

recorded thus far after three summers of banding the English or House Sparrow. These will be reported later after more data have been secured.—RALPH W. DEXTER, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio.

An Eastern Goldfinch Return.—I began bird-banding in early summer in the year 1924. No banding was done from May 19, 1925 to July 31, 1927, when I was away and not in a suitable place to operate a station. With the exception of winter of 1927–28, my station has always been here near McMillan, Luce County, Michigan, where I live. During the winter of 1927–28 I was in the western part of this county. Up to this date, January 23, 1944, I have banded 37 Eastern Goldfinches (*Spinus tristis tristis* (Linn.)).

From these birds, I have had only one return. This is an adult male, banded July 12, 1941, and was retaken on August 13, 1942. Both times it was trapped in the same trap at the same place and with water for bait.

The first goldfinches that I banded were four young that had just left the nest on August 19, 1928. Of the goldfinches that I have banded, eight would be classed as nestlings which were taken from the nest or caught by hand soon after they had left the nest. All of the others were trapped, these are: four young, thirteen females and twelve males.

The months in which I have banded goldfinches are May, June, July, August, September, and October. The year 1942 was greatest in number banded with three immatures, three females and three males. The greatest single month's banding was September 1942 when I banded three immatures, two females and two males. In all time, the month of August holds the lead with eight nestlings, three females and two males banded. Next to this was July with seven males and two females.

Of the birds trapped, a few have been taken with nesting material such as wool for bait; but by far the majority have been trapped with water.—OSCAR MCKINLEY BRYENS, R. F. D. No. 1, McMillan, Luce County, Michigan.

Five Slate-colored Junco Returns Captured in One Day at Ardmore, Pa., on November 11, 1943.—Two returned one year after banding; 2 returned one and two years after banding; 1 returned one, two and three years after banding.

The three-year return, 40-95430, when making its first return on October 30, 1941, was observed in a trap, with a Sharp-shinned Hawk standing on top of the trap, making a determined attempt to attack the bird. All efforts to drive the hawk off failed, so it became necessary to dispose of the hawk to save the bird's life.

From this junco's return record, it appears it was not affected by its harrowing experience, which nearly cost it its life, since it did not prevent it from returning the following year and again a year later, to the place where it had a narrow escape from death.

Is it possible that some birds are not as much disturbed as we imagine by the attempted attacks of hawks? Or possibly some birds do not have as good memories as they are said to have.—HORACE GROSKIN, 210 Glenn Road, Ardmore, Pennsylvania.

Junco Return at Ardmore, Pa., at Least 6½ Years Old.—No. 38-60179. Banded December 24, 1937.

1st return November 4, 1939
2nd return November 18, 1940
3rd return November 13, 1941
4th return November 15, 1942
5th return November 14, 1943

This bird was never captured at Ardmore in the spring migration, nor did it ever enter the traps during any year as a repeat. Its schedule through the

Ardmore, Pa., station during the past five years in November is interesting.—HORACE GROSKIN, 210 Glenn Road, Ardmore, Pennsylvania.

White-throated Sparrow Return at Ardmore, Pa., at Least 6½ Years Old.—No. 39-128738, Adult ♂, banded December 24, 1938.

1st return April 26, 1940
2nd return November 11, 1940
3rd return March 7, 1942
4th return October 31, 1942
5th return November 27, 1943

The White-throat is a migratory bird at Ardmore, Pa., with a few remaining to winter. It does not breed in our locality.—HORACE GROSKIN, 210 Glenn Road, Ardmore, Pennsylvania.

Some Alaska Returns.—During the spring and summer of 1942 I banded 133 birds including 68 Gambel Sparrows, two Fox Sparrows, and one Slate-colored junco. Of this number five Gambel Sparrows, one Fox Sparrow, and the single junco returned in 1943, giving return percentages respectively of 7.3, 50, and 100. The Junco nested near the traps, as some of the others may also have done, for of some I have repeat records extending through the summer except for brief times when the traps were closed.

One Gambel Sparrow, 40-168545, has a record indicating that it may have migrated beyond this point stopping in both spring and fall. This bird was banded as an adult on May 22, 1942, and repeated six times through May 26. My traps were idle from that date until July 7, but this bird was not retaken until August 19 on which date it repeated three times. I next took it as a return on May 24, 1943; one year and two days after banding. It repeated once on May 26. My traps were idle from July 19 to August 7. Thereafter this bird repeated twice on August 22 and once the next day.—HENRY C. KYLLINGSTAD, Mountain Village (Lower Yukon), Alaska.

RECENT LITERATURE

Reviews by Donald S. Farner

BANDING STUDIES AND MIGRATION

1. **The Problem of Partial Migration.** David Lack. 1943. *British Birds*, 37 (7) : 120-130. Returns from birds banded in England and Scotland are used in studying the problem of partial migration. In the case of the British Song Thrush, *Turdus ericetorum ericetorum* Turton, returns show that the birds either winter close to the place where they were banded as nestlings or migrate for considerable distances. Furthermore there is a sharp separation of the westward migration to Ireland from the migration southward to France, Spain, and Portugal. There is no migration for the purpose of wintering in southern England. A large portion of the thrushes of southern England spend the winter there, whereas an equally large portion of the thrushes of northern England are migratory. Eighty-four per cent of the thrushes recovered in France, Spain, and Portugal were first year birds whereas only 41% of those recovered in Ireland were of this group.

The British Starlings, *Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris* L., are mostly resident. A small number, especially from northern Britain, migrate westward to Ireland,