

60 yards from the nest. The other two color-banded young were still in the vicinity of the nest.

At the University Botanical Gardens in Ann Arbor, I found a nest with three eggs on May 2. The eggs hatched May 13 and 14. On May 21, I color-banded the three young (aluminum on the left leg and orange, white, and blue, respectively, on the right). The largest of the young, "Orange," left the nest after being banded. The female lark fed this bird out of the nest, then picked at the orange band for several seconds, foraged for food, returned to feed the young bird, and again picked at the colored band. "Orange" remained in the nest when replaced a second time. The following day I found "Orange" 46 yards from the nest and still being fed by the female; "White" and "Blue" were in the nest and were being fed by the male. The nest was plowed under on May 23, but I observed "Orange" and "Blue" being fed by both the male and female larks as late as June 4.—Andrew J. Berger, Department of Anatomy, East Medical Building, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

A Common Tern at Least 23 Years Old.—July 6, 1952, a Common Tern, *Sterna hirundo*, wearing band number A-335516 was found owl killed at Tern Island, Chatham, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, where it had been banded as an adult July 26, 1929. Since less than two percent of this species breed when one year old and less than one-fourth before their third year, it is likely this tern was older than its known 23 years.—Oliver L. Austin, Sr., Austin Ornithological Research Station, North Eastham, Cape Cod, Mass.

RECENT LITERATURE

BANDING

1. Report on Bird-Ringing for 1951. A. L. Thompson and E. P. Leach. 1952. *British Birds*, 45 (8): 265-277. This is the fifteenth report of the Bird-Ringing Committee of the British Trust for Ornithology. The total number of birds ringed from October 1950 to September 1951 was 85,743, of which 49,364 were trapped and 36,379 were nestlings. Most of the report is devoted to a "Selected List of Recoveries." Starlings, *Sturnus vulgaris*, ringed in winter in Great Britain were recovered in Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and Holland. A young Goldfinch, *Carduelis c. britannica*, migrated to Spain, although the British race is regarded as mainly resident. Chaffinches, *Fringilla coelebs*, ringed in winter were taken in later autumns in Norway and Sweden. As to Pied Flycatchers, *Muscicapa hypoleuca*, "Return in subsequent summers to the place of birth or nesting has been shown in the following cases:—Of birds marked as young, seven in the second year, one in the second and third, three in the third, one in the fourth and one in the fourth and fifth. Of birds marked as adults, 26 (25 females, one male) in the second year, three in the second and third, one in the third." One bird was retaken in Portugal. Two Blackbirds, *Turdus merula*, moved 105 and 125 miles northwest during their first autumn or winter. A very remarkable longevity record is that of a Barn Swallow, *Hirundo rustica*, which showed "fidelity to the birthplace at the age of 16 years—the bird is stated to have been seen at the same spot in intermediate seasons." It was ringed as young June 13, 1935, in Norfolk and recovered nearby June 1, 1951. M. M. Nice.

2. Second Progress Report: Bird Ringing 1950-1951. E. H. Ashton. 1952. *The Ostrich*, 23 (1): 56-61. During the third year of banding by the South African Ornithological Society 4,031 bands were placed on 143 species, compared with 430 bands on 92 species during the first two years. Cattle Egrets, *Bubulcus ibis*, Cliff Swallows, *Petrochelidon spilodera*, and Cape Cormorants, *Phalacrocorax capensis*, are the most banded species. Tables summarize the number of each species banded in each year, and the details of all recoveries.—Hustace H. Poor.

3. Ringing Operations. Summary for the Year Ended March 31, 1952. J. M. Cunningham. 1952. *Notornis*, 5(1): 20-23. A table summarizes the birds banded in New Zealand (2797) and recovered (136) during 1951-52; also, the