

air-feeders and would, therefore, be expected to function as pressure points. From other observations it was apparent that the earlier flocks of Tree-martins were more frequently associated with water, thus substantiating the value of the counting stations as pressure points, where their behaviour was similar to that of the Welcome Swallow, i.e. feeding and resting within a limited area. Those found away from water, and their numbers increased as the season progressed, were highly mobile, seldom remaining in one locality for more than a few minutes. They flew at various heights, more commonly over 20 feet above ground level, and were seen taking insects as they passed.

The swallow flocks showed a stronger tendency to remain in the same locality for longer periods, whether over water or not, and to fly at a lower height than the martins. Mixed flocks were very uncommon.

As the season progressed the martin flocks became more widely distributed and their size decreased markedly. The swallow flocks, always smaller, also decreased in size, finally breaking down into pairs.

The above is presented as an example of the type of results, and the methods of analysis, that the Individual Observation Point scheme can produce.

REFERENCES

- Atkinson-Willes, G. L. 1963. *Wildfowl in Great Britain*. H.M.S.O., London.
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A NEW AUSTRALIAN BIRD BOOK

The Hon. Librarian, Mr. R. P. Cooper, has just had published a new bird book, *Birds of a Salt-field*, describing the birds of the I.C.I. salt-fields in South Australia. Plentifully illustrated with his admirable photographs, this book, which will be reviewed in *Books, Papers and Literary Notes* in a later issue, may be obtained, *gratis*, from The Advertising Manager, I.C.I. (A.N.Z.), 1 Nicholson Street, Melbourne, Vic. by members of Naturalists' organisations.—Hon. Ed.