

It is important to note that two of the three most significant sex dependent measurements must be used with caution as they may vary from season to season. Wing length may be influenced by moult. Weight can be influenced by time of day, moult strategy, breeding activity, bird health and seasonal factors as well as sex (Vellenga 1980; Rogers *et al.* 1986).

Casual observations during the project indicated that there may also be behavioural differences between the sexes which might be useful to the bird bander. It appeared that males were more aggressive than females, constantly fluttered in the carrying bag, vocalized more readily and struggled more in the hand, whereas females were generally quieter. Males also showed a more upright posture when approached in the trap, whereas females tended to crouch. I suggest banders quantify these behaviours in future.

This study dealt with the southern form of the Satin Bowerbird, and as such the same measurements may not apply to the northern subspecies. It would be of great interest to determine whether in fact males of the northern subspecies *P. v. minor*, are larger than females using the measurements described here.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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LITERATURE REVIEW

Compiled by D. Purchase.

This section is compiled from journals which are often not available to non-professional ornithologists in Australia. The following criteria are used to select papers for review:

- They relate to species which occur in Australia and its Territories;
- They provide details of techniques and equipment that may be of use in Australia;
- They provide details of studies that may be of general interest to Australian ornithologists.

Journals perused: *Ardea* 80(3); *Birding in Southern Africa* 45(3,4), 46(1); *Living Bird* 11(1,2), 12(1,3,4), 13(3); *N. Amer. Bird Bander* 16(4) *Ornis Beob.* 89(3,4), 90(1,2,3,4); 91(1,2); *Ornis Fennica* 68(3); *Ornitologische Verhandlungen* 25(2,3); *World Watch* 7(1).

Global warming: an imminent threat to birds? Tramer, E. J. (1992). *Living Bird* 11: 8-12. (Predicted climate changes may devastate plant communities and the birds that depend on them.)

Flying into trouble. Young, H. (1994). *World Watch* 7: 10-19. (A discussion on the environmental reasons for the decline of bird species and numbers.)

Currawongs and billabongs. Part 1: Discovering Western Australia's birds. Butchart, D. (1994). *Birding in Southern Africa* 46: 7-11. (An account of a tourist visit to south-western Western Australia.)

The importance of nest building during incubation in Great Crested Grebes *Podiceps cristatus*. Keller, V. (1992). *Ornis Beob.* 89: 171-176. (The continuous addition of material to the nest during incubation appears to be necessary to prevent egg loss. In German with English summary.)

Studies on the feeding ecology of Cormorants *Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis* wintering in Bavaria. Keller, T. (1993). *Ornitologische Verhandlungen* 25: 81–128. (A analysis of 1 758 pellets from two roosts. In German.)

Cormorants *Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis* at the Austrian Danube and Enns: analysis of pellets. Schratte, D. and Trauttmansdorff, J. (1993). *Ornitologische Verhandlungen* 25: 129–150. (A analysis of 1 500 pellets from three roosts. In German.)

Foraging behaviour of four species of waders: patterns of locomotion, foraging success and spatial distribution. Weggler, M. (1992). *Ornis Beob.* 89: 177–190. (A study in Switzerland of Wood Sandpipers, Ruffs, Snipes and Lapwings. In German.)

Migration of Wood Sandpipers *Tringa glareola* at Agelsee, Switzerland. Leuzinger, H. and Jenni, L. (1993). *Ornis Beob.* 90: 169–188. (This study analyses autumn and spring migration at a stop-over site in NE Switzerland. In German.)

Der Flussuferläufer *Actitis hypoleucos* brutvogel im Kanton Luzern. Appert, O. (1992). *Ornis Beob.* 89: 196–197. (Common Sandpiper breeding in Lucerne, Switzerland. In German.)

Aufzucht und Bettelverhalten der Taubenneslinge. Weber, J., Haag, D. and Durrer, H. (1993). *Ornis Beob.* 90: 35–38. (Parental care and begging behaviour of nestling Feral Pigeons. In German.)

Allometry of nestling growth in the Feral Pigeon *Columba livia*. Janiga, M. (1992). *Ornis Fennica* 69: 141–148. (At fledging, nestlings from broods of two had significantly lower increments in the growth of body mass than nestlings from broods of one.)

Status and breeding performance of the Osprey *Pandion haliaetus* in northern Byelorussia. Tisheckin, A. K. and Ivanovsky, V. V. (1992). *Ornis Fennica* 69: 149–154. (A study of a population estimated to be 100–120 pairs.)

Distribution and population size of the Skylark *Alauda arvensis* at Lenk (Bernese Oberland, Switzerland). Luder, R. (1993). *Ornis Beob.* 90: 247–251. (Numbers have sharply declined at low altitudes since 1979–80, most likely because of intensification of agricultural practices. In German.)

Nest site and breeding biology of the Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos* in the Zurichbergwald. Spaar, R. and Hegelbach, J. (1994). *Ornis Beob.* 91: 31–41. (Of 98 Song Thrush territories in a 213 ha beech community, 80.6% were established in spruce patches, though only 16.2% of the area is covered with spruce. In German.)

How accurate are measurements of skeletons from small birds? Some notes on sexual dimorphism in the Skylark *Alauda arvensis*. Nussbaumer, M. A. (1992). *Ornis Beob.* 89: 245–251. (Value and reproduction of measurements from skeletons of small passerines using the Skylark as an example. In German with English summary.)

RECOVERY ROUND-UP

This section is prepared with the co-operation of the Secretary, Australian Bird and Bat Banding Schemes, Australian Nature Conservation Agency. The recoveries are only a selection of the thousands received each year; they are not a complete list and should not be analysed in full or part without prior consent of the banders concerned. Longevity and distance records refer to the ABBBS unless otherwise stated. The distance is the shortest distance in kilometres along the direct line joining the place of banding and recovery; the compass direction refers to the same direct line. (There is no implication regarding the distance flown or the route followed by the bird). Where available ABBBS age codes have been included in the banding data.

Recovery or longevity items may be submitted directly to me whereupon their merits for inclusion will be considered.

Hon. Editor.

The following abbreviations appear in this issue:

AWSG — Australasian Wader Study Group.
 NZWSG — New Zealand Wader Study Group.
 PSG — Penguin Study Group.
 VWSG — Victorian Wader Study Group.

Little Penguin *Eudyptula minor*

- (a) 190–13370. Nestling banded by PSG at Penguin Parade, Phillip Island, Vic. on 5 Dec. 80. Recovered dead (tangled in fishing gear) at Port Phillip Bay, Vic. on 4 June 95, over 14 years 5 months after banding. 67 km NW.
- (b) 190–17141. Nestling banded by PSG on Phillip Island, Vic. on 5 Dec. 82. Recovered dead at Rye Beach, Vic. on 23 July 95, over 12 years 7 months after banding. 30 km W W.
- (c) 190–66252. Immature (1) banded by Taronga Zoo on Lion Island, Broken Bay, NSW on 11 Nov. 94. Recovered dead at Discovery Bay, Vic. on 20 July 95. 1 050 km WSW.

Wandering Albatross *Diomedea exulans*

- 140–37346. Banded by S. G. Lane off Malabar, NSW (33°58'S, 151°16'E) on 19 Aug. 72. Recaptured, released alive with band, on Adams Island, Auckland Islands, New Zealand (50°55'S, 166°00'E) on 9 Feb. 94, over 21 years 5 months after banding.