

approximately 35 dollars. The integrator can conceivably be made smaller by using commercially available micro-modular circuitry and may be suitable for studies for many species.

This instrument has been tested experimentally in the laboratory and on several captive Laysan Albatrosses. We have not, however, had the opportunity to make any actual measurements on free-flying birds. Any investigator having the opportunity to use this integrator is invited to apply to us for a chance to test this instrument. For more complete information on the details of circuitry and assembly, please write to the authors or refer to the technical note by Dorman, Rowley, and Birkebak (*A flight-time integrator for birds*, Heat Combustion Laboratory, Dept. of Mech. Eng., Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis).

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**Another record of active molt in passerine birds.**—G. E. Watson (*Auk*, 80: 486-495, 1963) summarized the existing records of the occurrence of active molt in birds. However, his records for the Passeriformes included only two families, Corvidae and Fringillidae. While examining a specimen of the Slaty Vireo (*Neochloe brevipennis*), of the Vireonidae, I found several juvenal feathers from the interscapular region that had the broken-off caps of the keratinized feather sheath of the new first winter plumage attached to the base of the calamus of the old feathers. (See Figure 1C, p. 488, in Watson's article for a photograph of a similar situation in the Ruddy Sheld-Duck.)—LARRY L. WOLF, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California*.

**Organisms consumed by various migrating shorebirds.**—In view of the scanty literature concerning genera and species of food organisms of migrating birds, the data in Table 1 may be of some value. These data were gathered in conjunction with a study done in 1960 and 1961 for a Master's thesis at the University of Illinois.

Members of the following 10 species of shorebirds were collected, and the stomach contents analyzed: American Golden Plover (GP in Table 1), *Pluvialis dominica*, 1 specimen; Common Snipe (CS), *Capella gallinago*, 6; Greater Yellowlegs (GY), *Totanus melanoleucus*, 3; Lesser Yellowlegs (LY), *Totanus flavipes*, 9; Pectoral Sandpiper (PS), *Erolia melanotos*, 7; Least Sandpiper (LS), *Erolia minutilla*, 4; Dunlin (D), *Erolia alpina*, 2; Stilt Sandpiper (STS), *Micropalama himantopus*, 2; Semipalmated Sandpiper (SS), *Ereunetes pusillus*, 2; Wilson's Phalarope (WP), *Steganopus tricolor*, 1. All were collected at a shallow, mud-bottom pond near Champaign, Illinois, except the plover, which was taken in a field near Fisher, Illinois. This plover and one snipe were taken in spring, all others during the autumn migration.