

Birds	7 years old or over	4.7 per cent
"	6	4.7
"	5	5.4
"	4	8.6
"	3	14.1
"	2	10.0
"	1	11.4

It is possible that all except the six and seven-year groups should be slightly higher, as no banding was done here during 1928-1929, and some of the birds banded during the next two years undoubtedly belonged to that season.—DOROTHY A. BALDWIN, Hardwick, Massachusetts.

Some Experiences with the Northern Shrike (*Lanius b. borealis*.—I have been having interesting experiences with the Northern Shrike, the second one to come to us this winter. The first was taken and banded the first day of its visit, and, after being caged over night, was released about ten miles south of Hardwick and has not been seen since. The second one, a female, came to the station on February 2d and after the 5th haunted us daily, constantly annoying the Tree Sparrows until the 8th, when it discovered the suet-basket. During the next two days it spent most of its time around my station, eating the suet frequently and allowing the Sparrows to flock and feed within sight, undisturbed. I thought the problem was happily solved, but the Shrike soon began to divide its attention between suet and Sparrows, and finally became such a nuisance that when, on the 13th, I succeeded in trapping it, I had it released ten miles or more away. By the 19th it was back again, frequenting all the familiar places. Probably it had been allowed to linger too long in the first place, or liked the board here too well. This time we hit upon Hamburg steak, which it liked so well that it carried away a full quarter-pound for the second day's rations! Fortunately it has moderated its demands since then, though it still comes several times a day for its steak. The Sparrows are not entirely safe from it, however, as it will turn upon them if it sees a good chance. It has been most interesting to observe the reactions of the different birds towards it, though all pay it less attention now than in the beginning. The Sparrows invariably "froze," but the Chickadees would dance above its head recklessly near, apparently immune from attack, while the Jays acted as police and were even seen to attempt a peck or two, especially when the Shrike had been chasing the Sparrows.—DOROTHY A. BALDWIN, Hardwick, Massachusetts.

Dummy Nests of the Florida Gallinule.—We have invariably found during the past three banding seasons of Black Terns at Big Muskego Lake, Wisconsin, a number of "dummy nests" of Florida Gallinules (*Gallinula chloropus cachinnans*). Particularly during the latter part of July, 1934, when the breeding season here for the Florida Gallinule is well over, we found, as we followed a marked route, these empty newly made nests. The nests appear unoccupied—they never contain eggs, are always perfectly clean, and are generally placed in the open or in a very small bog, where they are readily seen as one passes by in a boat. In the past season the first of these dummy nests was found on June 30th, with more being located on each successive visit to the end of July. As the same areas are examined each week-end, it was easy to determine that some dummy nests were completed within two days. This fact was established on July 10, 1934. A certain area yielding no dummy nests on July 7th contained several of them when visited on July 10th. One of the sixteen nests found on July 7th was entirely in the open, no attempt was made to conceal it, not a blade of grass was within twenty-five feet of it. It rested on a sunken muskrat house. It was very noticeable that none of the dummy nests had sloping runways, such as are usually associated with occupied nests.—PAUL WILLIAM HOFFMANN, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Eastern Sparrow Hawk Recoveries in North and South Carolina and Georgia.—Four Eastern Sparrow Hawks (*Falco s. sparverius*) were banded in

the nest near Norristown, Pennsylvania, on June 11, 1932—A443938 to 941 inclusive. A443938 was taken from the nest-hole on June 15th by the farmer on whose farm the nest was located, and was kept in a large pen as a pet. It escaped on September 3d and on the following November 17th was killed at Augusta, Georgia, by J. Poteet. Another, A443939, was killed in Nash County, North Carolina, on October 24, 1932, by E. C. Viverette.

Four Eastern Sparrow Hawks were also banded from the same nest-hole as the above, one year later, on June 12, 1933, and A458719 was killed January 1, 1934, on Bell Isle Plantation, Georgetown, South Carolina, by Dudley Vail.

Sparrow Hawks are common resident birds in this locality, and it is surprising to find three out of eight birds banded recovered so far from their birthplace. This race is entirely migratory from the northern part of its nesting-range, but in Eastern Massachusetts it is a common permanent resident. It would accordingly be supposed to be non-migratory in Eastern Pennsylvania. The above recoveries, however, prove that the young of the year often winter hundreds of miles to the south.—RAYMOND J. MIDDLETON, Norristown, Pennsylvania.

A Correction.—In the October, 1934, number of *Bird-Banding*, in article on "The Distribution of Michigan Recovered Eastern Evening Grosbeaks near the Atlantic Seaboard," on page 177, is the following paragraph: "It will be noticed that the birds recorded by them have seldom departed from the transition life-zone in which they mainly nest." This should be amended to read: "The east and west movement is practically confined to Canadian and Transition life-zones, and, from present records, nesting is mainly, if not entirely, confined to the Canadian Zone."—M. J. MAGEE, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

RECENT LITERATURE

(Reviews by Margaret M. Nice)

The articles reviewed have been selected and arranged under subjects of importance to students of the living bird and also for the purpose of suggesting problems or aspects of problems to those banders who wish to make the most of their unique opportunities.

Headings in quotation-marks are the exact titles of books or articles or literal translations of such titles. Other headings refer to general subjects or are abbreviated from titles in foreign languages. References to periodicals are given in italics.

MIGRATION STUDIES

"Bird Migration and Moonlight."—Three articles with this same title have recently appeared. In the first¹ the author, by comparing dates of arrival and departure of birds with the almanac, became convinced that birds migrated largely on moonlit nights. The second writer,² by the same method, but using more data, found no evidence of the influence of the moon. Finally Dr. R. Drost³ gives a convincing treatment of the matter, basing his conclusions on direct observation of migration at Heligoland, and also on records of the activity of birds in experimental cages; he shows that migration is as frequent during moonless nights as on moonlit ones. The only way in which the moon influences migration is when in heavily clouded weather it furnishes sufficient light so that migration can proceed; birds do not migrate in the darkest nights.

Bird Migration and Electricity.—A book⁴ and several articles^{5, 6} have been written by Dr. F. Cathelin explaining his theories on migration, which in brief are as follows: the bird is a reflex automaton and is stimulated to migration and guided on its course both by electromagnetic currents in the atmosphere and by air currents. The Stimmelmayer brothers believe that the migratory instinct depends on "the reaction of the bird to the spiral movement of the sun"⁷, and