

Satin Bowerbird *Ptilonorhynchus violaceus*

090-23763. Banded by A. Marsland at Bogong, Vic. on 30 Apr. 77. Recaptured (band returned) at Mudgegonga, Vic. on 5 May 79. 48 km NW.

Regent Bowerbird *Sericulus chrysocephalus*

060-29211. Adult female banded by G. P. Clancy at Tumbi Umbi, near Tuggerah, NSW on 1 Oct. 72. Recaptured at banding place three times, the last occasion by P. A. White on 22 Apr. 78, 7 years 6 months after banding.

Green Catbird *Ailuroedus crassirostris*

080-80749. Immature banded by G. P. Clancy at Tumbi Umbi, near Tuggerah, NSW on 6 Jan. 73. Recaptured at banding place three times, the last occasion by P. A. White on 27 Aug. 78, 5 years 7 months after banding.

Pied Butcherbird *Cracticus nigrogularis*

070-42907. Adult male banded by H. J. de S. Disney at Broke, NSW on 10 Sept. 71. Recaptured at banding place three times, the last occasion by J. St G. D. Rawlins on 16 Apr. 79, over 7 years 7 months after banding. (This is the oldest recorded for the species).

Colour Banding of Eastern Reef Egret

I am colour banding Eastern Reef Egret *Egretta sacra* (formerly the Reef Heron) in the Capricorn Islands off Gladstone, Queensland.

Colour bands are placed either on the right tibia (two bands on right upper leg bone) or both tibiae (two bands on left upper leg bone and one band on right upper leg bone). A numbered metal band is placed on the tarsus of either leg (lower leg bone).

Any of the following information about sightings would be appreciated:

date;

location;

the colour of the leg bands reading from top to bottom where two are on the one leg; which leg the bands are on.

Some of these bands are faded and their colour is difficult to determine but even the date and location of a bird wearing coloured plastic bands would be useful.

Please forward details to:

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Recent Literature

The extracts in this section are selected from a wide range of Journals from various sources covering subjects considered to be of interest to members. It is regretted that copies of papers cited are unavailable through the Association.—Hon. Editor.

BANDING and RECOVERY REPORT

Report on Bird-Ringing for 1976. 1978. Robert Spencer and Robert Hudson. *Ringling and Migration* 1: 189-252.

In Great Britain during 1976, 669 975 individuals of 330 species were banded; 13 080 birds of 283 species were recovered. There were 1 103 recoveries of 95 species outside the country. An annotated list of species is presented.

Results of the Japanese Bird-Banding Scheme April 1, 1973 - Jan. 31, 1978. 1978. Bird Migration Research Centre, Yamashina Institute for Ornithology. (In Japanese with English species names).

For the period 1 April 1973-31 January 1978, 321 746 individuals of 279 species were banded. Seven species accounted for over 2 000 individuals each, the highest being the Rustic Bunting (14 878). Annual totals are presented and are generally similar to those for 1977-78 (68 392 birds of 207 species). Total recoveries for the period are 1 489 (360 in 1977-78). The most frequently recovered were the Pintail (589 overall, 154 in 1977-78) and Pied Wagtail (129 overall, 24 in 1977-78). Birds banded in Australia have been recovered in Japan and vice versa. Most interchange of banding and recoveries is with the U.S.S.R.

ANALYTICAL STUDIES

Behavioural Ecology of Ionnbergi Skuas in Relation to Environment on the Chatham Islands, New Zealand. 1978. E. C. Young. *N.Z. Journal of Zoology* 5: 401-416.

A population of *Ionnbergi* skuas was studied in order to compare its behavioural ecology with other skuas and assess the effect of the environment on the breeding biology. Many aspects of the biology differ from other populations in trends broadly related to latitude or are related to special features of the environment.

The Distribution and Numbers of New Zealand (Falco novaeseelandiae). 1978. N. C. Fox. *Notornis* 25: 317-331.

The distribution of the New Zealand Falcon was ascertained from field studies and other sources. The known and possible breeding distribution on each island is summarised. An estimate of 3 000-4 500 existing pairs is made.

Breeding Biology of the Starling *Sturnus vulgaris* in Western Finland. 1978. Erkki Korpimäki. *Ornis Fennica* 55: 93-104.

Records were obtained from 239 nests during 1966-67. The clutch size ranged from 2-8, with a mean of 5.1. Clutch declined as the breeding season progressed. Incubation took 12 days and the nestling period 20 days. The mean nestling success was 3.6 young per nest. A decline in the starling population has been noted since the study started.