

TO MEMBERS OF THE NORTHEASTERN BIRD-BANDING ASSOCIATION:

The annual meeting of the Northeastern Bird-Banding Association will be held next January, the date to be announced, in connection with that of The Federation of the Bird Clubs of New England, Inc.

Last year a very successful all day session was held, the papers in the morning being given by members of our Association on various phases of bird-banding based on their own experiences.

If enough papers be available to make the morning session worth while arrangements will be made to conduct the meeting along the lines of last year.

Please send word, at your earliest convenience, to the Secretary if you are planning to offer a paper. The title and time required for its delivery may be supplied later.

October, 1930.

CHARLES B. FLOYD, *Secretary.*

RECENT LITERATURE**Der Vogelzug, Vol. I, no. 3, July, 1930.**

This number begins with a report by E. Schüz on the bird observatory at Rossitten for the fiscal year 1929-1930. Among the outstanding accomplishments of the year were the completion of the building at Rossitten and the starting of a working library there. The winter work of the station was largely devoted to plans for recording and making more easily available the vast quantities of data constantly pouring in on the following topics: (1) migrations of individual species in relation to each other, (2) studies of the same species at different stages of the migration season, (3) comparisons of data of different years with relation to single species. In this connection the great projected Atlas of Bird Migration in Europe has been undertaken by Weigold and Schüz, thereby joining the forces of the two great German stations (Helgoland and Rossitten) in this work. The other manifold activities of the station are indicated by the large number of papers, based wholly or in part on Rossitten records and material, published during the past year.

Drost, writing from Helgoland, discusses the migrations of the Ring Ouzel (*Turdus torquatus*). Scandinavian birds banded on migration at Helgoland, were found wintering in various parts of France; one English bird was taken in Algiers.

In another paper Drost discusses the time of day at which migrants depart, and its correlation with light. He produces evidence in support of his contention that individual species are fairly constant in this regard. This is a distinct refinement of the old notion that there are only two groups of migrants—diurnal and nocturnal.

Heyder writes on the mutual relations of migrating birds and notes that in mixed flocks containing several species the flock as a whole derives some appreciable benefit from the total of the differences of the reactions to experience and the rapidity of danger-perception, etc., of its individual component members. Thus, species slow to recognize one particular form of danger are protected by their association with others quick to sense this type of trouble, others naturally more silent are guided somewhat at night by the noises produced by their more loquacious companions.

Rüppell contributes some observations on the migrations of the Black-throated Diver on the bay near Rossitten, especially with regard to the