

HAWK BAND SIZES

By RICHARD H. POUGH

Not having been extensively banded, the proper size bands for many species of Hawks never seems to have been determined. Reproduced below is a table giving the tarsus circumference, in inches, of museum specimens of North American Raptores. Also indicated is the probable size of the band needed to fit each species. Not until the tarsus dimension of living species has been accurately determined can we be sure that these bands will always be correct.

The table is for your information and help. The blank column is to encourage you to make measurements of the tarsus circumferences, in inches, of the birds you handle, and report them to me. Measurements are wanted on adults or young fully grown within a day or two of flying, leg size on the latter being of particular interest to us as it is apparently greater than that of the adults.

Band sizes run as follows: No. 3— $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches inside circumference; No. 4— $\frac{7}{8}$ inches; No. 5— $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches; No. 6— $1\frac{5}{16}$ inches; No. 7— $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and No. 8— $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

SPECIES	CIRCUMFERENCE IN INCHES FROM MUSEUM SKINS	CIRCUMFERENCE IN INCHES FROM LIVING BIRD ¹	BAND NUMBER
Sparrow Hawk	$\frac{1}{2}$		3
Sharp-shinned Hawk	$\frac{9}{16}$		4
Pigeon Hawk	$\frac{5}{8}$		4
Aplomado Falcon	$\frac{5}{8}$		4
Marsh Hawk	$\frac{7}{8}$ (minus)		5
Mississippi Kite	$\frac{7}{8}$ (minus)		5
Cooper's Hawk	$\frac{7}{8}$		5
Broad-winged Hawk	$\frac{7}{8}$		5
White-tailed Kite	$\frac{7}{8}$ (plus)		5
Swallow-tailed Kite	$\frac{7}{8}$ (plus)		5
Everglade Kite	$\frac{7}{8}$ (plus)		5
Prairie Falcon	1 (minus)		6
Red-shouldered Hawk	1		6
Duck Hawk	$1\frac{1}{8}$		7
Audubon's Caracara	$1\frac{1}{8}$		7
Goshawk	$1\frac{1}{8}$		7
Sennett's White-tail	$1\frac{1}{8}$		7
Turkey Vulture	$1\frac{1}{8}$		7
American Rough-leg	$1\frac{1}{8}$ (plus)		7
Mexican Black Hawk	$1\frac{1}{8}$ (plus)		7
Harris' Hawk	$1\frac{1}{8}$ (plus)		7
Swainson's Hawk	$1\frac{1}{4}$		7
Gyr Falcon	$1\frac{1}{4}$		7
Black Vulture	$1\frac{5}{16}$		7
Red-tailed Hawk	$1\frac{1}{2}$		7
Ferruginous Rough-leg	$1\frac{1}{2}$		7
Osprey	$1\frac{5}{8}$		8
Bald Eagle	2		8
California Condor	$2\frac{1}{4}$		8
Golden Eagle	$2\frac{1}{4}$		8

¹ Indicates adults by (A) and fully grown nestlings by (N).

It may be interesting to readers of *Bird-Banding* that my coöperative project which involves sending out one or more bands to anyone in a position to band a Hawk or an Owl, has resulted in the banding of 305 Hawks, and 81 Owls, which have resulted to date in 22 recoveries, the long distance record being held by a young Marsh Hawk banded in Minneapolis in June, and shot in Havana, Cuba, in January.

This year I plan to appeal even more widely to every field ornithologist, to communicate with me and obtain bands with which to band the nestlings in all Hawk, Owl, or Crow nests known to him.—

National Association of Audubon Societies, 1006 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

GENERAL NOTES

Birds from the Atlantic Blown Inland.—A Leach's Petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*) and a White-tailed Tropic Bird (*Phaethon lepturus catesbyi*) were found near Hanover, New Hampshire, after the hurricane-like storm that devastated parts of the northeastern states in September, 1938. Both birds were immature females. They have been placed in the Dartmouth College Museum.

The Leach's Petrel was picked up by Robert Denison and the writer September 22 on the Pompanoosuc Creek in Vermont, in the backwaters of the Connecticut River during the flood that followed the storm. The Petrel probably died of exhaustion as there was no food in its gullet. The bird was undergoing a post juvenal molt. It weighed 41.8 grams, and was 215 mm. long and had the following other measurements: wing 153 mm., tail 80 mm., culmen 17 mm., tarsus 22.5 mm. middle-toe and claw 24.5 mm., wing spread 45.8 mm., and ovary 5 mm. long. These measurements indicate a size for the juvenal bird generally less than the minimum set by Murphy in the thirteen birds he recorded in "Oceanic Birds of South America." One other specimen has been recorded for the area. Professor Leland Griggs of Dartmouth collected one on Lake Fairlee, Vermont in October 1903. The Tropic Bird was found September 23 near Woodstock, Vermont and was presented to the Dartmouth College Museum by Richard W. Marble. I believe this New England inland record to be the first of its kind to be recorded.—RICHARD L. WEAVER, Naturalist, Dartmouth College.

Some Age Records of the Brown Thrasher, Eastern Song Sparrow, and Indigo Bunting, at Waynesville, North Carolina.—Brown Thrasher, ♂, (*Toxostoma rufum*) 461076, banded as an adult in 1926 has been reported in *Bird-Banding*, Volume V, page 191 and in Volume VI, p. 134. These records now include returns in 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1938 the last one a return-11. This last return was her only capture for this season. It makes her age at least thirteen years.

Eastern Song Sparrow, (*Melospiza m. melodia*) C142992, banded as an adult in 1933, has returned every year since, making her age at least six years.

Indigo Bunting F25575, (*Passerina cyanea*), banded as an adult male in 1934, returned in April, 1938 making his age at least five years.—MARION A. BOGGS, R. D. 1, Waynesville, North Carolina.

A Cat-infested Vermont Farm.—On a horse-back trip through central Vermont during August of this year I chanced to stop overnight at a large and well-operated farm in a small town. My horse was stabled in a barn adjoining which was a long low cowshed where some forty of these animals with calves were housed.

At milking time in the building and the milk-house I counted twenty-four cats and without searching saw three litters of kittens totaling fourteen. This means that by fall thirty-eight of these creatures will be hunting for means of subsistence.