

again recaptured until December 14, 1942. Upon this latter date the two birds were trapped together as simultaneous returns. And an interesting new observation was made, also: 40-99263 had returned in typical female plumage.—G. HARGOOD PARKS, 99 Warrenton Avenue, Hartford, Connecticut.

An Eight Year Old Song Sparrow.—On April 5, 1943 I took a return Song Sparrow at my Station banded by me on April 27, 1936. Since this bird could not have been hatched later than the summer of 1935, it is now in its eighth year.—KATHARINE C. HARDING, Cohasset, Massachusetts.

RECENT LITERATURE

Reviews by Donald S. Farner

BANDING STUDIES

1. Experiment on Transporting Alpine Swifts, *Micropus melba melba* L., from Solothurn, Switzerland to Lisbon, Portugal. (Verfrachtungsversuch mit Alpenseglern, *Micropus melba melba* L., Solothurn-Lissabon.) A. Schifferli. 1942. *Der Ornithologische Beobachter*, 39: 145-150. Twenty-eight birds were trapped and marked two weeks before the egg-laying time and transported by airplane to Lisbon, Portugal where they were released. Twelve returned to the nesting sites where they were trapped. The first three returned within three

days; the others within the next few days. At least twenty of the twenty-eight were more than one year old (banding data). The birds were marked with red ink and by glueing a white chicken feather on the head. Of particular importance is the fact that nine of the twenty-eight birds were trapped on nests. Of these nine, seven returned after being transported to Portugal. It is unfortunate that the war has interrupted this interesting research.

2. Banding Studies on the Alpine Swift, *Micropus melba melba*, L., Age and Returns to Nesting Sites. (Beringungsergebnisse der Alpensegler, *Micropus melba melba* L., Alter und Nistplatztreue.) H. Arn. 1942. *Der Ornithologische Beobachter*, 39: 150-162. During the period, 1925-1940, 2,556 birds were banded. Constant trapping on a church roof in Solothurn yielded many returns; eighty-four were recaptured in at least two different seasons after banding; eighty-four were recaptured once after the year in which they were banded. Seventy birds banded as young were recaptured or recovered dead; the greatest age was fourteen years; mean age was 4.53 years. Banding data establish the fact that young breed when two years old. Sixty-two nesting birds were observed (by trapping) for more than one season; thirty-three used the same nesting site during the seasons in which they were observed; thirteen changed nesting sites; in sixteen cases observations were uncertain. Two birds retained their nesting sites for ten seasons. A very fruitful banding project.

3. Some Age Records for Banded Birds. Amelia R. Laskey. 1943. *The Migrant*, 14: 5-8. This paper summarizes 229 records of Chimney Swifts and twenty-five passerine species in which an age of three and one-half years or more was attained. Eighty-one Chimney Swifts (*Chaetura pelagica* (L.)) were at least four years old; two were at least five; and there were individual records of six, seven, nine and eleven years. Other interesting records are: Tufted Titmouse (*Baeolophus bicolor* (L.)), six years; Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus ludovicianus* (Lath.)), five years; Robin (*Turdus migratorius migratorius* L.),