if the light barriers are triggered in the reverse. Thus, parents leaving the nest are not recorded. Also disturbances due to young, that look out of the nest box shortly before fledging, are restricted to a minimal level.

The metal detector works the following way. When a previously banded individual enters the nest box, the band disturbs the electromagnetic field of a coil and, thereby, induces an electrical potential in a second coil. This potential difference leads to a count on the second registration module. The bands used by us in studies of Great Tits (*Parus major*) were of aluminum and had a mass of approximately 0.25 g.

Sex-specific feeding rates could be determined for the banded sex by the absolute number of visits counted by the metal detector, and for the other sex by calculating the difference between the values of the registration modules of the light barriers and the metal detector. The device has been operated during breeding seasons from 1990 to 1992. Corroboration of the results by simultaneous observation revealed a high level of concordance of recorded visits. For those who are interested in our device, we can provide circuit diagrams and some instructions for installation and adjustments.

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## Erratum: Whittingham et al. (1992)

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In a recent note I and coauthors (Whittingham et al. 1992) presented sonagrams of female Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) songs from North America and Cuba. However, there was an error in our sonagrams of females from North America (fig. 1), which also is reflected in data in table 2. Here we reanalyze our data with the correct female songs from North America and show that our results remain unchanged. Songs of female Cuban Red-winged Blackbirds had greater maximum frequency, lower minimum frequency, and a greater frequency range than North American female songs (see below and Whittingham et al. 1992: table 2). In addition, songs of Cuban females were shorter in duration than female North American type 1 songs.

Figure 1E in Whittingham et al. (1992) is not a female Red-winged Blackbird song, and figure 1F is a female type 1 song from North America, not a type 2 song as labeled. To clarify the comparison between songs of female North American and Cuban Red-winged Blackbirds (table 2) here, we present song parameters ($\bar{x} \pm$ SE) of both type 1 and type 2 songs (as described in Beletsky 1983) from new recordings of North American female Red-winged Blackbirds (recorded in Ontario Canada, 1993). Sonagrams were analyzed as in Whittingham et al. (1993). Type 1 song characteristics ($n$ = 10 females): song duration 1.10 ± 0.1 s, maximum frequency 5,020 ± 103 Hz, minimum frequency 2,839 ± 148 Hz, frequency range 2,178 ± 165 Hz. Type 2 song characteristics ($n$ = 9 females):

song-component duration 0.28 ± 0.04 s, maximum frequency 4,933 ± 139 Hz, minimum frequency 2,191 ± 65 Hz, frequency range 2,742 ± 135 Hz. For type 2 songs, we measured song-component duration rather than overall song duration (Beletsky) because individuals in our recording population rarely sang more than one or two components in sequence.

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