

Sex Analysis of One Hundred and Thirty-seven Eastern Purple Finch Returns.—In six years, 1927 to 1932 both inclusive, 1626 known young of the year were banded. There have been 190 returns or 11.685 per cent.

Of these, 53 were back only in the following spring or early summer after banded, so sex could not be determined.

Following is the list of the balance, 137, of which the sex is known.

	Male	Female	Male	Female
First year after banded.....			50	50
Returned also 2d year after banded.....	21	16	..	..
Returned also 2d and 3d year after banded.....	10	3	..	..
Returned also 2d, 3d, and 4th year after banded.....	1	1	..	..
Returned also 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th year after banded.....	1	..	..	..
Returned also 2d and 4th year after banded.....	1	..	..	..
Returned also 3d year after banded.....	..	1	..	..
Returned also 4th year after banded.....	1	..	..	..
First return 2d year after banded.....	..	..	12	13
Returned also 3d year after banded.....	1	1	..	..
First return 3d year after banded.....	..	..	4	4
First return 4th year after banded.....	..	..	2	1
Returned also 5th year after banded.....	..	1	..	..
First return 5th year after banded.....	..	..	..	1
			68	69
Total.....				137

—M. J. MAGEE, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

Banding Notes on Black-crowned Night Herons, Bank Swallows, Eastern Robins, and Song Sparrows.—Recovery records merit more notice than is accorded them especially in locating flyways. During over six years of banding at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, I have not had the luck of recovering any bird which has been banded by somebody else, neither has anybody reported capturing any of my birds, at least in their traps. My nearest banders are in the Philadelphia district, over eighty miles east; the northern district is at Ithaca, and the southern district is at Washington, D. C.

Black-crowned Night Herons offer a most unique experience in banding. During four years we banded one hundred nineteen young Night Herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax hoaculi*) of which three were subsequently found dead near their nesting trees, and three distant recoveries were reported the following year. These were dead birds and were found by Dr. D. R. Delgado at Remates, in Pinar del Rio Province, Cuba; by A. M. Curry, Smyrna, Delaware, and by George Green, at Neversink, New York.

Bank Swallows as a usual thing do not return to the nesting site formerly occupied by them. Within many miles of Harrisburg there is but one sandbank of any moment. Owing to the sale of sand from it the bank becomes refaced each year, but this does not deter the birds. Only once have Rough-winged Swallows nested here with the Bank Swallows. In five years I banded sixty-seven adult and forty-four nestling Bank Swallows (*Riparia riparia riparia*), with only one adult return and one return of a young bird a subsequent year. This year (1935) the first twenty-five adult females caught had no bands.

Robins are popularly supposed to return to their old nesting places. Bird traps, some automatic, others with pull-strings, caught fifty-six adult Robins (*Turdus migratorius migratorius*). Three gave returns-1 and three returns-2 records. Two others were seen wearing bands but were not trapped. I banded one hundred twenty-six nestling Robins in six years, of which only one returned to the traps. However, for definite records only automatic traps should be used, as many birds may get into other traps and not be discovered. My traps contain bird-baths which attract Robins, but bird-baths in adjoining yard seriously retard my work.

Song Sparrows readily repeat and the returning birds will repeat as frequently as the first year. I have trapped ninety-seven adult Song Sparrows (*Melospiza melodia melodia*). Of these there were thirteen returns-1 and two returns-2.

Of ninety-three trapped immature birds two were returns-1 and one a return-2. Song Sparrow B105907 was our prize, Banded October 23, 1931, as an adult, it was handled thirty-seven times in four years. His movements were erratic. He was present the first winter, absent the next summer, but was back that fall and winter and remained all of the next year with us, again away for the winter, but back again for the spring and summer.—HAROLD B. WOOD, Harrisburg, Pa.

Notes from Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.—This year to date, May 26th, has been a rather disappointing period. Practically no birds appeared at my station throughout the winter. A few Eastern Evening Grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona v. vespertina*) were reported in the vicinity and in the Canadian Soo across the river, the largest flock numbering about twenty-five. Several times a few were seen in the trees near the station, but none came down to feed. The first one trapped, on March 16th, was an adult male, and was banded by Dr. K. Christofferson at Blaney Park, about ninety miles westerly from my station, May 16, 1934. This is the first year since I started banding that no birds were trapped during January and February. Since trapping this Grosbeak, sixty others have been trapped. The most interesting record for this year is an adult male Evening Grosbeak banded by G. D. Chamberlain at Presque Isle, Maine, March 22, 1934, which was trapped by me April 8, 1935, an example showing the easterly and westerly movement of these birds during the winter season. (See my paper, in this Journal, for December, 1934, Vol. V, pages 175-181.)

Very few White-throated Sparrows (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) and Slate-colored Juncos (*Junco h. hyemalis*) have visited the station, and other birds, barring Robins (*Turdus m. migratorius*), Eastern Purple Finches (*Carpodacus p. purpureus*), and Evening Grosbeaks, have been almost absent.

Every year the first bird trapped in the case of several species is a banded bird. Last year a banded Purple Finch, Robin, Eastern Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella p. passerina*), and Eastern Vesper Sparrow (*Poæetes g. gramineus*) were first to return, and this year the first six to return were the Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica æ. æstiva*), Evening Grosbeak, Robin, Chipping Sparrow, Eastern Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis savanna*), and a Veery (*Hylocichla f. fuscescens*) banded in June, 1933, and returned May 27, 1935.

I have so far banded six Song Sparrows and have trapped seven that were banded last year. Song Sparrows are almost a nuisance, as some of them are in the traps about all the time during the day; two of them repeated over fifty times each, and last Friday one dropped an egg in one of the traps.

This year the first Purple Finch was trapped March 26th, and I have banded so far this year 541. My record for Purple Finches since I started banding is now 16,501. Purple Finch returns so far this year total sixty-two. The two oldest of the lot, a male and a female, were both adults when banded in the spring of 1930. The female has been trapped every year since. Both are at least in their sixth year. The first Eastern Yellow Warbler trapped was an adult male when banded, June 1, 1932. It was trapped in both 1933 and 1934 (a return-3 at least four years old).—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.

Readings 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.