

15 Oct. — 9-10 a. m.—A few small swirls consisting of less than 50 Broadwings. 3:30-5:00 p. m. — Observed large strings of hawks migrating to the SE, estimated numbers greater than 1000. Also about 1000 Kites very high mixed with a few unidentified Buteos. Kites are either Mississippi (*Ictinia mississippiensis*) or Plumbeous (*I. plumbea*).

17 Oct. — 50-60 Broadwings at 10 a. m. in small groups of 7-10.

17 Oct. — Observed thousands of migrating Black and Turkey Vultures with a few Buteos mixed in, all migrating across Almirante Bay to the SE.

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Arrested molt in a Blackpoll Warbler.—On September 30, 1965, a Blackpoll Warbler (*Dendroica striata*) in unusual plumage was banded (No. 104-72499) and released at Round Hill, Sudbury, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. The bird's skull was completely ossified and its wing measured 75.5 mm. (chord). It weighed 14.7 gms., an indication that it was healthy at the time of capture. It was in slightly worn adult male breeding plumage, except for three small areas where the postnuptial molt had occurred: bilaterally, just under the eyes, and in the mid-dorsal region. Here the feathers were the typical greenish color of the fall plumage. Inspection of the feather tracts showed no evidence of further molt.

In a search of the recent literature, we found only one similar record. Griscom reported "an adult male (Blackpoll Warbler) in full breeding plumage, but very worn and dirty" from Cambridge, Massachusetts on December 5, 1946 (Griscom and Snyder, *The Birds of Massachusetts*, 1955: 203). Deborah V. Howard, 34 Fairfax Street, West Newton, Massachusetts 02165 and D. Dickinson Henry, Jr., 38 Pinehurst Road, Belmont, Massachusetts 02178.

Construction of a "beta-confinement" bird enclosure.—The terminology "beta-confinement" was originated by R. A. Norris in his paper about Savannah sparrows (1960. *Bird-Banding* 31: 173-216) for a large, seminatural enclosure. Research of bird feeding on apples at this station indicated the necessity of examining an individual species, isolated and independent of many extraneous factors. A search of ornithological and wildlife literature relating to the confinement of species in a *semi-natural* state was for the most part negative. Those found in addition to that cited above were as follows: (1) Marsden, H. M. and C. H. Conway. 1963. Behavior and the reproductive cycle in the cottontail. *Journal of Wildlife Management* 27: 161-170. (2) Serventy, D. L., D. S. Farner, C. A. Nichols and N. S. Stewart. 1962. Trapping and maintaining shore birds in captivity. *Bird-Banding* 33: 123-130.

Several abstracts were noted but these described only "alpha-confinement" situations, as might be stated for (2) above. Certainly this is not a complete review and perhaps it only scratches the surface. Also, it must be confessed that the author is not an ornithologist nor a zoologist. However, it was heartening to read