

Do other ringers have examples in their files of moulting adults that were subsequently recorded as juveniles? We would be most pleased if anyone who has similar observations, or can suggest solutions to the problem, would contact us.

We are most grateful to Nigel Clark, Nick Davidson, Peter Ferns and Tony Prater for commenting on an earlier draft outlining the problem.

#### REFERENCES

Ferns, P.N. 1981. Identification, subspecific variation, ageing and sexing in European Dunlins. *Dutch-Birding* 3: 85-98.  
Gromadzka, J. 1981. Results of twenty years of wader ringing at the mouth of the Vistula

in Poland. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 32: 23-24.

Gromadzka, J. 1983. Results of bird ringing in Poland. Migrations of Dunlin *Calidris alpina*. *Acta orn.* 19: 113-136.  
Holmes, R.T. 1966. Molt cycle of the Red-backed Sandpiper (*Calidris alpina*) in western North America. *Auk* 83: 517-533.  
Prater, A.J., Marchant, J.H. and Vuorinen, J. 1977. *Guide to the Identification and Ageing of Holarctic Waders*. BTO, Tring.  
Soikkeli, M. 1970. Mortality and reproductive rates in a Finnish population of Dunlin *Calidris alpina*. *Ornis Fenn.* 47: 149-158.

J. Gromadzka and B. Przystupa, Ornithological Station, Nadwislanska 108, 80-680 Gdansk 40, Poland.

## REVIEWS AND ABSTRACTS

SCHMIDT, F.-U. 1978. [Studies on the migration of the Jack Snipe (*Lymnocyptes minimus*) in the valley of the River Leine in Southern Lower Saxony.] *Faun. Mitt. Sud-Niedersachsen* 1: 369-388. Author's address: Kabenstr. 18, 3044 Neuenkirchen, G.D.R.

#### Abstract by Hermann Hötter

This paper deals with 882 observations and 103 trapped specimens of Jack Snipe in the valley of Leine in the years 1970-1977.

Spring migration started in February and ends in May, with a peak in late March or early April. Autumn migration, when numbers exceeded those during spring migration, started in early September, reaches its peak in the middle of October, and ends in late November. There are observations of birds during winter but not during summer.

Recaptures of 18 ringed birds yielded minimum resting durations from 1 to 40 days.

The measurements of the ringed birds are given in Table 1.

Table 1. Morphometrics of Jack Snipes in Lower Saxony. All measurements are in mm.

	n	mean	range
wing	83	115.46	106-125
tip of wing	38	51.58	46-58
tail	84	52.00	45-60
bill	84	41.19	38.6-43.5
nalospi	84	37.05	34.4-39.1

There were highly significant correlations between bill length and nalospi, as well as between wing length and the length of the tip of the wing. No significant correlations were found between any other measurements.

Weights ranged from 37.1 - 75.0g. The mean weight in spring was 65.2g (n=4) and in autumn was 55.4g (n=80). Most weights of recaptures within 7 days had dropped. Losses ranged from 1.2g - 10.0g (n=7) between first and second capture. For longer periods before recapture weights had usually risen, by 0.2g - 10.8g (n=6).

The paper gives data also on resting habitats, behaviour, vocalisations and daily activity.

Kalchreuter, H. (ed.). 1983. PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND EUROPEAN WOODCOCK AND SNIPE WORKSHOP (FORDINGBRIDGE, MARCH/APRIL 1982). Pp. 164; black-and-white photographs and numerous text figures. Verlag Dieter Hoffman, 65 Mainz 41, Federal Republic of Germany. Price £5.00 (DM 19.80).

With the exception of the final two chapters, one on changes in the migration pattern of the Common Snipe *Gallinago gallinago* (showing that their main moulting and winter quarters have shifted from the Netherlands to Britain), the other on hunting bags of Snipe in Denmark, all this collection of papers refer to Eurasian Woodcock *Scolopax rusticola*. The contributions from the Game Conservancy at Fordingbridge, particularly from Graham Hiron, provide a sound core of information of interest to all wader specialists. Other contributions come from several European workers. Topics covered include diet, breeding biology and behaviour, production estimates, population dynamics, migration and fidelity to wintering sites. The "game" aspects of the species are covered in several papers on hunting and "harvesting" Woodcock at different times of year and in different parts of Europe. The result is an excellent compilation of the present state of knowledge of Woodcock biology, with many points highlighted that could repay study in other wader species.

P.R. Evans