

An Observation of Storm-Killed Migrants in Costa Rica.—A severe tropical storm on the night of October 19, 1964 forced down hundreds of migrating birds in the vicinity of Puerto Limon, Costa Rica. Early on the morning of October 20, 1964 one of us (E. McC.) observed hundreds of dead and dying thrushes (*Hylocichla ustulata* and *H. minima*) lying everywhere in parks, yards, and streets. Vireos (*Vireo olivaceus*), and warblers of several species, although much less numerous than the thrushes, were also found scattered throughout the area. Examination of several thrushes showed that most had adequate stores of fat remaining, indicating that the birds were not out of fuel, but rather were forced down by the storm. Rogers reported (*Bird-Banding* 36: 115-116) a similar storm kill from Panama in October, 1963.

Acknowledgements are made to Dr. Eugene P. Odum of the University of Georgia and to Dr. Horace Loftin, Florida State University Canal Zone Program. These studies were supported by NIH Grant HE 08924-01 MET to Dr. Odum and PHS Grant AI 06072 to Dr. Loftin.—David L. Hicks, Department of Zoology, University of Georgia, Athens and Eugene McCullers, 216 Bagwell St., Garner, N. C.

RECENT LITERATURE

BANDING

(See also 13, 15, 22, 25, 39, 46, 53)

1. The Use of Mist Nets in Australia. S. J. Wilson, S. G. Lane, and J. L. McKeen. 1965. *C. S. I. R. O., Div. Wildl. Research Tech. Pap.*, No. 8:1-26. Notwithstanding the several fine American publications on the use of mist nets in banding operations, the present paper is really a set of instructions for bird-banders using mist nets in Australia. Among the interesting techniques set forth are the details on construction of telescopic poles. Instructions are provided for wooden poles in sections, dowels, cane and metal poles, saplings, and galvanized pipes at permanent sites. I suspect that, all things being considered, the use of conduit tubing and an iron base spike driven into the ground would provide the best results. Additional useful remarks are directed toward repair of nets, casualties in nets, and public relations. Copies of the paper may be obtained from Mr. Wilson at 2 Scott St., Narrabundah, A. C. T., Australia.—David W. Johnston.

2. Bird Banding. R. W. Smith. 1965. *Broadsheet No. 5* (Gosse Bird Club, Jamaica): 7-9. This is essentially a summary of recent banding operations in Jamaica. Included in this report are returns of 32 North American warblers representing eight species. More than 2,000 Sooty Terns were banded in 1965 on the Morant Cays just south of Jamaica, the adults being marked with colored plastic leg streamers. Two banded Royal Terns have recently been taken in Jamaica. Both had been banded on Smith Island, Virginia on July 28, 1964 and were obtained in Jamaica in December 1964.—David W. Johnston.

3. Indigo Buntings at Montego Bay. Audrey Downer. 1965. *Broadsheet No. 5* (Gosse Bird Club, Jamaica): 9-10. For many years it has been known that large numbers of Indigo Buntings overwinter in Central America, but now, through the observations of Mrs. Downer, concentrations of these buntings have been found in Jamaica. During the 1963-1964 winter and spring period, she banded 172 buntings and in 1964-1965 (through May 8) 30 of these were retrapped in her yard. Actually, more than 30 different birds returned: some that had been color-banded were observed but not caught. In the 1964-1965 season an additional 58 buntings were banded.—David W. Johnston.

4. Plastic Adhesive Tape for Color-marking Birds. Don Fankhauser. 1964. *J. Wildl. Mgt.*, 28: 594. The color-marker is fashioned by wrapping Scotch-brand plastic adhesive tape twice around the tarsus, but not so tightly as to exert pressure. Over 100 birds, mostly blackbirds and gulls, have been marked in 3 years; no cases of loss, and little wear or color-change, have been noticed.—Robert S. Hoffmann.