

RECENT LITERATURE  
EDITED BY FRANK MCKINNEY

## ANATOMY

- AUBER, L. 1958. Magenta colour in feathers: a parallelism. *Ibis*, **100**: 571-581.—*Nyctyornis amicta* (*Meropidae*) and *Chlamydera maculata* (*Ptilonorhynchidae*) possess magenta colored feathers on the crown and nuchal crest, respectively. While most non-iridescent purple shades are due to modifications of the blue-producing Tyndall histological arrangements, which are underlain by an opaque substratum, this magenta depends on media underlying a transparent substratum. In both species, the color is of an "advertising nature"; magenta color in the two species is analagous, but not homologous in all details. In *Nyctyornis*, the magenta feathers suggest relationship with Coliidae and Alcedinidae. The author presents a detailed histological and cytological analysis including illustrations.—J. W. H.
- HUMPHREY, P. S. 1958. The trachea of the Hawaiian Goose. *Condor*, **60**: 303-307.—The first recorded account of this structure in this species is given and involves anatomical observations of the trachea, its muscles, bronchi, and syrinx. Comparisons of various structures (number of bronchial semi-rings, muscle origins) are made among several species of *Branta* and *Anser*.—D. W. J.
- SELANDER, R. K. 1958. Age determination and molt in the Boat-tailed Grackle. *Condor*, **60**: 355-376.—This detailed work concerns principally characteristics used in determination of age in *Cassidix mexicanus prosopidicola*. For juvenals, first-year, and adult birds of both sexes, data are given on pterylography, molts, cranial ossification, size, bill length, weight, and iris color. Some correlations are drawn among testis regression, molt, and weight loss.—D. W. J.
- SMITH, N. 1958. Leg color of the Blackpoll Warbler in fall. *Proc. Linnaean Soc. N. Y.*, Nos. **66-70**: 90.—Of 10 Blackpolls killed by striking a building 3 had dark (instead of light) tarsi, but light toes.—E. E.
- VERHEYEN, R. 1958. A propos de la mue des remiges primaires. *Gerfaut*, **48** (2): 101-114.—Describes, with diagrams, the various methods of primary molt, and the groups, so far as studied, in which each method prevails. Most birds, including all passerines, molt regularly from the innermost primary outward; in limpkins, sungrebes and some rails, the opposite order of molt prevails; in the Anseriformes, flamingos, loons, grebes, jacanas and a few others there is simultaneous molt; in Falconidae and perhaps all parrots the molt starts with one of the middle feathers and proceeds in both directions. Rare methods involve beginning with the innermost and outermost and proceeding towards the middle, or preceding alternately, or having the molt relationship between adjacent pairs of feathers. Molt system is a useful feature in taxonomy, but, as it may have adaptive functions, Verheyen points out that it cannot be used alone, e.g., *Anhinga*, despite close relationship with the cormorants, differs from all other Pelecaniformes in having simultaneous molt of primaries. (In French).—E. E.
- VERHEYEN, R. 1958. Note sur l'absence de la cinquième rémige secondaire (diastataxie) dans certains groupes d'oiseaux récents et fossiles. *Gerfaut*, **48** (2): 157-166.—Orders are listed (with exceptional families or genera) in which the fifth secondary is present (eutaxy) or absent (diastataxy); though in some natural groups allied genera differ, and occasionally the same individual will have one wing diastataxic and the other eutaxic. (In French).—E. E.

## BEHAVIOR

- BANCKE, P., and H. MEESBURG. 1958. A study of the display of the Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax* (L.)), II. Dansk Orn. Foren. Tidsskr., 52: 118-141.—Chiefly relates to the time spent on the display grounds by the dominant and other males, with some information on hierarchy, fighting, etc. (In English.)—E. E.
- BLACKFORD, J. L. 1958. Territoriality and breeding behavior of a population of Blue Grouse in Montana. Condor, 60: 145-158.—A detailed study based upon territoriality of three distinct males. Included in the paper are notations on wing notes, drumming, courtship, and other aspects of breeding behavior which generally elucidate relationships between the racial groups of *Dendragapus obscurus*.—D. W. J.
- DAVIS, J. 1958. Singing behavior and gonad cycle of the Rufous-sided Towhee. Condor, 60: 308-336.—This lengthy paper correlates events in the gonad cycle with singing behavior of birds in central California. The height of the male gonad cycle was in April, May, and June, whereas females were at a peak principally in May. Singing began at least by February and ended in early August. As nesting was underway in late April, singing was at a high level. Furthermore, the beginning of singing correlated with an initial increase in the number of Leydig cells in early February. A decrease in singing in late July correlated with onset of molt and gonadal regression.—D. W. J.
- GATES, J. M. 1958. Female Gadwall returns to nest site after loss of young. Condor, 60: 337-338.
- GOODWIN, D. 1958. The existence and causation of colour-preferences in the pairings of feral and domestic pigeons. Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 78: 136-139.—Observations of 732 pairs of domestic and feral *Columba livia* indicated some mating preference for their own color type or those of their parents. This may be the result of the proximity of similarly colored relatives or imprinting on their parents—E. E.
- GUTTMAN, N., and H. I. KALISH. 1958. Experiments in discrimination. Scientific American, 198: 77-82.—Pigeons trained to peck at a disk when exposed to light of a particular wavelength were later exposed to light of other wavelengths. It was found that the rate at which the pigeons pecked was directly proportional to the closeness of the experimental wavelength to the training wavelength. This relationship exists even when light of a number of colors other than the training color is used. Pigeons positively trained to one wavelength and negatively trained to another have their responses following training shifted beyond the wavelength to which they were positively trained in the direction away from the wavelength to which they were negatively trained.—J. C. H.
- PALUDAN, K. 1955. Some behaviour patterns of *Rissa tridactyla*. Vidensk. Medd. Dansk. Naturh. Foren., 117: 1-21.—A detailed study of various aspects of Kittiwake breeding behavior, compared with the Herring and Lesser Black-backed Gulls. (In English.)—E. E.
- PERDECK, A. C. 1958. Gedragsstudie van de Grote Jager. In Jaarverslag van het Vogeltrekstation over 1957. Limosa, 31: 97-102.—Studies in the pairing and copulatory behavior of the Great Skua (*Catharacta skua*), illustrated by 11 drawings. (In Dutch; brief English summary.)—E. E.
- POULSEN, H. 1958. The calls of the Chaffinch (*Fringilla coelebs* L.) in Denmark. Dansk Orn. Foren. Tidsskr., 52: 89-105.—The various vocalizations are described and illustrated by sonograms, and their functions indicated. There are local

- dialects not only in the song but in the *huit* alarm call. Chaffinches raised in isolation do not give the full song until they have heard other males and practised by counter-singing. A tape-recording played outside a male's territory will evoke counter-singing; if played inside its territory the male will approach and will attack a stuffed Chaffinch. Sexual stimuli may inhibit song: a captive male stops singing when seeing a female. (In English.)—E. E.
- STOWELL, R. F. 1958. Notes on the behaviour in captivity of the African Fish Eagle *Cuncuma vocifer*. *Ibis*, 100: 457–459.
- THORPE, W. H. 1958. The learning of song patterns by birds, with especial reference to the song of the Chaffinch *Fringilla coelebs*. *Ibis*, 100: 535–570.—An important paper reporting many facts which cannot be summarised here. The song of the Chaffinch is partly inherited, partly learned. It varies racially, and individuals may render up to six varieties of the song. Captivity did not inhibit the drive to sing, but the onset of song could be controlled by crowding, illumination, and injected testosterone propionate. If nestlings are isolated, they eventually give a very simple song—the inherited component of the specific song. If isolated nestlings are grouped together, they mutually stimulate each other to complex but specifically atypical song. Wild young thus learn some singing from their male parents, but develop details of singing in competition with other territory holders. Song-dialects are created and perpetuated by mutual stimulation, copying, and competition in a limited group of finches. Subsong is of low intensity but more complex than full song; it is characteristic of birds with low but increasing production of sex hormones. Chaffinches do not normally imitate other species, but captives may learn notes or phrases if these resemble parts of the Chaffinch song. A Chaffinch tends to reply to his neighbour's song with a similar one; the birds copy each other and show especially close resemblance in the last phrase of the song. When an individual has more than one song, each outburst consists of a sequence of one followed by a sequence of another. Learning of song takes place in the first 13 months, with a peak in the last few weeks of this time, during which variety is achieved by competition.—J. W. H.
- TINBERGEN, N. 1957. Defense by color. *Scientific American*, 197: 48–54.—A popular account of the role of patterns of color in the survival of prey animals. Laboratory tests were made of the effectiveness of insect color patterns in reducing the likelihood that a bird would discover an insect. Protectively colored insects were overlooked a significant number of times. Laboratory experiments showed that spots resembling the eye spots of insect wings were effective in frightening birds. Behavior patterns of insects are such as to increase the survival value of their color patterns.—J. C. H.
- WAGNER, H. O. 1958. Gemischte Vogelverbände in Mexico, insbesondere das Verhalten nordischer Zugvögel. *Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie*, 15: 178–190.—This paper deals with the causation of winter flocking in birds which do not ordinarily form flocks. Sedentary species form the core of such flocks and the biological advantages of such behavior are discussed. (English summary).—W. C. D.
- WEIDMANN, U. 1958. Verhaltensstudien an der Stockente (*Anas platyrhynchos* L.) II. Versuche zur Auslösung und Prägung der Nachfolge- und Anschlussreaktion. *Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie*, 15: 277–300.—Critical experiments on the following and flocking responses of 50 Mallard ducklings are presented. The theoretical aspects of imprinting are helpfully discussed. The readiness to follow can be suppressed by other drives, especially the escape drive. Readiness to follow also

decreases with increasing age of the birds. It is suggested that the same basic response is involved in both following and flocking behavior. The upper limit of the sensitive period was found to be rather variable. The following of experienced ducklings differs somewhat from that of ducklings following for the first time. Experienced ducklings prefer the object hitherto followed and follow long after the sensitive period. They also react to less complete stimulus situations, are less likely to lose their "parent," respond more quickly, and search for a lost "parent." All of these changes appear within the first half hour of following. There is no evidence that imprinting can occur instantaneously. The "irreversibility" of imprinting was experimented with and discussed. Since imprinting is a type of learning the question of the possible reward is discussed. It is suggested that the act of following might be sufficient reward. (English summary.)—W. C. D.

WESTERSKOV, K. 1958. Zum sozialen Verhalten Jagdfasans (*Phasianus colchicus*). Orn. Mitteil., 10: 84.—In Europe and North America, where winters are snowy and cold, unisexual groups are the usual winter aggregation. In New Zealand, where autumn and winter are mild, three-quarters of all pheasants during these seasons were observed alone and only one-fifth in unisexual groups, which averaged 2-3 individuals. (In German.)—E. E.

WOUDESTRA, D. 1958. Waarnemingen bij nesten van Waterral (*Rallus aquaticus*) en Porceleinhoen (*Porzana porzana*). Limosa, 31: 28-31.—A Water Rail three times disturbed at the nest, when some concealing vegetation was cut for photography, removed the eggs to a new nest partly by rolling and partly by picking up the eggs with the bill. This process was repeated when the eggs were returned to the old nest. A Spotted Crake when disturbed from her nest always quickly returned, even while the author was touching the nest. (In Dutch; English summary.)—E. E.

#### DISEASES AND PARASITES

GRICE, G. D., JR., E. L. TYSON, AND E. B. CHAMBERLAIN, JR. 1956. An unexplained mortality of Canada geese in north Florida. Journ. Wildl. Mgt., 20: 330-331.—Reports sickness and death of a number of Canada geese in the vicinity of a 5-acre pond near Tallahassee, Florida, during February and March, 1954. Causes of the mortality were not uncovered. Tests for *Clostridium botulinum* were negative. A dinoflagellate (*Peridinium volzi*) bloom and fowl cholera were suggested as possible causes of the mortality.—R. F. L.

JENNINGS, A. R. AND E. J. L. SOULSBY. 1958. Disease in a colony of Black-headed Gulls *Larus ridibundus*. Ibis, 100: 305-312.—One fungus, *Aspergillus fumigatus*, a virus (not identified), and two parasitic worms, *Diplostomum spathaceum* and *Cryptocotyle lingua* were found to be prominent forms infesting the gullery. Heavy losses in nestlings seem to result from chilling; heavy parasitic burden is more than likely a contributing factor to deaths. The unidentified virus caused lesions on the webs of the feet. Possibly related viruses are discussed.—J. W. H.

VASILEV, I. D. 1958. [Analgesoidea mites—ectoparasites of birds of the Lake Srebrensk near the town of Silistra, Bulgaria.] Zoologicheskii Zhurnal, 37 (9): 1325-1338.—Mites of 20 bird species from 8 families are treated. (In Russian; English summary.)—E. E.

#### DISTRIBUTION AND ANNOTATED LISTS

ALDRICH, J. W., AND A. J. DUVALL. 1958. Distribution and migration of races of the Mourning Dove. Condor, 60: 108-128.—An extensive study which summarizes the

- current taxonomy and distribution of *Zenaidura macroura*. Geographic variation in measurements and color are discussed, and five subspecies are delimited: *marginella*, *macroura*, *carolinensis*, *turturilla*, and *clarionensis*. Ecological boundaries generally separate breeding races from one another, but there is extensive postbreeding wandering so that some races may mingle with others in migration.—D. W. J.
- BAILEY, A. M. 1958. Birds of Midway and Laysan Islands. Museum Pictorial, No. 12: 1-130, many photos, 1 col. pl. Denver Mus. Nat. Hist.—An account of the species known to occur. Three of the five endemics became extinct in the past thirty-five years.—E. E.
- BALLANCE, D. K. 1958. Summer observations on the birds of the Anatolian Plateau and northwestern Cilicia. *Ibis*, 100: 617-620.—Observations made in 1957 report species previously unknown in the area (according to Wadley and Hollom) and add more information on certain species mentioned by these authors. An itinerary and annotated specific list are provided.—J. W. H.
- BERGER, A. J. 1958. The Golden-winged-Blue-winged Warbler complex in Michigan and the Great Lakes area. *Jack-Pine Warbler*, 36: 37-73.—The local distribution is given in detail of *Vermivora chrysoptera*, *V. pinus*, and their hybrids. The Blue-winged Warbler has definitely been spreading northward into the range of the Golden-winged Warbler; and probably the latter has also been spreading north. In southeastern Michigan, the author found the largest concentrations in tamarack-poison sumac swamps, where both species "have invariably been found together." Elsewhere some observers report that the Blue-winged Warbler tends to favor drier, more brushy, areas than the Golden-wing.—E. E.
- BOHL, W. H., AND S. P. GORDON. 1958. A range extension of *Meleagris gallopavo mexicana* into Southeastern New Mexico. *Condor*, 60: 338-339.
- BUCKLEY, P. A. 1958. The birds of Baxter Creek, fall and winter of 1954. *Proc. Linnaean Soc. N. Y.*, Nos. 66-70: 77-83.—Unusual birds appearing in a temporary land-fill.—E. E.
- CARLETON, G. with collab. P. W. POST AND E. J. WHELEN. 1958. The birds of Central and Prospect Parks. *Proc. Linnaean Soc. N. Y.*, Nos. 66-70: 1-60.—Annotated list of birds of two New York city parks, which have been meccas of bird observers during migration periods for three-quarters of a century. Over 250 forms have been reported from each of these parks, although very few are breeders.—E. E.
- CHAMBERLAIN, E. B. 1958. Bachman's Warbler in South Carolina. *Chat*, 22: 73-74, 77.
- COMMISSIE VOOR DE NEDERLANDSE AVIFAUNA. 1958. Naamlijst van de Nederlandse Vogelsoorten. Mededeling 1. *Limosa*, 31: 107-119.—A check-list of the 350 bird species recorded from the Netherlands, giving technical and Dutch names, and indicating which have bred since 1900. Subspecific names are not indicated. (In Dutch; brief English summary.)—E. E.
- COTTRILLE, B. D. 1958. Some additional bird observations in the Northern Peninsula of Michigan. *Jack-Pine Warbler*, 36: 150-153.—Records of nesting of twenty species.
- CURRY-LINDAHL, K. 1958. [Zoogeography, population dynamics and recent faunal changes.] *Ymer*, 1: 5-57.—The zoogeography of the Scandinavian peninsula, especially the presence of the endemic lemming, *Lemmus lemmus*, suggests that there was a glacial refuge on the Norwegian coast. This may also account for the restricted distribution in Sweden of the woodpecker, *Dendrocopus medius*.

- Most Scandinavian birds entered after the glaciation from the south or the northeast. The northern invasion by certain lacustrine species may be the result of gradual drying up of habitats in southeastern Europe. (In Swedish; English summary and captions to maps.)—E. E.
- CURRY-LINDAHL, K. 1958. [Vertebrate fauna of the Sarek mountains and the Padjelanta plain in Swedish Lapland I-II.] *Fauna och Flora*, 53: 39-149.—104 species of birds. The hypothesis is supported that the Common Redpoll, *Carduelis (Acanthis) flammea*, after breeding in May in the coniferous forest, moves into the subalpine belt in June with the young and produces a second clutch. (In Swedish; English summary.)—E. E.
- CUTTS, E. 1958. Cattle Egret officially on S. C. list. *Chat*, 22: 68-69.—*Bubulcus ibis* collected and nest and eggs taken on Drum Island, Charleston harbor, South Carolina April 26, 1958. About 20 pairs.—E. E.
- DAWN, W. 1958. An anomalous Bachman's Warbler. *Atl. Nat.*, 13 (4): 229-232.—A male seen and photographed in Charleston, S. C. April 26—June 2, 1958.—E. E.
- DI CARLO, E. O. 1958. Risultati di ricerche ornitologiche sulle montagne d'Abruzzo. Part III Gruppo del Monte Terminillo—Altipiano di Leonessa, Anni 1948-1957. *Riv. Ital. Orn.*, 28: 145-217.—Annotated list of the Mount Terminillo and Leonessa Plateau areas of Abruzzo, southern Italy.—E. E.
- DIXON, K. L., AND W. B. DAVIS. 1958. Some additions to the avifauna of Guerrero, Mexico. *Condor*, 60: 407.—Seven species are mentioned.
- EASTMAN, W. 1958. Ten year search for the Ivory-billed Woodpecker. *Atl. Nat.*, 13: 216-228.—On the basis of reports investigated from several areas in Florida and eastern Texas the author believes that a few pairs still survive.—E. E.
- EISENMANN, E. 1958. Corrigenda to "The Species of Middle American Birds" (Trans. Linnaean Soc. N. Y. vol. 7, 1955). *Proc. Linnaean Soc. N. Y.*, nos. 66-70: unnumbered separate sheet.
- FARNER, D. S. 1958. A breeding population of *Zonotrichia leucophrys gambelii* in the northern Cascade Mountains of Washington. *Condor*, 60: 196.
- FUGGLES-COUCHMAN, N. R. 1958. Notes from Tanganyika. *Ibis*, 100: 449-451.—Fifteen species are discussed. Extensions of the ranges as given by Mackworth-Praed comprise most of this paper.—J. W. H.
- GÉROUDET, P. 1958. Aperçus ornithologiques sur la Yougoslavie. *Nos Oiseaux*, 24: 184-193, 213-220, 257-263, 269-272.—Observations on the birds of Jugoslavia.
- GILES, L. W., AND B. H. CRABB. 1958. Snowy Plover nesting on Lower Klamath Refuge, Siskiyou County, California. *Condor*, 60: 192.
- HAMILTON, W. J. III. 1958. Pelagic birds observed on a North Pacific crossing. *Condor*, 60: 159-164.—Fourteen species are mentioned, and some correlations are drawn between occurrence and water temperature.—D. W. J.
- HARPER, F. 1958. Birds of the Ungava Peninsula. *Univ. Kansas Mus. Nat. Hist.*, Misc. Publ. 17: 1-171. 6 pls. 26 maps. \$2.—An annotated list of the 84 species observed by the author or on which he obtained unpublished data. His studies were made from May to October 1953, chiefly in the southern and central portions of this vast area of eastern Canada, which he defines as including all of Labrador and three-quarters of the province of Quebec.—E. E.
- ROBINS, C. R. 1958. Observations on oceanic birds in the Gulf of Panama. *Condor*, 60: 300-302.—Observations were made in mid-July, included fifteen species.—D. W. J.
- SCHMID, F. 1958. Notes from Dorchester County, Maryland. *Atl. Nat.*, 13: 257-258.—Breeding records; also first Lark Bunting taken in Maryland.—E. E.

- STEWART, R. E. 1958. Distribution of the Black Duck. Fish and Wildlife Circ. 51: 1-7; maps.—Distribution and population densities.—E. E.
- VOLSØE, H. 1955. The breeding birds of the Canary Islands II. Origin and history of the Canarian avifauna. Vidensk. Medd. Dansk. Naturh. Foren., 117: 117-178.—The discussion of various insular trends, apparently applicable to other insular avifaunas, is of general interest. (In English.)—E. E.
- WEBBE, R. 1958. On Pinkfoot changes in the Netherlands. Limosa, 31: 120-128.—Changes in status of *Anser brachyrhynchus*.—E. E.
- WEBSTER, J. D. 1958. Further ornithological notes from Zacatecas, Mexico. Wilson Bull., 70: 243-256.—The geography and vegetation of the area are described in detail. Sixty-three species were identified and notes on each are presented—J. T. T.
- WILLIAMS, L., K. LEGG, and F. S. L. WILLIAMSON. 1958. Breeding of the Parula Warbler at Point Lobos, California. Condor, 60: 345-354.—This is a report of the first recorded nesting of this species west of the Rocky Mountains. Two nests were found in festoons of a lichen, an environmental feature which resembles "Spanish moss" and another species of lichen commonly used as a nest site by this warbler in its normal range in the eastern U. S.—D. W. J.

## ECOLOGY AND POPULATION

- BATTS, H. L., JR. 1958. The distribution and population of nesting birds on a farm in southern Michigan. Jack-Pine Warbler, 36: 131-149.—A 64 acre area, including woods, marsh and fields was studied for almost four years. 54 species nested; habitat preferences, numbers, breeding success, arrival and departure dates, and other data are given for each species.—E. E.
- BOSENBERG, K. 1958. Geschlechtverhältnis und Sterblichkeit der Nestlinge beim Haussperling (*Passer domesticus* L.). Orn. Mitteil., 10: 86-88.—Sex ratio and mortality in nestling House Sparrows, studied five years. (In German.)—E. E.
- BOYD, H. 1958. The survival of White-fronted Geese (*Anser albifrons flavirostris* Dalgety & Scott) ringed in Greenland. Dansk Orn. Foren. Tidsskr., 52: 1-8.—Losses in first year after banding were computed as 46 per cent in first year birds, 34 per cent in adults. Of 171 recovered, 4 were between 8-9 years old. The indication is that pre-breeders in their second and third winters return to the winter haunts of their parents, rather than dispersing.—E. E.
- HOOPERHEIDE, J., and C. 1958. Het aantal Eiderenden (*Somateria mollissima*) bij Vlieland. Limosa, 31: 151-155.—The Common Eider 1957 population in Vlieland, the Netherlands, was estimated as at least 12,000; sex ratio, 1 to 1; one year old birds, between 1500-2000; nests, about 3000. (In Dutch; English summary.)—E. E.
- LIVERSIDGE, R. 1958. The bird population on the Free State Goldfields. Ostrich, 29: 107-109.—Artificial evaporation dams in the South African goldfields have created a new habitat, particularly for ducks and waders.—E. E.
- MEIER, O. G. 1958. Die Entwicklung der Seevogelkolonie auf Trischen in den Jahren 1956/57. Orn. Mitteil., 10: 101-104.—Changes in a sea-bird colony (consisting chiefly of four species of terns and three of gulls) on a sandy habitat in northern Germany. Habitat and population changes are treated. (In German.)—E. E.
- PFEIFER, S., and W. KEIL. 1958. Versuche zur Steigerung der Siedlungsdichte höhlen- und freibrütender Vogelarten und ernährungsbiologische Untersuchungen an Nestlingen einiger Singvogelarten in einem Schadegebiet des Eichenwicklers (*Tortrix viridana* L.) im Osten von Frankfurt am Main. Biol. Abhand., 15/16:

- 1-52.—In a 75 acre test plot of forest near Frankfurt, Germany, by providing nest boxes and other nest facilities the breeding bird population was increased from 158 broods in 1951 to 1026 in 1956. 7976 nestlings of ten passerine species were provided with neck collars to check the food brought them during an outbreak of the oak moth (*Tortrix*); a major part of the food consisted of some stage of this insect. (In German; English, French and Russian summaries.)—E. E.
- SEDWITZ, W. 1958. Six years (1947-1952) nesting of Gadwall (*Anas strepera*) on Jones Beach, Long Island, N. Y. Proc. Linnaean Soc. N. Y., Nos. 66-70: 61-70.
- SEDWITZ, W. 1958. Five year count of the Ring-billed Gull (*Larus delawarensis*) on western Long Island. Proc. Linnaean Soc. N. Y., Nos. 66-70: 71-76.
- SOLLIE, J. F. 1958. Nordostpolderbewoners, 10e bericht; broedseizoenen 1953 t/m 1957. *Limosa*, 31: 133-151.—Tenth annual report of changes in breeding birds and their habitats since the filling of the North-East Polder, the Netherlands. (In Dutch; English summary.)—E. E.
- TEN KATE, C. G. B. 1958. De Broedvogels van Oostelijk Flevoland in 1957. *Limosa*, 31: 31-43.—Changes resulting from drainage in the breeding birds of an area in the Netherlands. (In Dutch; English summary.)—E. E.
- WELLER, M. W., B. H. WINGFIELD, and J. B. LOW. 1958. Effects of habitat deterioration on bird populations of a small Utah marsh. *Condor*, 60: 220-226.—Due to drought conditions, the vegetation of a small marsh deteriorated materially, and over a period of five years a coincident reduction in bird populations was recorded. Duck populations dropped from 6.6 to 2.7 nests per acre and most colonies of wading birds disappeared.—D. W. J.
- WENDLAND, V. 1958. Zum Problem des vorzeitigen Sterbes von jungen Greifvögeln und Eulen. *Vogelwarte*, 19: 186-191.—On the problem of the premature death of young hawks and owls. The author calls "Cainism" the tendency of the older nestling to kill and devour a younger sibling. He discusses the European species in which this has been noted, and concludes that this behavior is significant in population dynamics by improving the chances that the older nestling will get enough food to survive.—E. E.

#### EVOLUTION AND GENETICS

- BRILES, W. E., C. P. ALLEN, and T. W. MILLEN. 1957. The B blood group system of chickens. I. Heterozygosity in closed populations. *Genetics*, 42: 631-648.
- CARNE, H. R., and W. L. WATERHOUSE. 1958. Sex reversal and abnormal sex ratios in the domestic fowl. *Journ. Heredity*, 49: 102, 106.
- COLE, R. K. 1957. Congenital loco in turkeys. *Journ. Heredity*, 48: 173-175.
- MAL'CHEVSKY, A. S. 1958. On the biological races of the Common Cuckoo, *Cuculus canorus* L. on the territory of the European part of the USSR. *Zool. Zh.*, 37: 87-95.—"Biological races" of the Cuckoo laying certain types of eggs and favoring particular species as hosts do not exclude each other geographically, though they appear to have different centers of distribution and often occupy different biotopes or concentrate near the nests of different bird species. (In Russian; short English summary.)—E. E.
- MORGAN, W. 1958. White pheasants among Ring-necked Pheasants in South Dakota. *Wilson Bull.*, 70: 281-284.—A white male *Phasianus colchicus*, reared artificially, appeared to be homozygous recessive, since white F<sub>2</sub> offspring appeared in the expected ratio. The incidence and possible future of white pheasants are discussed.—J. T. T.



- NEWCOMER, E. H. 1957. The mitotic chromosomes of the domestic fowl. *Journ. Heredity*, **48**: 227-234.—“The mitotic chromosome complement of the domestic fowl apparently consists of 12 chromosomes in the male and 11 in the female.”
- POOLE, H. K., and M. W. OLSEN. 1957. The sex of parthenogenetic turkey embryos. *Journ. Heredity*, **48**: 217-218.—The gonads of 67 parthenogenetic turkey embryos were all found to be male.—J. C. H.
- RABOR, D. S., and A. L. RAND. 1958. Jungle and domestic fowl, *Gallus gallus*, in the Philippines. *Condor*, **60**: 138-139.
- RIPLEY, S. D. 1957. Comments on the West Indian Honeycreeper or Bananaquit from Grenada and its near relative on St. Vincent. *Evolution*, **11**: 445-448.—A new collection of 28 specimens of *Coereba flaveola aterrima* from Grenada supports the view that a lighter colored phenotype occurs at both ends of the island where it interbreeds freely with a darker phenotype which occurs throughout the island. This situation is thought to represent a case of balanced polymorphism in the two isolated mixed populations.—J. C. H.
- SANDNES, G. C. 1957. Fertility and viability in intergeneric pheasant hybrids. *Evolution*, **11**: 426-444.—Data are presented of the results obtained in crosses between the genera *Gallus*, *Phasianus*, *Syrmaticus*, and *Chrysolophus*. Viable young were obtained in crosses of *Phasianus* with each of the other genera. It is suggested that *Gallus* separated off first from the *Phasians* group followed appreciably later by *Syrmaticus*, and soon afterwards by *Chrysolophus*.—J. C. H.
- SAVILE, D. B. O. 1958. The loon wing. *Evolution*, **12**: 263.
- VON HAARTMAN, L. 1957. Adaptation in hole-nesting birds. *Evolution*, **11**: 339-347.—Adaptations to the hole-nesting habit are influenced chiefly by the safety of these sites and the competition for them. Territorial behavior is centered at the nest-hole and begins only after males find a hole. The males demonstrated the nesting-hole during courtship display. The safety of nesting-holes has led to a number of adaptations: frequent polygamy, hissing notes, lack of cryptic coloring of eggs, large clutch size, and slow development of eggs and young. These adaptations exist in direct proportion to the length of time a species has had the hole-nesting habit. Hole-nesting species tend to have more subspecies which is correlated with the fact that they have larger clutches and are more often non-migratory.—J. C. H.
- WILCOX, F. H., JR., and R. K. COLE. 1957. The inheritance of differences in the lysozyme level of hen's egg white. *Genetics*, **42**: 264-272.
- WILCOX, F. W. 1958. Studies on the inheritance of coloboma of the iris in the domestic fowl. *Journ. Heredity*, **49**: 107-110.

#### GENERAL BIOLOGY

- BROWN, L. H. 1958. The breeding of the Greater Flamingo *Phoenicopterus ruber* at Lake Elmenteita, Kenya Colony. *Ibis*, **100**: 388-420.—Observations were made of over 13,000 pairs of Greater Flamingos breeding in colonies in East Africa where the species rarely is known to breed. Under general observations and breeding biology the following topics are discussed: numbers; food, feeding and need for water; voice; display, development of colonies from display grounds; mating; nests and eggs; incubation period; young; behavior of adults with young; mortality; predation; breeding success.—J. W. H.
- DICKERMAN, R. W. 1958. The nest and eggs of the White-throated Flycatcher. *Condor*, **60**: 259-260.

- EATON, S. W. 1958. A life history study of the Louisiana Waterthrush. *Wilson Bull.*, **70**: 211-236.—Activities of *Seiurus motacilla* before and during the breeding season, as observed in central New York State, are described and also compared with those of the related Ovenbird (*S. aurocapillus*). Plumage variation, nesting activities and success, development of fledglings, and food habits through the year are included.—J. T. T.
- FRITSCH, L. E., and I. O. BUSS. 1958. Food of the American Merganser in Unakwik Inlet, Alaska. *Condor*, **60**: 410-411.
- GREVE, K. 1958. Zum Freibrüten der Haussperlinge (*Passer domesticus*) und des Feldsperlings (*Passer montanus*) aus Neuwerk. *Orn. Mitteil.*, **10**: 176.—In 1958 at Neuwerk, Germany, many nests of House Sparrows and one of the European Tree Sparrow were found in the open on trees or shrubs, rather than in the usual holes and crannies.—E. E.
- GROSS, A. O. 1958. Life history of the Bananaquit of Tobago Island. *Wilson Bull.*, **70**: 257-279.—The nesting and feeding habits of *Coereba flaveola luteola* on a West Indian island are described in detail. These birds are very common and tame, nest close to human activities, and frequently eat sugar or sweetened liquids supplied by man.—J. T. T.
- HEIM, R. 1958. Gewölle von Waldkausen (*Strix aluco*) aus dem Westerwald und von Schleiereulen (*Tyto alba*) aus Bonn. *Orn. Mitteil.*, **10**: 141-147.—An analysis of the prey of the Tawny Owl and Barn Owl in Germany, based on their pellets. (In German.)—E. E.
- HUMPHREY, P. S., and R. E. PHILLIPS. 1958. The odor of the Crested Auklet. *Condor*, **60**: 258-259.
- JOHNSON, A. W., F. BEHN, and W. R. MILLIE. 1958. The South American Flamingos. *Condor*, **60**: 289-299.—An important contribution to scanty knowledge of three endemic species: *Phoenicoparrus jamesi*, *P. andinus*, and *Phoenicopterus chilensis*. Herein is described the first discovery of the nests of *jamesi*, these being located in a remote mixed colony of 3,000 other flamingos in Bolivia. Much new information on habits, movements and distribution in the Andes of Northern Chile and Bolivia is presented as the result of five weeks afield. In spite of repeated nest depredations by local people, the numbers of these birds have not appreciably declined.—D. W. J.
- KASPARSON, G. R. 1958. [Feeding habits of some diurnal predatory birds in Latvian SSR.] *Zool. Zh.*, **37**: 1389-1396. (In Russian; short English summary; tables give technical names of prey species.)
- KRASSOWSKY, L. N., and G. A. TROITSKY. 1958. [Some peculiarities of the autumnal feeding of the Black and Wood-Grouse in the northern Ural in the year of the failure of the berries.] *Zool. Zh.*, **37**: 1416-1417. (In Russian; English summary.)
- LACHNER, R. 1958. Rotrückengewürger (*Lanius collurio*) jagd Schnecken. *Orn. Mitteil.*, **10**: 195-197.—Red-backed Shrike feeding on snails, with mention of other snail-eating passerines, and photos. (In German.)—E. E.
- LAUBINGER, G. 1958. Ungewöhnlicher Biotop der Sumpfohreule (*Asio flammeus*) in USA. *Orn. Mitteil.*, **10**: 176.—Short-eared Owls roosting in trees in winter near Detroit, Michigan. (In German.)—E. E.

#### MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION

- ALLAN, P. F. 1956. A system for evaluating coastal marshes as duck winter range. *Journ. Wildl. Mgt.*, **20**: 247-252.—Describes a system of evaluating the quality of winter duck habitat in marshes on the Gulf Coast; the system is based upon the

- ecological relationships of the coastal marsh plants and the value of the marsh plants as duck foods. The system is similar to a qualitative classification of range for livestock. The classification of marshes for ducks is based on the percentage composition of the important food plants of ducks, plus allowable percentages of secondary food plants. Noteworthy is the fact that ducks find their greatest food supply among plants which are low in the successional scale in coastal marshes.—R. F. L.
- BERG, P. F. 1956. A study of waterfowl broods in eastern Montana with special reference to movements and the relationship of reservoir fencing to production. *Journ. Wildl. Mgt.*, 20: 253-262.—This study in 1953-54 was based on a sample of 12 fenced and 12 unfenced (control) ponds. Average size of the 24 ponds was 2.12 surface acres at high water level. Unstable water levels appeared to limit the establishment and maintenance of emergent vegetation; thus, the effects of fencing on vegetative growth could not be determined. Nor were conclusions reached on the effects of fencing on brood production. Individuals of 40 broods were marked in 1954 to clarify movements between 44 selected reservoirs. Nine marked broods moved overland a mean distance of 0.71 miles, and the individual broods occupied between two and four ponds; movements were generally from small to larger ponds, and from ponds with greater water loss to those with less water loss. Observations of 16 marked "resident" broods indicated that larger ponds, with emergent vegetation and low water loss, provided the best brood habitat.—R. F. L.
- BLANK, T. H., and J. S. ASH. 1956. Marker for game birds. *Journ. Wildl. Mgt.*, 20: 328-330.—Describes a plastic back-tab used to mark upland game birds (in England) for individual recognition at distances up to 100 yards with binoculars or telescope.—R. F. L.
- CRAIGHEAD, J. J., and D. S. STOCKSTAD. 1956. A colored neckband for marking birds. *Journ. Wildl. Mgt.*, 20: 331-332.—Describes a simple, strap-like neckband for marking Canada geese; the neckband is looped about the bird's neck and is secured with a jesse knot.—R. F. L.
- GEHRKEN, G. A. 1956. Shrub lespedeza as a quail management plant in southeastern Virginia. *Journ. Wildl. Mgt.*, 20: 239-242.—To determine whether shrub lespedeza plantings tend to increase quail populations in southeastern Virginia, from four to eight border strips of bicolor lespedeza totaling 1-acre were planted on each of 15 objectively selected farms in 15 different counties during the fall of 1948. There were no untreated farms studied for comparisons, but data on quail population trends were obtained through selected hunter-cooperators. The findings for the 5-year period, 1949-53, showed that the quail populations on the farms where the lespedeza plantings were made followed the same gradual, declining trend as did the population elsewhere in southeastern Virginia. It is concluded that lespedeza plantings did not increase quail populations. Records from 10,083 hours of hunting during 1949-53 showed that an average of 0.74 coveys were located and 0.93 quail were killed per hour afield; the average sex ratio was 115.7 males per 100 females, and the proportion of juveniles was 81.6 per cent.—R. F. L.
- HAMMOND, M. C., and W. R. FORWARD. 1956. Experiments on causes of duck nest predation. *Journ. Wildl. Mgt.*, 20: 243-247.—Tests showed that (1) tracks or trails of the observer did not cause significant increases in losses of nests to predators, (2) activities of the observer did not cause an increase in the rate of nest desertion, except during egg-laying stages, (3) nest markers and trails of the observer caused

- an increase in nest losses due to trampling by livestock, and (4) the deposition of feces on the nests by hens that were flushed by the observer may have caused an increase in the losses of nests to predators. Authors concluded that ". . . the energies devoted to studies aimed at measuring moderate differences in waterfowl nesting success from year to year, between localities, or between habitats would be more wisely diverted to other lines of endeavor if the method of study involves approaching nests and flushing ducks from them."—R. F. L.
- STEEL, P. E., P. D. DALKE, and E. G. BIZEAU. 1956. Duck production at Gray's Lake, Idaho, 1949–1951. *Journ. Wildl. Mgt.*, 20: 279–285. Emergent vegetation covers 90 per cent of the marsh; hardstem bulrush is the dominant emergent plant. The breeding population on the marsh was estimated at 15,000 ducks in 1949, 12,000 in 1950, and 10,000 in 1951. Mallards and pintails comprised about 50 per cent of the total breeding population for the three years. Nest densities for marsh and upland sites were 47, 39, and 15 nests per 100 habitat acres for 1949, 1950, and 1951, respectively. Nest densities were highest near the largest, continuous body of open water on the marsh. Nest success of all duck species averaged approximately 70 per cent for the three years; egg hatchability in successful nests was 88 per cent.—R. F. L.
- WESTERSKOV, K. 1956. Age determination and dating nesting events in the willow ptarmigan. *Journ. Wildl. Mgt.*, 20: 274–279.—Presents a reference chart, based on findings from Norway, for dating nesting events of the willow ptarmigan, *Lagopus lagopus*; chart shows (1) date of first egg, (2) date of onset of incubation, (3) date of hatching, (4) rate of primary wing molt, and (5) age of young at opening of hunting season. Willow ptarmigan retain the outermost two wing primaries during the first year. Findings showed that egg laying occurred between May 18 and July 13, the mean clutch size from 129 nests was 9.5 eggs, the egg-laying rate was 1.1 days per egg, and the mean incubation period was 21 days. These findings appear to correspond to Canadian and Alaskan conditions. Methods of distinguishing adults from young and of determining the age of ptarmigan chicks are also discussed. R. F. L.
- ### MIGRATION AND ORIENTATION
- ANONYMOUS. 1958. Banded birds reported and traced. *Jour. Brit. Guiana Mus. and Zoo*, 18: 10–11.—Seven Common Terns banded in Mass. or Long Island, N. Y., were all taken in British Guiana the winter or spring following their banding.—E. E.
- CHAMBERLAIN, B. R. 1958. Evening Grosbeaks fly south again. *Chat*, 22: 51–54.—The unprecedented irruption of 1957–58, which reached Alabama, Georgia and coastal South Carolina.—E. E.
- DROST, R. 1958. Über die Ansiedlung von jung ins Binnenland verfrachteten Silbermowen (*Larus argentatus*). *Vogelwarte*, 19: 169–173.—Discusses the dispersal of young Herring Gulls transported from the North Sea to the zoo in Frankfurt am Main and allowed to fly free.—E. E.
- EBER, G. 1958. Zum einflug der Dreizehenmöwe im Spätwinter 1957 nach Westdeutschland *Vogelwelt*, 79: 9–14.—On an incursion of the Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*) into western Germany in February and March 1957. (In German.)—E. E.
- GARDNER-MEDWIN, D., and J. MURRAY. 1958. A search for spring migrants in the western Pyrenees 1957. *Ibis*, 100: 313–318.—The authors observed migration for three weeks in March and April in the western Pyrenees, Spain. Species and

- numbers of birds seen are given, and weather in relation to migration is discussed.—J. W. H.
- HARKER, J. E. 1958. Diurnal rhythms in the animal kingdom. *Biol. Rev.*, **33**: 1-52.—The possession by migratory birds of "internal clocks," which enable them to orient by the position of the sun or the stars is of special interest. This paper usefully reviews the time sense as found throughout the animal kingdom. This in most species is based on the diurnal rhythm of light and darkness, which affects the internal metabolism of the animal and keeps it in phase with the environment.—E. E.
- KORIDON, J. A. F. 1958. Het Zwarte Meer (Rayon-West). *Limosa*, **31**: 1-17.—Report on bird banding in the Zwarte-Meer Reserve, Netherlands. Eelbaskets were particularly effective in capturing rails. (In Dutch; English summary.)—E. E.
- KUMARI, E. 1958. Visible migration in the East Baltic area. *Ibis*, **100**: 503-514.—Data is discussed on movements, migration pathways, flocking, and numbers of various species, mostly water birds. Information was gleaned from systematic investigation in recent years, with work being organized and coordinated by the Baltic Commission for the Study of Bird Migration.—J. W. H.
- LACK, D. 1958. The return and departure of swifts *Apus apus* at Oxford. *Ibis*, **100**: 477-502.—Six years of study have produced information on migratory behavior and its relationship to weather, mating, breeding, development of young and food supply. Spring arrival was delayed with a cold northerly airstream. The normal date for the return of swifts in May has been evolved through the advantage of laying eggs near the end of the third week of May. Cold weather in May can reduce clutch size or inhibit breeding altogether until warm weather. Lack's thesis that time of breeding season is governed by need of food supply for the young may be modified to include the need for enough food for the female at the time of laying. Members of the same pair usually arrived and departed in migration on different days. Time of departure in fall depends on when breeding started and hence on the weather in May. Parents delayed departure for a few days after the young left, apparently to gain fat. When weather was bad in July this delay was longer; in one year it was longer with parents of larger than average broods. In fine summers one parent may depart before the young. Adults whose eggs failed to hatch left earlier than successful breeders. Non-breeding yearlings departed the latest. Weather depression and mist may delay departure. After their mates departed, some swifts "kept company" with other individuals.—J. W. H.
- MERKEL, F. W. 1958. Untersuchungen zur kunstlichen Beeinflussung der Aktivität gekäfigter Zugvögel. *Vogelwarte*, **19**: 173-185.—The effect on "Zugunruhe" (migratory restlessness) of administration of Thyroxin, Insulin, Methylthiouracil, ultraviolet light, and DOCA (Desoxycorticosteronacetate).—E. E.
- OWEN, J. 1958. Autumn migration in southwest Portugal, 1957. *Ibis*, **100**: 515-533.—A party of six observers recorded migration and related weather phenomena from August 23 to September 25, 1957, at Cape St. Vincent, south west Portugal. Species, numbers, direction and time of migration, and fluctuation of intensity of movements are discussed. A northwesterly wind encouraged migration, a southeasterly or easterly one discouraged it. A cold front in the Pyrenees seemed to block migration of small nocturnally moving passerines into the area. All birds noted departing from the Cape flew south or southeast, out to sea.—J. W. H.
- PERDECK, A. C. 1958. Two types of orientation in migrating Starlings, *Sturnus vulgaris* L., and Chaffinches, *Fringilla coelebs* L., as revealed by displacement experiments. *Ardea*, **46**: 1-37.—Starlings captured during fall migration and dis-

- placed many miles to the east yielded 354 recoveries. Adults and juveniles held different courses after displacement. No significant differences were found in situations where juveniles and adults were released together or separately. Adults had a tendency to return eventually to the original area, whereas the juveniles had a clear tendency to remain in the area reached after their displacement. A similar experiment was conducted with Chaffinches. The results, although more meager than those obtained with Starlings, suggest the same phenomena.—W. C. D.
- SCHMIDT-KOENIG, K. 1958. Experimentelle Einflussnahme auf die 24-Stunden-Periodik bei Breiftauben und deren Auswirkungen unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des Heimfindevermögens. *Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie*, 15: 301-339.—This is a report on an experiment dealing with the problem of bird orientation towards a distant goal regardless of its direction. Results show more accurate orientation among the pigeons with their lofts toward the north than among those having to fly towards the south. This is consistent with directional differences found previously in southeastern U. S. A. as well as in Germany. (English summary). W. C. D.
- VAUK, G. 1958. Massensterben von Zugvögeln im April 1958 auf der Insel Helgoland. *Orn. Mitteil.*, 10: 181-183.—Mass death of migrants in April on Helgoland, apparently from starvation.—E. E.
- VON SAINT-PAUL, U. 1958. Neue experimentelle Ergebnisse über Fernorientierung der Tiere. *Vogelwarte*, 19: 193-198.—A review of recent experiments by various workers on distant orientation by animals, with useful literature references.—E. E.
- WILLIAMSON, K. 1958. Autumn immigration of Redwings *Turdus musicus* into Fair Isle. *Ibis*, 100: 582-604.—The migrations of two races at Fair Isle are compared. Continental Redwings (*musicus*) usually appear at Fair Isle with easterly or southeasterly winds, most prevalent in early October. Icelandic birds (*coburni*) generally arrive in October, but at times of cyclonic westerly or north-westerly winds. If the two races respond alike to weather at the time of departure and during the journey, then certain movements containing a larger than normal number of Icelandic birds must originate in southern Greenland, the flocks having previously crossed Denmark Strait from Iceland in clear weather with light easterly winds.—J. W. H.

#### PHYSIOLOGY

- JOHNSTON, D. W. 1958. Sex and age characters and salivary glands of the Chimney Swift. *Condor*, 60: 73-84.—Although no external dimorphic characters were discovered, it was possible to distinguish yearlings by the absence of molt in the fall plus their relatively large unossified skull "windows." Salivary glands were weighed and sectioned, thus indicating that these glands follow a seasonal recrudescence similar to the gonads. It is suggested that the enlargement of the salivary glands is under the joint control of testosterone, thyroxine, and hormone(s) from the pituitary gland.—D. W. J.
- KATO, Y., AND F. MOOG. 1958. Difference in response of phosphatases in chick embryo to injection of substrate. *Science*, 127: 812-813.
- MANWELL, C. 1958. Respiratory properties of the hemoglobin of two species of diving birds. *Science*, 127: 705-706.—Studies were made of the blood of the Western Grebe (*Aechmophorus occidentalis*) and the White-winged Scoter (*Oidemia deglandi*). It was found that the properties of the hemoglobins of these birds were essentially identical to those of other birds.—J. C. H.
- MEWALDT, L. R. 1958. Pterylography and natural and experimentally induced

molt in Clark's Nutcracker. *Condor*, **60**: 165-187.—A significant and detailed study of pterylography in about 500 specimens. Generally, pterylography and molt were quite similar to those in *Aphelocoma coerulescens* and some other species of Corvidae. By increasing the photoperiod to 16 hours a postnuptial-like molt was induced in December and January whereas the controls on a normal photoperiod did not molt until March and April. Plumage differences, weight of bursa of Fabricius, and measurements are expressed for the various age groups and sexes.—D. W. J.

ROBERSON, R. H., AND P. J. SCHAIBLE. 1958. Zinc requirement of the chick. *Science*, **127**: 875.

SEGAL, S. J. 1957. Response of Weaver Finch to chorionic gonadotrophin and hypophysial leuteinizing hormone. *Science*, **126**: 1242-1243.—Human chorionic gonadotrophins elicited the deposition of pigment in regenerating feathers of Weaver Finches of both sexes.—J. C. H.

VAN DER HELM, H. J., AND T. H. J. HUISMAN. 1958. The two hemoglobin components of the chicken. *Science*, **127**: 762.

#### TAXONOMY AND PALAEOLOGY

ABBOTT, J. M. 1958. Hybrid White-crowned x White-throated Sparrow. *Atl. Nat.*, **13**: 258-259.—Fort Belvoir, Virginia, Jan. 5, 1958.

BOCK, W. J. 1958. A generic review of the plovers (Charadriinae, Aves). *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **118**, no. 2: 27-97.—The plovers are reduced to a subfamily, in which the Vanellinae are merged; the 32 genera and 61 species of Peters' Check-list become 6 genera and 51 species. The major consolidation is in the lapwings, where the 19 genera recognized by Peters become one, *Vanellus*; as a result, the specific name of *Rogibyx tricolor* has to be changed to *V. macropterus* (Wagler). Six small genera (including *Eupoda*) are merged in *Charadrius*, and *Squatarola* (as well as the monotypic *Pluviorhynchus* of New Zeland) disappears in *Pluvialis*. Bock strongly condemns Lowe's anatomical and phylogenetic treatment of the plovers. He persuasively argues that the chief skull characters relied on by Lowe to distinguish *Squatarola* from *Pluvialis*, *Leucopoliis* from *Charadrius*, and his Charadriinae from Vanellinae, are essentially aspects of the degree of ossification of the preorbital rim, which depends upon the size of the salt gland, which in turn reflects the salinity of the environment in which the bird lives. While the degree of ossification varies with age, lack of ossification of the preorbital area in adults is not, as Lowe contended, an indication of phylogenetically primitive character, but rather of life in a highly saline environment.—E. E.

PLÓTNICK, R. 1958. Posición sistemática del género "Psilorhamphus" (Rhinocryptidae, Passeriformes). *Physis*, **21**, no. 60, 130-136. (In Spanish, with English summary.)—*Psilorhamphus guttatus* (Ménétrières) found in wooded regions from southeastern Brazil to Misiones, Argentina, on the basis of external characters has been listed uncertainly in the Formicariidae, with suggestions for transfer to the Troglodytidae, or the Sylviidae (near *Ramphocaenus*). Dissection of two specimens shows a tracheal syrinx, and a four-notched sternum, generally similar to those of *Scytalopus*. The genus is placed in the family Rhinocryptidae.

PRIGOGINE, A. 1958. The status of *Eremomela turneri* van Someren and the description of a new race from the Belgian Congo. *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club*, **78**: 146-148.—*Eremomela turneri* found to be sympatric with *E. badiceps*, of which it has been regarded as a subspecies. A new subspecies *E. turneri kalindei* described from the Belgian Congo.—E. E.

- RIPLEY, S. D. AND D. S. RABOR. 1958. *Columba vitiensis anthracina* (Hachisuka), a reconsideration. *Condor*, **60**: 192-193.
- SKHAD, C. J., AND G. A. RANGER. 1958. A contribution to the biology of the Cape Province White-eyes (*Zosterops*), *Ibis*, **100**: 319-333.—The ranges of two forms of White-eye (*Z. atmorii*, grey-bellied, and *virens*, green-bellied) overlap geographically and ecologically. Their current status as species is obviously incorrect; based on many examples of mixed pairs breeding, mixed flocks, like behavior and voice, their status as color morphs of the same species is thoroughly established. White eggs have been found only in nests of paired grey-bellied individuals. Young of mixed pairs are either all of the grey-bellied type or all of the green-bellied type. *Z. pallida*, a third form of more arid parts of the province is similar in habits to the above forms, and differs in tonal quality of voice. It is not known to interbreed with other white-eyes.—J. W. H.
- SLUD, P. 1958. Observations on the Nightingale Wren in Costa Rica. *Condor*, **60**: 243-251.—Based upon a behavioral study questions relating to the systematics of this form are reopened. Of principal importance is the observation that Costa Rican birds (presumably of the same subspecies) have two different song groups.—D. W. J.
- VAURIE, C. 1958. Remarks on some Corvidae of Indo-Malaya and the Australian region. *Amer. Mus. Novitates*, **1915**: 13 pp.—Species of *Corvus* reviewed are *enca*, *typicus*, *florensis*, *kubaryi*, *validus*, *woodfordi*, *coronoides*, *bennetti*, and *orru*. *C. enca mangoli* is described as new from Sula Mangoli. A monotypic genus (*Gazzola* Bonaparte = *Nesocorax* Riley) is rejected for *C. typicus*. Forms usually considered full species, here reduced to subspecies, are *C. enca unicolor* and *C. woodfordi meeki*. The type specimen of *C. difficilis* Stresemann is considered to be "a form of *coronoides*, probably a subadult or perhaps an aberrant specimen," or possibly a *coronoides* x *bennetti* hybrid.—K. C. P.

**Voices of African Birds.**—Recorded by Myles E. W. North. 1958. 33-1/3 RPM. 12-inch vinylite record Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell Univ. Cornell University Records, 124 Roberts Place, Ithaca, N. Y. Price, \$7.75. This record gives the songs and calls of 42 species heard in Kenya. The record jacket gives the locality, latitude and longitude, and the month when the notes were taped. This data is valuable, for most of the species involved have a much wider African distribution than Kenya.—E. EISENMANN.

**An Evening in Sapsucker Woods.**—Produced by P. P. Kellogg and A. A. Allen. 1958. 33-1/3 RPM. 10-inch vinylite record. Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University. Cornell University Records, 124 Roberts Place, Ithaca, N. Y. Price, \$4.95. Songs or calls of 27 species of birds and five amphibians inhabiting a wooded research center and sanctuary at Cornell University in central New York.—E. EISENMANN.