

## Recent Literature

### BANDING and RECOVERY REPORTS

**Migratory Animal Pathological Survey, Annual Progress Report 1970.** H. Elliott McClure. July 1971. U.S. Army Research and Development Group, Far East, APO San Francisco 96343. 18 pp.

The seven year intensive study of the migration of birds by MAPS banding groups was closed during 1970. However, work is continuing in India and Indonesia, where activities only began in 1967. The report gives a brief summary of activities of the groups from each country. Small scale banding (by volunteers, not by MAPS) is continuing in Japan, Malaya and Hong Kong. Mallophaga from owls in Thailand and elsewhere in south-east Asia are listed.

### ANALYTICAL STUDIES

**Warbler Returns at Somesville, Maine.** Mrs Robert W. Patterson. 1971. *Bird-banding*, 42:99-102.

From over 4,000 warblers (of 25 species) banded in Maine, U.S.A. 35 have been retrapped in later seasons. These retraps are tabulated and discussed.

**Survival and Dispersal of Male Long-billed Marsh Terns.** Jared Verner. 1971. *Bird-banding*, 42:92-8.

In the summer of 1967, 264 Long-billed Marsh Terns *Chelidonichthys palustris* were banded in Washington, D.C. In the summer of 1968, a careful census within a ten mile radius of the banding area indicated 18.4 per cent survival of banded adults and 12.1 per cent of banded young. These observed rates are insufficient to support the population.

### TECHNIQUES

**Evaluation of a Plastic Wing-marker for Gull Studies.** William E. Southern. 1971. *Bird-banding*, 42:88-91.

In addition to the normal leg band, a 6½ x 2½ inch dumbbell-shaped plastic wing marker was fitted to Ring-billed Gulls *Larus delawarensis* in Michigan, U.S.A. From 2,502 gulls with leg band only, 211 recoveries eventuated; there were 1,751 reports from 1,760 gulls fitted with wing marks.

**Experiences in Banding Boat-tailed Grackles.** O. B. Kok. 1971. *Bird-banding* 42:106-9.

In Texas, U.S.A. Boat-tailed Grackles *Cassidix mexicanus* were studied in open terrain, but proved difficult to capture. Mist nets proved unsatisfactory; traps were moderately successful, but the birds rapidly became trap-shy. Additional birds were captured by narcotizing with alpha-chloralose; sixteen per cent of birds noted feeding on the treated bait died.

**A Simple Method for Trapping Breeding Adults in Nesting Boxes.** Andre A. Dhondt and E. J. Van Outryve. 1971. *Bird-banding* 42:119-21.

**An Automatic Trap for Use on Bird Nesting Boxes.** Edwin D. Michael. 1971. *Bird-banding*, 42:121-2.

In the northern hemisphere, birds are commonly banded at nest boxes. The first note describes and illustrates a magnetic device for closing the box outlet. The second note describes and illustrates a trip flap to close the outlet.

**A Method for Marsh-trapping Breeding Franklin's Gulls.** Joanna Burger. 1971. *Bird-banding*, 42:123-4.

A modified lobster pot trap is described and illustrated.

**A Device for Handling Shearwaters.** Robert Shallenberger. 1971. *Bird-banding*, 42:125-7.

As the author notes, those "who have worked with shearwaters very often have scars to prove it". The note suggests use of a plastic quart bottle to hold the bird. The top of the bottle is cut off to allow penetration of the head and neck, but not the body. Part of the bottom of the bottle is also cut off—if too much is removed, the bird can escape.

### MISCELLANEOUS

**National Parks of Malaysia.** 1971. *Malayan Nature Journal*, 24:111-259.

There are relatively few national parks in south-east Asia, and the future is certain to bring increasing pressures for the commercial exploitation of these areas. In Malaysia there are four National Parks: Taman Negara, of 4,343 sq. kilometres (1,677 sq. miles) and Templer Park, about 1,214 hectares (3,000 acres) in mainland Malaya; Bako National Park in Sarawak for which the area is not stated but from the map is about 39 sq. kilometres (15 sq. miles), and Kinabalu National Park, 712 sq. kilometres (275 sq. miles) in Sabah.

This special double issue of the journal is devoted to aspects of natural history (13 papers) and conservation (11 papers) of these parks. A final note gives brief details on how to get to the various parks, accommodation available and addresses from which further information can be obtained for each of the parks. Those interested in the problems of national parks in less developed nations will find this an interesting compilation.