

recorded evidence" that the species breeds in Korea. The occurrence of breeding colonies on at least two islands off the northeast coast of Korea is adequately documented in the Japanese literature and proved by eggs from one of them I examined in the Li Wong Museum in Seoul in 1946 before it was destroyed. Somehow he missed my account of this, for my *Birds of Korea* (1948) does not appear in his useful bibliography of almost 250 titles.—O. L. Austin, Jr.

38. Instructions to Young Ornithologists. II. Bird Behaviour. Derek Goodwin. 1961. Museum Press Limited, 26 Old Brompton Road, London, S.W. 7. 123 pp. 12s6d. This is a delightful and refreshing book, based on keenest observation of bird behaviour and illuminating insights into its meaning. In clear and simple English Mr. Goodwin discusses most aspects of bird behavior, except for migration which is to be treated in this "Brompton Library Series" by another ornithologist. There are 11 figures—line drawings by the author—and 17 photographs, as well as a short list of suggested readings and an index.

Problems to be solved are pointed out and many parallels are drawn between avian and human behavior. How true that "people, even ourselves, can often be nearly as foolish as any bird."

I like the simplicity of this definition: "The terms 'instinctive' or 'innate' are used to denote behaviour which does not depend on learning or previous experience." As an example for birds he cites flying. "Much of the everyday behaviour of birds is a mixture of instinctive and learned behaviour."

The attachment of the Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*) to the European Golden Plover (*Charadrius apricarius*) on the nesting grounds may well be an example of a supra-normal stimulus for the smaller bird, the similarity of the plumage patterns being shown in a sketch. Three kinds of "tameness" in birds are contrasted: that of a budgerigar that considers its owner its mate; the "cupboard love" of a wild bird at a feeding station; and the innate lack of fear of man by birds on remote islands where there are no native mammalian land predators.

The chapter on Escaping Predators is especially interesting, treating as it does of danger in the air, from mammals, and from man, as well as recognition of predators. Later, in discussing courtship displays, Mr. Goodwin writes that some "seem to be 'built up' from the intention movements of attacking and of fleeing. . . . Whether the birds really feel frightened of their prospective mates we cannot know. Perhaps when they do it is not quite the same feeling as when they fear an enemy or a predator but more what we should call, in human relationships, 'shyness' or 'diffidence'. Many displays that are often termed 'threat displays' or 'courtship displays' might better be called 'self-assertive' displays since they appear just to express the general exuberance of the bird, usually a male, that is giving them," p.60. And he goes on to show that people behave in much the same way.

One admirable feature of the book is its emphasis on common birds. For a detailed description of courtship, that of the Feral Pigeon (*Columba livia*) was chosen and illustrated with telling sketches.

Do not be misled by the rather stilted title. This is a choice book, one that will rejoice and inform and inspire all readers who appreciate the beauty and wonder of birds.—M. M. Nice.

NOTES AND NEWS

The recent transfer of publication of *The Ring* from England to Poland made payment of subscriptions more difficult. This problem has now been overcome by establishing a network of agents accepting subscriptions in local currency. For the U. S. and Canada, the agent is: European Publishers Representatives Inc., Times Bldg., 1475 Broadway, New York 36, N. Y. (annual cost now reduced to \$1.50). This bulletin deserves wider circulation. While it is of greatest value as a trade publication for administrators of ringing (banding) schemes, it has a great deal to offer the general reader with an interest in banding. It includes news and information on the activities of the various ringing schemes, problems receiving special attention, and new techniques. Its international scope

is illustrated by the fact that the 180 authors of papers or notes, from inception (1954) to early 1961, came from no less than 54 countries. Each issue includes a list of recent publications on banding, and a few reviews. *The Ring* appears quarterly, photo-offset, generally with 200 to 300 pages a year.

Copies of the index to *Bird-Banding* for 1941-50 may be obtained from Mrs. J. R. Downs, So. Londonderry, Vt., at \$3.00 (paperbound) or \$4.50 (hard covers) to present NEBBA members or *Bird-Banding* subscribers; or \$4.00 (paperbound) or \$5.50 (hard covers) to others. All prices include postage.

The October issue commented on the difficulty of keeping up with mist net orders in rush periods. Unfortunately, we have been unable to keep up with orders for type A nets from the second week in August on, and probably will not be caught up until mid-November. While we have made heavy shipments during this period, many purchasers have had to wait weeks for their nets. We very much regret these delays, but cannot guarantee immediate shipment at all times. Nets ordered during the winter months may save you from being out of action during good netting periods of the spring migration. For details on the five types of mist nets handled by NEBBA, write to Mr. E. A. Bergstrom, 37 Old Brook Road, West Hartford 17, Conn.

From Dr. Charles Sibley at Cornell, we have a letter from a young German field ornithologist interested in corresponding with others working in his particular fields: Mr. Rudolph Siebert, Georg Schwarz Str. 38 I(re), Leipzig W33, German Democratic Republic (DDR). Now 30 years old, he has been interested in field ornithology for 12 years, and has banded (for the Vogelwarte Radolfzell) since 1959. One of his particular fields is water birds: Podicipidae, esp. the Little Grebe (*P. ruficollis*) and the Red-necked Grebe (*P. griseigena*); Anatidae, Rallidae, Ardeidae—and the influence of civilization on the populations of these birds. His banding of small birds (esp. the Pied Flycatcher (*Ficedula hypoleuca*)) involves traps, Japanese mist nets, and 300 nest-cages.

The Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard has reprinted Volume III of the late J. L. Peters' "Check-list of Birds of the World." This volume, long out of print, lists the Columbidae and Psittacidae, and related families. It is available from the Museum for \$10.00. The only other volumes now in print are V (\$7.00), VII (\$6.00), and IX (\$7.50), but if sufficient interest is indicated, the Museum hopes to reprint additional volumes. Work is in progress on the remaining volumes: XV (in press), X, XII, XIV, XIII, XI, and VIII (to appear in that order).

The University of Massachusetts has received a gift of several thousand eggs collected by the late Frank M. Phelps of Elyria, Ohio, presented by Mrs. Phelps, to be known as the Frank M. Phelps Memorial Egg Collection. It is anticipated by Dr. L. M. Bartlett that this will form the nucleus of a growing collection; and other such gifts will be appreciated.

MIST NET DUTIES

At present, mist nets imported into the United States from Japan are subject to customs duties. Representative W. B. Widnall of New Jersey has been endeavoring to obtain legislation to end these duties, at the urging of Mrs. John Y. Dater (president of EBBA), and others. While complete success has not yet been achieved, the House Ways and Means Committee reported the bill favorably on September 21, 1961, including the following comments:

"H.R. 6682, as amended by your committee, would transfer from the dutiable to the free list of the Tariff Act of 1930 articles which are known as fowling nets. Fowling nets are used by organizations and persons engaged in banding of birds. The nets are used to temporarily capture birds and are designed to facilitate quick banding and release of the birds. Birdbanding activities, which are carried out primarily under the coordination and sponsorship of the U. S.