

Further Records, Including the First Double-journey Recovery, of European-banded Ruddy Turnstones on Ellesmere Island, N.W.T.—Recoveries and measurements of Knots (*Calidris canutus*) and Ruddy Turnstones (*Arenaria interpres*) banded in Europe and recovered in the Canadian high arctic were recently summarized by Morrison (*Bird-Banding*, **46**, 290-301, 1975). Two further records of European-banded turnstones were obtained on Ellesmere Island in 1975, and one of these birds has subsequently been recaptured on the wintering grounds in Britain. Details are as follows:

Brit. Mus. CC88696

Banded 28 August 1972, Terrington Marsh, King's Lynn, Norfolk, England; 52°48'N, 00°18'E; adult.

Controlled (captured and released alive): 3 June 1975; Alert, Ellesmere Island, N.W.T., Canada 82°30'N, 62°20'W; USF & WS 1013-60656 added.

Controlled (captured and released alive): 4 January 1976, Snettisham, Norfolk, England; 52°51'N, 00°27'E.

Reykjavik 723389

Banded: 10 May 1972; Gardskagi, Midneshr., Gull., Iceland; 64°05'N, 22°42'W; adult.

Shot: 17 June 1975; Lake Hazen, Ellesmere Island, N.W.T., Canada 81°49'N, 71°18'W.

Seven records of movements of banded turnstones between Europe and the Canadian high arctic are now known. The present results include the first "double-journey" recovery of the species between the Canadian high arctic breeding area and European wintering grounds, as well as the first record of a movement between Iceland and Canada. The British bird was captured initially on the Wash in August 1972, again soon after arrival on the breeding grounds in June 1975 during mist-netting operations on the garbage dump at Alert, and a third time back on its wintering grounds on the Wash in January 1976. The Icelandic bird was first observed and identified as a male defending its territory on the shore of Lake Hazen on 15 June and was collected on 17 June 1975. It had well-developed incubation patches and subsequent dissection confirmed the sex. The bird had been banded by the author during spring migration in southwest Iceland in May 1972.

These banding records provide further documentation of the European wintering area used by turnstones breeding on Ellesmere Island. Consideration of weights of turnstones in Britain, Iceland, and Ellesmere Island was shown to imply that Iceland is an essential stopover point for birds on migration from European wintering grounds to breeding grounds in the Canadian arctic (Morrison, loc cit.), and the recovery of the bird banded in Iceland on spring migration lends support to this hypothesis.

I thank R. Pittaway for assistance with field work on Ellesmere Island.—R. I. G. MORRISON, *Canadian Wildlife Service, 2721 Highway 31, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada KIA 0H3*. Received 31 January 1976, accepted 5 April 1976.

Movements of Cavity-hunting Starlings and Eastern Bluebirds.—In an earlier paper (Stewart, *Wilson Bull.*, **85**: 291-294, 1973) I reported removing 56 Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) from one nest box at one site during the 1972 nesting season. This continuing replacement of Starlings after removal suggested that a substantial number of Starlings do not nest but continue moving about seeking suitable nesting cavities. In an effort to collect some information on the nature and extent of this movement, I operated a line of nest-box traps during the 1974 nesting season, banding and releasing the birds captured. The nest-box traps were placed on fence posts and thus served also to capture Eastern Bluebirds (*Sialia sialis*). Accordingly, information was gathered on the movements of both cavity-hunting Starlings and Eastern Bluebirds.

All 13 nest-box traps were of the type described earlier (Stewart, *Bird-Banding*, **42**: 121-122, 1971; **43**: 214, 1972). One nest-box trap was operated in the backyard of my home in Oxford; others were placed at farmsteads along North Carolina Highway 96, starting at Oxford and extending 11 miles northward. Spacing of the nest-box traps varied from 0.1 to 2.1 miles, with an average