

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.

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**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.

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## 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 first<sup>1</sup> 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,<sup>2</sup> by the same method, but using more data, found no evidence of the influence of the moon. Finally Dr. R. Drost<sup>3</sup> 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 book<sup>4</sup> and several articles<sup>5, 6</sup> 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 Stimmelmayr brothers believe that the migratory instinct depends on "the reaction of the bird to the spiral movement of the sun"<sup>7</sup>, and