

rank growth about seven to eight feet high remained standing all winter; the small seed and the open feeding ground beneath heavy cover made it much preferred over an adjacent food planting of Common Millet (*Setaria itatica*) and Grain Sorghum (*Sorghum vulgare*).

Analysis of flock composition from banding data was not attempted; for, although individual flocks could be identified at times, mixing of individuals caused by trapping operations undoubtedly disturbed flock composition.—Paul Bruce Dowling, c/o August A. Busch Memorial Wildlife Area, Weldon Springs, Missouri.

Harris' Sparrow Transient Return; Other Sparrow Records.—On October 1, 1955, I secured my first return on this species, a bird banded as immature on October 13, 1953. This is the first return after banding over 8,000 individuals in the last thirty years. On May 4, 1940, a bird caught by Harry K. Hutter at Aberdeen, South Dakota was one that I banded September 16, 1937. Recoveries of this species have been: Oklahoma, 5; South Dakota and Texas, 2 each; Kansas, Minnesota and Missouri, 1 each. The Minnesota bird was banded in October and found dead the following May.

During the same period, 4,000 White-throated Sparrows have yielded no returns, three recoveries from Arkansas and one each from North Dakota, Oklahoma and Texas. The North Dakota bird was found at Southam (130 miles NW) in May after banding in September.

Gambel's Sparrows to the number of 786 have yielded a single recovery from Nebraska, two and one-half years after banding. White-crowned Sparrows, 334, and Lincoln's Sparrows, 1300, have produced neither recoveries nor returns.—O. A. Stevens, Fargo, N. D.

Bending a Net-Lane.—When using mist nets at a permanent banding station, it is often desirable to lay out permanent net-lanes in heavy cover or at its edge. At times it is hard to place posts for such net-lanes in the most desirable spots for capturing birds, because of the terrain, the location of trees and shrubs too large to move or too valuable to cut down, or the length of nets received. If a later batch of nets is different in length, it may be hard to duplicate an existing pattern of net-lanes.

One solution is to bend the net, at any desired angle, around a smooth pipe, set directly in the ground or in a pipe socket in the ground. The height above ground should be not less than that of the net posts. It is helpful to make a simple wire "S" hook to hold the top trammel near the top of the pipe, as the net will slide quite readily. If such a pipe is in a line of several nets, it has the incidental advantage of allowing very rapid access to the other side of the line. A rusty pipe, or a rough wooden pole, would tend to damage the net and be hard to handle.—E. Alexander Bergstrom.

RECENT LITERATURE

BANDING

(See also Numbers 11, 13, 24, 27, 33, 35, 44, 46)

1. Sixth Preliminary List of Recoveries of Birds Ringed in Greenland. (Sjette foreløbige liste over genfundne grønlandske ringfugle.) Finn Salomonsen. 1955. *Dansk Ornithologisk Forenings Tidsskrift*, 49(2): 130-135. (From the English Summary.) Gives the details of 36 recoveries of 7 species, including some splendid transoceanic ones. Included are a Snow Bunting from Quebec; a Wheatear from France; one Iceland Gull from Labrador, one from Scotland, another from the Faroes; six Murres and a Puffin from Newfoundland; and a score more Whitefronted Geese from Ireland.—O. L. Austin, Jr.

2. Additional Recoveries of Birds Ringed in W. Jutland. (Flere resultater af ringmærkninger af vestjyske fugle.) *Dansk Ornithologisk Forenings Tidsskrift*, 49(3): 186-191. (From the English summary.) From the 1167 birds (mostly juvenals) the author banded at West Jutland 1948-51, he has received 41 recoveries, an enviable 3.5 percent. He gives here the raw data without further comment.—O. L. Austin, Jr.