recoveries of ringed birds from such areas, the presentation of this information is made with the hope that individuals who have additional information on this topic will communicate with the author of this note.

The approximate recovery rate which can be deduced from the data in the table suggests that the ringing of birds of this group is not such a thankless proposition as one might be inclined to think. Information on the wintering areas of Wilson's Phalaropes is still far from complete. The use of some form of color marking would be

SUMMARY OF NUMBERS OF PHALAROPES RINGED AND RECOVERED UP TO MID-1964

Species	Source of information by country, date up to which information is complete (names of informants in brackets)	Number ringed	Where ringed	Recoveries
Grey (or Red) Phalarope. <i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	Norway, State Game Research Institute, Stavanger Museum, end 1963 (S. Myrberget, H. Holgerson)	11	Spitsbergen	none
	Iceland, "phalaropes" presumably including this species "have been banded in some numbers". Natural History Museum. (Dr. F. Gudmundson)	?	Iceland	none
	Denmark, University Museum of Zoology, Copenhagen, period 1946 - 1954 (N. O. Preuss for Dr. F. Salomonsen)	1	Greenland	none
	U. S. S. R., (Prof. G. Dementiev, Moscow)	?	Siberia	none
	Canada, Canadian Wildlife Service Ottawa (Chief of the Service) up to mid 1964	7 (in 1962)	Victoria Island N. W. T. s	none
	North America (Alaska, Canada, U. S. A. but exclusive of Greenland) Bird Banding Laby. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Patuxent, Md. U. S. A. up to 1953		Canada Alaska, Canada, U. S. A.	
	1953-1960	31 48	no details available "	none none
Red-necked (or Northern) Phalarope) <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Norway, sources as above, to end 1963	90	Norway and possibly Spitsbergen	none

Sweden, Ringmärkningscentralen Stockholm, (S. Österlöf) to mid-1964	115 certain, possibly 140	Sweden	1 banded at Varberg, Halland Sweden 23/VIII/63, caught at Simgait, 30 km. N. W. of Baku Azerbadjian U. S. S. R. 17/IX/63.
Finland (no information)	?	Finland	1 banded at Laimosjärvi nr. Isojoki Finland 9/VII/57 caught in the Saratov district (on the Volga at about 52°N) Russia 20/IX/57.
U. S. S. R. (Prof. G. Dementiev, Moscow) mid-1964	793	U. S. S. R., presumably both European and Asiatic territories	none
Iceland, (Dr. F. Gudmundson) Reyjavik, mid-1964	"banded in some numbers" 229 in the period 1946-1962	Iceland	none
Denmark, University Mus. Copenhagen (N. O. Preuss and Miss Skikkild for Dr. F. Salomonsen)		Greenland (none ringed on the Faeroes to mid 1964)	1 ringed as juvenile at Satut, Umanak District Greenland W. coast at 70° 50' N, 51° 52' W. 17/VIII/56, shot same place 28/VIII/56.
U. K. of Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland, Bird Room Br. Mus. Nat. Hist. mid-1963	? but probably not over 50	Scotland, possibly Northern Ireland	1 ringed as juvenile at Satut 4/VII/47, shot same place 8/VII/48.
North America (sources as for Red. P.)	32 up to 1953 181 period 1953-1960	Alaska, Canada U. S. A.	none

Wilson's Phalarope <i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	148 up to 1953, 55 period 1953-1960	Canada, U. S. A.	none
--	-------------------------------------	------------------	------

feasible under modern conditions of transportation in many parts of the breeding range of these birds.

The two recoveries of passage Red-necked phalaropes in the U. S. S. R., taken in conjunction with what is already generally known about the seasonal distribution of this species in Eurasia, would appear to indicate that birds breeding to the S. E. of the mountainous "spine" of the Scandinavian peninsula, in Sweden, Finland, the Baltic area and adjacent parts of northern Russia migrate in autumn towards the Caspian and no doubt onwards beyond this to the Persian Gulf.

If this is so, phalaropes of this species which migrate in part along west European shores and winter in the eastern Atlantic off North and West Africa must come from what may be termed a Northeast Atlantic breeding area which would comprise the Greenland east coast, Iceland, the Faroes, the northern British Isles and Norway. I wish to express my thanks for their cooperation to the individual informants whose names appear in the table.

*Department of Physiology,
University of Alberta,
Edmonton, Canada.*

Received February, 1965.

MOVEMENTS OF STARLINGS IN RELATION TO A ROOST NEAR HANOVER, PENNSYLVANIA

By DON P. FANKHAUSER

During the years 1959 through 1962, 9,284 starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) were banded and released at a roost near Hanover, Pennsylvania. Many more than this number were trapped, and nearly all were checked to see if they had been banded previously. Trapping and banding were done during the period between January 1 and April 5 of each year; 20 operations were conducted during the 4-year period. The Hanover roost was considered a major roost by wildlife biologists of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service who estimated it contained from one to several million birds (unpublished reports).

The migration of starlings to and from the Hanover roost during the months of January, February, and March was studied using information for starlings either banded at the roost and recaptured elsewhere, or for those banded elsewhere and recaptured at the roost. The recoveries of starlings in April that had been banded at the roost also were studied to gain information on where the birds