

Remating Percentage of Some Migratory Birds.—In Baltimore from 1942 through 1957 I color-banded both members of 66 pairs of 9 species of migratory birds. The table below gives the return and remating record of these birds through 1958, in this wise: the first line means that 23 pairs of Robins were color-banded; both members of 10 pairs returned; only the males of 7 pairs returned; only the females of 3 pairs returned; neither member of 3 pairs returned; there was one remating.

	Pairs	Both	Returns		Neither	Re-matings	Uncertain Rematings
			Male	Female			
Robin (<i>Turdus migratorius</i>)	23	10	7	3	3	1	
Catbird (<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>)	15	1	4	3	7	1	
Song Sparrow (<i>Melospiza melodia</i>)	11	1	3	0	7	0	1
Wood Thrush (<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>)	5	0	3	1	1	0	
Rufous-sided Towhee (<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>)	4	2	0	0	2	1	
Brown-headed Cowbird (<i>Molothrus ater</i>)	4	2	0	0	2	2	
House Wren (<i>Troglodytes aëdon</i>)	2	0	0	0	2	0	
Mockingbird (<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>)	1	1	0	0	0	1	
Great Crested Flycatcher (<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>)	1	0	1	0	0	0	
Totals	66	17	18	7	24	6	1

My 6 rematings out of 17 "pair returns" equals 35 percent of the possibilities; if the uncertain remating was a fact, 7 rematings out of 17 possibilities is 41 percent. Nice (Studies in the Life History of the Song Sparrow II, *Trans. Linn. Soc. N. Y.*, 1943, 6: 182-183) had 8 Song Sparrow rematings out of 30 cases in which mates were present 2 years in succession: 27 percent. Kendeigh (Territorial and Mating Behavior of the House Wren, *Ill. Biol. Mon.*, 1941, 18: 56) had 11 House Wren rematings out of 26 pair returns: 42 percent.

I have nothing to add to my 1952 note on the Robin (*Auk*, 69: 465-466) regarding the circumstances of rematings or failures to remate. My listing of the Mockingbird as a migratory species is explained by my note in *Bird-Banding*, 1956, 27: 128. —Hervey Brackbill, 2620 Poplar Drive, Baltimore 7, Maryland.

RECENT LITERATURE

BANDING

(See also numbers 16, 17)

1. 8th Annual Report of the Ornithological Society of New Zealand Ringing Committee. F. C. Kinsky, 1958. *Notornis*, 8(1): suppl. 1-30. According to this report for the year ending 31 March 1958, the 37 New Zealand cooperators banded 5,803 birds of 46 species, and obtained 852 recoveries and 1,395 repeats. The number of recoveries seems remarkably high until one notes that included in that category are returns to the place of banding. On just what basis the New Zealanders differentiate between such returns and repeats is not apparent. As their activities increase they will doubtless find it useful, as other programs have, to classify their accumulating data more accurately, to list repeats, returns, and recoveries of short time and distance as totals only, and to give complete raw data only for the more significant distance recoveries and long-time returns.

Mr. M. Fitzgerald reports success in attaching light-reflecting plastic tape in several colors to the bands he uses on Wekas, a largely nocturnal rail. He found bands so colored "were easily recognisable at night time by the