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An African Recovery of a North American Common Tern.—On June 28, 1969, about 200 Common Terns (*Sterna hirundo*) were banded as juveniles in a nesting colony on West Inlet Island, near Moriches Inlet, East Moriches, Long Island, New York, latitude 40° 46' N, longitude 72° 46' W. On December 16, 1969, the individual bearing band number 1083-72358 was taken by hand aboard a trawler between Fresco and Tabou west of the city of Abidjan, Ivory Coast, Africa. The location is in the Gulf of Guinea at latitude 4° 30' N, longitude 6° 20' W.

This is apparently the first transatlantic recovery of a North American banded Common Tern since a supposed earlier record was later corrected (Lincoln, *Migration of Birds*, U. S. Dept. of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Circular 16, p. 38, 1950). Details beyond those supplied by the Banding Office were requested from the finder, Mr. Andre Intes of the Centre de Recherches Oceanographique in Abidjan. He replied that a reward is given to individuals bringing in bird bands, that local fishermen amuse themselves by attempting to capture terns that alight on their boats and that from 12 to 20 tern bands, all previously from Europe, are obtained annually. All bands are on deposit at the research center. This tern was brought in during the absence of Mr. Intes and died within a few hours. The skin was not preserved.

Although there seems to be no doubt concerning the authenticity of the recovery, the possibility that the specimen was an Arctic Tern (*S. paradisaea*), which species had been recovered several times in Africa should be considered. However this possibility is rejected for the following reasons: 1. The Arctic Tern has never been known to breed south of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard,

Massachusetts and is practically unknown, even as a migrant, on Long Island. Only two records are accepted by Bull (*Birds of the New York Area*, Harper and Row, p. 247, 1964), one in mid-July and the other in October. 2. The Long Island tern colonies have been banded intensively for many years by experienced birders, some of them familiar with the Arctic Tern on its nesting grounds, and nesting Arctic Terns certainly would have been detected. If the species should extend its range southward, it would be expected first in the colonies at the eastern end of Long Island, such as the one on Great Gull Island, and not on the south-central part of the island.

The record, therefore, is considered completely acceptable. The most likely supposition is that the bird joined a flock of Arctic Terns and accompanied them to the Gulf of Guinea which, as Robertson ("Transatlantic Migration of Juvenile Sooty Terns," *Nature*, **222**, p. 632-634, 1969) pointed out, is probably the richest feeding ground in the tropical Atlantic.

I am indebted to Mr. Intes for the information furnished, to Dr. Ralph Palmer for literature references, and to Victoria Kuech and Maynard Smith for translation of correspondence into and from French.—Gilbert S. Raynor, Schultz Road, Manorville, Long Island, New York 11949.

A Hoop-Net Trap for Passerine Birds - Additional Comments.—In *Bird-Banding*, **41** (2): 92-96, Mr. Kenneth H. Larsen, U. S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Cornelius, Oregon, 97113, describes a trap used primarily for taking House Finches. The wording in the last paragraph preceding his summary indicates that this trap need be serviced "only three times a week."

Although it may be necessary to replenish bait and water only three times a week, all banders working under the auspices of a U. S. Federal Bird Banding Permit are reminded that such permits *do not* authorize them to hold any bird in captivity for any purpose for a period greater than 24 hours. As in the past, our policy stresses careful attendance to any trapping device and the prompt removal of any birds captured.—Earl B. Baysinger, *Chief, Bird Banding Laboratory, Migratory Bird Populations Station, Laurel, Maryland* 20810.

RECENT LITERATURE

BANDING AND LONGEVITY

(See also 48, 59)

1. Results of ringing of European Corvidae. P. Bussé. 1969. *Acta ornithol.* (Warsaw), **11**(8): 263-328. (In English, with Polish and Russian summaries.) 36 maps, 13 tables. Bibliography of 30 titles.—A wealth of factual and theoretical discussion based on analysis of personal observation and summarizing of 60 years of published records of bird-banding in Europe (a total of 5,738 returns) finds the Rook, *Corvus frugilegus*, Carrion Crow, *C. corone*, and Jackdaw, *C. monedula*, to be "typical migrants"; Common Jay, *Garrulus glandarius*, a partial migrant; the Raven, *C. corax*, and the Magpie, *Pica pica*, non-migrant or nomadic. A most remarkable banding result is that each of the migrant species manifests on analysis 5 definite populations, as based on different breeding and wintering ranges: a northern (Great Britain), western (France), subalpine (Italy), Balkan (Balkan Peninsula), and Caucasian (Central Asia) population. In the case of the Rook these subgroups show no subspecific differences morphologically, the French population being determined as 28% migratory and traveling an average of 374 km, while the Russian population is 100% migratory, traveling 1,970 km. In the main the movement of these 3 species is much more east to west than north to south. The author believes that these populations are a historical heritage from the glacial periods; he also favors the "law of biogenesis" (of Haeckel) in special application: that migration routes recapitulate the history of species' dispersal.—Leon Kelso.