

1942, the day it left the nest. The point of recovery is approximately 20 air miles from the place of banding. Thus another age record of nine years is added to the two previous records of nine and ten years, and a little more light is thrown on the question of how far the young birds travel after leaving the area in which they are hatched.—Sally F. Hoyt, "Aviana," Etna, N. Y.

**Two Tree Swallow Exchanges between Nesting Colonies.**—On May 27, 1951, Tree Swallow 42-95835, which had been banded by me as an adult female on June 17, 1947, and trapped subsequently by me in 1948, 1949, and 1950, was trapped by Prof. Lawrence B. Chapman in his colony at Princeton, Mass. On June 19, 1951, I captured Tree Swallow 46-8727, which had been banded by Prof. Chapman in Princeton on May 27, 1951, as an adult female. Apparently its nesting effort at Princeton was a failure, as Professor Chapman reports he found "the nest deserted with one dead nestling, one broken egg, and three unhatched eggs" on June 16. Why this nesting failure should have driven the bird to seek a new site at a distance of about twenty miles is hard to understand.—William P. Wharton, Groton, Massachusetts.

## RECENT LITERATURE BANDING

(See also Numbers 6, 58, 63, and 75.)

**1. Notes on Banding Records and Plumages of the Black-headed Grosbeak.** Josephine R. Michener and Harold Michener. 1951. *The Condor*, 53(2): 93-96. From 1921 to 1945 the authors made notes on the plumages and molts of 700 Black-headed Grosbeaks, *Pheucticus melanocephalus* (Swainson), banded in Pasadena, California, during the warmer months of the year. Of 675 banded during the first 14 years, there were 208 adult males, 206 adult females, and 261 juvenals. It was found that trapping data for individual years did not reflect the true sex and age composition of the summer-resident population for that locality, for the individual years. Of 39 recoveries after at least one migration from the last capture, 29 were males and ten were females. There was a far greater tendency for grosbeaks banded as adults to return than those banded as juvenals. As indicated by banding data, the oldest grosbeak was a male banded as an adult which returned last five years after banding. In the post-juvinal molt, the remiges and rectrices are not all lost and frequently none are lost. This fact usually makes it possible to distinguish one-year birds from grosbeaks more than one-year-old. Several descriptions of variations in this post-juvinal molt are presented.—L. R. Mewaldt.

**2. Survival in Birds Banded at the Hastings Reservation.** Jean M. Linsdale. 1949. *The Condor*, 51(2): 88-96. During the winter months of the years from 1937 to 1948 a total of 5,726 birds of 36 species were banded on the Hastings Reservation in the northern part of the Santa Lucia Mountains in Monterey County, California. The most commonly handled species were the White-crowned Sparrow, *Zonotrichia leucophrys* (Forster), with a total of 1,258 banded, and the Golden-crowned Sparrow, *Zonotrichia coronata* (Pallas) with 2,749 banded. These two species were handled more than 20,000 times including recaptures. Several tables are presented to show survival patterns and population composition. It is unfortunate that numerous inconsistencies between tables, and between tables and the text appear. For example, if data for White-crowned Sparrows from Table 4 (p. 94) are used instead of those from Table 2 (p. 91), one finds in part that 299 rather than 763 birds "survived" one year; that 143 rather than 179 "survived" two years; 65 rather than 82, three years; and 35 rather than 37, four years. On page 93 one reads that two Wren-tits *Chamaea fasciata* (Gambel) "survived" five years, but Table 2 indicates that five Wren-tits survived five years. A comparison of "returns" of White-crowned Sparrows by capture years in Table 3 (pp. 92-93) and Table 4 reveal no agreement except for the 1947-48 season. Table 5 (p. 95) shows 345 Golden-crowned Sparrows banded in 1941-42, whereas Table 3