Banding Activities on the Arctic Slope of Alaska.—Bird-banding activity at the Arctic Research Laboratory, Alaska, in the summer of 1951, has resulted, up to August 15th, in the banding of 632 birds. Population studies of the Snow Bunting, *Plectrophenax nivalis* (Linnaeus), and Lapland Longspur, *Calcarius lapponicus* (Linnaeus), were initiated, and the numbers banded were 310 buntings and 220 longspurs. About 25 per cent of these were also color-banded. As plans are under way to continue these studies in 1952, we would like to obtain some winter-range returns for both species and hope that banders and observers in southern Canada and the northern United States will be on the lookout for banded individuals. Other species banded are as follows:

Baird Sandpiper, *Pisobia bairdi* (Coues)	35
Red-backed Sandpiper, *Pelidna alpina sakhalina* (Viellot)	23
Arctic Tern, *Sterna paradisaea* Brunnich	21
Red Phalarope, *Phalaropus fulicarius* (Linnaeus)	8
Semipalmated Sandpiper, *Ereunetes pusilius* (Linnaeus)	8
Golden Plover, *Pluvialis dominica* (Muller)	5
Ruddy Turnstone, *Arenaria interpres morinella* (Linnaeus)	1
Old-squaw, *Clangula hyemalis* (Linnaeus)	1

These studies are being conducted under a contract between the Office of Naval Research and the University of California.
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RECENT LITERATURE

BANDING

(See also Numbers 33 and 35.)

1. Bird Ringing at Night. W. J. Eggeling. 1951. *The Bokmakierie*, 3(2): 29. South Africa's most active bander explains his technique of capturing shorebirds at night. The requirements include a completely moonless night, the masking noise of waves on the beach, and soft-soled shoes. Dr. Eggeling shines a five-cell flashlight on the resting bird, approaches it stealthily, and drops over it a 13-inch diameter trout landing net having "a piece of light fish-netting stretched more or less tightly over the frame." In 1950 Dr. Eggeling captured several hundred birds in this manner, on one occasion 19 in a three-hour period.—H. H. Poor.

2. Banding Mourning Doves in Eastern Nebraska. Wilhelmina and LeRoy Gulotta. 1947. *The Nebraska Bird Review*, 15(2): 12-16. The dates of banding 508 nestling Mourning Doves, *Zenaidura macroura* (Linnaeus), in the vicinity of Lincoln, Nebraska, from 1940 to 1947, are presented. Over the eight seasons 14 were banded in May, 119 in June, 214 in July, 99 in August, and 62 in September. Nestling doves were banded in May during four of the eight years (1943-46), and in the other months from June to September in all eight years. Forty-nine of the 62 September bandings occurred from 1943 to 1945. An open hunting season on Mourning Doves in Nebraska during September of 1947 appears to have been responsible for the deaths of some September nestlings. Data indicate that some Mourning Doves have young in the nest into early October in southeastern Nebraska.—L. R. Mewaldt.

MIGRATION

(See also Numbers 21, 23, 35, and 46.)

3. The Question of Inherited Migratory Routes. (Zur Frage der angeborenen Zugwege.) Ernst Schüz. 1950. *Die Vogelwarte*, 15(4): 219-226. The author has considered recent experimental and field data in an admirable effort to rationalize the available information into some consistent pattern. It is proposed that migratory birds inherit the mechanisms for a definite migratory direction which in some cases is astonishingly constant whereas in other species it is more variable. This fundamental direction may be varied in two general ways. There may be variations resulting from the general disposition to follow