

			Returned every year from year banded to last year trapped	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
At least 5 years old.....	107	64	21	13
At least 6 years old.....	30	17	4	4
At least 7 years old.....	11	7	1	1
At least 8 years old.....	4	2	2	2
At least 10 years old.....	1	0	—	0
	153	90	28	20

The above list is as complete as the age can be positively determined. The males, on account of not getting their crimson plumage until a year old, furnish the most accurate data. For example: a male in crimson plumage, banded any time before molting in 1937, is at least a 1935 bird. A female, banded at the same time in 1937, is at least a 1936 bird. If year-old and second-year females could be told apart, some females that can only be determined as at least 4 years of age would be in the 5-year list, and some of the listed females might be advanced a year. During the next few years some of these birds that have returned will be back again and some banded that have not yet returned will be back. The list will be corrected from year to year and in time will have a complete record of my Finch returns for this 17-year period.

My oldest Purple Finch record is still the adult male banded in Spring of 1922, at least a 1920 bird, trapped every year but one to 1930.—M. J. MAGEE, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

**A Crippled White-throated Sparrow.**—On January 5, 1939 on the campus of the University of Georgia at Athens, Georgia, the writer caught a White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) that had managed to survive despite a seriously crippled right leg. The bird was taken in a modified Government Sparrow Trap along with ten English Sparrows. The right leg had been broken about a third of an inch below the ankle joint and had healed with the lower part of the leg turned inward at a right angle to its normal position. The lower part of the leg had also become twisted in healing so that the two outer toes were turned completely over. While hopping on the ground the bird relied mostly on the normal leg but the crippled one was used effectively as a support, resting on the ground from the point of fracture to the toes. The two outer toes had become swollen and the whole leg discolored from its newly acquired function.

While perching only the normal leg was used but in scrambling through the bushes the lame leg also came into use. While perching the bird frequently worked the crippled leg as though trying to use it but the break was so serious the leg remained folded beneath the body quite useless.

The only other remarkable thing about the bird was the shortness of its tail which was only about an inch long. Perhaps the tail was lost and the leg broken in the same mishap. The bird bears U. S. Biological Survey band number 39-133229.—WILLIAM CANTRELL, Department of Zoology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia.

**Returns of Birds released away from Station.**—On December 8, 1937, we banded eight Starlings; numbers 38-201641 to 48. These were released at Pompton Lakes, N. J., 3 miles northeast of station. 38-201643 was retaken two days later. On June 28, 1938 38-201648 was trapped as a return. 38-201646 was found dead in the garage in February 5, 1939.

Six Starlings, numbers 38-201649 to 54 were banded the following day (Dec. 9th) and were released at Englewood Cliffs, N. J., 19 miles east of station. 38-201654 was retaken on the 10th, and with three other Starlings was released at Harrison, N. J. This is 16½ miles southeast of station. On December 24th this bird was again taken from the traps, this time being released here. It repeated on January 17, 18, and March 8, 1938. We find it very unusual for Starlings to repeat. I might add, however, we have banded comparatively few of these birds, as they are quite a nuisance and are not encouraged.

On February 4, 1939 a consignment of ten Tree Sparrows was taken from station and released at Belvidere, N. J., 46 miles west. Two of these birds were taken as returns in November of that year on return from their summer range. Records on these birds are as follows: 138-2992, banded December 14, 1938; December 31, 1938; January 1, 6, 7, 21, 22, 23, 28, 29, 31; February 2, 4, 1939. Return on November 21, 1939. 139-30517, banded February 2, 1939, February 3, 4, 1939. Return on November 20, 1939.—GUSTAVE DUMONT, JR., Dumont Banding Station, Pequannock, N. J.

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## RECENT LITERATURE

Reviews by Margaret M. Nice and Others

### BANDING

**1. Report of the Bird-Banding Committee. Progress for 1939.**—A. L. Thomson. 1940. *British Birds*, 33: 318-325. A total of 55,817 birds were ringed in Great Britain in 1939, slightly more than half being trapped birds, the others nestlings. Restrictions are placed on banding many species, especially the nestlings, some because they have proved "unremunerative", others because of the wealth of information on hand. The birds banded in greatest numbers during the last 30 years are: Song Thrush, Starling, Blackbird, Swallow, Lapwing, Chaffinch, Greenfinch, Redbreast, Manx Shearwater and Common Tern. Recoveries range from 0 to 21.5% (Merlin, *Falco columbarius aesalon*). Typical recovery percentages are: Swallow, 1.0; Song Thrush, 1.9; Greenfinch, 6.8; Common Tern, 2.5; Owls, 3.4-9.3; Hawks, 4.3-21.5; Crows, 4.7; Raven, 7.0; Common Heron, 11.9; Ducks, 13.3-20.5.

Transatlantic journeys occurred in three cases in 1939: two Puffins (*Fraterecula arctica*) ringed on St. Kilda were recovered in Newfoundland; a Great (or Northern) Skua (*Stercorarius s. skua*) ringed as a nestling in Shetland in 1939 was found dead near Boston, Mass., February, 1940.

**2. Skokholm Bird Observatory. Report for 1939.**—R. M. Lockley. 1940. 12pp. Western Telegraph, Haverfordwest. A total of 6,393 birds were ringed. It was found that with the Gannets (*Sula bassana*) the young birds range much more widely in winter than the adults. Of 216 young Cormorants (*Phalacrocorax c. carbo*) ringed in 1939 13.5% were reported shot before the end of the year.

**3. The Invasion of Bohemian Waxwings in 1931-32 and 32-33.** (Die *Bombycilla g. garrulus*—Invasion in den Jahren 1931-32 und 1932-33, und die Ergebnisse der Beringungsversuche.)—K. Wurga. 1939. *Aquila*, 42-45 (1935-38): 490-528. In 12 days 1371 Waxwings were banded; 54 were recovered (3.9%): 19 in or near Budapest, 22 from the interior of Hungary; 13 from Norway, Finland and Russia. Sex was distinguished by the length and breadth of the primaries; 55% of the birds were males; 79% were juvenile.

**4. The Bohemian Waxwing Invasion into Hungary in 1937-38.** (Die 1937-38-er *Bombycilla g. garrulus* Invasion in Ungarn.)—K. Wurga. 1939. *Aquila*, 42-45 (1935-38): 535-542. Three hundred were banded. One of those banded in 1932 was retaken in 1938; it had been driven into a house by a Sparrow Hawk (*Accipiter nisus*).

**5. A Study of Blue Tits by Colour Ringing.**—Hugh Kenrick. 1940. *British Birds*, 33: 307-310. One hundred and thirty *Parus coeruleus obscurus* were ringed in the author's garden with "14 different coloured rings, some plain colours, some striped." The young of each brood were banded with the same