Massachusetts and is practically unknown, even as a migrant, on Long Island. Only two records are accepted by Bull (*Birds of the New York Area*, Harper and Row, p. 247, 1964). one in mid-July and the other in October. 2. The Long Island tern colonies have been banded intensively for many years by experienced birders, some of them familiar with the Arctic Tern on its nesting grounds, and nesting Arctic Terns certainly would have been detected. If the species should extend its range southward, it would be expected first in the colonies at the eastern end of Long Island, such as the one on Great Gull Island, and not on the south-central part of the island.

The record, therefore, is considered completely acceptable. The most likely supposition is that the bird joined a flock of Arctic Terns and accompanied them to the Gulf of Guinea which, as Robertson ("Transatlantic Migration of Juvenile Sooty Terns," *Nature*, **222,** p. 632-634, 1969) pointed out, is probably the richest feeding ground in the tropical Atlantic.

I am indebted to Mr. Intes for the information furnished, to Dr. Ralph Palmer for literature references, and to Victoria Kuech and Maynard Smith for translation of correspondence into and from French.—Gilbert S. Raynor, Schultz Road, Manorville, Long Island, New York 11949.

A Hoop-Net Trap for Passerine Birds - Additional Comments.—In *Bird-Banding*, **41** (2): 92-96, Mr. Kenneth H. Larsen, U. S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Cornelius, Oregon, 97113, describes a trap used primarily for taking House Finches. The wording in the last paragraph preceding his summary indicates that this trap need be serviced "only three times a week."

Although it may be necessary to replenish bait and water only three times a week, all banders working under the auspices of a U. S. Federal Bird Banding Permit are reminded that such permits *do not* authorize them to hold any bird in captivity for any purpose for a period greater than 24 hours. As in the past, our policy stresses careful attendance to any trapping device and the prompt removal of any birds captured.—Earl B. Baysinger, *Chief, Bird Banding Laboratory, Migratory Bird Populations Station, Laurel, Maryland* 20810.

RECENT LITERATURE

BANDING AND LONGEVITY

(See also 48, 59)

1. Results of ringing of European Corvidae. P. Bussé. 1969. *Acta ornithol.* (Warsaw), **11**(8): 263-328. (In English, with Polish and Russian summaries.) 36 maps, 13 tables. Bibliography of 30 titles.—A wealth of factual and theoretical discussion based on analysis of personal observation and summarizing of 60 years of published records of bird-banding in Europe (a total of 5,738 returns) finds the Rook, *Corvus frugilegus*, Carrion Crow, *C. corone*, and Jackdaw, *C. monedula*, to be "typical migrants"; Common Jay, *Garrulus glandarius*, a partial migrant; the Raven, *C. corax*, and the Magpie, *Pica pica*, non-migrant or nomadic. A most remarkable banding result is that each of the migrant species manifests on analysis 5 definite populations, as based on different breeding and wintering ranges: a northern (Great Britain), western (France), subalpine (Italy), Balkan (Balkan Peninsula), and Caucasian (Central Asia) population. In the case of the Rook these subgroups show no subspecific differences morphologically, the French population being determined as 28% migratory and traveling an average of 374 km, while the Russian population is 100% migratory, traveling 1,970 km. In the main the movement of these 3 species is much more east to west than north to south. The author believes that these populations are a historical heritage from the glacial periods; he also favors the "law of biogenesis" (of Haeckel) in special application: that migration routes recapitulate the history of species' dispersal.—Leon Kelso.