

of at least three, which, at the time, were traveling westward at an approximate rate of two miles per hour through a rather dense stand of Mountain Hemlock, *Tsuga Mertensiana* (Bong.) Sargent, in the manner characteristic of this species of jay in late summer. One of the specimens, University of Kansas Museum of Natural History Number 23499, had on its leg Biological Survey band number A283458. Mr. F. C. Lincoln kindly supplied the information that this band had been issued to Mr. W. T. Frost, formerly of the ranger staff of Crater Lake National Park. According to Mr. Frost's data this Gray Jay was banded as an adult at Annie Spring on 27 December, 1937. It was retrapped nine times on that day and four times on the following day. A yellow band was placed on its leg for sight identification. This yellow band had been lost by the time of the above described recovery. This recovery is of interest not only because of the age of at least nine years attained by this bird but also because of its proximity at the time of recovery, one and one-eighth miles, to the banding locality.—D. S. FARNER, Museum of Natural History, Lawrence, Kansas.

**A White-throated Sparrow Return.**—On October 26, 1946, I retrapped in our garden at 29 Chestnut Street, Salem, Massachusetts, a White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis* (Gmelin)) banded No. A150515 at the same spot by me on December 16, 1945. The bird was in a plumage intermediate between the winter or immature and adult when banded and was in adult plumage when retrapped. This example had not been trapped by me from the time it was banded until the return record was made. As only one other of this species was banded in the fall of 1945 and none until this autumn of 1946, this represents a fifty per cent return ratio of birds banded the preceding season. The return bird is undoubtedly a winter resident in the area.

Although this return offers no strikingly unusual features, owing to the relative scarcity of returns taken for this form, I have been advised to put it on record. I had a previous return for the species at the same spot some years ago.—BENJAMIN SHREVE, 29 Chestnut Street, Salem, Massachusetts.

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## RECENT LITERATURE

Reviews by Donald S. Farner and others

### BANDING

**1. Results of Bird-Banding Activities under the Auspices of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie te Leiden, XXIX.** (Resultaten van het ringonderzoek betreffende den vogeltrek, ingesteld door het Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, XXIX.) G. C. A. Junge. 1942. *Limosa*, 15(1/2): 19-27. This is a summary of bird-banding activities for 1941 including also a few previously unreported records from earlier years. Among the interesting records are those of ten Cormorants, *Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis* (Shaw and Nodder), banded during the breeding season from 1929 to 1937, all recovered at the banding locality during the breeding season of 1941. A Purple Heron, *Ardea purpurea* L., banded as a juvenile bird in Holland in June, 1935, was shot in Italy in March, 1941. A Moorhen, *Gallinula chloropus* (L.) was banded at Stein 2 February 1937, and was found dead at this locality 3 March 1941. Two Lapwings, *Vanellus vanellus* (L.), banded as young in 1938 and 1940 respectively were recovered at the banding locality during the breeding season of 1941. A Swallow, *Hirundo rustica* L., was banded as a juvenile bird at Voorschoten 4 August 1935 and recovered dead at Wassenaar 3 May 1941. A Song Thrush, *Turdus ericetorum* Turton, was banded at Hilversum 22 May 1937 as a juvenile bird and was found dead at