

RECENT LITERATURE

EDITED BY FRANK MCKINNEY

ANATOMY AND EMBRYOLOGY

- BERGER A. J. 1955. Notes on the myology of the Great Curassow [*Crax rubra*]. Wilson Bull., **67**: 136-138.
- BRODKORB, P. 1955. Number of feathers and weights of various systems in a Bald Eagle [*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*]. Wilson Bull., **67**: 142.
- BROOKS, J., and H. P. HALE. 1955. Strength of the shell of the hen's egg. Nature, **175** (4463): 848-49.
- COLE, W. V. 1955. The comparative morphology of sensory endings in striated muscle. Trans. Am. Micros. Soc., **74** (3): 302-311.—Includes the pigeon [*Ectopistes migratorius*] and the fowl.
- KURODA, N. 1955. Additional notes on the osteology of the Alcidae (Aves). Annot. Zool. Jap., **28**: 110-113.—*Fratercula*, *Lunda*, *Cerorhinca*, and *Cyclorhynchus* discussed.
- NORRIS, R. A., and F. S. L. WILLIAMSON. 1955. Variation in relative heart size of certain passerines with increase in altitude. Wilson Bull., **67**: 78-83, 1 fig., 1 tab.—In each of 12 species of passerine birds the heart/weight ratio was higher in birds from high elevations than in those from low elevations.
- OLSEN, M. W., and S. J. MARSDEN. 1954. Natural parthenogenesis in Turkey eggs. Science, **120** (3118): 545-546.—Incubated, unfertilized, eggs of virgin Beltsville White Turkeys developed embryos in from 14.1 to 22.4 per cent of the eggs in a series of three tests involving 4934 eggs. The most advanced embryos attained a stage equivalent to that reached in normal turkey embryos at 26 to 27 days.
- SAUNDERS, J. W., and M. T. GASSELING. 1955. Effect of implantation site on the development of an implant in the chick embryo. Nature, **175** (4459): 673-74.
- YAO, T. S., and M. W. OLSEN. 1955. Microscopic observations of parthenogenetic embryonic tissues. Journal of Heredity, **46** (3): 133-134.—Eggs from virgin female Turkeys showed embryonic development upon being incubated. Most development consisted solely of embryonic membranes but a few formed embryos occurred. The embryonic cells were mostly diploid and underwent normal mitosis. It is assumed that the single egg cell doubled the chromosome number at an early stage.

BEHAVIOR

- BREWER, R. 1955. Size of home range in eight bird species in a southern Illinois swamp-thicket. Wilson Bull., **67**: 140-141.
- COURSON, F. M., JR. 1955. Peculiar Red-breasted Nuthatch behavior. Bull. Me. Aud. Soc. **11**: 10.—Bird landed on author's shoulder, then wrist, front of sweater, and rim of glasses. Appeared normal and quite unafraid.—L. M. Bartlett.
- DZUBIN, A. 1955. Some evidences of home range in waterfowl. 1955. Trans. 20th N. A. Wildlife Conf., pp. 278-298.—Home range during the breeding season was approximately 1300+ acres for the Canvasback, 700+ acres for the Mallard, and 250+ acres for the Blue-winged Teal. "Territory" was the defended 3 feet around Canvasback females, and an ameboid-shaped area in the other two usually including one or more waiting places as well as the defended area around the female. In the two dabblers, territorial pursuit is directed against the female of the transgressing pair.

- FRINGS, H., M. FRINGS, B. COX, and L. PREISSNER. 1955. Recorded calls of Herring Gulls (*Larus argentatus*) as repellants and attractants. *Science*, **121** (3140): 340-341.—A recording of the alarm call broadcast over a period of one minute cleared 300 gulls from a regular feeding area for periods of from 10 minutes to about 3½ hours. It is stated that the biological significance of the call gives it power far beyond that conferred merely by high intensity. A food-finding call recording proved highly attractive to these gulls.
- LAWRENCE, L. DE K. 1954. Irrepressible Nuthatch. *Audubon Mag.* **56**: 264-267.—Careful observations throughout one year of several color-banded individuals in Ontario. Original accounts of pair-formation and breeding behavior in *Sitta canadensis*. The pair observed raised two broods in one season.
- PASTORE, N. 1955. Learning in the Canary. *Scientific American*, **192** (6): 72-79.—Canaries were found able to respond to perceptual and spacial relationships and capable of insightful or conceptual behavior in the experiments where they had to respond properly to various configurations of objects or move objects to obtain a standard food reward. Pastore concludes either that the brain cortex of a bird is capable of more complex performances than has generally been conceded or that its subcortical centers can carry on complex activities usually assigned to the cortex.
- SIBLEY, C. G. 1955. Behavioral mimicry in the titmice (Paridae) and certain other birds. *Wilson Bull.*, **67**: 128-132.—Incubating adult titmice and nestling titmice of several species, and some hole-nesting birds of other families, perform a snake-like hissing and lunging when disturbed in the nest. The author believes this display to be protective mimicry.—J. T. Tanner.
- STILLWELL, J. E., and N. J. STILLWELL. 1955. Notes on the songs of Lark Buntings. *Wilson Bull.*, **67**: 138-139.—*Calamospiza melanocorys*, studied by recordings.
- TINBERGEN, N. 1954. The courtship of animals. *Scientific American*, **191** (5): 42-46.—A popular account in which the courtship behavior of the Black-headed Gull is used as an example.
- TORDOFF, H. B. 1955. Food-storing in the Sparrow Hawk. *Wilson Bull.*, **67**: 139-140.—Food was hidden by captive and wild *Falco sparverius*.

DISEASES AND PARASITES

- BELL, J. F., G. W. SCIPLE, and A. A. HUBERT. 1955. A microenvironment concept of the epizootology of avian botulism. *Journ. Wildl. Mgt.*, **19**: 352-357.—A new explanation of the culture medium of *Clostridium botulinum* Type C holds that the bacterium will germinate, reproduce and synthesize its toxin in small discrete particulate substances such as invertebrate carcasses. Confirmatory work in the laboratory is reported.
- HERMAN, C. M., J. H. STEENIS, and E. E. WEHR. 1955. Causes of winter losses among Canada Geese. *Trans. 20th N. A. Wildl. Conf.*, pp. 161-165.—In North Carolina, gizzard worms and nutritional factors seem to be important elements involving the loss of several hundred birds.
- HUNGERFORD, G. R. 1955. A preliminary evaluation of quail malaria in southern Arizona in relation to habitat and quail mortality. *Trans. 20th N. A. Wildl. Conf.*, pp. 209-219.—*Haemoproteus lophortyx* was widely prevalent among Gambel's Quail, much less so among Scaled Quail. The major vector, the louse fly *Stilbometopa impressa*, was encountered throughout the year on both species. No apparent relationship between rate of survival and degree of infection was detected in a one-year period.

- MCCLURE, H. E., and R. CEDENO. 1955. Techniques for taking blood samples from living birds. *Journ. Wildl. Mgt.*, **19**: 477-478.—Jugular vein found best by experience; size of needle or syringe depends upon size of bird and research needs. Heparin is used to prevent coagulation in the instrument.
- NEFF, J. A. 1955. Outbreak of Aspergillosis in Mallards. *Journ. Wildl. Mgt.*, **19**: 415-416.—Losses exceeding 1,000 birds occurred when bitter winter weather in Colorado forced the birds to feed on rotten, moldy ensilage that had been scattered by a farmer on top of the snow.
- ROSEN, M. N., and W. J. MATHEY, JR. 1955. Some new pheasant diseases in California. *Trans. 20th N. A. Wildl. Conf.*, pp. 220-228.—Avian encephalomyelitis, spirochaetosis, Asiatic Newcastle, botulism, and visceral lymphomatosis have been observed. Game-farm releases can widely distribute diseases to wild populations. Introduction of exotic game birds can serve as a dangerous means of disseminating virulent diseases. Scavengers and cover can mask the mortality from disease in the wild.
- SAUNDERS, D. C. 1955. The classification of microfilariae in birds. *Aviflariae tyrannidarum* and *A. fringillidarum*, two new species. *Trans. Amer. Micro. Soc.*, **74** (1): 37-45.
- WEBSTER, J. D. 1955. Three new forms of *Aploparaksis* (Cestoda: Hymenolepididae). *Trans. Amer. Micro. Soc.*, **74** (1): 45-51.—From Red-backed Sandpiper and Varied Thrush.

DISTRIBUTION

- ALLEN, R. P. 1954. Comments on the status of the Flamingo in Florida. *Everglades Nat. Hist.*, **2**: 115-118.
- BAKER, E. J., and H. E. SPENCER, JR. 1955. The winter waterfowl inventory in Maine. *Bull. Me. Aud. Soc.*, **11**: 22-24, illus. Aerial census of 7 areas and ground census of 1 area reveal increase in Bufflehead and Scaup from 1952-1955 but more or less stable populations of Black Ducks and Golden-eyes.—L. M. Bartlett.
- BOND, J. 1953. Additional notes on Blackpoll Warblers. *Bull. Me. Aud. Soc.*, **9**: 34-35.—Coastal populations extend to the east side of St. Margaret Bay, Nova Scotia; on Grand Manan from Whale Cove to Long Pond; and on Gaspé to extreme eastern end. None were located on Prince Edward Island and in New Brunswick. A general withdrawal of boreal spp. from coastal lowlands is noted.—L. M. Bartlett.
- BOURNE, W. R. P. 1955. The birds of the Cape Verde Islands. *Ibis*, **97**: 508-556.—A detailed account of the forty species of birds occurring on the islands. Special emphasis is given the ecology of breeding seasons and clutch-sizes. Land birds breed during the rainy season, in August, September, and October. Sea birds breed early in the year, apparently in response to increases in food supply off the African coast. Clutch-sizes are small. Foraging behavior, voice and plumages, and habitat preferences are also discussed; patterns here may differ clearly from those of mainland birds; some Portuguese species, however, are similar.—R. F. Johnston.
- DANE, N., II. 1954. Christmas bird count. *Bull. Me. Aud. Soc.*, **10**: 2-7.—Over 100 observers in 31 census areas compiled a list of 93 spp. in spite of generally poor weather. A list of species and numbers is given, together with a list of participants.—L. M. Bartlett.
- DAY, R. L. 1953. The geographic distribution of wildlife in Maine. *Bull. Me. Aud. Soc.*, **9**: 54-62.—Ten habitat regions in the State are described and characteristic wildlife noted. Changes in the bird, mammal, and cold-blooded ver-

- tebrate populations are related to changes in land use. Although 16 spp. have been eradicated, an equal number of new spp. have been added. In general, populations remain steady.—L. M. Bartlett.
- GROSS, A. O. 1955. A visit to the Camargue. *Bull. Me. Aud. Soc.*, **11**: 38-42, illus.—Narrative of a 12-day visit.—L. M. Bartlett.
- GUICHARD, K. M. 1955. The birds of Fezzan and Tibesti. *Ibis*, **97**: 393-424.—Annotated list of birds of the central Sahara, with extended remarks on migration and a zoogeographic discussion.
- MATEU, J. 1949. Algo sobre la fauna de la Guinea Española. *Archivos del Instituto de Estudios Africanos* **3**, No. 8, pp. 93-107. A rambling description of the fauna of Spanish Guinea. The account of the birds runs from p. 101 to p. 104, and refers by scientific name to only 18 species in all, but these are merely cited as samples of a larger avifauna. The names, unfortunately, are incorrectly spelled in many cases, and practically no information is given about the individual species.—H. Friedmann.
- MORRISON, J. P. E. 1954. Notes on the Birds of Raroia. Part 2 of Animal Ecology of Raroia Atoll, Tuamotus. Atoll Research Bulletin no. 34, Pacific Science Board, National Research Council, Washington, D. C., November 30, 1954, pp. 19-26.—This paper, issued in mimeographed form, lists 18 kinds of birds, all but two of which are water birds, as might be expected of a small southern Pacific atoll. Of the two land birds, one is a winter visitor, the New Zealand Long-tailed Cuckoo, *Urodynamis taiitensis*, while the other, the Tuamotuan Warbler, *Conopoderas atypha atypha* is the only resident breeding land bird. The author classifies the water birds in three ecological groups:—sea birds that feed at sea and roost on the atoll, sea birds that feed in the shallow waters of the atoll, and shore birds that feed on exposed reefs and shores.—H. Friedmann.
- PACKARD, C. M. 1953. Evening Grosbeaks summering in Maine and New Brunswick. *Bull. Me. Aud. Soc.*, **9**: 7-13.—A summary of records plotted on a map. The relation of breeding sites to water and to areas of recent spruce-budworm outbreaks is noted. Range extension appears to be in rapid progress.—L. M. Bartlett.
- PHILIPPI B., R. A., A. W. JOHNSON, J. D. GOODALL, and F. BEHN. 1954. Notes sobre Aves de Magallanes y Tierra del Fuego. *Bol. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat.*, **26**: (3), 53 pp., 8 figs.—Annotated list of 127 forms.
- RICHARDS, T. 1954. A list of the birds of New Hampshire. *N. H. Bird News*, **7** (4): 3-10; **8** (1): 13-21.—The first and second of a series of proposed articles which will eventually complete an annotated list of the 330 spp. known to occur in New Hampshire.
- RICHARDS, T. 1955. Changes in New Hampshire bird life. Part II. 1900-1955. *N. H. Bird News*, **8**: 43-52.—General trends in protection and subsequent increases of game birds during past 50 years are summarized. There follows a more detailed description of water birds, shorebirds, herons and egrets, and of the gulls, terns, and auks.—L. M. Bartlett.
- SERLE, W. 1955. The bird-life of the Angolan littoral. *Ibis*, **97**: 425-431.
- SQUIRES, W. A. 1955. The Clapper Rail in New Brunswick and Maine. *Bull. Me. Aud. Soc.*, **11**: 2-3.—Six records from Maine and four from New Brunswick are examined. Author suggests the possibility of a breeding colony in N. B.—L. M. Bartlett.
- TABER, W. 1953. Winter status of the Bonaparte's Gull in Maine. *Bull. Me. Aud. Soc.*, **9**: 35-36.—Six new records (1938-1953) and 5 other published records (1945-1953) indicate a probable "regular but local" status.—L. M. Bartlett.

- TAYLOR, LADY. 1955. Introduction to the birds of Jamaica. London, Macmillan and Co. Ltd. xiv + 114 pp.—Arranged by habitat, i.e. birds of the countryside, birds of lawns and gardens, birds of the upper air, etc. Field marks, status in Jamaica, and habits are discussed briefly. Most of the birds are illustrated by small black and white sketches.
- WERNER, I. A. 1953. Present status of the Purple Martin in Maine. Bull. Me. Aud. Soc., 9: 80–82.—Abundance fluctuates widely from year to year. Lack of sufficient insect food and cold wet weather during nesting may account for the fluctuations.—L. M. Bartlett.

ECOLOGY AND POPULATION

- DALE, F. H. 1955. The role of calcium in reproduction of the Ring-necked Pheasant. Journ. Wildl. Mgt., 19: 325–331.—No environmental factor, other than the presence of calcium, seems to explain the high population of pheasants in a limestone valley in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and the scarcity in a nearby noncalcareous area. Granite grit hinders reproduction under experimental conditions. A scarcity of calcium under natural conditions may explain the failure of this species in many parts of North America.
- DUNNET, G. M. 1955. The breeding of the Starling *Sturnus vulgaris* in relation to its food supply. Ibis, 97: 619–662.—This important study, made near Aberdeen, Scotland, examines some relationships between a breeding population of Starlings and its food supply. There is marked synchrony in laying of first clutches, but available food does not determine the date of inception of breeding; it probably ultimately does determine the time of cessation of breeding. Food brought to nestlings is mainly leatherjackets (*Tipula* larvae); feeding rate and amount of food brought are not correlated. The amount of *Tipula* brought to young is 2 to 7 per cent of the calculated total available. Nestling Starling weights do not vary between broods of different sizes or in relation to the abundance of food. The breeding density of Starlings is not controlled by available food, nor is breeding rate and success of breeding.—R. F. Johnston.
- SANDER, F. 1955. Some effects of swamp drainage on Lagos birds. Nigerian Field, 20 (1): 4–15.—Malaria control, by draining coastal swamps in Nigeria, has affected the bird populations of the swamps and swamp forests. In the latter type of environment, the birds are affected more by the increased frequency of human trespassers than by vegetational changes.—H. Friedmann.
- SCOTT, T. G., and W. D. KLIMSTRA. 1955. Red Foxes and a declining prey population. Monogr. Ser. 1, 123 pp.—Contains a section on the red fox as a predator on birds with special reference to the Bob-white.

EVOLUTION AND GENETICS

- BAILBY, R. W. 1955. Notes on albinism in the eastern Wild Turkey. Journ. Wildl. Mgt., 19: 408.—In West Virginia.
- MOREJOHN, G. V. 1955. Plumage color allelism in the Red Jungle Fowl (*Gallus gallus*) and related domestic forms. Genetics, 40 (4): 519–530.
- SANDNES, G. C. 1955. Evolution and chromosomes in intergeneric pheasant hybrids. Evolution, 8: 359–364.—*Gallus*, *Phasianus*, *Syrnaticus*, and *Chrysolophus* were found to have very similar chromosome sets and are stated to have all or almost all their gene loci in common. Gene mutations rather than chromosomal mutations are suggested to have been the chief hereditary factors in the speciation of phasianids.

- SIBLEY, C. G. 1954. Hybridization in the Red-eyed Towhees of Mexico. *Evolution*, **8**: 252-290.—The Spotted Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*) and the Collared Towhee (*Pipilo ocai*) are morphologically distinct and show marked, but overlapping ecological differences.
- UNDERWOOD, G. 1955. Categories of adaptation. *Evolution*, **8**: 365-377.—Contains a brief discussion of the development of special callosities on the body of the Ostrich.

GENERAL BIOLOGY

- ALLEN, R. P. 1954-1955. The Reddish Egret: bird of colors and contrasts. *Audubon Mag.*, **56**: 252-255, **57**: 24-27.—A popular account of *Dichromanassa rufescens* dealing with past and present range and numbers, color phases, feeding and breeding behavior.
- BAHAMONDE N., NIBALDO. 1954. Alimentación del Zarafsito (*Numenius hudsonicus* Latham). *Invest. Zool. Chilenas*, **2**, fasc. 6: 101-102. (In Spanish).—Analysis of 28 stomachs from Chiloé, southern Chile.
- BAHAMONDE N., NIBALDO. 1955. Alimentación de Cormoranes o Cuervos marinos. *Invest. Zool. Chilenas*, **2**, fasc. 8: 132-133. (In Spanish).—Analysis of stomach contents of 13 *Phalacrocorax atriceps atriceps*, 2 *P. magellanicus* and 3 *P. o. olivaceus* taken in Chile.
- BAILEY, R. W. 1955. Two records of Turkey brood survival after death of the hen. *Journ. Wildl. Mgt.*, **19**: 408-409.
- BENDELL, J. F. 1955. Age, breeding behavior and migration of Sooty Grouse, *Dendragapus obscurus fuliginosus* (Ridgway). *Trans. 20th N. A. Wildlife Conf.*, pp. 367-381.—Adults return to summer range March 6—April 13, males defending and occupying a territory, yearling males remaining on winter range. Eggs are laid from second to last week of May, averaging 6 per clutch. Dispersal to a relatively large winter range begins with the males in late April, with females and broods in July.
- CHRISTISEN, D. M., and L. J. KORSCHGEN. 1955. Acorn yields and wildlife usage in Missouri. *Trans. 20th N. A. Wildl. Conf.*, pp. 337-357.—In the Wild Turkey, acorns rank first among plant foods from January to March, second in November-December, third in April. Pin-oaks provide most of the mast utilized by ducks (Mallard, Wood Duck, Ring-necked) in Missouri. Bobwhite take small numbers of acorns over an 8-month period.
- COOPER, L. G. 1955. A Sunbird's nest. *Nigerian Field*, **20**, (3): 143.—*Anthreptes collaris subcollaris* nest at Onitsha, Nigeria, with 2 young, June.
- CUMMINGS, E. G., and T. L. QUAY. 1953. Food habits of the Mourning Dove in North Carolina. *Journ. Elisha Mitchell Sci. Soc.*, **69**: 142-149.
- CURTH, P. 1954. *Der Mittelsäger*. A Ziemsen Verlag: Wittenberg Lutherstadt, 102 pp.—A study of *Mergus serrator* in Europe, which deals with the subjects of migration, flocking, locomotion, display and breeding biology. Most of the behavior described is illustrated by a fine series of photographs.
- DAWN, W. 1955. Black-billed Cuckoo [*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*] feeds on Monarch Butterfly. *Wilson Bull.*, **67**: 133-134.
- GRABER, R. R. 1955. Artificial incubation of some non-galliform eggs. *Wilson Bull.*, **67**: 100-109, 5 tables.—Relatively simple equipment was used with fair success to incubate the eggs of 4 passerines and 2 other species.
- GREENEWALT, C. H., and F. M. JONES. 1955. Photographic studies of the feeding of nestling House Wrens. *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.*, **99**: 200-204.—Record of insect food identified from photographs taken with electronic flash lamps of 50 micro-

- second duration, triggered by a solenoid energized through a photoelectric beam directed across the nest entrance.
- GURR, L. 1955. A pneumatic nest-recording device. *Ibis*, **97**: 584-586.
- HOWELL, T. R. 1954. The kingsnake *Lampropeltis getulus holbrooki* preying on the Cardinal. *Copeia*, 1954: 224.
- MARTIN, F. R. 1955. Red fox food habits in the vicinity of a vulnerable captive goose flock. *Journ. Wildl. Mgt.*, **19**: 496-497.—In a 22-acre pen, *Vulpes fulva* found mice easier or less formidable than 82 pinioned *Branta canadensis*.
- MEANLEY, B. 1955. A nesting study of the Little Blue Heron in eastern Arkansas. *Wilson Bull.*, **67**: 84-99, 3 figs., 2 tabs.—Activities of *Florida caerulea* during the entire breeding season are described.
- NICE, M. M. 1954. Incubation periods throughout the ages. *Centaurus*, **3**: 311-359.—A detailed account of the history of knowledge of incubation periods, primarily of Old World species. Complements her recent paper on incubation periods of North American birds (*Condor*, **56**: 173-197. 1954).
- PAYNE, R. 1954. Notes on Cape Elizabeth Bank Swallows. *Bull. Me. Aud. Soc.*, **10**: 64-65.—A nesting study showed 41 per cent of 93 holes occupied on May 30 and 62 per cent of 96 occupied by July 5. Measurements of 26 nests are given. East and north bank parts of the colony behaved differently.—L. M. Bartlett.
- PAYNE, R. M. 1955. Notes on Scarlet Tanagers. *Bull. Me. Aud. Soc.*, **11**: 26.—Four males and one female observed July 17-Nov. 9, 1954. Males stripped two wild grape vines of their fruit and one young male caught flying insects in the manner of a flycatcher.—L. M. Bartlett.
- RUDEBECK, G. 1955. Some observations at a roost of European Swallows and other birds in the south-eastern Transvaal. *Ibis*, **97**: 572-580.—Roosting of about one million individuals of *Hirundo rustica* in a swampland near Lake Chrissie, Transvaal, is described.
- SERLE, W. 1955. The White-spotted Pigmy Rail. *Nigerian Field*, **20** (2): 76-77; col. pl.—*Sarothrura pulchra* is abundant but seldom seen because of its secretive habits. It makes a domed nest on the forest floor and lays 2 pure white eggs.—H. Friedmann.
- SMITH, K. D. 1955. The winter breeding season of land-birds in eastern Eritrea. *Ibis*, **97**: 480-507.—In an area at 16° north latitude 70 per cent of the avifauna breeds in the winter; eastern Eritrea has winter rains and is dry in the summer. At comparable latitudes west of coastal Eritrea the summer is the wet season and birds breed at that time, although nowhere interiorly do they hold so strongly to any one time of the year as do those in eastern Eritrea.—R. F. Johnston.
- SOUTHERN, H. N. 1955. Nocturnal Animals. *Scientific American*, **193** (4): 88-98.—Popular account of the adaptations of animals chiefly the Tawny Owl (*Strix aluco*), to a nocturnal existence. Also included is information on size of territory, prey items, and population density. The Tawny Owl could be observed by illuminating the woods at night by means of an automobile light screened, like a darkroom lamp, to give visible red rays to which it was blind. It was found that badgers and foxes were also blind to this red light. This account was based on researches carried out in England at Wytham woods.
- SUTTON, G. M. 1955. Great Curassow. *Wilson Bull.*, **67**: 75-77, 1 plate.—A brief description of *Crax rubra*.
- SUTTON, G. M., and D. F. PARMELEE. 1955. Summer activities of the Lapland Longspur on Baffin Island. *Wilson Bull.*, **67**: 110-127, 3 figs., 1 tab.—Including detailed notes on the nesting behavior and nesting success of *Calcarius lapponicus*.

- WERNER, I. A. 1954. Rose-breasted Grosbeak hand reared. Bull. Me. Aud. Soc., **10**: 65-66.—Feeding routine and growth progress are described.—L. M. Bartlett.
- WINTERBOTTOM, J. M. 1955. The incubation period of the Cape White-eye. Wilson Bull., **67**: 135-136.—A minimum period of $11\frac{1}{2}$ days for one egg of *Zosterops pallida capensis*.

MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION

- BAXTER, J. L. 1955. Weights of game birds. Bull. Me. Aud. Soc., **11**: 43.—7 spp. of ducks plus Grouse and Pheasant taken during the 1954 season.—L. M. Bartlett.
- EBERHARDT, L., and R. I. BLOUCH. 1955. Analysis of pheasant age ratios. Trans. 20th N. A. Wildl. Conf., pp. 357-367.—Algebraic representation of Michigan data shows that juveniles are more vulnerable than adults are to the gun.
- ELDER, W. H. 1955. Fluoroscopic measures of hunting pressure in Europe and North America. Trans. 20th N. A. Wildl. Conf., pp. 298-322.—Band recovery rates are directly correlated with the percentages of birds carrying body shot; the two measure similar aspects of hunting pressure. British geese carry as much body shot as the Canada Goose in Missouri; Dutch teal as much as North American teal, Dutch Mallards one-half of that found in Mississippi Mallards. The important point is made that under present conditions each species of duck tends to be harvested according to its size as a target.
- GIVENS, L. S., and T. Z. ATKESON. 1955. The use of agricultural cover crops in Southeastern waterfowl management. Journ. Wildl. Mgt., **19**: 494.
- HARTLEY, H. O., P. G. HOMEYER, and E. L. KOZICKY. 1955. The use of log transformations in analyzing fall roadside pheasant counts. Journ. Wildl. Mgt., **19**: 495-496.
- HICKEY, J. J. 1955. Is there scientific basis for flyway management? Trans. 20th N. A. Wildl. Conf., pp. 126-150.—Review of principles being used in waterfowl management in North America. The biological basis for harvests by hunters appears to rest on the principle that conservative hunting reduces winter mortality from natural causes or results in increased rates of reproductive gain in the following summer.
- LAUCKHART, J. B. 1955. Is the hen pheasant a sacred cow? Trans. 20th N. A. Wildlife Conf., pp. 323-336.—Arguments purporting to show that protection of hens from legal hunting are no more valid than those advanced for doe deer.
- LISCINSKY, S. A., and W. J. BAILEY, JR. 1955. A modified shorebird trap for capturing woodcock and grouse. Journ. Wildl. Mgt., **19**: 405-408.
- MENDALL, H. L. 1955. Maine waterfowl checks. Bull. Me. Aud. Soc., **11**: 42-43.—For the 1954 split-season, 3,220 individuals of 16 spp. are tabulated. Black Ducks make up 55.5 per cent of the total kill.—L. M. Bartlett.
- MOORE, P. 1955. The strip intersect method. Trans. 20th N. A. Wildl. Conf., pp. 390-405.—Combination of King's strip census with direct proportion principle of C. G. J. Petersen. Corrections for movement are described and fiducial-limit calculations suggested.
- NELSON, L. K. 1955. A pheasant neck tag. Journ. Wildl. Mgt., **19**: 414-415.—Variant of the Taber neck band includes a number printed with waterproof ink.
- QUAY, T. L. (ed.) 1954. Mourning Dove populations in North Carolina. Wildlife Resources Comm., Raleigh, N. C. 47 pp.
- RICHTER, W. C., and S. A. LISCINSKY. 1955. Technique for identification of woodcocks at night. Journ. Wildl. Mgt., **19**: 501.—Reflecting "Scotchlite" materials used as leg bands.

- SIEGLER, H. R. 1954. Waterfowl management areas in New Hampshire. *N. H. Bird News*, **8** (1): 5-7.—Description of present areas, purposes, and evaluation of their success.
- STEWART, P. A., and E. H. DUSTMAN. 1955. The use of auditory stimuli for flushing Ring-necked Pheasants. *Journ. Wildl. Mgt.*, **19**: 403-405.—No auditory signals were found that might frighten hens from their nests ahead of mowing machines.
- SWANK, W. G. 1955. Feather molt as an ageing technique for Mourning Doves. *Journ. Wildl. Mgt.*, **19**: 412-414.—Rates of loss for each primary feather based on 13 caged and 15 wild-trapped birds. The 10th is shed at 142 days with a standard deviation of 20.
- WOOTEN, W. A. 1955. A trapping technique for Band-tailed Pigeons. *Journ. Wildl. Mgt.*, **19**: 411-412.—Details of a successful drop trap.

MIGRATION AND ORIENTATION

- CRUICKSHANK, A. D. 1954. Hurricane "Carol" in Lincoln County. *Bull. Me. Aud. Soc.*, **10**: 60-61.—Sooty Tern, Northern Phalaropes, Parasitic Jaeger, one Least and more than a dozen Forster's terns Aug. 31-Sept. 1, 1953, were probably "blown in" by the hurricane.—L. M. Bartlett.
- ELKINS, K. C., and R. P. EMERY. Eds. 1954. *Records of New England Birds*, **10**: 201-239.—Among the 285 spp. recorded during September were many rarities blown in by Hurricanes Carol and Edna. Rarities included Glossy and White ibis; Oyster-catchers; Wilson's Plovers; and Gull-billed, Sooty, Cabot's and one Noddy tern. Other rarities not associated with hurricane activity included one Black Vulture, one Swainson's Hawk, and one Wheatear.—L. M. Bartlett.
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- LIBBY, M. 1955. Birds observed at sea off the Maine Coast. *Bull. Me. Aud. Soc.*, **11**: 9.—11 passerines and 1 Duck Hawk landed on boat during run from New Harbor to York Harbor, Oct. 4, 1954. No weather data given.—L. M. Bartlett.
- ORTEL, A. R., and J. C. SMITH. 1954. Test of the magnetic theory of homing. *Science*, **120** (3126): 891-892.—The test proved negative; homing pigeons were not shown to be sensitive to a magnetic field.
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PHYSIOLOGY

- BALDINI, J. T., R. E. ROBERTS, and C. M. KIRKPATRICK. 1954. The reproductive capacity of Bobwhite Quail under light stimulation. *Poultry Science*, **33** (6): 1282-1283.
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- DETWILER, S. R. 1955. The eye and its structural adaptations. *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.*, **99**: 224-238.—Includes a discussion of the eye and vision in birds.
- DOSSEL, W. E. 1954. New method of intracoelomic grafting. *Science*, **120** (3111): 262-263.
- EDGREN, R. A. 1955. Effects of estrogens on bone density in English Sparrows. *Endocrin.*, **56**: 491.
- ERICSON, A. T., R. E. CLEGG, and R. E. HEIN. 1955. Influence of calcium on mobility of the electrophoretic components of chicken blood serums. *Science*, **122** (3161): 199-200.
- FOX, D. L. 1955. Astaxanthin in the American Flamingo. *Nature*, **175** (4465): 942-43.
- KIKU, N., L. PLZAK, and W. BETHARD. 1954. Comparison of *in Vitro* and *in Vivo* radioiron uptake by Pigeon erythrocytes. *Science*, **120** (3111): 260-262.
- KINGSBURY, J. W., S. L. EMERY, and A. E. ADAMS. 1955. Effects of thiourea on the adrenal glands of chick embryos. *Endocrin.*, **56**: 299-304.
- KIRKPATRICK, C. M. 1955. Factors in photoperiodism of Bobwhite Quail. *Physiological Zoology*, **28** (3): 255-264.—Quantitative, experimental study of reproductive responses to varying conditions of light and dark—notably to the length and intensity of dark-period interruption and to variations in light intensity in a single long-day exposure.
- KLINE, I. T. 1955. Relationship of vitamin B₁₂ to stilbestrol stimulation of the chick oviduct. *Endocrin.*, **57**: 120-28.
- KOBAYASHI, H., K. MARUYAMA, and S. KAMBARA. 1955. Effect of thyroxine on the phosphatase activity of pigeon skin. *Endocrin.*, **57**: 129-33.—High concentration of acid phosphatase was found equally in the feathered and non-feathered area of the ventral skin. This enzyme may not have a direct relation to feather formation, but may be related to general cellular metabolism.
- KOBAYASHI, H., and K. OKUBO. 1955. Prolongation of molting period in the Canary by long days. *Science*, **121** (3140): 338-339.
- LIBBY, D. A., and P. J. SCHAIBLE. 1955. Observations on growth responses to antibiotics and arsonic acids in poultry feeds. *Science*, **121** (3151): 733-734.
- RYCHTER, Z., M. KOPECKÝ, and L. LEMEŽ. 1955. A micromethod for determination of the circulating blood volume in chick embryos. *Nature*, **175** (4469): 1126-27.
- SHAFFNER, C. S. 1954. Feather papilla stimulation by progesterone. *Science*, **120** (3113): 345.
- STEWART, P. A. 1955. An audibility curve for two ring-necked pheasants. *Ohio Journ. Sci.*, **55** (2): 122-25, 1 fig.—Using a shock avoidance technique, it was found that the upper auditory threshold was 10,500 cycles/sec. at an intensity of 19 decibels; the lower auditory threshold could not be determined.
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- WELTY, C. 1955. Birds as flying machines. *Scientific American*, **192** (3): 88-96.—An account of the structural and physiological adaptations of birds to flight.

TAXONOMY

- CAIN, A. J. 1955. A revision of *Trichoglossus haematodus* and of the Australian platycercine parrots. *Ibis*, **97**: 432-479.—A thorough systematic examination of the highly variable loriine genus *Trichoglossus* and the Platycercinae. *Trichoglossus haematodus berauensis* and *Platycercus adscitus mackaiensis* are described as new, and twenty-one other names are found or confirmed to be invalid. A *Rassenkreis* in *Platycercus elegans* is described. *Eunymphicus* is united with *Purpureicephalus*, and *Northiella* is denied validity. *Neophema* is retained as platycercine.—R. F. Johnston.
- ELGOOD, J. H. 1955. On the status of *Centropus epomidis*. *Ibis*, **97**: 586-587.—*C. epomidis* is thought to be a color phase of *C. senegalensis*.
- PRIGOGINE, A. 1954. Notes sur les Oiseaux du genre *Sheppardia* du Congo belge. *Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr.*, **50**: 10-12. *Sheppardia aequatorialis* (Jackson) and *S. cyornithopsis* (Sharpe) occur together in the eastern Belgian Congo, in the same habitat and with the same altitudinal range. They are, therefore, considered as distinct species.
- SCARLETT, R. J. 1955. Further report on bird remains from Pyramid Valley. *Rec. Canterbury Mus.*, **6** (4): 261-266, 6 pl.—Bones of the extinct *Euryanas finschi*, *Cnemiornis calcitrans*, *Harpagornis moorei*, *Gallirallus minor*, *Aptornis otidiformis*, *Palaeolimnas chathamensis*, and *Palaeocorax moriorum* from prehistoric beds on South Island, New Zealand.
- SCARLETT, R. J. 1955. A new rail from South Island swamps in New Zealand. *Rec. Canterbury Mus.*, **6** (4): 265-266.—*Rallus hodgeni*, described from bones, from Pyramid Valley swamp, Waikiri in prehistoric deposits. Recorded also from Marfell Beach, Lake Grassmere, Marlborough and Glenmark Swamp.
- WILLIAMS, J. G. 1955. A new species of *Sylvietta* from Italian Somalia. *Ibis*, **97**: 582-583.—*Sylvietta philippae*, near Galkayu, 1000 feet, western Italian Somalia.

STANLEY G. JEWETT

We regret to report the death on October 12, 1955, of Stanley G. Jewett, long a member of the A.O.U. and a Fellow since 1940.

GEORGE FINLAY SIMMONS

Dr. Julian Huxley writes as follows:—

May I mention some facts about Finlay Simmons which were omitted from your obituary of him in Volume 72, page 448? Finlay Simmons was a student of mine at the Rice Institute, Houston, Texas, from 1913 to 1916. He had already made an intensive study of the birds of Southeast Texas and was extremely knowledgeable on the subject. He accompanied me on a trip to Avery Island, Louisiana, in 1915, where I went to study the courtship and reproductive habits of the herons and egrets breeding there. He was an indispensable and enthusiastic helper in the work, some of the results of which were later incorporated in various of my publications.