(b) 040-71456. Banded by K. D. Bishop at Baiyer River, West Highlands Province, Papua New Guinea (5°32'S., 144°11'E.) on 17 July 77. Recaptured near banding place by R. D. Mackay on 23 Oct. 84, over 7 years 3 months after banding.

Silvereye *Zosterops lateralis*

014-16417. Banded by G. J. Logan at Munmorah Power station, near Doyalson, NSW on 11 July 81. Recaptured at Barren Grounds Nature Reserve, NSW on 2 May 86. 178 km SSW.

Grey Butcherbird *Cracticus torquatus*

061-48866. Male banded 12 km south-east of Lauderdale, Tas. on 3 Aug. 85. Found dead at Sandford, Tas. on 18 Apr. 86. 10 km NNW.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Compiled by J. W. Hardy

Errors in large-scale shorebird counts. Rappoldt, C., Kersten, M., and Smit, C. (1985). *Ardea* 73: 13-24. (Stochastic and systematic errors in counts of single flocks are examined.)

An analysis of the diet of Cattle Egrets in the Ebro Delta, Spain. Ruiz, X. (1985). *Ardea* 73: 49-60. (Contents of 118 stomachs taken throughout the year.)

Long distance transport of prey from the intertidal zone to high-tide roosts by the Oystercatcher. Leopold, M. F., Marteijn, E. C. L., and Swennen, C. (1985). *Ardea* 73: 76-82. (Cost estimates concluded the prey's energy content was 10 times higher than its transport costs.)

A shift in the timing of breeding in meadow birds. Beintema, A. J., Beintema-Hietbrink, R. J., and Muskens, G. J. D. M. (1985). *Ardea* 73: 83-89. (Corresponding with changes in agriculture, six species in The Netherlands now breed earlier than at the beginning of the century.)

Impacts of outdoor recreation upon nest-site choice and breeding success of the Kestrel. Van der Zande, A. N., and Verstrael, T. J. (1985). *Ardea* 73: 90-99. (Human recreation adversely effected breeding success.)

Functional aspects of head-scratching methods and other preening movements in birds. ten Cate, C. (1985). *Ardea* 73: 99-104. (Head-scratching methods appear adapted to prevent wing feathers touching the substrate.)

Some data on seabird abundance in Indonesian waters, July/August 1984. Cadee, G. C. (1985). *Ardea* 73: 183-188.

Ecological energetics of the Kestrel: Field estimates of energy intake throughout the year. Masman, D., Gordijn, M., Dann, S., and Dijkstra, C. (1986). *Ardea* 74: 24-39. (Daily metabolizable energy intake was estimated from observation of free living Kestrels in The Netherlands.)

Foreign objects in bird nests. Conover, M. R. (1985). *Auk* 102: 696-700. (Discussion of psuedo-egg phenomenon.)

Water loss and pipping sequence in the eggs of the Red-tailed Tropicbird *(Phaethon rubricauda).* Whittow, G. C., and Grant, G. S. (1985). *Auk* 102: 749-753.

Social modelling theory: A possible framework for understanding avian vocal learning. Pepperberg, I. M. (1985). *Auk* 102: 854-864.

Effects of body weight and age on the time of pairing of American Black Duck. Hepp, G. R. (1986). *Auk* 103: 477-484.

Influence of colour-banding on the conspecific preferences of Zebra Finches. Burley, N., Krantzberg, E., and Radman, P. (1982). *Anim. Behav.* 30: 444-455. (Band colour influenced choice of mate in captive colonies.)

Leg-band colour and mortality patterns in captive breeding populations of Zebra Finches. Burley, N. (1985). *Auk* 102: 647-651. (Band colour influenced length of life.)

Editorial comment. Even though Burley *et al* (1982) and Burley (1985) are based on one species in captivity, the implications of the results of the two studies for the technique of colour banding are disturbing. The results make it obvious that attention needs to be given to trying to establish what effect colour banding has on individuals in wild populations of birds. This, however, is likely to prove to be a difficult task.

Metabolism, growth and activity in Adelie and Emperor Penguin embryos. Bucher, T. L., Bartholomew, G. A. Trivelpiece, W. Z., and Volkman, N. J. (1986). *Auk* 103: 485-493.

Search tactics of insectivorous birds foraging in an Australian eucalypt forest. Holmes, R. T., and Recher, H. F. (1986). *Auk* 103: 515-530. (The different ways 23 species searched for food led them to detect and capture different prey.)

Abundance and habitat selection of two American Kestrel sub-species in north-central Florida. Bohall-Wood, P., and Collopy, M. W. (1986). *Auk* 103: 557-563. (Describes censusing in three vegetation communities and habitat selection throughout the seasons.)

A fixed-radius point count method for nonbreeding and breeding season use. Hutto, R. L., Pletchet, S. M., and Hendricks, P. (1986). *Auk* 103: 593-602. (Describes a fixed-radius point count method that carries fewer assumptions than most of the currently popular methods of estimating bird density.)

Oomorphology: A new method. Mand, R., Nigul, A., and Sein, E. (1986). *Auk* 103: 613-617. (Photographing eggs against a calibrated background.)

The organization of a honeyeater community in an unpredictable environment. McFarland, D. C. (1986). *Aust. J. Ecol.* 11: 107-120. (The community of an open-layered forest near Armidale, N.S.W. was studied for 2.5 years.)

Relationships between nectar production and seasonal patterns of density and nesting of resident honeyeaters in heathland near Sydney. Pyke, G. H., and Recher, H. F. (1986). *Aust. J. Ecol.* 11: 195-200. (Nesting appeared to follow seasonal patterns of nectar production.)

The Cattle Egret *Ardeola ibis,* **in south-east Queensland.** Woodall, P. F. (1986). *Aust. Widl. Res.* 13: 575-582. (During 1972-1983 numbers in coastal areas were reasonably stable but the inland population increased.)

Population size and breeding success of the Gentoo Penguin, *Pygoscelis papua* **at Macquarie Island.** Robertson, G. (1986). *Aust. Wildl. Res.* 13: 583-587. (In November 1984, 4 700 pairs in 53 colonies produced 4 600 chicks.)

Geographical variation in size of an Australian honeyeater (Aves: Meliphagidae): an example of Bergmann's rule. Wooller, R. D., Saunders, D. A., Bradley, J. S., and de Rebeira, C. P. (1985). *Biol. J. Linn. Soc.* 25: 355-363. (Clinal variation in Singing Honeyeaters.)

Reliability of singing bird surveys: effects of song phenology during the breeding season. Wilson, D. M., and Bart, J. (1985). *Condor* 87: 69-73. (Phenological differences might cause errors of up to 25% in estimating density).

A new method for matching hatchlings with their eggs. Mayoh, K. R., and Zach, R. (1985). *Condor* 87: 300-301. (Thin thread was glued around each egg.)

REVIEW

Research on penguins in New Zealand. A report prepared by the Penguin Research Review Sub-committee, WRLG Research Review Liaison Group, Wellington, 38 pp.

The Wildlife Research Liaison Group (WRLG) was formed in New Zealand in 1981 by the Minister of Science and Technology. Its objective is to promote widlife research in New Zealand by: (i) encouraging communication between all organisations and individuals interested in wildlife; and (ii) by reviewing recent and current research.

Nine species of penguin breed in New Zealand, or its offshore sub-Antarctic islands, and in the Ross Sea sector of Antarctica (New Zealand's Ross Dependency). These penguins are the: Emperor; Yellow-eyed; Adelie; Chinstrap; Blue (-Little); Rockhopper; Fiordland Crested; Snares Crested; and Erect-crested.

The report reviews the existing knowledge of each of these nine species in the New Zealand region. The reviews cover: Distribution and Abundance; Reproduction; Survival and Mortality; Embryology and Development; Physiology; Behaviour, Foods and Feeding; and Parasitology.

The report concludes with suggestions for future research and a useful list of 194 references of research on penguins in New Zealand and its territories.

D. Purchase, Canberra, A.C.T.

The Birdlife of Rottnest Island by Denis Saunders and Perry de Rebeira, 1985. The Authors, Guildford, WA. 101 pp including 13 colour plates and five maps. $Au9.50.

This book, as the authors have indicated in the Introduction, is designed for visitors to the island who are not bird watchers but who may want to identify and know something of the birds they see there. Rottnest Island is a popular resort island 18 kilometres from Fremantle, WA. It is visited by "up to 250,000 people every year" and the authors have considered that a special publication of the birds found on the island should be available to these visitors.

In addition to the Introduction, chapters cover Bird Habitats, The Birds, and Bird Watching on Rottnest Island; there is a Bibliography and an Appendix which comprises a list of 106 species with the status of each on the island. The chapter on The Birds is subdivided into six sections referring to habitats — Birds of the coast, Birds of the salt-lakes, Birds of the swamps, Birds of the woodlands, Birds of the heath, and Birds of the settlements and disturbed areas. Six of the colour plates depict 12 photographs of habitats; the other seven are paintings of 47 of the more commonly seen birds (other than vagrants) shown in the text; two others are illustrated in black and white. Though not up to the standard of work by leading ornithological artists in this country, the paintings, by one of the authors (P. de R.) are adequate if, as the authors suggest, the description given in the text is "read in conjunction with the plate which illustrates the bird".

The text reveals the long field experience of both authors; it summarises the known information and biology of each species. I found it interesting and accurate.

The book should be of value to non-birdwatcher visitors to the island and also a useful summary for birdwatchers intending to visit Rottnest. It brought back pleasant memories of two visits; one of these included a bike ride to Cape Vlamingh to see the shearwaters come in after dark. The ride back, on a very black night, with one torch between two of us, made dodging Quokkas quite a hazardous task.

S. G. Lane, Moonee, NSW.

New Members

ATKIN, A. J,. Balmain, N.S.W.
CAMERON, M., Griffith, N.S.W.
COLLINS, P. T., Seaforth, N.S.W.
GARRETT, R., Edge Hill, Qld.
HALL, E., Mosman, N.S.W.
MAHONEY, P., Canberra, A.C.T.
McINTOSH, M. P., Jabiru, N.T.
PARMENTER, Dr C. J., Rockhampton, Qld.
RANKIN, N., Earlwood, N.S.W.
WAKELAM, P., Morley, W.A.
WARD, B. S., Bradbury, N.S.W.
WILSON, Dr I. S., Hobart, Tas.