

But, to this reviewer the most stimulating part of the monograph is the discussion relating molt to breeding from an energetic perspective. It has been generally accepted that molt and breeding are each so energetically stressful that (most) birds have evolved separate schedules for the two activities in their annual cycles. The authors examined this dogma in light of the jays breeding in a hot Florida environment and, using somewhat crude estimates, determined energy budgets for the jays. Their subsequent explanation for the separation of molt and breeding more specifically focuses on a combination of thermoregulation, water balance, and, perhaps, flying efficiency.

Those interested in details of annual molt, breeding cycles, and energetic costs related thereto will find this monograph to be complete, provocative, and challenging.—David W. Johnston, Biology Department, George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia 22030.

Florida Field Naturalist 12: 22-23, 1984.

Songs of the vireos and their allies (Family Vireonidae: vireos, pepper-shrikes, shrike-vireos, and greenlets).—Jon C. Barlow. 1981. Album of 2 33 1/3 rpm phonograph records. \$12.00 postpaid. (Available from Ara records, 1615 NW 14 Ave., Gainesville, FL 32605.)—The monographic presentation of bird songs is a godsend to the serious amateur and professional ornithologist wishing to learn or compare the songs of a particular group of birds. The comparison of multiple dialects and song variation can be an invaluable analytic tool in avian systematics and ecology. "Songs of the vireos and their allies" is an excellent example of the monographic approach in nature recording. This double album contains the primary songs of 39 of 43 known species in the expanded family Vireonidae. The four missing species are members of the little known neotropical genus *Hylophilus* (*semicinereus*, *sclateri*, *brunneiceps*, *semi-brunneus*). Notable is the inclusion of certain enigmatic Mexican species (e.g., Slaty Vireo [*Vireo brevipennis*], Dwarf Vireo [*Vireo nelsoni*]) and multiple selections of widespread species (six cuts each for Solitary Vireo [*Vireo solitarius*] and Red-eyed Vireo [*Vireo olivaceus*] complexes). The album jacket notes are unusually informative and reflect the phylogenetic relationships suggested by Barlow. Most recordings are clear and free from insect noise and wind turbulence.

In inflationary times when commercial albums retail for \$8.00, the double album "Songs of vireos . . ." is a bargain at \$12.00. I highly recommend this album for all nature sound libraries and the personal collections of serious birders and ornithologists.—Gary R. Graves, Department of Biological Sciences, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida 32306.

Florida Field Naturalist 12: 23, 1984.

Distribution and habitat of the Red-cockaded Woodpecker in Big Cypress National Preserve.—Gary A. Patterson and William B. Robertson, Jr. 1981. South Florida Research Center Report. 137 pp. (Available free of charge from Everglades National Park, South Florida Research Center, P.O. Box 279, Homestead, FL 33030.)—The Red-cockaded Woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*) is an endangered species endemic to mature pine forests of the southeastern United States. Its previously known range extended to Long Pine Key in the Everglades, but the species has not been known from that area for decades, and the few known populations in southern Florida (e.g., Corkscrew Swamp) have disappeared in recent years. It was with considerable excitement that I learned

of the existence of a sizeable population of Red-cockaded Woodpeckers in the Big Cypress National Preserve. This 230,000 ha wilderness area in Collier, Dade, and Monroe counties was established in 1974 and is under the stewardship of the U.S. National Park Service. Most of the habitat of Big Cypress National Preserve is aquatic, with only 18% of it being pine forest. That pine forest we are told includes at least 18 and possibly as many as 40 active Red-cockaded Woodpecker colonies.

This report includes a very thorough history of the distribution of Red-cockaded Woodpeckers in this part of southern Florida and is skillfully put into the perspective of natural and man-wrought changes in the area. The authors also provide an excellent review of our knowledge of the behavioral ecology of the species. Most of the report, however, consists of careful description of the colonies found. The narrative is well supplemented by photographs and maps of the sites and tables of cavity tree characteristics. This is an excellent study that includes thorough documentation such that we now have a solid base for monitoring the status of this population and for making meaningful comparisons with populations elsewhere in the species' range.—Jerome A. Jackson, Department of Biological Sciences, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, Mississippi 39762.

Florida Field Naturalist 12: 23-24, 1984.

REPORT

Summary of the 1983 fall meeting.—The fall meeting of the FOS was held 14-16 October 1983 at the Sea Turtle Inn, Atlantic Beach, Florida. The effort of Robert Loftin and members of his committee from the Duval Audubon Society provided an informative and comfortable meeting.

The Board of Directors met and accepted the 1982 Financial Report, the recommendations of the finance committee to add \$1,000 to the principal of both the research fund and the special publication fund, and the authorization of page charges and advertisements for the *FFN*. Selection of new members of committees for nomination of officers, the archives, and membership was approved.

The first part of the technical session included papers on "Mortality of the Common Loon on its migration and wintering ranges" by Malcolm M. Simons, Jr. and "The Florida Natural Areas Inventory" by Todd Engstrom. A symposium on the Southeastern Kestrel *Falco sparverius paulus* followed with papers presented by researchers from the University of Florida, Gainesville: "Historical status of *paulus* in Florida" by Mark L. Hoffman; "Relative abundance and different habitat use of kestrels in north Florida" by Petra G. Bohall; and the "Foraging ecology of *paulus*" by Michael W. Collopy.

At the banquet President Kittleson announced Robert Loftin won the skin quiz assembled by Ted Allen of Jacksonville University and introduced Dr. Colin Pennycuik, Maytag Professor of Ornithology at the University of Miami, who spoke to us about "Soaring flight over land and sea" and showed slides from his world-wide research on birds.

The next annual meeting will be in St. Petersburg, April 1984, at the invitation of the St. Petersburg Audubon Society with Dave Goodwin as the local committee chairman.—Marsha S. Winegarner, Route 2, Box 180, Lake Placid, Florida 33852.

Florida Field Naturalist 12: 24, 1984.