

## RECENT LITERATURE

EDITED BY JOHN WILLIAM HARDY

### ANATOMY AND EMBRYOLOGY

- COLLINS, C. T. 1963. The natal pterylosis of tanagers. *Bird-Banding*, **34**: 36-38.—Comparison of data for one nestling of *Tanagra violacea* and two nestlings of *Thraupis palmarum* with published information indicates that considerable variation exists in the number and distribution of neossoptiles in the Thraupidae.—G. W. C.
- LÜDICKE, M., AND B. GEIERHAUS. 1963. Über das Ablagerungsmuster des radioaktiven Schwefels in der wachsenden Konturfeder nach Applikation von <sup>35</sup>S-DL-Cystinlösungen. *J. f. Ornith.*, **104**: 142-167.—The problem of rhythmic growth in feathers that results in the well-known growth bars was investigated with the use of radioactive materials. Primary and secondary rhythms occurred, but the bands of growth as revealed by the radiographs occurred unevenly across the feather. The methods used may be of great value in other studies of the development of feathers.—W. J. B.
- RAGOSINA, M. N. 1963. Die Entwicklung des Haushuhn-Embryos in seinen Beziehungen zum Dotter und zu den Eihäuten. *J. f. Ornith.*, **104**: 82-84.—A brief summary of a book in Russian of the same title. Much attention is given to the functions of the egg white during incubation. During the first week of incubation, the egg white supplies water to the embryo; later it is ingested, digested, and used as a source of foodstuffs.—W. J. B.
- SCHMIDT, W. J. 1963. Über Vorkommen kristalliner Fettstoffe in den roten Federästen von *Scissirostrum dubium*. *J. f. Ornith.*, **104**: 85-88.—Small, colorless particles are found in the red feathers of *Scissirostrum*. These particles are soluble in solvents for fat and are associated with color material already in the anlage of the feathers.—W. J. B.

### BEHAVIOR

- BEZZEL, E. 1963. Beobachtungen über Fremdkörper in Enten- und Blässhuhnnestern. *J. f. Ornith.*, **104**: 16-22.—The occurrence of foreign objects in nests of ducks and coots is recorded. Stones are the objects most commonly found. Between 15 and 20 per cent of nests contain foreign objects, most of which reached the nest by chance.—W. J. B.
- CROOK, J. H. 1963. The Asian weaver birds: Problems of co-existence and evolution with special reference to behaviour. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.*, **60**: 1-48.—Problems of reproductive isolation and competition posed by the sympatric distribution of several species of Asian ploceines are discussed. Food, and periods when competition for it may or may not occur, are discussed. Behavioral characteristics, male coloration, nest site and form, and habitat selection are among the more important factors contributing to isolation. Ancestors of Asian forms came from Africa and radiated into swamp and grassland areas in isolation within Asia. The five weavers discussed are placed into two main groups (all in *Ploceus*), neither of which appears to have close relationship to the African members of the genus.—G. C.
- DE BONT, A. F. 1959. Réactions d'Echappement chez les Oiseaux. *Bull. de la Soc. de Bot. et Zool. Congolaises*. No. 52: 89-94.—A summary and discussion of escape methods used by birds to avoid predators.—M. D. A.

- DECKERT, G. 1962. Zur Ethologie des Feldsperlings (*Passer m. montanus* L.). J. f. Ornith., **103**: 428-486.—A major paper on many aspects of the behaviour of the European Tree Sparrow. Observations were made on free living birds, on captive birds, and on a few Kaspar Hauser birds. Major topics were general behavior, annual cycle, calls and songs, flocking, responses to enemies, reproductive behavior (including courtship, nest building, incubation and care of young), development of young, molt, and comparison of observation on free living and captive birds. Results of this paper are too numerous to give in this brief abstract. This paper should be read by all serious students of ornithology.—W. J. B.
- GOETHE, F. 1963. Verhaltensunterschiede zwischen europäischen Formen der Silbermöwengruppe (*Larus argentatus-cachinnans-fuscus*). J. f. Ornith., **104**: 129-141.—The behavior of European forms of *L. argentatus-fuscus* group of gulls is compared. Slight formal differences in the most important calls, postures, and movements were found. The differences between *L. a. argentatus* and *L. a. michahellis* are as great as those between *L. a. argentatus* and *L. fuscus*. The question of whether these differences in behavior are elements of isolating mechanisms is discussed.—W. J. B.
- GOODWIN, C. 1963. House Sparrows dust-bathing in sugar. British Birds, **56**: 378-379.—In bowls in a factory canteen.—H. B.
- HARRISON, C. J. O. 1962. Solitary song and its inhibition in some Estrildidae. J. f. Ornith., **103**: 369-379.—Solitary song, which has a contact function, was studied in a number of estrildid species, mostly waxbills, kept in captivity. This song appears to be common to all species studied. Utterance of this song indicates that the bird is either unpaired or is separated from its mate. Solitary song is inhibited by the presence of a mate in some species, but not by another individual of the same species. In other species, solitary song is inhibited by the continued close proximity of another bird, even if it is of another species. Comments by Nicolai, Immelmann, and Wolters follow.—W. J. B.
- HELVERSESEN, O. v. 1963. Beobachtungen zum Verhalten und zur Brutbiologie des Spornkiebitzes (*Hoplopterus spinosus*). J. f. Ornith., **104**: 89-96. Observations were made on a small population of the Spur-winged Plover, *Hoplopterus spinosus*, breeding in northeastern Greece. The courtship displays are described and compared to those of other plovers. Helversen concludes that the behavior of *Hoplopterus spinosus* is not similar to that of *Vanellus vanellus*, but does not state whether these forms are more similar to one another than they are to other plovers.—W. J. B.
- HUME, R. J. 1963. Black-headed Gulls apparently inciting Smews to dive. British Birds, **56**: 377-378.
- KUNKEL, P. 1962. Zum Verhalten des Olivgrünen Astrilds (*Amandava formosa* Lath.). J. f. Orn., **103**: 358-368.—The behavior of *Amandava formosa* is described and compared with that of other species of the genus. Observations were made on birds held in a cage having a floor area of 2.5 × 3.0 m. Kunkel concludes that *A. formosa* is more closely related to the African species *A. subflava* than to *A. amandava*.—W. J. B.
- LINKOLA, P. 1963. Beobachtungen über die Nahrung des Rauhfußkauzes (*Aegolius funereus*) während des Herbstzuges auf Signilskär, Åland. Ornis Fennica, **40**: 69-72.—Tengmalm's owl specializes in avian prey, often taking species its own size or larger, on islands where transient passerines are abundant.—M. D. F. U.
- MASCHER, J. W. 1963. [Some observations of northward and southward movements at the Ottenby Bird Station in the spring of 1962.] Vår Fågelvärld, **22**: 37-44.—Observations of reverse migration after the passage of a cold front are reviewed and

- analyzed. Just as birds may fly northward into a cold air mass for awhile before stopping or reversing course, they also may be observed flying south, although they have reached the warm air mass. (In Swedish; English summary.)—M. D. F. U.
- MURTON, R. K., AND A. J. ISAACSON. 1962. The functional basis of some behavior in the Wood Pigeon *Columba palumbus*. *Ibis*, **104**: 503–521.—Behavior and breeding biology in a population of Wood Pigeons are described. Topics include roosting and feeding, territorial development, courtship and mating, incubation, losses to predators, care of young, function of territory, and functional relations of various circadian rhythms.—G. C.
- NILSSON, L. 1963. [Winter and spring studies of ducks and swans on the upper reaches of the river Göta älv (58° 20' N, 12° 20' E) in 1957–61.] *Vår Fågelvärld*, **22**: 50–64.—Weekly (or even daily) counts of Mallard, Goldeneye, Goosander, Whooper Swan, and rarer species provided information on numerical fluctuations and on variations in sex ratio. (In Swedish; English summary.)—M. D. F. U.
- PULLIAINEN, E. 1963. On the history, ecology and ethology of the Mallards (*Anas platyrhynchos* L.) overwintering in Finland. *Ornis Fennica*, **40**: 45–65.—Observations since 1948 show that open water and artificial feeding are necessary for overwintering. The tendency to overwinter is strong since the amelioration of the climate, although setbacks occurred during the hard winters coupled with wartime conditions in the 1940's. Increasing numbers of successfully wintering ducks remain in the vicinity to breed. Winter bathing and lack of peck-order in flocks are discussed along with other behavioral and ecological observations.—M. D. F. U.
- SWANBERG, P. O. 1963. [Our small sandpipers and their identification marks—I.] *Vår Fågelvärld*, **22**(1): 8 unnumbered pages of photographs.—Excellent black and white photos of *Calidris alpina*, *canutus*, *ferruginea*, *maritima*, and *melanotos*; photos are good identification aids when used together with the short description of each species and its habitat in Sweden. Some habitat photos are also given. (In Swedish.)—M. D. F. U.
- ULSTRAND, S. 1963. [Bird migration at Falsterbo in 1960.] *Vår Fågelvärld*, **22**: 29–36.—Annual report of the station, summarizing observations of fall migration and some new nesting data. (In Swedish; English summary.)—M. D. F. U.
- WALL, W. v. DE. 1963. Bewegungsstudien an Anatinen. *J. f. Ornith.*, **104**: 1–15.—Courtship displays of several species of *Anas* and of *Aix* are compared, supplementing the earlier work of Lorenz; the species studied were ones that were not previously well studied. The major question was whether certain movements such as chin-up are homologous in the several species studied.—W. J. B.
- WELLER, J., AND E. WELLER. 1963. Blackbirds fostering nestling Bullfinches. *British Birds*, **56**: 461–462.

## DISEASES AND PARASITES

- ABLASOV, N. A., AND N. T. CHIBICHENKO. 1960. [The trematode fauna of birds in the Kirgiz S.S.R.] *Izvestiya Akad. Nauk Kirgizskoi SSR. Ser. Biol. Nauk*, **2**: 149–167.—Seventy-three species of parasites from examination of 681 birds representing 112 species, other than birds of prey. (In Russian; from *Helminth. Abstr.*, **32**: No. 1585, 1963.)—J. S. M.
- BAER, J. G. 1962. Cestoda zoology of Iceland. Vol. 2, 63 pp.—Fifty-one species of birds examined. (From *Helminth. Abstr.*, **32**: No. 2407, 1963.)—J. S. M.
- BASHKIROVA, E. Y. 1960. [The nematode fauna of birds of the Primorsk region.] *Trudi Helmintologicheskoi Lab. Akad. Nauk SSSR*, **10**: 47–57.—Twenty-seven

- species found in 195 of 558 birds of 87 species. (In Russian; from Helminth. Abstr., **32**: No. 192, 1963.)—J. S. M.
- BIKHOVSKAYA-PAVLOVSKAYA, I. E. 1962. [Trematodes of birds of the U.S.S.R. Ecological and geographical review.] Moscow and Leningrad: Izdatelstvo Akad. Nauk SSSR, 407 pp.—Annotations of 521 trematode species from 18 bird orders. "Characteristics of the bird hosts and their trematode fauna are discussed for each bird order and an analysis is made (i) of the effect of seasonal dynamics and of the feeding habits, age and migration of the birds on the trematode fauna and (ii) of the distribution of the trematodes in the topographically and ecologically different zones of the U.S.S.R." Host-parasite check-list and bibliography of 37 pages. (In Russian, English summary; from Helminth. Abstr., **32**: No. 1706, 1963.)—J. S. M.
- CABLE, R. M., R. S. CONNOR, AND J. W. BALLING. 1960. Digenetic trematodes of Puerto Rican shore birds. Sci. Surv. of Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands, **17**: 187-255.—Twenty-one birds of 12 species examined; detailed list of hosts and trematodes. (From Helminth. Abstr., **32**: No. 2375, 1963.)—J. S. M.
- CHABAUD, A. G., AND A. PETTER. 1961. Nématodes du genre *Acuaria* de la faune de France. Ann. Parasit. Humaine et Comparée, **36**: 409-424.—From 13 avian hosts. (From Helminth. Abstr., **32**: No. 1664, 1963.)—J. S. M.
- CHIBICHENKO, N. T. 1960. [The Helminth fauna of predatory birds in Kirgiz S.S.R.] Izvestiya Akad. Nauk Kirgizskoi SSR. Ser. Biol. Nauk, **2**: 169-175.—Ten trematode, 12 nematode, 2 cestode, and 2 acanthocephalan species from 43 birds of 22 species. (In Russian; from Helminth. Abstr., **32**: No. 1102, 1963.)—J. S. M.
- COUCH, A. B. 1963. Notes on the biology of *Microlynychia pusilla* Speiser, a lousefly of Mourning Doves. J. Parasit., **49**: 140-146.—A culture established and maintained for 7 months on 2 adult birds. Experimentally infested young birds preened themselves continually, preened their cage-mates, had ruffled feathers, exhibited rapid lateral jumps, and were refractory to infestation, probably because they ate the flies. Flies leave dove to larviposit; emergence from puparia required  $19 \pm 2$  days.—J. S. M.
- CZAPLINSKI, B. 1962. Nematodes and acanthocephalans of domestic and wild Anseriformes in Poland. I. Revision of the genus *Amidostomum* Railliet et Henry, 1909. Acta Parasit. Polonica, **10**: 125-164.—The number of valid species is reduced from 17 to 6; complete list of synonyms, many line drawings, and 13 tables are given. (Helminth. Abstr., **32**: No. 2453, 1963.)—J. S. M.
- DUBININA, M. N., AND A. P. KULAKOVA. 1960. [The parasite fauna of Passeriformes in the Volga delta.] Parasit. Sbor., **19**: 344-372.—Examination of 167 passerines and of 12 cuculiforms, coraciiforms, and piciforms revealed 18 trematode, 13 cestode, 12 nematode, and 2 acanthocephalan species. (In Russian; English summary; from Helminth. Abstr., **32**: No. 1599, 1963.)—J. S. M.
- ELCE, J. B. 1962. On a new cestode *Choanotaenia larimarina* sp. nov. from the greater black-backed gull, *Larus marinus* L. J. Helminth., **36**: 365-374. From Wales.—J. S. M.
- JIMÉNEZ MILLÁN, F. 1961. Dos helmintos en los córvidos españoles. Anales de la Real Acad. de Farmacia, Madrid, **27**: 17-26.—Hosts: *Corvus monedula*, *C. corone*, and *Pica pica*. (English and French summaries; from Helminth. Abstr., **32**: No. 324, 1963.)—J. S. M.
- JOSZT, L. 1962. Helminth parasites of sparrow—*Passer domesticus* (L.) in the environment of Warszawa. Acta Parasit. Polonica, **10**: 113-116.—Four trematode, 2 cestode, and 1 nematode species reported from 190 birds. (From Helminth. Abstr., **32**: No. 1863, 1963.)—J. S. M.

- KEYMER, I. F., J. H. ROSE, W. N. BEESLEY, AND S. F. M. DAVIES. 1962. A survey and review of parasitic diseases of wild and game birds in Great Britain. *Vet. Rec.*, **74**: 887-894.—Fifty-three species of helminths recovered from 338 of 2,044 birds. *Syngamus trachea* (nematode) is considered the most important pathogen. Importance of parasites (including arthropods and protozoans) as a cause of mortality among wild and game birds is discussed; 56 references. (From *Helminth. Abstr.*, **32**: No. 1104, 1963.)—J. S. M.
- KORENBERG, E. I. 1962. [The role of birds as hosts of Ixodid ticks in the natural nidi of encephalitis in the forest zone.] *Zoologicheskii zhurnal*, **41**: 1220-1225.—Deals with *Ixodes persulcatus* and *I. vicinus* in eastern Europe and western Siberia. The number of bird species parasitized by these ticks decreases westward. In the Siberian Kamerowsk region, 66 to 71 per cent of bird species are hosts to ticks, while in western parts of the USSR this parasitization falls to 11 per cent. The major importance of *Anthus trivialis* as a host is stressed. (In Russian; English summary.)—F. J. T.
- KOTELNIKOV, G. A. 1962. [The role of wild birds in spreading helminth infections of domestic ducks.] *Veterinariya*, **39**: 38-40.—Experimental evidence that wild ducks may be a source of infection to domestic ones. (In Russian; from *Helminth. Abstr.*, **32**: No. 1755, 1963.)—J. S. M.
- LINDQUIST, W. D. 1963. Early infections of *Ascaridia columbae* and *Capillaria obsignata* in Squabs. *J. Parasit.*, **49**: 208.—Infection probably acquired within 2 weeks after hatching.—J. S. M.
- MACKERRAS, M. J. 1962. Filarial parasites (Nematoda: Filarioidea) of Australian animals. *Australian J. Zool.*, **10**: 400-457. Thorough review of literature of filarioids of Australia as well as a report of original research; 11 genera are reported from birds. (*Helminth. Abstr.*, **32**: 1685, 1963.)—J. S. M.
- MAGLIONE, E. 1961. [An obscure disease of Virginian Bob-white Quail (*Colinus virginianus*): nodules and ulcers on legs and head.] *Ann. Fac. Med. Vet. Torino*, **11**: 169-174.—The disease affected 30-40 per cent of 3-4 year-old birds on one breeding farm; experimental transmission failed. (In Italian; summaries in English, French and German; from *Wildl. Rev.* No. 110: 46, 1963.)—J. S. M.
- MATTHIAS, D. V. 1963. Helminths of some waterfowl from western Nevada and northeastern California. *J. Parasit.*, **49**: 155.—Hosts: Western Grebe, Eared Grebe, California Gull, Common Merganser, Double-crested Cormorant, Coot, Mallard, Ruddy Duck, Canada Goose, and White Pelican. Parasites: 10 cestode, 2 trematode, and 1 acanthocephalan species.—J. S. M.
- ODENING, K. 1962. Trematoden aus indischen Vögeln des Berliner Tierparks. *Zeit. f. Parasitenk.*, **21**: 381-426.—Four new species and 1 new subspecies are described and figured from 27 birds of 6 species from India, Pakistan, and Burma. (From *Helminth. Abstr.*, **32**: No. 2396, 1963.)—J. S. M.
- OWEN, R. W., AND R. T. PEMBERTON. 1962. Helminth infection of the starling (*Sturnus vulgaris* L.) in northern England. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, **139**: 557-587.—Four trematode, 5 cestode, 5 nematode, and 1 acanthocephalan species reported from 358 birds; list of all helminths from this host. (From *Helminth. Abstr.*, **32**: No. 1864, 1963.)—J. S. M.
- PEMBERTON, R. T. 1960. Helminth parasites of some British birds. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Ser. XIII, **3**: 455-463. Seven trematode, 7 cestode, and 9 nematode species from 106 birds of 12 species. (From *Helminth. Abstr.*, **32**: No. 331, 1963.)—J. S. M.

- PRICE, R. D., AND J. R. BEER. 1963. *Nosopon clayae* sp. n. (Mallophaga: Menoponidae) from *Pernis apivorus*. J. Parasit., **49**: 522-523.—From Sweden.—J. S. M.
- RICHARD, J. 1962. Trématodes d'oiseaux de Madagascar. Note 1. Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. Paris, **34**: 172-183.—Hosts: *Coracina cinerea*, *Leptopterus viridis*, *L. madagascarinus*, *Motacilla flaviventris* and *Bubulucus ibis*. (Helminth. Abstr., **32**: No. 2398, 1963.)—J. S. M.
- RYŠAVY, B. 1960. [Helminth fauna of birds in Albania.] Československá Parasit., **7**: 197-210.—Four trematode, 12 cestode, 8 nematode, and 4 acanthocephalan species from 69 birds. (In Russian, German summary; from Helminth. Abstr., **32**: No. 336, 1963.)—J. S. M.
- RYŠAVY, B. 1960. Příspěvek k poznání motolic cizopasicich u ptáků v Československu. Československá Parasit., **7**: 271-283.—Eighteen species of trematodes from 965 birds examined. (German summary; from Helminth. Abstr., **32**: No. 195, 1963.)—J. S. M.
- RYŠAVY, B. 1962. Neue Befunde von Brandwürmern (Cestoidea) der Vögel der Ordnung Passeriformes aus dem Gebiete der Tschechoslowakei. Věstník Československé Zool. Společnosti, **26**: 14-24.—Nine species (one new) of tapeworms, with brief description of each. (From Helminth. Abstr., **32**: No. 1649, 1963.)—J. S. M.
- SALOV, D. I. 1962. [New species of cestodes from fish-eating birds in the Kyzyl-Agach State Reserve named after S. M. Kirov.] Dokladi Akad. Nauk Azerbaidzhanskoi SSR, **18**: 45-51.—Three new species; hosts are *Ardea cinerea*, *Larus argentatus*, *L. minutus*, *L. ridibundus*, and *Hydroprogne tschegrava*. (In Russian, Azerbaidzhani summary; from Helminth. Abstr., **32**: No. 1650, 1963.)—J. S. M.
- SCHMIDT, G. D. 1963. *Arkythmorhynchus capellae* sp. n. (Polymorphidae: Acanthocephala), a parasite of the Common Snipe *Capella gallinago delicata*. J. Parasit., **49**: 483-484.—From northeastern Colorado.—J. S. M.
- SPASSKAYA, L. P., AND A. A. SPASSKI. 1960. [Cestode fauna of birds in Yakut A. S. S. R. (Note III).] Československá Parasit., **7**: 313-341.—Thirty-four species from birds of 15 orders, not including Galliformes, Anseriformes, or Charadriiformes. (In Russian; from Helminth. Abstr., **32**: No. 791, 1963.)—J. S. M.
- STEWART, T. B. 1963. *Thominix phasianina* (Nematoda: Capillariidae) and other Nematodes from the Ring-neck Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*) in Illinois. J. Parasit., **49**: 701-702.—First record of this species from North America.—J. S. M.
- SULTANA, A. 1962. On some known and new species of the family *Tetrameridae* Travassos, 1914, from Indian birds. J. Helminth., **36**: 327-338.—Hosts: *Riparia paludicola brevicaudata*, *Heirococyx varius*, *Turdus merula nigropileus*, *Falco jugger*, and *Toxokus birostris*. (From Helminth. Abstr., **32**: No. 871, 1963.)—J. S. M.
- TENDETNIK, Y. Y., M. D. SONIN, AND L. M. SHAGOLINA. 1961. The helminth fauna of wild birds in southern Turkmen S.S.R. Izvestiya Akad. Nauk Turgmenskoi SSR. Seriya Biol. Nauk, Year 1961, No. 6: 78-85.—List of 96 bird species (representing 18 orders) and their helminths. (In Russian; from Helminth. Abstr., **32**: No. 1105, 1963.)—J. S. M.
- TERBUSH, L. E. 1963. Incidence of nasal mites in different age classes of Herring Gulls (*Larus argentatus*). J. Parasit., **49**: 525.—Adults have a higher incidence than immature birds; in Rhode Island.—J. S. M.
- WELKER, G. W. 1962. Helminth parasites of the common grackle *Quiscalus quiscula versicolor* Vieillot in Indiana. Dissertation Abstr., **23**: 761. Eleven species of helminths from 406 birds. (From Helminth. Abstr., **32**: No. 196, 1963.)—J. S. M.

WILLIAMS, I. C. 1962. A list of parasitic worms, including twenty-two new records from British birds. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. Ser. XIII*, **4**: 467-480.—Twenty-two of trematodes, 33 cestodes, 9 nematodes, and 4 acanthocephalan species from 122 wild birds of 36 species in Wales. (*Helminth. Abstr.*, **32**: No. 1198, 1963.)—J. S. M.

## DISTRIBUTION AND ANNOTATED LISTS

- ARNOLD, E. 1963. Painted Bunting banded at Ocean City. *Maryland Birdlife*, **19**: 108.—On 31 August 1963.—H. B.
- BISWAS, B. 1963. The birds of Nepal. Part 9. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.*, **60**: 173-200.—To be continued (Part I appeared in vol. **57**, No. 2, and contains introduction, historical notes, etc.). This part contains an annotated list of 75 passerine species from tits to grosbeaks, with distributional, mensural, behavioral, and habitat data, primarily from collections made in 1947 (with pertinent information from published accounts on the species).—G. C.
- CRUICKSHANK, A. D. 1963. Sixty-third Christmas bird count. *Audubon Field Notes*, **17**: 73.—Reviews and summarizes the 672 Christmas counts from every state of the United States and most provinces of Canada. Highest species count for one day from Cocoa, Florida (197), but other counts exceeding 150 from California, Texas, Louisiana, and other localities in Florida. Brewer's Blackbird now reported wintering by the millions (!) in Georgia. As usual, many rarities are reported. While the competitive spur stimulates search, it also requires that reports not confirmed before or after the count be taken *cum grano salis*.—E. E.
- DYKE, S. H. 1963. Audubon's Shearwater seen at Ocean City. *Maryland Birdlife*, **19**: 67.—On 2 June 1963, after easterly storm.—H. B.
- ENNION, H. E. 1962. Notes on birds seen in Aden and the Western Aden Protectorate. *Ibis*, **104**: 560-562.—Notes on various birds were recorded from September, 1959, through March, 1961, from diverse habitats; includes an annotated systematic list. Eighty-seven species of residents and migrants are recorded.—G. C.
- ERSKINE, A. J. 1963. The Black-headed Gull (*Larus ridibundus*) in eastern North America. *Audubon Field Notes*, **17**: 334-338.—Review of status of this European species, first taken in North America in 1930. Since 1940's reported regularly in winter (in small numbers) in northeast on Atlantic coast, not yet known to breed. Four birds banded in Iceland recovered in Newfoundland, two from Germany in Barbados and Veracruz, one from Holland in Labrador.—E. E.
- GARLAND, M. 1963. First Maryland nest of House Finch. *Maryland Birdlife*, **19**: 78.
- GRÄFE, F., H. REQUATE, AND G. VAUK. 1962. *Anthus hodgsoni yunnanensis* auf Helgoland. *J. f. Ornith.*, **103**: 399-400.—An Asiatic pipit, *Anthus hodgsoni yunnanensis*, was taken at Helgoland on either 8 May 1962, or 5 August 1961 (the date given is 8-5-1961). The former date is probably the correct one. The problems arising from not using the name of the month or at least Roman numerals for the month are illustrated by this paper, which gives no other hints as to the correct date.—W. J. B.
- HALLMAN, R. C. 1963. Black-chinned Hummingbird, a new bird for Florida. *Florida Nat.*, **36**: 89.—Sub-adult taken 6 January 1941, at Panama City; said to be first specimen from eastern United States.—E. E.
- HARBER, D. D. 1963. Baltimore Oriole in Sussex. *British Birds*, **56**: 464-466.
- HARBER, D. D., AND C. M. SWAINE. 1963. Report on rare birds in Great Britain in 1962 (with additions from 1961). *British Birds*, **56**: 393-409.—List includes 18 North American species.—H. B.

- HERTLEIN, L. G. 1963. Contribution to the biogeography of Cocos Island, including a bibliography. Proc. California Acad. Sci., **32**: 219-289.—Following descriptive introductory material, data and discussion are presented by phyla. Aves is treated on one page whereon the 7 species and subspecies of land birds from Cocos are noted together with literature citations and a brief discussion. There is a long terminal bibliography.—J. W. H.
- HONG KONG BIRD WATCHING SOCIETY. 1963. The Hong Kong Bird Report 1962.—Lists species observed in Hong Kong during 1962; describes best bird watching locality and means of getting there. Report obtainable from Society, c/o Chartered Bank, Hong Kong, for H.K. \$3.—E. E.
- JAMES, P., AND A. HAYSE. 1963. Elf Owl rediscovered in lower Rio Grande delta of Texas. Wilson Bull., **75**: 179-182.—*Micrathene whitneyi*, after almost 60 years of no records of this species in Texas.—J. T. T.
- LANGRIDGE, H. P. 1963. Stripe-headed Tanager in Palm Beach. Florida Nat., **36**: 89.—Sight record of *Spindalis zena* in Florida, 11 May 1963; believed to be of the Bahaman race.—E. E.
- LARSEN, R. T. 1963. Lesser Black-backed Gull at Sandy Point. Maryland Birdlife, **19**: 90-91.—On 28 September 1963.
- LÖHRL, H. 1963. Zur Höhenverbreitung einiger Vögel in den Alpen. J. f. Ornith., **104**: 62-68.—Gives the altitudinal distribution of several passerine birds and the coot in the Alps.—W. J. B.
- MENGEL, R. M. 1963. A statistical test for defining a rarity. British Birds, **56**: 424-425.
- PHILLIPS, A. R. 1961. Emigraciones y distribución de aves terrestres en México. Rev. Soc. Mexicana Hist. Nat., **22**: 295-311.—Useful discussion of certain aspects of distribution and migration of Mexican birds. (In Spanish.)—E. E.
- PHILLIPS, A. R. 1962. Notas sobre la chuparrosa *Thalurania* y ciertos plumajes de otras aves mexicanas. Anal. Inst. Biol. México, Univ. Nac. Aut. México, **32**: 383-390.—Rediscovery of *Thalurania furcata ridgwayi*, noting extension of range; female plumage described. Juvenal plumages of *Psaltriparus minimus*, *Piranga erythrocephala*, *P. leucoptera*, and *Aimophila quinquestriata* discussed or described. Revives *Spermagra* Swainson as "at least a subgenus" for *Piranga erythrocephala*, *P. leucoptera* and *P. roseo-gularis*. (In Spanish.)—E. E.
- PUNDT, G., AND H. RINGLEBEN. 1963. Der Löffler (*Platalea leucorodia*) 1962 erstmals deutscher Brutvogel auf der Insel Memmert. J. f. Ornith., **104**: 97-100.—The first breeding of the European spoonbill in Germany is recorded. The nest was found on Memmern Island in the East Frisian Islands.—W. J. B.
- RAINES, R. J. 1962. The distribution of birds in northeast Greece in summer. Ibis, **104**: 490-502.—Two expeditions to northeast Greece in May 1960 and 1961 recorded 219 species, of which observations are recorded on 111. Several new records of breeding, and discrepancies with previously published data, are discussed for this remote and ornithologically little-known region of Greece.—G. C.
- ROBBINS, C. S. 1963. Second record of Clay-colored Sparrow in Maryland. Maryland Birdlife, **19**: 109.—Banded 11 September 1963.—H. B.
- ROLLE, F. J. 1963. Zoogeographical notes on the breeding Passeriformes of Puerto Rico. Caribbean J. Sci., **3**: 179-180.—29 species, of which 14 occur only in the West Indies.—R. B.
- RUCNER, D. 1963. Die Verbreitung des Felsenkleibers, *Sitta neumayer*, im kroatischen Küstenlande. J. f. Ornith., **104**: 58-61.—The distribution of the rock nuthatch along the Yugoslavian coast is described. The species has a continuous



- distribution along most of the coast where many cliffs and bare rocks are found.—W. J. B.
- STRAUTMAN, F. I. 1963. [Birds of the western areas of the U.S.S.R.] Ljvov Univ. Press, Ljvov, 199 pp. Price, 1 ruble, 12 kopeyka.—Birds of the region extending from the Polish border eastward to Khmeljnitskaya oblastj, omitting Passeriformes. Information is given on distribution, on migration, and, in some cases, on breeding and taxonomic status. Maps and drawings are included; the few color plates are rather decorative, but poorly reproduced. Valuable mainly in bringing up to date our knowledge of distribution and status of many species. (In Russian.)—F. J. T.
- STRESEMANN, E. 1962. Hemprich und Ehrenberg zum Gedenken. Ihre Reise zum Libanon im Sommer 1824 und deren ornithologische Ergebnisse. *J. f. Ornith.*, **103**: 380–388.—Describes the trip of Hemprich and Ehrenberg to Lebanon in 1824, giving a map of their route and dates of their stops. A summary of the important results is given, including a list of specimens collected.—W. J. B.
- VAN VELZEN, W. T. 1963. Two new bird records for interior Alaska. *Bird-Banding*, **34**: 38.—Yellow Wagtail and Pine Siskin captured and banded near Fairbanks.—G. W. C.
- WALLACE, D. I. M. 1963. Red-eyed Vireos and other American birds in the Isles of Scilly in early October 1962. *British Birds*, **56**: 462–464.

#### ECOLOGY AND POPULATION

- BEVEN, G. 1963. Population changes in a Surrey oakwood during fifteen years. *British Birds*, **56**: 307–323.—Differences in vulnerability to severe winters shown by some of ten passerines; fluctuation of others unexplainable, but some fluctuations follow a regional pattern.—H. B.
- BLĄSZYK, P. 1963. Das Weisssternige Blaukehlchen, *Luscinia svecica cyanecula* als Kulturfolger in der gebüschlosen Ackermarsch. *J. f. Ornith.*, **104**: 168–181.—The ecology of the bluethroat in ditches bordering low-lying fields in north Germany is described. This habitat does not contain any bushes or trees, usually required by this species. This habitat is not only quite unusual for this species, but also is a man-made one. The question of how the Bluethroat is able to utilize this new habitat is discussed.—W. J. B.
- CONRADS, K., AND A. HERRMANN. 1963. Beobachtungen beim Grauspecht (*Picus canus* Gmelin) in der Brutzeit. *J. f. Ornith.*, **104**: 205–248.—An extensive paper on the life history of the Grey-headed Woodpecker based upon observations in the Teutoburger Wald, Westphalia. The major part of the study deals with territorial and courtship behavior, and with events associated with nesting up to the time the young leave the nest. Both Green and Grey-headed woodpeckers are found in these woods; the ecologies of the two species are very similar. In spite of the great similarity between the two species, they live in close proximity. In one case the nest holes were only 50 m apart. Except for call notes, no comparisons are made between the two species; the calls are different, but not strikingly so.—W. J. B.
- COWIESON, E. 1963. Woodpigeon nesting in marram. *British Birds*, **56**: 340–341. Two miles from nearest trees.—H. B.
- DOBROWOLSKI, K. A., Z. PIELOWSKI, J. PINOWSKI, AND A. WASILEWSKI. 1962. Das Vorkommen des Kolkrahen (*Corvus c. corax* L.) in Polen im Zusammenhang mit seinen Areal- und Quantitätsveränderungen in Mitteleuropa. *Ekologia Polska*, ser. A, **10**: 375–456.—A shrinkage of range and decrease in numbers of the Raven occurred in middle Europe in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Reduction of forests, industrialization, and persecution by humans are suggested as factors.

- Since about 1940, the decreased tendency of the birds to avoid humans (coupled with protection) has resulted in recolonization of many areas and in increases in numbers.—R. B.
- DORST, J. 1962. Considerations sur l'hivernage des canards et limicoles paléarctiques en Afrique tropicale. *La Terre et la Vie*, 1962: 183–192. Comments on the wintering of palearctic ducks and shore-birds in tropical Africa. Northern ducks arrive when African conditions are most favorable and summer rains have converted dry areas into marshes; by spring, conditions are unfavorable in much of Africa. Dorst believes that competition from migrant ducks is an important limiting factor on the modest populations of resident ducks. Migrant shore-birds are more abundant than ducks and go farther south. A considerable number of immature nonbreeding shore-birds remain in wintering areas during the breeding season. (In French.)—E. E.
- FEJLER, B. 1962. [On waterbirds and types of lakes.] *Vår Fågelvärld*, **21**: 267–274.—Occurrence of waterbirds was correlated with certain environmental factors in the open water; the Arctic Loon and Mute Swan are discussed in particular. The species-spectrum of a lake depends not only on productivity and special adaptations, but on size of the lake as well. (In Swedish; English summary.)—M. D. F. U.
- FERRY, C., AND M. HORTIQUE. 1962. Observations en montagne dan les Alpes maritimes. *L'Ois. et la Rev. Fran. d'Orn.*, **32**: 145–162.—Birds were noted from 5 different localities, and the habitat, weather, and time of year were recorded.—M. D. A.
- FORSYTH, J. M. 1963. The parrots of Australia. 4. The Blue-bonnet. *Avicult. Mag.*, **69**: 71–79.—Distributional, ecological, and life-history information on *Psephotus haematogaster*.—E. E.
- HINCKLEY, A. D. 1962. Ecological notes on common birds in Fiji. *Elepaio*, **23**: 24–27.—Notes were taken at the Koronivia Research Station on Vitu Levu between August 1960 and June 1962; 15 species were studied, 9 indigenous and 6 introduced. Food, habitats, competition, and nuisance values to man are recorded.—P. H. B.
- ISAKOV, YU. A. 1962. [Investigations in the geography of natural resources of animals and plants.] *Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow*. 250 pp. Price 1 ruble, 64 kopeyka.—The book contains 14 papers dealing with mapping and geography of populations and communities. Two papers deal with ornithological problems as well. Osmolovskaya presents a study of colonies of Rooks over large areas (pp. 33–46), and Formozov analyzes the changes and vicissitudes of the steppe region of the U.S.S.R. due to the activities of man in the last 100 years. Consequent pressures on the Hungarian Partridge are broadly discussed (pp. 114–161). (In Russian.)—F. J. T.
- JAMES, D. 1963. The changing seasons—Winter 1962–1963: Late arriving northern finches, interregional mixing of other faunas, and rising bluebird and eastern House Finch populations. *Aud. Field Notes*, **17**: 300–304.—Summary of the regional winter field notes. Exceptional numbers of Purple Finches and Evening Grosbeaks appeared in the northeast in late February and early March. Several western species (a total of 30 Black-headed Grosbeaks) were reported in the East. Discussion of dispersal of introduced House Finch from New York City suburbs north to Boston area and south to North Carolina.—E. E.
- KRAMER, H. 1962. Das Vorkommen des Fischreiher (*Ardea cinerea*) in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. *J. f. Orn.*, **103**: 401–417.—Distribution of colonies of the Heron in West Germany is given. A table is included listing each colony, the

- number of nests, and the age of the colony. Approximately 4,625 nests are known, most of which are in the low-lying country of northern Germany. The two largest colonies contain 340 and 276 pairs respectively. However, less than 20 colonies contain more than 50 nests; most have between 10 and 30 nests.—W. J. B.
- KUMERLOEVE, H. 1962. Zur Geschichte der Waldrapp-Kolonie in Birecik am oberen Euphrat. J. f. Ornith., **103**: 389-398.—Comments on the history of the large colony of an ibis (*Geronticus eremita*) on the Euphrates River. This colony is between 90 and 120 years old, and contained about 3,000 breeding pairs in 1890. In 1954 the colony contained about 600 pairs, but dwindled to 200 pairs in 1961. The reason for the decline may be largely the result of heavy spraying of DDT, either through direct poisoning or through reduction in the supply of food. The existence of this colony appears to be in grave danger.—W. J. B.
- KURODA, N. 1962. Winter roost distribution and feeding dispersal of the Grey Starling in Kanto Plain. Misc. Repts. Yamashina's Inst. Ornith. and Zool., **3**: 144-154.—Winter flocks of *Sturnus cineraceus* were studied from 1953 to 1962. The feeding range of the main roost (ca. 50,000 birds) occupied a circle of 30-40 km radius. During feeding, flocks consisted of "several" to 30 birds, sometimes up to 100, spaced about 500 m apart. In late afternoon, birds feeding within a radius of 1.5-2 km gathered into flocks of up to 300 (rarely to 1,000) prior to departure for the main roost. Density of feeding flocks, although quite variable, averaged 1.6 birds per hectare. At peripheral feeding areas, birds from two or more roosts may feed together, but disperse in different directions when starting roosting flights. (In Japanese; English summary.)—K. C. P.
- LARSON, J. S., AND J. M. ABBOTT. 1962. A mid-winter census of American Bald Eagles in the Chesapeake Bay region, 1962. Chesapeake Sci., **3**: 211-213. Ground and air search in mid-January located 152 adults and 48 immatures of *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*, of which 69.5 per cent were found well up major rivers, 28 per cent along the bay proper, and 2.5 per cent along the Atlantic coast of Delaware and Maryland.—H. B.
- LUDWIG, J. P. 1963. Return of Herring Gulls to natal colony. Bird-Banding, **34**: 68-72.—An analysis of 47 recoveries in 19 colonies in Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior shows that only 40 per cent of the individuals were recovered in their natal colony. It is suggested that many individuals tending to return are forced to go elsewhere if the colony is saturated or has become unsuitable due to topographic change or disturbance.—G. W. C.
- LUNDIN, A. 1962. [Observations on the habits of Jackdaws (*Corvus monedula*) at their wintering and roosting quarters.] Vår Fågelvärld, **21**: 81-95.—Two roosts, one of which contained about 40,000 birds, were studied and roosting habits were evaluated. During mid-winter birds leave much earlier in the morning and return much later in the evening than they do both in early and late winter. During late winter they often show mass display flights in mild and breezy weather. The feeding area is at least 40 miles in diameter. (In Swedish; English summary.)—M. D. F. U.
- MATHIASSEN, S. 1962. Die Türkentaube in Schweden. J. f. Ornith., **103**: 420-427.—The spread of the Collared Turtle Dove in Sweden is described; the species has reached Upsala, having entered Sweden from Denmark by two separate paths. The first bird recorded was in 1949, and the first pair bred in 1951. Winter climate is the most important limiting factor to the spread of the species. The known breeding sites of this species in Sweden are in the area where summer temperature is high and winter climate is mildest.—W. J. B.

- MEANLEY, B., AND J. S. WEBB. 1963. Nesting ecology and reproductive rate of the Red-winged Blackbird in tidal marshes of the upper Chesapeake Bay region. *Chesapeake Sci.*, **4**: 90-100.—Average of 537 clutches of *Agelaius phoeniceus*, 3.3 eggs; some females double-brooded; young averaged 4.2 per breeding female. Ratio of territorial males to nesting females 1:1.9. Success of 675 active nests was 57 per cent. Six types of marsh community analyzed.—H. B.
- RICHARDSON, F. 1963. Birds of Lehua Island off Niuhau, Hawaii. *Elepaio*, **23**: 43-45.—A visit on 10-11 August 1960 yielded data on a number of changes in bird populations since the late 1940's; four species not previously known from the island were recorded.—P. H. B.
- SOIKKELI, M. 1962. [On the *Sterna albifrons* populations in the Gulf of Bothnia and its migration along the west coast of Finland.] *Ornis Fennica*, **39**: 60-67.—In the warm 1930's a small population became established north of the main range of the species. Reproductive success fluctuates with the weather in different years; this probably affects mating rather than the rate of fledging. (In Finnish; English summary.)—M. D. F. U.
- STRAWIŃSKI, S. 1963. [Problems of the urbanization of birds in the light of bird studies in Torun and its vicinity.] *Przegląd Zool.*, **7**: 254-259.—Discusses the various concepts and definitions of urban and suburban habitats, proposes a detailed subdivision of urban environments, and gives a list of 28 species considered to be "characteristic" urban birds in a majority of central European towns and cities. Regional and geographic variation in species composition of urban and suburban bird populations is so large that it hardly allows construction of a generalized list. Contains an intriguing discussion. (In Polish; English summary.)—F. J. T.
- SUDJILOVSKAYA, A. M. 1963. [The change of nesting area by the Grey Crane, White Crane and Beauty Crane.] *Bjull. Mo. Obsch. I sp. Prirody, otd. Biol.*, **68**: 125-127.—Recent data on the distribution of nesting cranes of the U.S.S.R., bringing up to date data given in the large monograph "Ptitzy Sovetskogo Soyuzna" [Birds of the Soviet Union]. In the past ten years, nesting areas of most species of cranes have diminished, mostly in the southern parts of the breeding range. Descriptions of nesting areas are given for *Grus grus*, *G. leucogeranus*, and *Anthropoides virgo*. For *G. leucogeranus* body weights are given for the first time; an adult female weighed 5,250 g, two subadult females 4,750 and 5,200 g, respectively, and a subadult male 6,750 g. (In Russian.)—F. J. T.
- WENDLAND, V. 1963. Fünfjährige Beobachtungen an einer Population des Waldkauzes (*Strix aluco*) im Berliner Grunewald. *J. f. Ornith.*, **104**: 23-57.—An important study on the population dynamics and natural history of the Tawny Owl in the Grunewald in Berlin.—W. J. B.

## EVOLUTION AND GENETICS

- IMMELMANN, K. 1962. Besiedlungsgeschichte und Bastardierung von *Lonchura castaneothorax* und *Lonchura flaviprymna* in Nordaustralien. *J. f. Orn.*, **103**: 344-357.—*Lonchura castaneothorax* and *flaviprymna* exist in northern Australia, the former apparently having invaded from New Guinea and the latter from Timor. These species are quite similar in their ecological requirements, but differ slightly in their behavior. In the region of overlap, about 10 per cent of the nests are of mixed pairs and about 50-60 per cent of the individuals of *flaviprymna* (which has the smaller range) show evidence of introgression with *castaneothorax*. The most likely explanation is that *flaviprymna* reached Australia earlier because it is better adapted to the arid conditions there. Later, *castaneothorax* reached Australia from a different

- direction. However, the isolating mechanisms between these forms were not fully established and partial interbreeding resulted.—W. J. B.
- JOHNSTON, R. F., AND R. K. SELANDER. 1963. Further remarks on discoloration in House Sparrows. *British Birds*, **56**: 469–470.
- MURTON, R. K., A. J. ISAACSON, AND N. J. WESTWOOD. 1963. The feeding ecology of the Woodpigeon. *British Birds*, **56**: 345–375.—Time required to find good food leaves margin for breeding to only April–October; other factors reduce period to June–October.—H. B.
- WOODWARD, I. 1963. "Industrial" discoloration of House Sparrows. *British Birds*, **56**: 470–471.

## PHYSIOLOGY

- HOLMES, W. N., AND B. M. ADAMS. 1963. Effects of adrenocortical and neurohypophysal hormones on the renal excretory pattern in the water-loaded duck (*Anas platyrhynchos*). *Endocrin.*, **73**: 5–10.—There are some similarities, but also many differences, in the way the duck responds to cortisol, corticosterone, aldosterone, oxytocin, and vasopressin as compared to the better-known responses in mammals.—H. C. S.
- NISBET, I. C. T., W. H. DRURY, JR., AND J. BAIRD. 1963. Weight-loss during migration. Part I: Deposition and consumption of fat by the Blackpoll Warbler, *Dendroica striata*. *Bird-Banding*, **34**: 107–138.
- NISBET, I. C. T. 1963. Weight-loss during migration. Part II: Review of other estimates. *Bird-Banding*, **34**: 139–159.—During the fall of 1962, weight data were obtained for over 2,000 Blackpoll Warblers at two localities in inland parts of Massachusetts and for 138 individuals in Bermuda. Simultaneous observation of local abundance by field observation and of magnitude and direction of nocturnal migration by radar were also made. These data suggest that Blackpoll Warblers pause in their migration for 10–20 days in New England where they put on extensive amounts of fat. These individuals apparently migrate directly south across the western North Atlantic to the West Indies, a distance of over 1,600 miles. Observations and calculations of flight speed, energy use, and fat reserves indicate the possibility of this flight. Correlation of departures from New England and arrivals at Bermuda support the actual occurrence of the flight. Related field studies of weight loss and energy utilization of birds during flight and migration are summarized.—G. W. C.

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