

ORED (for example, on the right wing only, left wing only, belly, both wings, and so on). Please give us your name and address so that we may tell you where your heron came from. Your help will be greatly appreciated and will contribute to the success of this project.

Heron Project, Encephalitis Research Center, 4001 Tampa Bay Boulevard, Tampa, Florida 33614

### NEST CARD PROGRAM

The North American Nest Card Program is winding up the 1965 nesting season, and many cards have already been returned. There are still many cards in the hands of the individual recorders, however, and these should be returned to us as quickly as they are completed. We are preparing the data for transferral onto IBM cards, and a large bulk of material is needed for the first run, to be started soon.

Regional Centers may determine for their members whether their cooperators should return the cards to the center first, in order to complete local records, or whether they may be sent directly to us as they are completed. Laboratory of Ornithology, 33 Sapsucker Woods Road, Ithaca, N. Y.

### ATTENTION BANDERS OF ROYAL TERNS AND LAUGHING GULLS

From the Bird-Banding Lab I have received duplicates of the IBM cards for all recoveries of Royal Terns and Laughing Gulls, and am analyzing them with a view to writing papers on these species. Would anyone who prefers that I do *not* use his recoveries in a paper please notify me forthwith.—Jeremy J. Hatch, Department of Zoology, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, 27706.

### RECENT LITERATURE

#### BANDING

(See also 8, 9, 10)

1. **Report on Bird-ringing for 1963.** Robert Spencer. 1964. *British Birds*, 57 (ringing supplement): 525-596. This report, like its 26 predecessors, cannot be adequately summarized or reviewed. It is simply a lengthy listing of species and individuals banded along with recoveries. In 1963, 311 species and 435,925 individuals were banded, and there were 14,397 recoveries. All of these figures show significant increases over 1962. The very fine recoveries are legion; perhaps the most remarkable of these was a Knot which flew some 3,500 miles from England to Liberia within eight days.—David W. Johnston.

2. **A Method of Trapping European Swallows.** A. F. Hallett and A. R. Brown. 1961. *Ostrich*, 35 (4): 293-296. A nylon net, 4 x 30 ft. was carefully folded lengthwise and laid on the ground, pegged down along one side. Through the top of the net a thin rope was threaded and extended 25 ft. on either side of the net. Operators on either end of the rope waited for swallows to fly low over the ground. As a swallow approached, the net was lifted about three feet, then thrown over the bird as it hit the net, trapping the bird under the net. From 1958 to 1963, 2,042 swallows were caught in this fashion.—David W. Johnston.

#### MIGRATION

3. **Bioenergetics of Bird Migration.** V. R. Dolnik and T. I. Blumenthal, 1964. *Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biologii* (Progress in Modern Biology), 58(2, 5): 280-301. This is a review and summarizing paper in a series specializing in such; all the points covered could not be noted in a briefer review. Among the more important findings are: for small birds a very high and active metabolic level is characteristic; the main source of energy is fat; the glycogen reserve is insignificant; fat utilization as fuel is maintained at a low respiration coefficient during