Home range and habitat use by the Long-eared Owl in northwestern Switzerland. F. Henrioux. 2000. *J. Raptor Res.* 34:93-101. Inst. de Zool., Université de Neuchatel, Emile-Argand 11, 2007 Neuchatel, Switzerland (Twenty-three owls were lured by live mice into bow nets in Switzerland, banded and radio-tagged. The radios of 14 functioned long enough to help determine home range size, demonstrated proportionally greater use of wooded areas bordering fields than treeless fields and differential activity patterns with different weather conditions. One owl recaptured a year after being fitted with a transmitter showed no sign of feather abrasion or skin wear.) MKM


African Reed Warblers *Acrocephalus baeticatus* in Botswana. S. J. Tyler. 2004. *Afring News* 33:2-9. Yew Tree Cottage, PENALT, Monmouthshire NP25 4AJ, England (Netting at several sites in a marsh area at various intervals from Jul 1996 to Nov 2000 or Mar 2001 resulted in the capture of 1,765 Acrocephalus and *Bradypterus* resident and migrant warblers, of which 863 were African Reed Warblers. Data on this species are presented on seasonality of capture, wing length, weight, timing of molt, site fidelity and longevity. Recaptures provided one example of prolonged molt and showed that some wintering birds were also local breeders. Remarks are also included on ticks on this species and feather lice on both it and Lesser Swamp Warblers.) MKM

Daily and seasonal activity of Moorhens studied by motion-sensitive transmitters. C. Acquarone, M. Cucco, and G. Malarne. 2001. *Waterbirds* 24:1-7. Univ. East. Piedmont, Via Cavour 84, 1-15100 Alessandria, Italy (Radio-tracking of Common Moorhens captured in funnel traps along a river in northwestern Italy indicated that home ranges of Common Moorhens were about an order of magnitude larger than believed previously, provided data on habitat use and showed that proportion of time spent active vs restive remained essentially constant over the year, but was distributed differently during the day in different seasons. Fat depletion between fall and spring resulted in progressive mass loss.) MKM

Observations on Larklike Buntings, Stark's Larks and other birds in the desert – eight months' ringing on a farm in Namibia. U. Franke. 2003. *Afring News* 32:47-50. Tal 34, 80331, Munich, Germany (During four visits to a guest farm in Namibia, the author banded nearly 3,800 birds of 39 native species, tabulated by visit. The text includes notes on catching some of them, comments on behavior, habitat and other natural history features of some of them and comments on retraps of eight species, injuries and ectoparasites. A brief section is also included on a small, apparently breeding population of introduced Australian Budgerigars, an unspecified number of which were trapped and banded.) MKM

Report of European Swallows *Hirundo rustica* ringing in Botswana in 2003. B. van den Brink. 2003. *Afring News* 32:51-53. Zomerdijk 86, 8079 TL Noordeind, The Netherlands (4,503 swallows were netted and banded during 11 consecutive days in Jan.-Feb. 2003, nine days at a marsh roost, two at a tree roost. Four of the newly banded birds were retrapped, one at the other study site, 114 km from the banding site. Of 18 recaptured from other areas, 15 were banded in seven European countries, one in Israel and one in South Africa.) MKM

Summary of the 2002 ringing year in Namibia. H. Kolberg. 2003. *Afring News* 32:52-56. Environ. & Tourism: Scientific Serv., Bag 13306, Windhoek, Namibia. (10,490 birds of 242 species were newly banded and 820 previously banded birds retrapped by 12 banders from Namibia, four from South Africa and one from Germany. Tables list the numbers banded and retrapped by each bander, totals of the top 20...