

December of the same year. (See Cooke, M.T., 1943, *Bird-Banding*, 14: 72). On 27 September 1954 we trapped and banded an immature male Peregrine (546-12230) at Cedar Grove, and 2 March 1955 it was shot near Montevideo, Uruguay. less than 70 miles from the locality of the above return. The straight line distance between banding and recovery is about 5900 miles, and the approximate distance of a probable route (across the Caribbean via the Antilles and then along the Brazilian coast) is 9000 miles.—Helmut C. Mueller, Department of Zoology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, and Daniel D. Berger, Cedar Grove Ornithological Station, Rt. 1, Cedar Grove, Wisconsin.

**Orange Crown Patches in Male Ruby-crowned Kinglets.**—The following statistics are the result of Fall netting near Monkton, Maryland:

year	number banded	females	Ruby-crowned Kinglets	
			males (red crown patches)	males (orange crown patches)
1955	30	17	13	0
1956	76	31	44	1
1957	54	16	20	18

In 1957 the orange crown patches of four individuals were a lighter orange and one a darker orange than the average. Although Ruby-crowned Kinglets were banded from September 29, 1957 to October 23, 1957, the ones with orange crown patches were captured on October 22 and 23.

Bent (1949, *Life Histories of North American Thrushes, Kinglets and their Allies*, Smithsonian Inst., Washington, D. C.) reports that on occasion the young male will assume an orange or yellowish crown patch rather than the normal red one, but that this is a rather rare occurrence.—Stephen W. Simon, 402 Sharp St., Ashland, Ohio.

## RECENT LITERATURE

### BANDING

(See also Numbers 30, 33, 41, 61)

**1. Recovery in Denmark 1900-1955 of Birds Ringed Abroad.** (Genfanger i Danmark 1900-1955 af fugle ringmaerkede i udlandet). Ella Adelholt. 1958. *Dansk Ornithologisk Forenings Tidsskrift*, 52 (3-4): 153-280. (With explanatory summary in English). This long list gives the raw data for almost all the birds banded abroad and recovered in Denmark over a 55-year period. Most of the records are from the literature (each is referred to its source in the bibliography), but a few are hitherto unpublished. Lists of this sort, despite the labor of compiling and the cost of publishing them, are exceedingly useful, and one wishes that similar ones could be done for other areas. Students of African faunistics, for instance, would welcome a compilation of the African recoveries of birds banded in Europe, but locating those that have been published, most of them in minor journals of limited circulation, is an almost impossible task, even in the largest and most complete libraries. How ornithology would benefit if the wealth of information scattered in the many small banding schemes throughout the world were deposited in some central repository for all to use! We welcome the publication of lists such as this one where they are economically feasible.

Here in the United States our banding data have long been so voluminous that publishing them *in toto* is financially impossible. While they are all available on IBM cards at the Patuxent Research Refuge in Laurel, Maryland, just processing and maintaining these records consumes a major portion of the Fish and Wildlife Service's limited appropriations, and leaves little or none for disseminating them further. The staff of the Banding Office is always glad to help any qualified researcher who can hire himself to Patuxent to dig the information he needs out of the files, and many ornithologists are now availing themselves of the opportunity. Far too many, however, are either unaware of this invaluable mine of information, or are unable to get to Patuxent to prospect in it. Something should be done to make fuller use of our rapidly mounting banding data, particularly for non-game species. But what?—O. L. Austin, Jr.