

banded (over one hundred fifty) and finds a slight positive correlation between the two sets of data. With regard to the dextral or sinistral crossing of the bill, he finds that the 1927 birds were evenly divided in this respect, while the 1929 flock contained two sinistral to every dextral individual.

E. Schüz contributes some notes on the migration of the Rook (*Corvus frugilegus*), and R. Drost similar observations on the Blackbird (*Turdus m. merula*). In the latter species, birds banded at Helgoland, have been recovered in various places in northern France and even in Spain on the one hand, and in southern Norway and in Latvia on the other. Drost finds that the breeding-grounds of the migrants that pass through Helgoland are chiefly in Denmark and southern Scandinavia. The main migration route in autumn is southwesterly, and the winter quarters extend as far as Spain. In Germany the species is only partly migratory and partly a permanent resident, but the migration route in that country is also southwesterly, and the winter quarters of the German breeding birds extend to Belgium, France, and Italy.

In another paper on the migration of the Wagtails of Germany (*Motacilla alba*, *M. cinerea*, and *M. flava*) Drost finds that all three follow a southwesterly path, and that German breeding specimens of *M. alba* go as far as Spain in winter.

Schüz continues and concludes his report on the observations made by a chain of coöperating observers near Rossitten, and Dobbrick has a paper on the migration of the Curlews (*Numenius a. arquata* and *N. p. phaeopus*) near Danzig.

Among the short notes are observations on Crossbills and Nutcrackers in the Ukraine, on Crossbills, Woodpeckers, and Nutcrackers near Danzig, and invasion of the Large Spotted Woodpecker (*Dryobates m. major*) at Helgoland, and a February record of a European Woodcock, also at Helgoland. A few short notes on banding technique and reviews of literature complete the number.—H. F.

CORRESPONDENCE

A NOTE ON A PROPOSED ADDITION TO BANDING TERMINOLOGY

Editor of Bird-Banding:

With reference to the question of proposing a common term for use by bird-banders to include all such terms as "repeat," "return," and "recovery," which was dealt with in a previous letter (*Bird-Banding*, Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 93-94), with an expression of the hope that such a term would be proposed by Mrs. Mabel Gillespie, who had already published detailed "Suggestions for a Revised Bird-Banding Terminology," it may be stated that Mrs. Gillespie, in correspondence, has expressed preference that any such term that may be proposed should be proposed by me, as she has scarcely felt the need of it in her work. She has, however, kindly given me the benefit of her comment and opinion on the matter. As the outcome, I propose that the word "retake" be used as a substantive to indicate any individual recognition of a banded bird subsequent to its banding, if such use meets with the general approval of bird-banders.—HARRISON F. LEWIS.
Ottawa, Canada, March 23, 1930.