

In 1944 a pair of banded Starlings fledged a brood on May 21, and had been feeding a second brood in the same nesting place for 16 days when last watched on July 4; the female of this pair, at least, was a permanent resident. In 1948 one brood of a color-banded bird (sex not noted) left the nest on May 20; that nesting place was shortly destroyed, but from June 22 to 27 this bird carried raisins away from my feeding shelf, undoubtedly to a second brood being raised at a new location.

In 1939 one nesting place produced broods on May 22 and July 4. In 1945 noisy young were being fed in another nesting place on May 8 and June 17. The adults at these nests were unmarked, but the 1944 and 1948 observations support an assumption that in these instances, too, two broods were being raised by the same adults.

I have never happened to see a third brood attempted; my dates for the occurrence of young birds over a period of ten years do not seem to show time enough for the *fledging* of three broods. My earliest date for young out of the nest is May 19, 1946. My latest observed date of nest-leaving is July 18, 1940; that nest-hole had been seized from Flickers (*Colaptes auratus*) only on June 9. My latest observations of young still being fed out of the nest have been July 25, 1947, and July 27, 1939.—Hervey Brackbill, 4608 Springdale Avenue, Baltimore 7, Maryland.

A Banded Albino Robin—Many partial albino robins, *Turdus migratorius* L. have been reported from various sections of North America during recent years. Apparently the species is susceptible to frequent and varying degrees of albinism. Less often are pure albino individuals found. On July 13, 1948, Mr. Nelson Monical of the Portage Country Club at Akron, Ohio, called the writer and reported a completely albino robin fledgling which had been found on the grounds of the country club. The nest from which it presumably came was located in a tree at the edge of the golf course, and the parent birds were nearby tending this and a normally colored fledgling. The albino was banded with no. 39-311616 and released near its nest and parents. Its constant chirping brought several other robins to the trees nearby but none of them went directly to the albino. It was observed for a short time wandering over the golf course until darkness set in. The following day Mr. Monical observed it on the grounds but he did not see it again after that time. To-date it has not yet returned. In 1945 and 1946 an albino robin had been observed nesting on the grounds of the country club. The fledgling captured and banded in 1948 may possibly be a descendent from that one.—Ralph W. Dexter, Department of Biology, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio.

RECENT LITERATURE

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BANDING

1. Colorado's Mallards Come Home. Johnson A. Neff. 1948. *Colorado Conservation Comments*, 10(8): 5-8, 27-28. During 1944-1947, 6,626 Mallards, *Anas platyrhynchos* Linnaeus, were banded at Valmont Reservoir near Boulder; 562 (9.5 percent) recoveries have been recorded up to 23 April 1948. Of these recoveries 58 percent were in Colorado. Most of the recoveries were the result of shooting. During the same period, 3,391 Mallards were banded in the Sedgwick area in northeastern Colorado and western Nebraska; up to 23 April 1948, there have been 204 recoveries (60 percent). Birds banded in the Sedgwick area displayed a tendency towards an eastward shift. Of the 562 Mallards recovered from the Valmont Reservoir operations, 6.4 percent were recovered during the season of banding; 65.3 percent during the season following banding; 24.5 percent during the second season following banding; 3.3 percent during the third season following banding.—D.S.F.

2. Birds Banded in Foreign Countries and Recovered in Belgium. (Oiseaux bagués à l'étranger et retrouvés en Belgique.) Ch. Dupond. 1948. *Le Gerfaut*, 38(3): 117-130. This is a summary of 176 records of birds banded in