

California, Los Angeles County, Glendora Clifford H. Wood

Banding operations began in December, 1923.

<i>Zonotrichia coronata</i>		(30 were banded the first season.)
120667	1923, Dec. 6.	1924, Oct. 12.
120668	1923, Dec. 6.	1924, Oct. 6.*
120669	1923, Dec. 7.	1924, Oct. 24.
120674	1923, Dec. 8.	1924, Oct. 15.
120675	1923, Dec. 8.	1924, Oct. 21.
120694	1924, Feb. 23.	1924, Oct. 12.
120698	1924, Mar. 2.	1924, Oct. 27.
120700	1924, Mar. 4.	1924, Oct. 16, 22.*
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i> , subsp.		(70 were banded the first season.)
86647	1924, Jan. 8.	1924, Oct. 9.
86656	1924, Jan. 23.	1924, Oct. 21.
86657	1924, Jan. 23.	1924, Oct. 9.
92061	1924, Mar. 14.	1924, Oct. 16.*

* Retaken a block away at the station of Mrs. Alice A. Shelton.

California, Orange County, Buena Park John McB. Robertson

Banding operations were begun in October, 1923.

<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i> , subsp.		(153 were banded the first season.)
85332	1923, Oct. 25, 28, Nov. 11; 1924, Feb. 24.	1924, Oct. 23.
85348	1923, Nov. 3.	1924, Oct. 26.
119383	1923, Oct. 21; 1924, Feb. 17, Mar. 17.	1924, Oct. 30.
119389	1923, Oct. 23, 28; 1924, Feb. 13.	1924, Oct. 23.
122750	1923, Nov. 25; 1924, Jan. 13.	1924, Oct. 31.
122772	1924, Jan. 20, Mar. 9, 23, Apr. 14.	1924, Oct. 28.
122773	1924, Feb. 10, Mar. 2, 3, 9 (twice), 16, Apr. 16, 17, 19 (twice).	1924, Oct. 10, 20, 26.
122779	1924, Feb. 13.	1924, Oct. 12.
122782	1924, Feb. 14, Mar. 3, 16, Apr. 6, 16.	1924, Oct. 26.
125469	1924, Feb. 24, Apr. 6.	1924, Oct. 31.
125480	1924, Mar. 16.	1924, Oct. 14.
129029	1924, Mar. 30, Apr. 6.	1924, Oct. 26.

The First Government Report on Returns from Banded Birds.—Under date of October 16, 1924, the Biological Survey distributed "Returns from Banded Birds, 1920 to 1923."¹ Compiled by F. C. Lincoln, who has charge of the bird banding work and records in the Survey, this 55-page bulletin purports to tabulate, in systematic form, all returns reported from the time the Survey took over this work in 1920 up to June 30, 1923. Included as "returns" are (1) birds which have returned a season later to the station where they were banded, (2) birds taken at another station, and (3) "repeats" by birds found dead. A brief history of the banding movement, an outline of the regional organizations, and eight pictures of improved traps in operation, preface the tabulations.

Mr. Lincoln's plan of presentation makes reference easy, with the birds arranged in A. O. U. Check-List order and with the states and the banders in each state in alphabetical order. The tables, published so that coöperators may use the available information, "are presented without discussion," since "the material will permit a wide range of interpretation . . . for different species," influenced by "ecological, meteorological, and other factors that demand full consideration."

¹ Department Bulletin no. 1268, U. S. Dept. Agr. It can be purchased of the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for 10 cents.

Aside from the vital statistics on birds which it contains, the report spells tribute to the energy of a large corps of voluntary workers, whose efforts are thus already yielding dividends. Lincoln's own work with the ducks, and that of Osler, Pulitzer and others are spectacular in the results which accrued from them. Only by a deliberate perusal, page after page, does one gather the full significance of this type of work, as yet only fairly begun.

It is, perhaps, only natural that almost no returns, in the accepted application of this word to banding, are recorded for the larger non-passerine birds. Of this class approximately 750 ducks and 52 of other species were retaken at localities other than the one where they were banded. While the larger portion of the ducks merely record local flights, conceivably those of ducks flushed from one shooting ground after another, many longer flights are indicated, involving the entire length of the Mississippi drainage. The retaking of Common Terns, banded in the New England section, on the west coast of Africa and on the northern coast of South America are notable.

Of the passerine birds, on the other hand, and the small arboreal non-passerines, the record of returns is multitudinous, with few (32 individuals of 16 species) retaken at other localities. Only four of the latter, a Crow, a Cow-bird and two Robins, can fairly be considered to have registered at opposite ends of a long migration flight. Among the returns is a Chimney Swift recovered by Mr. Baldwin in five out of eight years that it has worn a band.

Banding work in the Western Province was only starting on June 30, 1923, when the period of this report closed, and a scant dozen returns are recorded from this section. Of interest is the retake of two of the Glaucous-winged Gulls banded as juvenals in the Gulf of Georgia, British Columbia, by Mr. Theed Pearse. Both were retaken in their first winter and neither had wandered out of the general district of its birth. A White Pelican banded at Yellowstone Lake, Wyoming, turned up in southern Mexico, as did a Snowy Egret banded in Utah.

No mention is made of the persons who were responsible for the recapture of birds in other localities, a very vital part of the record, and one in which collaborators are humanly interested. It would seem, too, that the use in headings of a binomial alone, for a species which embraces subspecies, is distinctly ambiguous, and that such binomial should be followed parenthetically by "subsp.". This ambiguity will be increasingly apparent in the next report when the western banders begin to score.

We confess a distinct shock when we found that we must wait another year, at least, to learn what our co-workers accomplished during the year and a quarter now past. May we venture the hope that the "government mill" can be speeded up so that the 1925 report will include data more nearly recent?—J. EUGENE LAW, *Altadena, California, November 27, 1924.*

EDITORIAL NOTES AND NEWS

Despite several decades of oological activity in California, there remain quite a number of our breeding birds the eggs of which appear not to have been "taken"—in the oological sense. At least, if taken by any one, said discoverer has failed to share his knowledge with other oologists through any *published* channel. The following are the land birds whose eggs have not, to our knowledge, been authentically recorded from California: Oregon Ruffed Grouse, Sage-hen, Western Goshawk, Ferruginous Rough-legged Hawk, Great Gray Owl, Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker, Mearns Gilded Flicker, Broad-tailed Hummingbird, Hammond Flycatcher, Wood-

house Jay, Oregon Jay, Gray Jay, Clark Nutcracker, Pinyon Jay, Bobolink, Sierra Crossbill, Cooper Tanager, Canada Nuthatch, Oregon Chickadee, and Lead-colored Bush-tit. We consider the chances of finding any one of these birds nesting within the state limits to be good, if all the known facts of seasonal and geographic occurrence be carefully taken into consideration and heeded. In other words, here is where some enterprising and energetic oologist can "score" this coming season, and incidentally, if he publishes his discoveries, contribute materially to the ornithology of California.