

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.

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**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.

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**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