

## RECENT LITERATURE

**Wildlife Management.**—Reuben Edwin Trippensee. **Vol. I: Upland Game and General Principles**, x + 479 pp., 71 tables, 38 figs., 1948, \$6.50. **Vol. II: Fur Bearers, Waterfowl and Fish**, xii + 572 pp., 41 tables, 140 figs., 1953, \$7.50. New York, Toronto and London: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc.

This textbook on game species is an attempt to provide a pertinent summary of life-history information and a related discussion of management experience. The work as a whole is almost equally divided between these two subjects. The five main sections of Volume I cover farm wildlife, forest wildlife, wilderness wildlife, wildlife administration, and miscellaneous wildlife relationships. In the appropriate sections there are chapters on European Partridge, pheasants, Bob-white, Wild Turkey, American Woodcock, Ruffed Grouse, and other grouse. There are 14 chapters on mammals and one, by E. C. O'Roke, on diseases and parasites. Volume II is divided into three main parts—fur bearers, waterfowl, and fish. There are separate chapters on water and its management, marsh and swamp management, waterfowl ecology, river or puddle ducks, bay or diving ducks, and swans and geese. In addition, there is a chapter on waterfowl management by Ira N. Gabrielson, describing U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service techniques.

Each volume has its own set of general references, and each chapter its own bibliography. One of the best features of this work is the series of excellent avian distribution maps. The 47 maps included in the two volumes come from a variety of sources. McClanahan's maps of upland game species are extended by C. H. D. Clarke to include Canada. Waterfowl maps by Kortright and the Fish and Wildlife Service are amply scaled and a joy to behold. One only wishes that the individual compilers in the Service had been identified, that all the maps were individually dated, and that an effort to dress up four flyway maps had not been dignified by publication. All distributional maps tend to become outdated quickly, and in the present work (European Partridge, Wild Turkey) maps and text occasionally contradict each other.

Teachers of wildlife management in American universities must assume that their students have little knowledge of the ecology of the species they are about to study. Dr. Trippensee has wisely written with this in mind, and his species-by-species treatment of upland game contains much useful reference material for ornithologists and others. The chapters on waterfowl are less useful. In writing Volume I, Dr. Trippensee has assumed that his readers know something about the identification of the upland game animals he discusses. In Volume II, each species of waterfowl has its own description, and is pictured in pen and ink (mostly by Peter Ward). Consequently, the three chapters on waterfowl represent 118 pages that could have been greatly condensed.

It is extremely difficult to appraise the intellectual content and critical position of a compilation like this some ten years after most of the text was written. Trippensee (Vol. I, 1948) still looks on the cyclic fluctuations of animal populations as being correlated with the recurrence of sun spots. He advocates refuges for Bob-white, European Partridge, and pheasant under conditions of heavy hunting, a conservation technique that has been out of favor for the past decade. Although the predator-control campaigns of the Fish and Wildlife Service have been an important part of the Government wildlife management program, Dr. Trippensee devotes but nine lines to these in his chapter on predatory relationships.

The restriction of the term "wildlife" to economically important species constitutes the most important deficiency of this interesting work. Song birds are mentioned

only twice in the entire text, and the cranes, California Condor, and Ivory-billed Woodpecker are not considered at all. I am sure the author omitted with regret reference to these and other species; yet the omission reflects the interests of the materialistic society in which we live. I hope that the student readers of this book will not consider the species it covers as being the only ones that America wants to manage and perpetuate.

The two volumes of *Wildlife Management* will satisfy different audiences. Volume I contains a wealth of ecological information about upland game birds, and ornithologists should find it a useful reference work. Volume II should be attractive to students who wish to own a general waterfowl text which also contains much ecological information about fur bearers and fish. Together, the two volumes present an interesting picture of American game management near the close of the 1940's.—  
JOSEPH J. HICKLEY.

**The Birds of Burma.**—Bertram E. Smythies. Edinburgh, London: Oliver and Boyd. xliii + 668 pp., 31 col. pls., 1 map. Second (rev.) ed., 1953. Price: 4 pounds, 4 shillings, net.—The fate of the first edition of this work (1940, 1,000 copies) has been briefly reported by Ripley (*Auk*, 63: 631–632, 1946), and is told in detail in the author's preface of the second edition (pp. v–ix). Now, after an interval of almost 14 years, a manual for the Burmese avifauna is again available, although, ironically enough, it appears just when the Union of Burma seems to be wholly devoid of persons interested in ornithology and related branches of natural history! However, illustrated as this book is, it should prove useful and interesting to students in India, Malaya, and especially Thailand (which country is still without any hand-book of its own).

“The book has been re-written on former lines but with a view to placing on record all first-hand information of value, whether on a bird's appearance, voice, habitat, behaviour, food, breeding, biology, or status, and distribution collected down to 1948.” Described by the publisher as “second (revised) edition,” it should be noted at once that this is virtually a new work, for scarcely a sentence survives unchanged from the edition of 1940, and a number of new and valuable features, such as a full bibliography, have been introduced. Perhaps the greatest alteration is found in the nomenclature, which in 1940 followed for the most part that of “The Fauna of British India, Birds,” and in 1953 is strongly influenced by the “new systematists.” An especially useful element of the book is the systematic hand-list (pp. 568–617), which permits the reader to see at a glance what forms of birds have been recorded from each of the 10 major distribution areas of the Union.

The charming bird paintings of Commander A. M. Hughes, O.B.E., R.N. (retired), have been reproduced with varying success; while the difficult grays and browns are usually true, the blues and greens tend to be overemphasized. Similar criticism may, of course, be directed at almost every illustrated bird book, and these minor flaws should not detract from the value of the plates (showing, in many instances, species seldom or never portrayed).

Finally, while commending the clean typography and careful editing that one has come to associate with this publisher, the reviewer cannot forbear from calling attention also to the truly handsome blue-and-silver dust jacket, with its affixed portrait of the red jungle-fowl.—H. G. DEIGNAN.

**Bibliography of North American Minor Natural History Serials in the University of Michigan Libraries.**—MARGARET HANSELMAN UNDERWOOD. University of Michigan Press. 5 prelim. leaves, unpagged, pp. 1–197, 1954. Price, \$1.75.—

Through the years there have been many attempts on the part of naturalists, amateur and professional, to initiate new media for the publication of observations and discoveries by themselves and others. Sometimes the principal coverage was one or more branches of natural history and sometimes that was in a minor position. Often the journal was abortive and failed to last for more than one or two volumes or numbers, but sometimes it survived and occasionally developed into a serious publication that still fills an important niche.

Mrs. Underwood has assembled a list of all such journals as are preserved in the University of Michigan libraries, either complete or fragmentary, and has unearthed a great deal of information about them—changes of title or format, pagination, frequency and dates of publication, editorship, and other such details. In addition, various collaborators have supplied annotations regarding the importance or content of the journals, their most noteworthy contributors, and often the titles of their contributions.

The list, of course, is not perfectly complete since it is restricted to what is in the libraries in question, but it goes far in that direction. Certainly it supplies a great deal of information that would be difficult to find without considerable time and effort, both of which were unquestionably expended on the project by the author of this bibliography. There is no comparable publication, and the present one thus makes a very welcome addition to the reference shelf.—JOHN T. ZIMMER.

**The Birds of Japan, Their Status and Distribution.**—OLIVER L. AUSTIN, JR., and NAGAHIKA KURODA. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 109: 280–637, 1 plate.—The senior author, as a keen GH2 official as well as a good friend to the Japanese ornithologists, resided in Tokyo during the post-war years from 1946 to 1950. The present publication is therefore being heartily welcomed by all the Japanese ornithologists. It is particularly happy for them to find many citations from their reports which attracted little attention of Western ornithologists owing to the language difficulties. During his sojourn, Dr. Austin travelled to many parts of Japan and was an enthusiastic investigator of bird distribution and abundance. Game management in Japan owes much to his keen advice. Therefore, the most valuable part of this book is the descriptions of the status of the bird.

His post-war visit to Japan, however, was unfortunate for him as a taxonomist, for, of the Kuroda, Sr., Takatsukasa, and Yamashina collections on which 'A Hand-list of the Japanese Birds' (3rd ed., 1942) was based, he could examine only the last. In fact, the specimens used for comparison in preparing the Hand-list were in Kuroda and Takatsukasa collections of older history. This would have made it difficult for Austin to obtain better knowledge than that given in the 1942 Hand-list concerning subspecies.

As to the classification, it is apparent that Yamashina's cyto-systematics were always in his mind, as they are referred to throughout the book. But, they are not followed by him. This may be natural for a book of the present-day when most systematists are not willing to contemplate seriously the 'species' itself. Austin says of *Motacilla grandis* "Nonetheless in morphology, habits, and all other characteristics it differs no more from the various strongly marked races of *M. alba* than they do from one another." (p. 567) Yet he makes *grandis* a valid species! This will suggest that although systematists are not willing to do so for the present, time will compell them to reckon with cyto-systematics. When they realize the fact that both artificial and natural selection are similarly under control of a single and common natural rule and when they reach the conclusion that the classification of domestic animals is also to be included in their job, I believe they will surely recognize the need of cyto-systematics.

A correction is necessary concerning the fertility of the  $F_1$  of *Phasianus colchicus*  $\times$  *P. versicolor*-hybrid mentioned on pages 392 and 393. In 1930, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry released at various parts of Honshu young Ring-necked Pheasants raised at the game farm, with the object of supplementing the decreasing Green Pheasants. If this were continued, the extinction of the pure stock of Green Pheasants was quite possible as their  $F_1$  hybrids are totally fertile. But, by the initiative of the late Marquis Hachisuka (Tori, 5: 148-151), the Ornithological Society of Japan proposed the release of Green Pheasants. Thereafter, the Greens only were released in Honshu, and the Ring-necks in Hokkaido. It was fortunate that most Ring-necks released in Honshu were young and died out soon (Yamashina, Tori, 5: 147), and few grown ones were produced by backcross with the Greens. Still at present an occasional Green Pheasant with a pale patch on the neck is reported from Honshu. Whether this is atavism of the wild stock or the remaining hybrid character is not certain.

Minor errors are found in the translation of a few of the Japanese names of birds. For example, "Makino" for *Locustella lanceolata* is translated as "pasture" but in reality it comes from the name of the man who collected it first. These corrections should have been made by the junior author.

In short, however, this book is undoubtedly a useful guide to the students of the status of birds in Japan, particularly for the Westerners who want to know about the ecology of unfamiliar Japanese species.—Y. YAMASHINA.

**Bird Survey of the Detroit Region 1952.** THE DETROIT AUDUBON SOCIETY [c/o Harriet B. Woolfenden, Terrace 6, 4600 Firestone, Dearborn, Mich.] iv + 83 pp. mimeographed, 1 map, October 24, 1953. 10 cents.—Some years ago, the Bird Calendar of the Cleveland Bird Club represented a high watermark in the efforts of amateur ornithologists to produce a periodic, quantitative picture of the birdlife of their local region. The Bird Survey Committee of the Detroit Audubon Society is now seriously bidding for this distinction. Its latest annual report contains a series of brief summaries of each season's observations, a conventional, 40-page annotated list of species reported in 1952, an interesting summary of the year's work by four bird banders, and an extremely valuable progress report on the breeding birds of the Detroit Region.

It is this impressive final 18-page chapter by Douglas S. Middleton that particularly compels one's admiration. Starting in 1949, the Committee worked out a permanent system of detailed nest-record cards which now number more than 3,200 in its file at the Cranbrook Institute of Science. The ten-year analytical report that is promised is certain to be a unique and highly important contribution to North American ornithology, and one that could well be a similar goal for every seriously minded bird club in North America.

Ralph A. O'Reilly, Jr., Douglas S. Middleton, Neil T. Kelley, Walter P. Nickell, and Clarence J. Messner served as the editors of the 1952 Survey. Ninety-seven members of their society submitted 25,639 records. The Michigan Conservation Department furnished results of its interesting aerial surveys of waterfowl populations. The Detroit Audubon Society merits a round of applause on the publication of this fine report. One only wishes that a title page would have carried the names of the editors, not only as an aid to bibliographers but as a more conspicuous and quite proper acknowledgement of credit for a compilation that must have required a lot of time and hard work.—JOSEPH J. HICKEY.

- ABDEL-MALEK, E. T. 1953. Life history of *Petasiger chandleri* (Trematoda: Echinostomatidae) from the Pied-billed Grebe, *Podilymbus podiceps podiceps*, with some comments on other species of *Petasiger*. Journ. Parasit., **39** (2): 152-158.—First intermediate host an aquatic snail, second intermediate host various species of fish.
- ADAMS, J. R., AND J. F. BENDELL. 1953. A high incidence of blood parasites in a population of Sooty Grouse. Journ. Parasit., **39** (4, Sect. 2): 11.—On Vancouver Id., *Haemoproteus*, *Leucocytozoon*, *Trypanosoma*, and *Microfilaria* were all very common.
- ANDREW, D. G., AND G. L. SANDEMAN. 1953. Notes on the birds of the Flannan Isles. Scot. Nat., **65**: 157-166.—Annotated list of 23 species.
- ARTHUR, D. R. 1953. The morphology of the British prostriata with particular reference to *Ixodes hexagonus* Leach. II. Parasitology, **42**(3): 161-186.—Detailed anatomy of ticks, correlated with distribution on birds and mammals.
- ARTHUR, D. R. 1953. The immature stages of *Ixodes frontalis* Panzer, 1795. Parasitology, **43**(1): 175-177.—From Blackbird, Chaffinch, and Willow Warbler in England.
- ARTHUR, D. R. 1953. The systematic status of *Ixodes percavatus* var. *rothschildi* Nuttall and Warburton 1911. Parasitology, **43**(3): 222-226.—From Puffin, Herring Gull, and Manx Shearwater in British Isles.
- ARTHUR, D. R. 1953. *Ixodes theileri* n. sp., with observations on species confused therewith. Parasitology, **43**(3): 239-245.—Tick described from five species of South African birds; three closely related species from birds in various continents are differentiated and most of their hosts listed.
- BABERO, B. B. 1953. Studies on the helminth fauna of Alaska, XVI. A survey of the helminth parasites of Ptarmigan (*Lagopus* spp.). Journ. Parasit., **39**(5): 538-546.—Three species of ptarmigan represented by 292 individuals examined; 109 infested with one or more of 11 species of worms.
- BARNARD, G. C. 1954. Notes on the nesting of the Thick-billed Euphonia in the Panama Canal Zone. Condor, **56**: 98-101.
- BARTHOLOMEW, J. 1953. Five successive broods in Stock-dove's nest. Scot. Nat., **65**: 195.
- BOEKER, H. M. 1954. A census of populations of the Wilson Snipe and Sora Rail in the Yampa River Valley, Colorado. Condor, **56**: 105-106.
- BRODKORB, P. 1954. Another new rail from the Pleistocene of Florida. Condor, **56**: 103-104.—*Porzana auffenbergi*, new species.
- CHEERNIN, E. 1953. The length of the prepatent period in a filarial infection of ducks. Journ. Parasit., **39**(5): 574-575.—A filarial nematode acquired by insect bites in Michigan began producing microfilariae after six to nine months.
- COMBY, J. H. 1954. Ground Dove nesting at Anaheim, California. Condor, **56**: 104-105.
- CROSS, A. 1953. Inland nesting of Herring Gull. Scot. Nat., **65**: 195.
- DEGARMO, W. R. 1953. A Five-Year Study of Hawk Migration. Redstart, **20**(3): 39-54.
- DILGER, W. C. 1954. Electrocution of Parakeets at Agra, India. Condor, **56**: 102-103.
- DUGAND, A. 1954. *Bubulcus ibis ibis* (Linnaeus) en Colombia. Lozania (Acta Zoologica Colombiana), **8**: 1-7.—Status of the Cattle Egret in Colombia.
- DUMONT, PHILIP A. 1953. Behavior of Bobolinks on Fall Migration. Atlantic Naturalist, **9** (1): 35.

- EDWARDS, J. GORDON. 1954. A New Approach to Intraspecific Categories. *Systematic Zoology*, **3** (1): 1-20.
- EGGELING, W. J. 1953. Herring Gull nesting on a roof top. *Scot. Nat.*, **65**: 195.
- EMBLEM, D. L. 1954. Caspian Terns nesting at San Diego Bay. *Condor*, **56**: 109-110.
- ETGES, F. J. 1953. Studies on the life histories of *Maritrema obstipum* (Van Cleave and Mueller, 1932) and *Levinseniella amnicolae* n. sp. (Trematoda: Microphallidae). *Journ. Parasit.*, **39**(6): 643-662.—Life cycles of the two species are similar. First intermediate host, a fresh water snail; second intermediate host, an aquatic isopod (*Asellus*); final host, ducks, and, experimentally, various birds and mammals.
- FENNELL, C. M. 1954. Notes on the nesting of the Kestrel in Japan. *Condor*, **56**: 106-107.
- FREEMANN, R. S. 1954. *Paradilepis rugovaginosus* n. sp. (Cestoda: Dilepididae) from the Osprey, with notes on the genus *Oligorchis* Fuhrmann, 1906. *Journ. Parasit.*, **40**(1): 22-28.
- FRENCH, N. R. 1954. Notes on breeding activities and on gular sacs in the Pine Grosbeak. *Condor*, **56**: 83-85.
- FURMAN, D. P., AND I. B. TARSHIS. 1953. Mites of the genera *Myialges* and *Microlichus* (Acarina: Epidermoptidae) from avian and insect hosts. *Journ. Parasit.*, **39**(1): 70-78.—Taxonomic notes on hyperparasites of hippoboscid flies parasitic on various birds in California.
- GARDEN, E. A. 1953. Grasshopper Warbler in Ross-shire. *Scot. Nat.*, **65**: 197.
- GLENNY, FRED H., AND H. FRIEDMANN. 1954. Reduction of the clavicles in the Mesoenatidae, with some remarks concerning the relationship of the clavicles to flight-function in birds. *Ohio Journ. Sci.*, **54** (2): 111-113.—The clavicles of three species of Mesoenatidae are described. The reduction in these bones and the loss of flight for birds in general is discussed.
- HEDGPETH, J. T. 1954. Incubation in the Chestnut-backed Chickadee. *Condor*, **56**: 109.—Incubation period found to vary from 13 to 15 days.
- HERMAN, C. M., AND E. E. WEHR. 1953. Occurrence of *Amidostomum* in Canada Geese. *Journ. Parasit.*, **39**(4, Sect. 2): 34.—This pathogenic gizzard nematode is widely distributed in the U. S. and is apparently responsible for winter mortality on a North Carolina refuge.
- HOFFMAN, G. L. 1953. *Scaphanocephalus expansus* (Crepl.), a trematode of the Osprey, in North America. *Journ. Parasit.*, **39**(5): 568.
- HOWELL, T. R., AND W. R. DAWSON. 1954. Nest temperatures and attentiveness in the Anna Hummingbird. *Condor*, **56**: 93-97.—Torpidity absent in parent *Calypte anna* while incubating and brooding young. The nest temperature was always about 10° C. above air temperature at night. Young birds in the nest gradually attain a capacity for homeothermy.
- HUBBS, CARL L., AND CLARK HUBBS. 1953. An Improved Graphical Analysis and Comparison of Series of Samples. *Systematic Zoology*, **2** (2): 49-56, 92.
- HUGHGINS, E. J. 1954. Life history of a strigeid trematode, *Hysteromorpha triloba* (Rudolphi, 1819) Lutz, 1931. I. Egg and miracidium. *Trans. Amer. Micro. Soc.*, **73**(1): 1-15.—Adults cosmopolitan in cormorants; first intermediate host, an aquatic snail; second intermediate hosts, Black Bullhead and Bluntnose Minnow.
- HUGHGINS, E. J. 1953. Life history of a strigeid trematode, *Hysteromorpha triloba* (Rudolphi, 1819) Lutz, 1931. *Journ. Parasit.*, **39**(4, Sect. 2): 15-16.
- HUNTER, W. S., AND T. L. QUAY. 1953. An ecological study of the helminth fauna of Macgillivray's Seaside Sparrow, *Ammospiza maritima macgillivrayii*

- (Audubon). Amer. Midl. Nat., **50**(2): 407-413.—Nine species of trematodes, three of cestodes, two of Acanthocephala, and seven of nematodes were found. Nematodes were more frequent in adult sparrows, whereas young birds carried greater infections of helminths of the other groups.
- JUDD, W. W. 1953. A collection of feather lice (Mallophaga) from birds in Ontario. Trans. Amer. Micr. Soc., **72**(4): 349-350.—A host list for 18 species of lice.
- KERR, RENWICK. 1954. American Egret Catches Fish While Flying. Atlantic Naturalist, **9** (4): 201.
- LAIRD, M. 1953. *Plasmodium vaughani* Novy and MacNeal, 1904, in the New Hebrides: with a note on the occurrence of elongatum-type exoerythrocytic schizogony in this species. Journ. Parasit., **39**(4, Sect. 1): 357-364.—From Yellow White-eye.
- LEWIS, MERRIAM GARRETSON. 1954. The Relation of Bounties on Hawks and Owls to Mouse Injury in Orchards. Raven, **25** (1): 3-5.
- MAWSON, PATRICIA M. 1953. Parasitic nematoda collected by the Australian National Antarctic Research Expedition: Heard Island and MacQuarie Island, 1948-1951. Parasitology, **43**(3): 291-297.—An extensive host list of bird nematodes, with descriptions of three new species, from four penguins, two petrels, and a cormorant, respectively.
- MILLER, LYLE D. 1953. Bird Islands of Hog Island Bay [Va.]. Raven, **24**: 87-88.
- MUNRO, J. A. 1954. Unusual records from California. Condor, **56**: 108. *Sayornis phoebe*, *Empidonax difficilis* (winter), *Ammospiza caudacuta*, *Melospiza georgiana*.
- MURRAY, J. J. 1953. First Revision of the Virginia 1952 'Check-List.' Raven, **24**: 34-45.
- MURRAY, J. J. 1953. Further Changes in the Virginia List. Raven, **24**: 57-58.
- MYLNE, C. K. 1953. Yellow-billed Cuckoo at Montrose. Scot. Nat., **65**: 196-197.—Sight record.
- NEILAND, K. A. 1953. *Leucochloridium perisoriae*, a new species of trematode (Leucochloridiinae) from the Oregon Jay, with a discussion of the application of host-parasite relationships to the taxonomy of this [parasite] group. Journ. Parasit., **39**(5): 553-557.
- PARMALEE, P. W., AND M. A. PRICE. 1953. *Bruellia illustris* (Kellogg) and other ectoparasites from the Bobwhite Quail in Texas. Journ. Parasit., **39**(2): 222-223.
- PENNER, L. R. 1953. The biology of a marine dermatitis-producing schistosome cercaria from *Batillaria minima* (Gmelin). Journ. Parasit., **39**(4, Sect. 2): 19-20.—Swimmers' itch in Florida caused by cercariae emerging from Black Horn Shell. Adult flukes, *Ornithobilharzia canaliculata*, in Royal Tern and probably other terns.
- PENNER, L. R. 1953. The Red-breasted Merganser as a natural avian host of the causative agent of clam diggers' itch. Journ. Parasit., **39**(4, Sect. 2): 20.—Cercariae emerge from snail *Nassa obsoleta* and cause the disease. Adult flukes, *Austrobilharzia variglandis*, are universal in the Red-breasted Merganser in Connecticut.
- PENNER, L. R. 1953. Experimental infection of avian hosts with *Cercaria littoralinae* Penner, 1950, Journ. Parasit., **39**(4, Sect. 2): 20.—Several species of birds were experimentally infected. Brandt Cormorant and Western Gull are the chief natural hosts near San Diego of this swimmers' itch-producing fluke.
- PHILLIPS, NEILL. 1954. Spring Concentration of Red-tailed Hawks. Atlantic Naturalist, **9**(4): 201.

- RAND, A. L. 1954. Social Feeding Behavior of Birds. *Fieldiana: Zoology* (Chicago), **36**(1): 1-71.—The thesis is developed that complicated social feeding behavior, both within species and between different species can be better understood by comparing it with other, less specialized behavior. A number of such series are present, with examples drawn from many groups of birds. It is pointed out that these series are not necessarily phyletic. Behavior patterns can change quickly and the use of similarities in behavior to infer relationships must receive the same scrutiny as the use of any other set of characters.
- The factors bringing about social behavior in feeding can operate between as well as within species. At the simplest level curiosity, gregariousness, sight of food, or even chance associations can bring individuals together; experience of benefits may continue and modify it. Finally in an evolutionary sense, it may become a fixed part of a species' behavior. The extreme acuity of birds in seizing on small, favorable elements in their environment emerges. In some associations competition offsets some of the benefits of the mutual aid.
- RICHMOND, W. K. 1953. Pomatorhine Skuas in Forth. *Scot. Nat.*, **65**: 194-195.
- SACHS, I. B. 1953. Certain blood-inhabiting protozoa of birds in the vicinity of Urbana, Illinois. *Trans. Amer. Micro. Soc.*, **72**(3): 216-227.—Records of *Leucocytozoon*, *Trypanosoma*, and *Haemoproteus* in many land birds.
- SAUNDERS, ARETAS A. 1954. Feathers, Plumages, and Colors. *Atlantic Naturalist*, **9**(4): 185-194.
- SCHELL, S. C. 1953. Four new species of *Microtetrameres* (Nematoda: Spiruroidea) from North American birds. *Trans. Amer. Micro. Soc.*, **72**(3): 227-236. New species of proventriculus worms from the Raven, Golden Eagle, Great Horned Owl, and Goshawk.
- SCHILLER, E. L. 1953. Studies on the helminth fauna of Alaska. XIV. Some cestode parasites of the Aleutian Teal (*Anas crecca* L.) with the description of *Diorchis longiovum* n. sp. *Proc. Helm. Soc. Wash.*, **20**(1): 7-12.
- SCHULZ, K. 1954. Record of the Water-thrush in Oakland, California. *Condor*, **56**: 105.
- SCOTT, F. R. 1953. Loblolly Pine as a Food Factor for Red-wings. *Raven*, **24**: 63.
- SCOTT, F. R. 1954. Short-eared Owl Attacks Marsh Hawk. *Raven*, **25**: 31-32.
- SELANDER, R. K. 1954. A systematic review of the Booming Nighthawks of western North America. *Condor*, **56**: 57-82.—A detailed account of geographically variable characters, migration, molt, and habitat selection for five races of *Chordeiles minor*.
- SIMPSON, T. W. 1954. The status of migratory hawks in the Carolinas. *Chat*, **18**: 15-21.—Emphasis is given to fall migratory flights, especially of *Buteo platyterus*.
- SIMS, R. W. 1953. The Black-billed Cuckoo in the Shetlands. *Scot. Nat.*, **65**: 196.—Second specimen record for Scotland.
- STEIRLY, C. C. 1953. Lumbering and Bird Habitats. *Raven*, **24**: 55-57.
- STEPHEN, A. C. 1953. Magnificent Frigate-bird in Scotland. *Scot. Nat.*, **65**: 193-194.—First known record for the British Isles.
- STRESEMANN, E. 1954. Ferdinand Deppe's travels in Mexico, 1824-1829. *Condor*, **56**: 86-92.
- STUNKARD, H. W. 1953. Natural hosts of *Microphallus limuli* Stunkard, 1951. *Journ. Parasit.*, **39**(2): 225.—The first intermediate host is unknown, the second intermediate host is the horseshoe crab, and the final host is the Herring Gull.



- TABER, ELSIE, AND KATHRYN W. SALLEY. 1954. The effects of sex hormones on the development of the right gonad in female fowl. *Endocrin.*, **54**: 415-424.—Sinistrally ovariectomized Leghorn chicks when treated with estrogen or androgen failed to develop the typical sterile ovotestis of untreated controls. Instead, in 62 per cent of the cases the right gonad failed to develop or else (in 38 per cent of the cases) an ovarian like organ, containing follicles, appeared.
- TORDOFF, H. B. 1954. Further notes on plumages and molts of Red Crossbills. *Condor*, **56**: 108-109.
- TROUSDALE, B. 1954. Copulation of Anna Hummingbirds. *Condor*, **56**: 110.
- VOGE, MARIETTA, AND C. P. READ. 1953. *Diplophallus andinus* n. sp. and *Monococcestus rheiphilus* n. sp., avian cestodes from the high Andes. *Journ. Parasit.*, **39** (5): 558-567. New species of cestodes from the Andean Avocet and the Pennated Rhea.
- WILSON, E. O., AND W. L. BROWN, JR. 1953. The Subspecies Concept and Its Taxonomic Application. *Systematic Zoology*, **2** (3): 97-111.
- WOLFSON, ALBERT. 1954. Notes on the Cloacal Protuberance, Seminal Vesicles, and a Possible Copulatory Organ in Male Passerine Birds. *Bull. Chicago Acad. Sci.*, **10**(1): 1-23.—In part this covers the subject matter of Salt's paper published in this journal (*Auk*, **71**: 64-73, 1954). Additional examples and a discussion of terminology are presented. It is suggested that the cloacal protuberance, which is several degrees cooler than the body, functions as a place for the storage and maturation of sperm, and as an aid in copulation. For background it would have been well to mention the comments in Newton's "Dictionary of Birds," and in view of the rather sensational second half of the title to review the subject in birds generally, including the phalloid of the weaver bird *Bubalornis* (Sushkin, 1927, *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, **57**: 30-32). A cloacal protuberance also has been recorded for a parrot (Rand, 1936, *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, **72**: 396).—A. L. Rand.
- WYNN-EDWARDS, V. C. 1953. Leach's Petrels stranded in Scotland in October-November, 1952. *Scot. Nat.*, **65**: 167-189.—A summary of the great "wreck" of 1952 when more than 500 petrels were found in Scotland alone.