RECENT LITERATURE

EDITED BY GLEN E. WOOLFENDEN

Anatomy and Embryology

Jenkinson, M. A. 1964. Thoracic and coracoid arteries in two families of birds, Columbidae and Hirundinidae. Univ. Kansas Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., **12:** 553–573.—Thoracic and coracoid arteries and associated muscles of four pigeons and five swallows. Included are seven figures for *Scardafella inca* and *Progne subis*. A high degree of individual variation exists. The site of attachment of the thoracic artery is of limited taxonomic value and no credence is given the previous suggestion that this artery has undergone an evolutionary medial migration.—G. E. W.

Behavior

Anderson, A. H. 1965. Notes on the behavior of the Rufous-winged Sparrow. Condor, **67:** 188.

Baird, J., and A. J. Meyerriecks. 1965. Birds feeding on an ant mating swarm. Wilson Bull., **77:** 89.

Borror, D. J. 1965. Song variation in Maine Song Sparrows. Wilson Bull., **77:** 5–37.

Brockway, B. F. 1964. Ethological studies of the Budgerigar: reproductive behavior. Behaviour, **23:** 294–324.—About 300 individuals of domestic strains were studied in captivity. General biology, pair bond (formation, maintenance, courtship feeding, bill-meeting, and other associated activity), other courtship behavior (descriptions, functions, and causations of precopulatory behaviors, both audible and visible), and other behavior including displacement and redirection components are described and discussed. A thorough, well documented, well illustrated study, lacking only in field study.—J. W. H.

Child, G. 1964. Observations of aggressive competition for food among birds in the Kariba Basin. Ostrich, **35:** 55–57.—Reports 20 cases of aggressiveness between two species feeding at the same time and place (at Lake Kariba, on the Zambesi River, Southern Rhodesia). In 18 cases the larger of the two species obtained food at the expense of the smaller, confirming previous findings involving five species of vultures. Size alone was not always decisive; general temperament, choice of food, or feeding sites may have been influential. At times a small species was ignored by a large species when one of intermediate size was present.—Author's summary.

Conrads, K. 1964. Über das "Drohschwenken" und einige Rufe beim Grauspecht (*Picus canus*). J. f. Orn., **105:** 182–185.—Describes the "threat-swing" (Drohschwenken) and several calls of the Gray Woodpecker in comparison with those of the Green Woodpecker.—W. J. B.

Curio, E. 1964. Fluchtmängel bei Galapagos-Tölpeln. Ergebnisse der deutschen Galapagos-Expedition 1962/63. II. J. f. Orn., **105:** 334–339.—When startled by sudden and close appearance of man, Red-footed and Blue-faced boobies can "take wing" only after unsuccessful attempts at flying. Red-footed Boobies can "take wing" normally if they spot humans at a distance. A rapid increase in fear from nearby ground predators may cause an imbalance between flying and fear drives leading to a possibly deleterious flight panic.—W. J. B.

Goethe, F. 1962. Erfahrungen mit einer aufgezogenen Japanmöwe (*Larus crassirostris* Vieillot). Vogelwarte, **21:** 297–307.—Describes several aspects in the develop-

ment of captive Japanese Gulls hatched from eggs flown to Germany from Japan, with special emphasis on behavior and song.—W. J. B.

HAAS, G. 1963. Nestwechsel, Gelege-Übernahme, Zusatz- und Nachgelege bei weiblichen Weissstorchen. Vogelwarte, **22:** 100–109.—Discusses nesting behavior of female White Storks which is outside the normal pattern of a mated bird's remaining true to a single nest site, such as nest changing, adoption of clutches, substitute clutches.—W. J. B.

HALL, K. R. L. 1964. A study of the Blacksmith Plover *Hoplopterus armatus* in the Cape Town area: II. Behaviour. Ostrich, **35:** 3–16.—Courtship, nesting, and conflict behavior of *Hoplopterus armatus*. Direct facing wing-spreading behavior, observed in the Crowned Plover (*Stephanibyx coronatus*) when the nest is approached, was not seen at any stage of the breeding behavior of the Blacksmith Plover. Observations over a three-year period.—M. K. R.

HAMILTON, W. J., III. 1965. Sun-oriented display of the Anna's Hummingbird. Wilson Bull., **77:** 38–44.

HARDY, J. W. 1965. Flock social behavior of the Orange-fronted Parakeet. Condor, **67:** 140–156.

HAUSER, D. C. 1964. Anting by gray squirrels. J. Mammal., **45:** 136–138.—Reports a number of cases of apparent "anting" by *Sciurus carolinensis*, with reference to a few other published reports of "anting" by mammals. On several occasions the squirrels displaced birds that were "anting" or feeding at ant mounds. —E. E.

HETRICK, W., AND G. MCCASKIE. 1965. Unusual behavior of a White-tailed Tropicbird in California. Condor, **67:** 186–187.

HÖGLUND, N. H. 1964. Fright moulting in Tetraonids.—Viltrevy, **2**(8): 419–425.—Instantaneous shedding of many feathers as a response to fear is termed "fright moulting." Observations of grouse captured in nets and attacked by raptors indicate that the phenomenon is not unusual. Direct survival value was demonstrated when a Capercaillie cock escaped a Golden Eagle by leaving behind nearly all tail feathers, some wing quills and many contour feathers. Feather heaps found in grouse nests or territories are not proof that the bird succumbed to a predator. —M. D. F. U.

HOMANN, P., AND E. GWINNER. 1963. Zum Balzverhalten des Zilpzalps, *Phylloscopus collybita*, im Frühling und im Herbst. J. f. Orn., **104:** 365–371.—Autumnal sexual activity and courtship behavior of the Chiffchaff has many characteristics of spring sexual activity, but fail to coordinate the partners. The displays did not seem to be produced by well defined environmental or behavioral stimuli, and some typical ones were absent.—W. J. B.

IMMELMANN, K. 1962. Beobachtungen über Schlafrhythmus und Schlafverhalten an drei afrikanischen Straussen. Zool. Garten, **26:** 215–228.—Discusses the rhythm and behavior of nightly sleep in the Ostrich based on observations made on three half-grown individuals. The head and neck are characteristically stretched out at full length in front of the body. They sleep about 7 to 9 hours per night, but stand up from time to time. Behavior before the onset of deep sleep suggests a compromise between fear of enemies and the need for sleep.—W. J. B.

KELLOGG, P. P., AND C. M. HUTCHINSON. 1964. The solar eclipse and bird song. The Living Bird, **3:** 185–192.—As darkness descended bird song fell off noticeably, but some species did not stop completely.—G. E. W.

KRAMER, P. 1964. Kratz- und andere Putzbewegungen bein Fregatt-vögeln. Ergebnisse der deutschen Galapagos-Expedition 1962/63. III . J. f. Orn., **105:** 340–343.

—Frigate-birds scratch their heads "indirectly" when perched and directly when flying, based on observations of *Fregata aquila* on Ascension Island and of *F. magnificens* and *F. minor* on the Galapagos.—W. J. B.

KURODA, N. 1964. Comparative ontogeny of behaviour in several passerines: a tentative study. Misc. Repts. Yamashina's Inst. Ornith. and Zool., **4:** 58–62.—A comparison of the author's data on *Sturnus cineraceus* with published information on five other Old World passerines. Duration from hatching to "self foraging" differs little among species with very different nest habits, but relative timing of events (nestling period, certain physiological and behavioral developments such as eye-opening and preening, parental feeding) differs, especially between hole-nesting and open-nesting species. (In Japanese; English summary.)—K. C. P.

LITTLE, J. DE V. 1964. Notes on the breeding behaviour of the Paradise Flycatcher. Ostrich, **35:** 32–41.—Notes on one pair of *Terpsiphone viridis* which nested in the Carolina District of Transvaal, Union of South Africa.—M. K. R.

LÖHRL, H. 1964. Verhaltensmerkmale der Gattungen *Parus* (Meisen), *Aegithalos* (Schwanzmeisen), *Sitta* (Kleiber), *Tichodroma* (Mauerläufer) and *Certhia* (Baumläufer). J. f. Orn., **105:** 153–181.—Describes the general behavior of the Paridae, Sittidae and Certhiidae with emphasis on feeding and nesting behavior. The long-tailed tits and bush tits should be in a separate family from other tits. The Wall Creeper is not closely related to *Certhia* and is most similar to *Sitta*; it should be placed in a subfamily of the Sittidae.—W. J. B.

MAINARDI, D. 1964. [Evolutionary effect of sexual selection based on imprinting in *Columba livia*.] Riv. Ital. Orn., **34:** 213–216.—Several authors have observed that in the domestic pigeon there is a preference, presumably the result of "imprinting," in mating for birds that resemble one of the parents. In wild pigeons the usual pattern is the recessive "blue bar." In semi-feral town birds the dominant black "checker" pattern tends to be more common. Sexual selection based on imprinting favors genetically dominant characters and may be the major factor in towns, where predation is slight; in the wild, selection in favor of cryptic coloration maintains the recessive blue bar pattern and is the most effective force. (In Italian; English summary.)—E. E.

NICHOLLS, C. A. 1964. Double-broodedness in the Silver gull, *Larus novaehollandae*. Western Australian Nat., **9:** 73–77.—Describes a case from a "wild bird hospital" at the author's home.—M. K. R.

PETTINGILL, O. S., JR. 1964. Penguins ashore at the Falkland Islands. The Living Bird, **3:** 45–64.—Terrestrial behavior of *Pygoscelis papua, Eudyptes crestatus*, and *Spheniscus magellanicus* includes differences in landing sites (*Pygoscelis* and *Spheniscus* prefer beaches; *Eudyptes*, rocks and ledges), gregariousness (*Pygoscelis* and *Eudyptes* are social at all times on the land; *Spheniscus*, only on the beaches), routes to nests (*Pygoscelis* and *Eudyptes* follow well-worn ancestral trails which in *Pygoscelis* are particularly long and circuitous; *Spheniscus* frequently have individual trails), and aspects of loitering, which is common to all three species.—G. E. W.

SCHWARTZ, P. 1964. The Northern Waterthrush in Venezuela. The Living Bird, **3:** 169–184.—*Seiurus noveboracensis* spends approximately six months alone on a winter territory which averages 2,000 square meters, the size varying inversely with suitability of habitat and population pressure. The "tink" call note is both an alarm and territorial note. Chasing, a crouch-walk display, and fighting are used, in that order, on intruders not intimidated by call notes. Interspecific com-

petition is lacking; no other species occupies the same habitat in Venezuela. Returning birds reoccupy their former territories.—G. E. W.

TAYLOR, J. S. 1964. Feeding habits of Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax* (L.) and European Tree Swallow (*Hirundo rustica* L.). Ostrich, **35:** 66.—Ruffs feeding on abundant chironomids were joined by swallows which apparently obtained insects disturbed by the Ruffs.—M. K. R.

WARD, W. V. 1964. The songs of the Apapane. The Living Bird, **3:** 97–117.—*Himatione sanguinea* has a wide variety of songs, many of which are extremely complex. Tentatively it appears that small flocks of Apapanes keep to their own flyways on portions of each island following the flowering ohia trees and that some of the variation in singing represents local dialects. The 23 figures include 16 spectrograms, habitat scenes, a distribution map, and a fine painting by R. V. Clem.—G. E. W.

WHITTINGHAM, A. P. 1964. Notes on the nesting habits of the White-breasted Cuckoo-shrike (*Coracina pectoralis*). Ostrich, **35:** 63–64.—The male completely destroyed the nest as soon as the young had flown.—M. A. T.

WILLIAMS, G. C. 1964. Measurement of consociation among fishes and comments on the evolution of schooling. Michigan State Univ. Mus. Publ., Biol. Ser., **2:** 349–384.—Schooling is a form of cover-seeking and should be most evident in cover-deficient habitats. A paper with possible implications in the study of flocking in birds.—R. B.

WILLOUGHBY, E. J., AND T. J. CADE. 1964. Breeding behavior of the American Kestrel (Sparrow Hawk). The Living Bird, **3:** 75–96.—Behavioral and environmental factors involved in integrating the pair, based on observations of 9 wild and 20 captive pairs of *Falco sparverius*. Copulation, courtship feeding, nest-site inspection, and aerial display, integrated with vocalizations, are important behavioral factors. Environmental factors include photoperiodic stimulation, which governs time of breeding, and the nest box, which somehow serves as a sexual stimulant.—G. E. W.

DISEASES AND PARASITES

AL-DABAGH, M. A. 1964. The incidence of blood parasites in wild and domestic birds of Columbus, Ohio. Amer. Midland Nat., **72:** 148–151.—Of 284 wild birds examined 42 were infected with *Haemoproteus*, 15 with *Leuco-cytozoon*, 8 with *Plasmodium*, and 1 with microfilaria. (From Wildl. Rev., no. 115: 43, 1964.)—J. S. M.

BENTON, A. H., AND V. SHATRAU. 1965. The bird fleas of eastern North America. Wilson Bull., **77:** 76–81.

CHABAUD, A. G., E. R. BRYGOO, AND M. C. DURETTE. 1963. Spirurides, parasites d'oiseaux malgaches—(Deuxième note). Ann. Parasitol. Humaine et Comp., **38:** 93–108.—Several new nematodes are described from *Leptosomus discolor, Coua raynaudi, Merops superciliosus*, and *Ixocincla madagascariensis* in Madagascar. (From Helminthol. Abstr., **33:** no. 2391, 1964.)—J. S. M.

CLARK, G. M., AND L. N. LOCKE. 1964. Multiple parasitism in fledgling birds: Case Reports. Avian Diseases, **8:** 315–316.—Pox virus, coccidia, *Aspergillus, Trypanosoma*, and two species of *Plasmodium* in various combinations were reported from the towhee, Cardinal, and grackle. (From Wildl. Rev., no. 114: 39, 1964.)—J. S. M.

DISSANAIKE, A. S. 1963. On some blood parasites of wild animals in Ceylon. Ceylon Vet. J., **11:** 73–86.—Protozoa and filarial worms are reported from various

wild animals, including *Gallus lafayetti, Corvus macrorhynchos culminatus* and other birds. (From Helminthol. Abstr., **33**: no. 1956, 1964.)—J. S. M.

FAGASIŃSKI, A. 1964. [Helminthofauna of partridges from Ciechanów Region.] Wiad. Parasitol., **X**: 557–558.—Six nematode species were found in six of ten birds near Warsaw, Poland. (In Polish; English summary.)—J. S. M.

FOULK, J. D., AND J. G. MATTHYSSE. 1965. *Ornithonyssus sylviarum* (Acarina: Mesostigmata) from wild birds and their nests. J. Parasitol., **51**: 126–127.—The northern fowl mite is reported from 8 of 19 species (11 families) studied in central New York.—J. S. M.

FRANCIS, D. W., AND W. S. HUEY. 1964. Case Report: Salmonellae isolated from greater Sandhill Cranes (*Grus canadensis tabida*) in New Mexico. Avian Diseases, **8**: 312–314.—*Salmonella infantis* and *S. belem* were isolated (fecal samples) for the first time from this species. (From Wildl. Rev., no. 114: 39, 1964.)—J. S. M.

GUPTA, R. 1962. Two new species of the rare genus *Schwartzitrema* (Viqueras, 1940) Viqueras, 1941 (Trematoda: Strigeidae). Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., India, Sec. B. **32**: 387–392.—From *Phalacrocorax niger* and *Anastomus oscitans* in India. (From Helminthol. Abstr., **33**: 2323, 1964.)—J. S. M.

HIBLER, C. P. 1964. New species of Onchocercidae (Nematoda: Filarioidea) from *Pica pica hudsonia* (Sabine, 1823). J. Parasitol., **50**: 667–674.—Two new species of *Splendidofilaria*, and one each of *Chandlerella* and *Eufilaria* are described from 143 magpies in northern Colorado. They represent the first records of this family from this host.—J. S. M.

KASIMOV, G. B., S. M. VARDOVA, AND N. A. FEIZULLAEV. 1962. [Trematodes of birds of the Lenkoran zone and of the Mugansk and the Milsk steppes of Azerbaidzhan S.S.R.] Tr. Inst. Zool., Akad. Nauk Azerb. SSR, **22**: 73–102.—Reports 64 trematodes from 1,120 birds representing 5 Galliformes, 2 Gruiformes, 8 Charadriiformes, 13 Anseriformes, 4 Falconiformes, 7 Passeriformes, and one each of Podicipediformes, Piciformes, Pelecaniformes, and Ciconiiformes. The trematode fauna is discussed in relation to diet and migration of the birds, and to the season and different climatic conditions of the two regions. (In Azerbaidzhani; Russian summary; from Helminthol. Abstr., **33**: no. 1900, 1964.)—J. S. M.

LEONOV, V. A. 1960. [Dynamics of the helminth fauna of the Herring Gull nesting in the territory of the Black Sea reserve.] Uchenie Zapiski Gork. Gos. Ped. Instit., **27**: 38–57.—Of 36 helminth species, 6 occurred only in adults, 10 only in young birds. Infection starts early (two of four chicks aged 3 to 4 days were infected) and increases throughout nesting. Most helminths showed an infection peak in the summer. (In Russian; from Helminthol. Abstr., **33**: no. 1904, 1964.)—J. S. M.

MACKO, J. K. 1963. Helmintofauna bojounikov bahenných - *Philomachus pugnax* L. v priebehu farnej migrácie vo východnej časti ČSSR. Biol. Bratislava, **18**: 433–441.—An annotated list of 19 helminths, with incidence and intensities of infection from 251 birds; 8 are new for this host. From Helminthol. Abstr., **33**: no. 2022, 1964.)—J. S. M.

MAJUMDAR, G., AND G. K. CHAKRAVARTY. 1963. New nematodes from birds. Part II, Zeit. f. Parasitenk., **23**: 405–410.—Two new species are described from *Ixobrychus cinamomeus* and *Bubulcus ibis coromandus* in India. (From Helminthol. Abstr., **33**: no. 2415, 1964.)—J. S. M.

MALCZEWSKI, A. 1964. [Trematoda of sea-gulls (*Larus* L.) from the region of Vistula Bay.] Wiad. Parasitol., **X**: 563–564.—Eleven species of Trematoda are recorded from 34 gulls of four species (*L. canus, L. fuscus, L. marinus*, and *L. ridibundus*) in Poland. (In Polish; English summary.)—J. S. M.

METTRICK, D. F. 1963. Some cestodes from birds of prey of the family Aquilidae. Proc. Helminthol. Soc. Wash., **30:** 237–244.—Hosts: *Hieraaetus dubius, Aquila rapax,* and *Haliaeetus vocifer* from central Africa.—(From Helminthol. Abstr., **33:** no. 2370, 1964.)—J. S. M.

METTRICK, D. F. 1963. Some cestodes of the family Davaineidae from birds in central Africa. Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **140:** 469–484.—Seven species, one new, are described from five species of birds. (From Helminthol. Abstr., **33:** no. 2371, 1964.)—J. S. M.

PRICE, R. D. 1964. *Colpocephalum phalcoboeni* sp. n. (Mallophaga: Menoponidae) from a Chilean Falcon. J. Parasitol., **50:** 763–764.—Host is *Phalcoboenus albogularis* from Navarino Island, Chile.—J. S. M.

RICHARD, J. 1963. Trematodes d'oiseaux de Madagascar. (Note II). Espèces du genre *Stomylofrema* Looss 1900 (fam. Stomylotrematidae, Travassos 1922, Poche 1926). Ann. Parasitol. Humaine et Comp., **38:** 6375.—From *Ardeola ralloides, Ardea cinerea, Corvus scapulatus,* and *Tyto alba affinis.* (From Helminthol. Abstr., **33:** no. 2349, 1964.)—J. S. M.

RUTKOWSKA, M. 1964. [Preliminary data concerning the helminthofauna of Corvidae.] Wiad, Parasitol., **X:** 561–562.—Records of 7 trematode, 3 cestode, and 11 nematode species from 473 birds examined over a two-year period from Warsaw and other regions of Poland. (In Polish; English summary.)—J. S. M.

SCHMIDT, G. D. 1964. Parasites from the Common Snipe *Capella gallinago delicata* in northern Colorado. Amer. Midland Nat., **71:** 503.—Reports 12 parasites, new for North America.—From Wildl. Rev., no. **114:** 50, 1964.)—J. S. M.

SCHMIDT, G. D., AND O. W. OLSEN. 1964. Life cycle and development of *Prosthorhynchus formosus* (van Cleave, 1918) Travassos, 1926, an Acanthocephalan parasite of birds. J. Parasitol., **50:** 721–730.—Three species of terrestrial isopods served as experimental intermediate hosts in which the infective cystacanth stage developed in 60 to 65 days. Lists 13 natural hosts.—J. S. M.

SHIGIN, A. A. 1961. [The helminth fauna of lariform birds in the Rybinsk water reservoir.] Tr. Darvinskogo Gosudarst. Zapovednika, no. 7: 309–362.—Reports of 38 trematode, 13 cestode, and 13 nematode species from 313 larid birds of 8 species. (In Russian; from Helminthol. Abst., **33:** no. 3198, 1964.)—J. S. M.

SMOGORZHEVSKAYA, L. A. 1961. [The helminth fauna of *Phalacrocorax aristolelis* L. in the Crimea region.] Tr. Ukrainskogo Respublikanskogo Nauchnogo Obshchestva Parazitologov, no. 1: 207–220. (In Russian.)—J. S. M.

SULGOSTOWSKA, T. 1963. Trematodes of birds in the biocoenosis of the lakes Druzno, Goxdapiwo, Mamry Póxnocne and Swięcajty. Acta Parasitol. Polonica, **11:** 239–264.

SULTANA, A. 1964. Some new eyeworms from birds in India. Zeit. f. Parasitenk., **23:** 532–547.—Eight new species of *Oxyspirura* are described from eight species of birds in Hyderabad, India. (From Helminthol. Abstr., **33:** no. 2435, 1964.)—J. S. M.

TOEPFER, E. W., JR. 1964. *Colpoda steinii* in oral swabbings from Mourning Doves (*Zenaidura macroura* L.). J. Parasitol., **50:** 703.—This ciliate, widely distributed in soil, animal feces, and freshwater habitats, was isolated from 153 of 480 birds from Louisiana, 18 of 36 from Florida, and 3 of 58 from Arizona.—J. S. M.

TOULESHKOV, K. 1964. [On Mallophaga in birds of the Charadriidae family in Bulgaria.] Bulgarska Akad. Nauk., Izeust. Zool. Inst., **15:** 131–133.—Reports 27 species of Mallophaga from 10 species of Charadriidae. (In Bulgarian; English summary; from Wildl. Rev., no. 115: 55, 1964.)—J. S. M.

ZHELYAZKOVA-PASPALEVA, A. 1962. [The helminth fauna of wild birds in the Strandzha area.] Izvestiya na Tsent. Khelmint. Lab. Sofia, **7:** 137–152.—In all, 15 cestode, 10 trematode, 3 nematode, and 4 acanthocephalan species were recovered from 163 birds of 59 species. (In Bulgarian; English summary; from Helminth. Abst., 33: no. 3201, 1964.)—J. S. M.

ZXOTORZYCKA, J. 1964. [Systematic problem of Mallophaga in the light of host evolution.] Wiad. Parasitol., **X:** 605–607.—The systematics of Mallophaga from Passeriformes is revised in part and the new system is very complex. (In Polish; English summary.)—J. S. M.

DISTRIBUTION AND ANNOTATED LISTS

ABBOT, W. G. 1965. Blue Grouse persists on Mount Pinos in Southern California. Condor, **67:** 85.

ABBOT, W. G. 1965. American Oystercatcher on Anacapa Island, California. Condor, **67:** 190.

ALMEIDA CAMARGO, H. F. DE, AND E. A. DE CAMARGO. 1964. Ocorrência de *Iodopleura p. pipra* no São Paulo, Brasil, e algumas notas sôbre *Iodopleura isabellae* (Aves, Cotingidae). Papéis Avulsos, **16:** 45–55.—The distribution and characters of the Brazilian forms of *Iodopleura*; *I. p. pipra* occurs in the southern coastal range of São Paulo. (In Portuguese; brief English summary.)—G. E. W.

ALVAREZ, M. DEL TORO. 1964. Lista de las Aves de Chiapas. Endémicas, Emigrantes y de Paso. Instituto de Ciencias y Artes de Chiapas. Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas, México. 82 pp.—A complete revision of the 1958 list (with many additions) for the avifaunally richest state of Mexico. Includes several drawings by the author and a map outlining the major zoogeographical regions. General distribution within Chiapas is outlined, with details when the species is local or known from few records. Status, as migrant or winter visitant, and the basic habitat are given. The White-breasted Hawk, *Accipiter chionogaster* (now regarded by many as a resident race of *A. striatus*), is mistakenly given the name *A. b. bicolor*, a different species not included in the earlier Chiapas list. An innovation is the provision of vernacular names of species in English and Spanish. This is probably the most useful check-list of birds published so far in Middle America.—E. E.

BENSON, C. W. 1962. Les origines de l'avifaune de l'archipel des Comores. Mem. Inst. Scien. Madagascar, Ser. A., **14**, 1960: 173–204.—Of 52 resident species, 28 originated in Madagascar, and 12 in Africa; 7 are common to both Africa and Madagascar, 2 come from the Seychelles, 1 has Indian affinities, and 2 are indeterminate. Size variation among the different islands is discussed.—M. A. T.

BENSON, C. W., AND M. P. STUART IRWIN. 1964. Some additions and corrections to *A check list of the birds of Northern Rhodesia.* Number 5. Occ. Pap. Nat. Mus. S. Rhod., **27B:** 106–127.—Mostly additions based on recent collecting in the Mwinilunga district.—M. A. T.

BOND, J. 1963. Eighth supplement to the check-list of birds of the West Indies (1956). Philadelphia, separately published by the Acad. Nat. Sci. of Philadelphia. Pp. 1–11.

BOND, J. 1964. Ninth supplement to the check-list of birds of the West Indies (1956). *Ibid.* Pp. 1–13. Like the preceding, contains numerous new records, addenda, commentary on nomenclature and relationships, and corrigenda.—R. M. M.

BONNEY, C. 1964. Bahama Pintail (*Anas bahamensis*) on Big Pine Key, Florida. Florida Nat., **37:** 90.—Seen 25 March 1964.—E. E.

BUCHANAN, O. M. 1965. Allen Hummingbird on Cedros Island, Baja California. Condor, **67:** 191.

CARTER, D. L., AND R. H. WAUER. 1965. Black Hawk nesting in Utah. Condor, **67:** 82.

COURTENAY-LATIMER, M. 1964. Check-list of the birds of the East London area. S. Afr. Avifauna Ser., **20:** 72 pp.—Lists 376 species, with notes on abundance and habitat.—M. A. T.

DAVIS, H. T. 1964. Black Brant, a specimen for North Carolina. Chat, **28:** 45–46.

EDWARDS, M. H. 1965. Cattle Egret in Guerrero, México. Condor, **67:** 191.

EVENDEN, F. G., A. J. EVENDEN, AND L. B. ARGANTE. 1965. Southerly occurrence of Clark's Nutcracker. Wilson Bull., **77:** 86.

GOETHE, F., AND H. RINGLEBEN. 1964. Ein neuerer Nachweis von *Uria lomvia* (L.) für Deutschland. J. f. Orn., **104:** 54–56.—The recent occurrences of Brünnich's Murre in Germany.—W. J. B.

GREY, J. 1964. Status of the North Carolina list. Chat, **28:** 3–8.—Proposed revisions in the state check list.—E. F. P.

HARBER, D. D., AND THE RARITIES COMMITTEE. 1964. Report on rare birds in Great Britain in 1963 (with 1958 and 1962 additions). Brit. Birds, **57:** 261–281.—Includes 16 American species.—H. B.

HIEMENZ, N. M. 1964. Ring-billed Gull nesting in Minnesota. Loon (formerly the Flicker), **36:** 133.—Hennepin Island, Mille Lacs Lake, Mill Lacs Co., June 1963; at least 100 pairs, first record for the state.—G. E. W.

HONG KONG BIRD WATCHING SOCIETY. 1964. The Hong Kong Bird Report 1963. c/o The Chartered Bank, Hong Kong. 71 pp.; map. Price: H.K. $3.—Records of birds seen during year; Cattle Egret extending range. Articles on bird watching localities in Hong Kong and on birds of Penang, Macao, and South Vietnam.—E. E.

HUNDLEY, M. H. (ed.). 1964. Where to find birds and enjoy natural history in Florida. Pt. III. East Coast Area. Pt. IV. Central Florida Area. Florida Nat., **37:** 47–50, 79–84.—Useful accounts by local students of the special birds of accessible areas.—E. E.

JAMES, D. 1964. Winter 1963–1964; a year of boreal birds everywhere, and eastern birds in the west. Aud. Field Notes, **18:** 332–333.—Summarizes winter season regional reports.—E. E.

JOHNSON, N. K. 1965. The breeding avifaunas of the sheep and spring ranges in southern Nevada. Condor, **67:** 93–124.

JOHNSTON, R. F. 1964. The breeding birds of Kansas. Univ. Kansas Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., **12:** 575–655.—Primarily an account by species of "breeding schedules" (dates of clutch completion calculated from any event that could yield an estimate of date of last egg). Ecological and zoogeographic groupings are analyzed similarly. A "breeding index," which attempts to represent the timing of the breeding season, is calculated. Summarizes information for Kansas on distribution, nest sites, and clutch size.—R. B.

JONES, L. 1963. Red-cockaded Woodpeckers in Chesterfield County, South Carolina. Chat, **27:** 37–39.—Species well established, both wintering and breeding.—E. F. P.

KIKKAWA, J. 1964. Breeding density of land birds on Little Barrier Island. Physiol. and Ecol., **12:** 127–138.—Density and relative abundance of land birds on a forested volcanic island off northern New Zealand, censused between 1 and 8 September 1959, may be similar to those of the previously undisturbed mainland. The Whitehead (*Mohoua ochrocephala*) comprised 40 to 55 per cent of the avifauna. Introduced species were mostly confined to the clearings.—G. E. W.

KRAMER, P. 1965. Bobolink and Summer Tanager on the Galápagos Islands in late summer. Condor, **67:** 90.

LAWSON, W. J. 1963. A contribution to the ornithology of Sul do Save, southern Moçambique. Durban Mus. Novit., **7:** 73–124.—List of species collected during three expeditions to the area. *Francolinus shelleyi canidorsalis*, a new race, is described.—M. A. T.

LAZELL, J. D., JR. 1964. The reptiles of Sombrero, West Indies. Copeia, 1964, no. 4: 716–718.—Five terns (Gull-billed, Roseate, Sooty, Bridled, Brown Noddy), *Sula leucogaster*, and probably *Phaethon aethereus*, breeding on treeless, 100-acre, limestone Sombrero Island, northernmost of the Lesser Antilles, 1 June 1963. Probably the first Lesser Antillean breeding record for the Gull-billed Tern. No further details are given on the nesting sea birds, except lighthouse keepers stated that colonies were active "during at least 8 months of the year." Bird eggs make up "the greater portion of the diet" of a ground lizard, *Ameiva corvina*, endemic to Sombrero.—W. B. R.

LEWIN, V. 1965. The introduction and present status of California Quail in the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia. Condor, **67:** 61–66.

MCCASKIE, R. G. 1965. The Cattle Egret reaches the west coast of the United States. Condor, **67:** 89.

PEACOCK, E. D. 1964. Clay-colored Sparrow banded on the North Carolina coast. Chat, **28:** 98.—First record for state.—E. F. P.

PEACOCK, E. D. 1964. Some distribution records from the Outer Banks of North Carolina through mist-netting. Chat, **28:** 139–141.—Fat index, wing chord, and other measurements given for most of the 42 species of small land birds netted.—E. F. P.

PHILLIPS, A. R., AND J. W. HARDY. 1965. *Tanagra minuta*, an addition to the Mexican list. Wilson Bull., **77:** 89.

RUSCHI, A. 1964. [The genus *Campylopterus* and the species represented in Brazil. Its present distribution, with a new representative for Brazil. (Trochilidae—Aves).] Bol. Museu Biol., 'Prof. Mello Leitão,' **40:** 1–5.—Analytic key and details of Brazilian distribution for the species and subspecies of *Campylopterus* recorded in Brazil. *C. duidae duidae* reported for the first time from Brazil on Serra do Imeri and Serra Tapirapeço in Amazonas on the Venezuelan border. (In Portuguese; English summary.)—E. E.

SALOMONSEN, F. 1962. The mountain bird fauna of Palawan, Philippine Islands. Dansk Ornithologisk Forenings Tidsskrift, **56:** 129–134.—"Noona Dan Papers no. 2." Discovery of six species of true mountain birds hitherto unknown or nearly unknown from Palawan (which rises only to 6,000 feet elevation): *Zosterops montana, Muscicapa westermanni, Seicercus montis* (one previous record), *Phylloscopus trivirgatus, Orthotomus cucullatus*, and *Stachyris hypogrammica. Phylloscopus trivirgatus peterseni* and *Orthotomus cucullatus viridicollis* are described as new.—R. M. M.

SCHIFFMAN, E. 1964. Black-headed Grosbeak, a new species for North Carolina. Chat, **28:** 52–53.

SHORT, L. L., JR., AND R. C. BANKS. 1965. Louisiana Water Thrush in Baja California. Condor, **67:** 188.

SLADEN, W. J. L. 1964. The distribution of the Adélie and Chinstrap penguins. Biologie Antarctique, pp. 359–365.—*Pygoscelis adeliae* and *P. antarctica* appear to be increasing in numbers and expanding their breeding ranges. Reduced preda-

tion by man, changing climate, and particularly a reduction in competitors (whale bone whales) for food (*Euphausia superba*) are possible causes.—G. E. W.

STROUHAL, H. (ed.). 1964. Catalogus faunae Austriae. Teil XXIb, Aves.—Compiled by Gerth Rokitansky.

SWEDENBORG, [Mrs.] E. D., et. al. 1964. Evening Grosbeaks in Minnesota—Summer 1964. Loon (formerly the Flicker), **36:** 115–119.—First nest for the state.—G. E. W.

TREE, A. J. 1964. The occurrence of the Cliff Swallow (*Hirundo spilodera* (Sundevall)) on the Copperbelt. Ostrich, **35:** 113–114.—Two colonies found on bridges over the Kafue River. Only one other is known for Zambia. These are *H. s. rufigula*, probably a distinct species.—M. A. T.

WELLER, M. W. 1964. Distribution and migration of the Redhead. J. Wildl. Mgmt., **28:** 64–103.—The Redhead is prevalent in the southern and western portions of the prairie pothole region and migrates chiefly southward to the east coast of Texas where about 78 per cent of the population winters. The Redhead may have originated in southwestern North America, only recently invading the prairie potholes. Comparisons are made with the closely related Canvasback.—J. P. R.

WHEELER, R. J. 1965. A record of the White-winged Dove in northern California. Condor, **67:** 86.

WILLIAM, F. S. L., L. J. PEYTON, AND M. E. ISLIEB. 1965. New distributional and overwintering records of birds from south-central Alaska. Condor, **67:** 73–80.

WINTERBOTTOM, J. M. 1964. Some ms. notes on Barotseland by J. P. Murray. S. Afr. Avifauna Ser., **21:** 10 pp.—Annotated notes of an early official, including important new records and changes of status.—M. A. T.

WOTTON, M., AND D. B. MARSHALL. 1965. Heermann Gull in Nevada. Condor, **67:** 83.

ECOLOGY AND POPULATION

BERNDT, R., AND M. HENSS. 1964. Die Blaumeise, *Parus c. caeruleus* L., als Invasionsvogel. Vogelwarte, **22:** 93–100.—Population dynamics of Blue Tits over a fourteen-year period. Banded birds were recovered up to 500 to 1180 km distant. Population numbers were high before the birds emigrated suggesting that the Blue Tit may be a species tending toward irruption with over-density.—W. J. B.

BOYD, H. 1964. Wildfowl and other water-birds found dead in England and Wales in January–March 1963. Wildfowl Trust Fifteenth Annual Report, pp. 20–22.—Reports on 1,746 Anatidae and 831 other waterfowl (largely Coots, Moorhens, Red-throated Loons, and Great Crested Grebes) apparently killed primarily by starvation during a prolonged cold period.—P. A. J.

BRIDGE, D., AND M. BRIDGE, (eds.). 1964. Twenty-eighth breeding-bird census. Aud. Field Notes, **18:** 540–576.—Reports of 48 breeding bird counts from North America and 2 from Germany. Includes a review of changes during 45 years on one tract in Rhode Island by H. E. Childs.—E. E.

BUB, H. 1963. Gefieder-Untersuchungen an gekäfigten Seidenschwänzen (*Bombycilla g. garrulus*). Vogelwarte, **22:** 85–93.—Describes the number and location of the waxy plates on the feathers of wild and some captive waxwings. Considerable variation, both inter- and intra-individual, exists in the location and size of the waxy areas.—W. J. B.

DEAN, G. J. W. 1964. Stork and egret as predators of the red locust in the Rukwa valley outbreak area. Ostrich, **35:** 95–100.—Predation is erratic and has little overall effect on locust numbers.—M. A. T.

EHLERT, W. 1964. Zur Ökologie und Biologie der Ernährung einiger Limikolen-Arten. J. f. Orn., **104:** 1–53.—A major paper on the ecology and biology of feeding in some shorebirds observed on the Island of Mellum on the North Sea coast. This paper describes the ecology of the island, gives the timing and distribution of each species on the island and compares these observations with studies of the stomach contents. The results place serious doubts on earlier schemes to divide the shorebirds into phylogenetic groups on the basis of food-finding method.—W. J. B.

ENDERSON, J. H. 1965. Roadside raptor count in Colorado. Wilson Bull., **77:** 82.

HAASE, B. L. 1963. The winter flocking behavior of the Common Crow (*Corvus brachyrynchos* [*sic*] Brehm). Ohio J. Sci., **63:** 145–151.—Flocks settled first at a secondary roost and later moved to a final roost. Heavy cloud cover or windy weather tended to cause earlier roosting; temperature variations had no apparent influence.—H. C. S.

HARDY, J. L., D. R. ROBERTS, AND R. C. BANKS. 1965. The composition of a wintering population of White-crowned Sparrows in Kern County, California. Condor, **67:** 90.

HAVERSCHMIDT, F. 1964. Beobachtungen an *Chondrohierax uncinatus* (Temminck) in Surinam. J. f. Orn., **104:** 64–66.—Observations on habitat, food habits, and reproduction of the Hook-billed Kite in Surinam.—W. J. B.

IMMELMAN, K. 1963. Tierische Jahresperiodik in ökologischer Sicht. Ein Beitrag zum Zeitgeberproblem, unter besonderer Berucksichtigung der Brut und Mauserzeiten australischer Vögel. Zool. Jb., (Syst.), **91:** 91–200.—An extensive analysis of the regulatory factors of the yearly cycle of birds in northwestern and central Australia. Northwestern Australia has a fairly regular wet season, and most birds breed and molt approximately at the same time every year; Central Australia has irregular rains which are independent of the astronomical year, and, there, regular breeding and molting seasons are unknown. The breeding and molting patterns, and the responses of birds to ultimate and proximate environmental factors in the two areas are compared. Birds have an internal rhythm of reproduction which is tied to the environment through external proximate stimuli, which differ with local conditions. Some birds in regions where the environment does not vary during the year are completely independent of proximate stimuli; their breeding cycle is determined only by their internal rhythm. English summary and extensive bibliography.—W. J. B.

JUBB, R. A. 1964. Transport of fish spawn by aquatic birds. Ostrich, **35:** 115–116.—"The theory that the spawn of freshwater fishes can be transported from one drainage to another by aquatic birds is not supported" (author's summary).—M. A. T.

KAHL, M. P., JR. 1964. Food ecology of the Wood Stork (*Mycteria americana*) in Florida. Ecol. Mono., **34:** 97–117.—An estimate of total food requirements per day and season of individuals and of breeding colonies is correlated with density of fish on which the birds feed. Food availability, rather than photoperiod, may trigger the onset of nesting.—S. C. K.

KINZELBACH, R., AND J. MARTENS. 1964. Die Beutelmeise (*Remiz pendulinus*) am Oberrhein. J. f. Orn., **105:** 137–148.—Colonization of the Penduline Tit in the upper Rhine valley. Each invasion is correlated with increases in the populations to the east. Some of the birds remain during the summer; these are often unpaired and show beginning of nesting activity. Later pairs form and undertake full nesting activity.—W. J. B.

KOIVISTO, I. 1963. Über den Ortswechsel der Geschlechter beim Auerhuhn (*Tetrao urogallus*) nach Markierungsergebnissen. Vogelwarte, **22:** 75–79.—Discusses the movement of both sexes of the Capercaille in Finnland. Females wander farther than males, up to 21 to 25 km, compared to 0 to 5 km for males. Young birds of both sexes wandered somewhat farther than adults.—W. J. B.

KOLB, H. (ed.). 1964. Winter bird-population study. Aud. Field Notes, **18:** 390–413.—Studies covering various habitats from Maine to California and Zacatecas, México.—E. E.

KURODA, N. 1963. Adaptive parental feeding as a factor influencing the reproductive rate in the Grey Starling. Researches on Population Ecology, **5:** 1–10.—In rural colonies the primary food brought to nestlings of *Sturnus cineraceus* was mole-crickets; in urban colonies a variety of animal and plant items was brought. For a rural brood, experimentally increased from six to seven, the parents brought caterpillars and pupae rather than the more secretive mole-crickets.—R. B.

KURODA, N. 1964. The comparative analysis of breeding rates of rural and urban Grey Starling colonies in Tokyo area; the second report (Part 1). Misc. Repts. Yamashina's Inst. Ornith. and Zool., **4:** 1–30.—Previous published data on breeding rates of *Sturnus cineraceus* covered two seasons; information from 6 seasons is included here. Factors affecting initiation and duration of egg-laying period are analyzed; there appears to be a correlation between temperature and initiation of egg laying. The significantly earlier date of initiation in the urban colony is correlated with higher average temperatures. Clutch sizes were larger at the urban than at the rural colony, and at the beginning of the season at both colonies. Possible significance of these figures is discussed. (In English; Japanese summary.) —K. C. P.

KURODA, N. 1964. Comparative analysis of breeding rates of rural and urban Grey Starling colonies in Tokyo area; the second report (Part 2). Researches on Population Ecology, **6:** 1–12.—Clutch size was significantly larger in urban colonies of *Sturnus cineraceus* than in rural ones and so was brood size, but the number of young leaving the nest was the same. The difference is related to the more nutritive food (mole-crickets) brought to the rural nestlings. Although five (rural) or six (urban) was the modal clutch size, larger clutches produced larger numbers of fledged young.—R. B.

KURODA, N. 1964. A photographic analysis of the roost flock of Grey Starling. Misc. Repts. Yamashina's Inst. Ornith. and Zool., **4:** 53–54, 4 plates.—Photographs of flying flocks of *Sturnus cineraceus*, were enlarged and covered with a grid overlay for counting. The photographs as published are interleaved with grid overlays and counts are given for each grid square. The number of birds in the four photographs are 10,040; 9,461; 13,985; and 13,639. (In Japanese; English summary.)—K. C. P.

LACHNER, R. 1963. Beiträge zur Biologie und Populationsdynamik der Turkentaube (*Streptopelia d. decaocto*). J. f. Orn., **104:** 305–351 (with remarks by F. B. Hofstetter: 351–356).—The population dynamics and reproductive biology of the Turtle Dove in Herford, Westphalia. These doves were first observed in 1950 and greatly increased in numbers in 1957. Banding results show that individuals wander over long distances in all directions; one flew as far as Cornwall, England some 980 km WNW. Most birds were recovered west and north of Herford, but one was recovered in Stuttgart, 350 km SSE. A valuable addition to information on a rapidly spreading species.—W. J. B.

LÉVÊQUE, R. 1964. Notes sur la reproduction des oiseaux aux Iles Galapagos. Alauda, **32:** 5–44, 81–96.—Data on resident non-passerines on the Galapagos, with information on breeding and habitat of many "water-birds." For several species the laying season is longer than previously recorded. The abundant *Puffinus lherminieri subalaris* may breed throughout the year. The two frigate-birds *Fregata magnificens* and *F. minor* coexist on Tower Island, but elsewhere seem to breed on different islands. Lists habitats on Indefatigable Island, with their resident vertebrates. (In French; English summary.)—E. E.

MACINNES, C. D. 1964. The status of Ross's Goose in 1962–63. Wildfowl Trust Fifteenth Annual Report, pp. 137–139.—At least 25,000 birds were present in California, indicating a population considerably higher than estimates made in the mid-1950's.—P. A. J.

MARVIN, P. H. 1964. Birds on the rise. Bull. Entomol. Soc. Amer., **10:** 194–196.—Analysis of Christmas Bird Count data in *Audubon Field Notes* 1949–1963 indicates bird populations have increased severalfold, despite increased use of pesticides over the same period. Population data of ten common species are summarized. The author warns that sudden decreases of certain species from present high population levels may appear catastrophic.—D. B. C.

MATHIASSON, S. 1963. Studies on wild geese in southernmost Sweden. Acta Vertebratica, **2:** 417–533.—A thorough five-year study, of the winter ecology and migrational dynamics of the Bean Goose in southern Sweden. Each year 12,000 to 17,000 geese pass through, and in part winter in the area. They roost on water, feeding 5 to 10 km away. On the short midwinter days feeding extends into the twilight period. Although the wintering population in continental western Europe decreased sharply during the past decades, it increased in north-central Europe, including Sweden. This is attributed to known climatic changes, which affected the races of Bean Goose differently. They have different "migratory dispositions," especially with respect to proximate factors inducing fall and winter movements. The tundra and forest subspecies have different molt-migration, and fall migration patterns. The tundra geese leap-frog over the winter grounds of the geese of the forest zone. This leap-frog migration results from the recent shift of wintering area of the forest geese from westernmost Europe to the north of the wintering tundra geese.—M. D. F. U.

MATHIASSON, S. 1963. Untersuchungen über jährliche Fluktuationen nichtbrütende Höckerschwäne *Cygnus olor* (Gm.) in Schonen, Südschweden. Lunds Univ. Årsskrift N. F. Pt. 2, vol. 58, no. 13, 19 pp.—A detailed description of population movements of Mute Swans during seven years of study. Special sections deal with the molting, population, passage visitors, and wintering swans. Reasons for the fluctuation of the breeding population (between 700 and 1,700 pairs) are not given.—M. D. F. U.

MEBS, T. 1964. Zur Biologie und Populationsdynamik des Mäusebussards (*Buteo buteo*) (Unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Abhängigkeit vom Massenwechsel der Feldmaus *Microtus arvalis*). J. f. Orn., **104:** 247–306.—The population dynamics of the Common Buzzard in the region of Castelle, Germany. Density is correlated with the population density of the vole, *Microtus arvalis*, a major food. Many aspects of breeding, population density, life expectancy, and food habits are given in the long English summary. Persecution by man is responsible for 50 to 80 per cent of all deaths.—W. J. B.

MIZUTA, K. 1963. Local distribution of two swallows of genus *Hirundo*, and breeding success of *H. rustica*. Researches on Population Ecology, **5:** 130–138.—At

Koryiyama, Nara Prefecture, colonies of *H. rustica* were located in urban areas, *H. daurica* in rural areas. In *H. rustica*, first clutches were larger than second; five was the modal clutch size, but clutches of six produced slightly more fledglings.—R. B.

ORIANS, G. H., AND M. F. WILLSON. 1964. Interspecific territories of birds. Ecol., **45:** 736–745.—Competition for territory between species may mean that insufficient time has elapsed to permit development of complete ecological divergence or that the environment somehow limits this divergence.—S. C. K.

PARMALEE, D. F. 1964. Survival in the Painted Bunting. The Living Bird, **3:** 5–7. —*Passerina ciris* maintains its numbers because certain females produce a second brood. Eggs hatch in 11.4 days, young fledge in 8 or 9. The female builds a second nest while caring for the fledglings. On the eve of egg laying the male takes over care of the first brood. The time between fledging of the two broods is 29 to 30 days.—G. E. W.

PEITZMEIER, J. 1964. Beobachtungen über die Ausbreitung der Wacholderdrossel (*Turdus pilaris*) in Westfalen. J. f. Orn., **105:** 149–152.—The spread of the Fieldfare which increased from 21 colonies with 106 pairs in 1960 to 48 colonies with 212 pairs in 1963; the birds are pushing west and north at a rate of about 4 km per year, along river and stream valleys. Discusses some of the ecological factors that are responsible.—W. J. B.

RAITT, R. J., AND R. E. GENELLY. 1964. Dynamics of a population of California Quail. J. Wildl. Mgmt., **28:** 127–141.—An eight-year study based on trapping and spring and fall censuses. Mortality rate was 71 per cent. Success of the breeding effort determined fall population size. Winter populations, reduced experimentally, returned to normal size by the following autumn, apparently due to immigration. —J. P. R.

ROSEBERRY, J. L. 1964. Some responses of Bobwhites to snow cover in southern Illinois. J. Wildl. Mgmt., **28:** 244–249.—In a long period of snow cover Bobwhites moved into woody vegetation, especially Japanese honeysuckle, and depended heavily on nearby standing corn and soybeans for food.—J. P. R.

SAVAGE, C. 1964. Lake Rezaiyeh: a specialized summer habitat for shelduck and flamingos. Wildfowl Trust Fifteenth Annual Report, pp. 108–113.—Common Shelducks and Greater Flamingos occur commonly during summer on this saline lake in Azarbaijan, foraging on brine shrimp (*Artemia*) and algae (*Enteromorpha*). Both species appear to have functional nasal glands for salt excretion.—P. A. J.

SKEAD, C. J. 1964. Birds of the Amatole forests, King William's Town and Stutterheim, C. P. Ostrich, **35:** 142–159.—A study of horizontal and vertical distribution of forest birds, and of habitat factors which influence their distribution.—M. A. T.

STAGER, K. E. 1965. An exposed nocturnal roost of migrant Vaux Swifts. Condor, **67:** 81.

STEINBACHER, J. 1963. Der Fetzara-See in Nordost-Algerien früher und heute. Vogelwarte, **22:** 70–74.—Describes Lake Fetzara (northeast Algeria) in earlier times and today; an important migratory and wintering area for water-, marsh-, and shorebirds.—W. J. B.

STONEHOUSE, B. 1964. Emperor Penguins at Cape Crozier. Nature, **203:** 849–851.—Censuses in 1961–1963 of *Aptenodytes forsteri* at this Ross Island colony show an increased breeding population, particularly over the numbers present early in the century. The position of the colony in relation to the protective cliffs and the open sea account for the change.—G. E. W.

SZIJJ, J. 1963. Zehn jahre Entenvogelzählung am Bodensee. Vogelwarte, **22:** 1–17.—Analyzes the increase and decrease of duck populations on Lake of Constance and the cycle of duck migrations. This lake is an important wintering area for several species because it remains fairly free of ice.—W. J. B.

SZIJJ, J. 1963. Bestand des Höckerschwans (*Cygnus olor*) am Bodensee. Vogelwarte, **22:** 80–84.—Increase in numbers of the Mute Swan on Lake of Constance over the years 1951–1962. Most of the nesting birds concentrate at the northeast end of the lake.—W. J. B.

VEROMAN, H. 1962. Vom Bestand des Weissstorchs in Estland (Estnische SSR). Vogelwarte, **21:** 291–292.—Discusses the population of White Storks in Esthonia. In contrast to other parts of Europe the number of occupied nests rose from 160 in 1954 to over 400 in 1962.—W. J. B.

WATSON, A. 1965. A population study of ptarmigan (*Lagopus mutus*) in Scotland. J. Anim. Ecol., **34:** 135–172.—Predation chiefly responsible for sudden drops of 18 to 47 per cent in number of adult birds in March or April. Data given on yearly fluctuations in abundance, breeding success, territory size, and influence of weather conditions.—S. C. K.

WINKEL, W., H. SCHUMANN, AND R. BERNDT. 1962. Über die Farbtypenzugehörigkeit männlicher Trauerschnäpper (*Ficedula* [*Muscicapa*] *hypoleuca*) bei Braunschweig. Vogelwarte, **21:** 314–318.—Analyzes the percentages of the several plumage types of male Pied Flycatchers around Braunschweig.—W. J. B.

WINTERBOTTOM, J. M. 1964. Notes on the wagtails *Motacilla* of southern Africa. Ostrich, **35:** 129–141.—A comparative study of the resident wagtails *M. aguimp, clara,* and *capensis*, including habitat, populations, movements, and breeding biology.—M. A. T.

WINTERBOTTOM, J. M. 1964. Report on the Witwatersrand duck counts, 1954–59. (African Wildfowl Enquiry Publ., no. 10). Ostrich, **35:** 188–201.—Seasonal and annual fluctuations in populations.—M. A. T.

GENERAL BIOLOGY

ADAMS, D. A. 1963. Battery Island 1963. Chat, **27:** 65–68.—Banding study of breeding maritime birds, including first record of successful White Ibis nesting in North Carolina.—E. F. P.

BECKETT, T. A. 1964. Black-crowned Night Heron feeding behavior. Chat, **28:** 93–94.—Young *Nycticorax* found eating nestling White Ibis.—E. F. P.

BLUM, J. R. 1965. Eagle versus fish. Condor, **67:** 190.

CHAMBERLAIN, J. L. 1965. Fall foods of Mourning Doves in central Virginia. Wilson Bull., **77:** 84.

COHEN, E. 1964. Pairing of Robins from same brood. Brit. Birds, **57:** 469. *Erithacus rubecula* banded as nestlings two years previously. "They paired and produced young in 1962 after the male had lost his previous mate who, incidentally, was his mother."—H. B.

CRAIGHEAD, J. J. 1964. Breeding age of Canada Geese. J. Wildl. Mgmt., **28:** 57–64.—Captive flocks do not accurately reflect the percentage of breeding birds in wild populations. In Montana only 10.2 per cent of a generation of wild geese survived to nest.—J. P. R.

CROSSLEY, R. 1964. Spur-winged Plovers wetting their feathers before incubating. Brit. Birds, **57:** 515–516.—Editor's note adds records for some other shorebirds. —H. B.

DOW, D. D., AND W. HESSE. 1965. House Sparrow with a bill abnormality. Wilson Bull., **77:** 86.

FLEETWOOD, R. J., AND E. G. BOLEN. 1965. Compound clutch of the Chachalaca. Condor, **67:** 84.

HUNGERFORD, C. R. 1964. Vitamin A and productivity in Gambel's Quail. J. Wildl. Mgmt., **28:** 141–147.—Vitamin A or a closely associated substance derived from green plant material apparently influences breeding rate.—J. P. R.

KIRKPATRICK, C. M. 1964. Age versus environment as conditions for reproduction in caged Bobwhites. J. Wildl. Mgmt., **28:** 240–243.—Bobwhites reproduce at 5 to 7 months of age when artificially lighted; an older minimum age is necessary in a natural environment.—J. P. R.

LEOPOLD, A. S. 1965. Harrier observed catching a Fairy Tern in Tahiti. Condor, **67:** 91.

LLOYD, J. A. 1965. Seasonal development of the incubation patch in the Starling. Condor, **67:** 67–72.

LOCKE, L. N. 1965. Pyrrhuloxia feeding on cactus fruits. Condor, **67:** 190.

MAHER, W. J. 1964. Growth rate and development of endothermy in the Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*) and Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*) at Barrow, Alaska. Ecol., **45:** 520–528.—Growth proceeds at relatively the same rate in the two species and endothermy becomes established by the seventh day. The longspur fledges at 7.4 days, the bunting, a cavity nester, at 13.1 days. Development is not more rapid than in emberizines in the temperate zones.—S. C. K.

MITCHELL, K. D. G. 1964. Further observations of birds from aircraft. Brit. Birds, **57:** 315–324.—Swift, Lapwing, and Herring Gull account for 62.5 per cent of 86 sightings above 500 feet by an airline flyer over Europe including Lapwings at 11,500 and 12,000 feet and Starlings at 9,700. Seasonal, diurnal, and weather factors are discussed.—H. B.

ORING, L. W. 1964. Behavior and ecology of certain ducks during the post-breeding period. J. Wildl. Mgmt., **28:** 223–233.—Data on the breakup of pairs, post-breeding flocks and molting, desertion of broods by hens, and duration of flightless period for 13 duck species observed in southeastern Idaho.—J. P. R.

PARNELL, J. F., T. L. QUAY, AND A. GRIGGS. 1963. Nesting status of the Barn Swallow in the southeastern United States with special reference to Wake County, North Carolina. Chat, **27:** 62–64.

PAYNE, R. B. 1965. Clutch size and numbers of eggs laid by Brown-headed Cowbirds. Condor, **67:** 44–60.

PRESCOTT, K. W. 1965. Attempted Robin predation by crow. Wilson Bull., **77:** 86.

RAMP, W. K. 1965. The auditory range of a Hairy Woodpecker. Condor, **67:** 183–185.

RAYNSFORD, L. J. 1964. Pairing of Red-backed Shrikes from same brood. Brit. Birds, **57:** 469.—Banded nest mates of the previous year.—H. B.

ROGERS, J. P. 1964. Effect of drought on reproduction of the Lesser Scaup. J. Wildl. Mgmt., **28:** 213–222.—Severe drought led some pairs to abandon their nesting areas and reduced the productivity of others by inhibiting reproduction and increasing vulnerability of nests to predation. The presence of wide mud flats between water and nesting cover is thought to be the inhibitory factor.—J. P. R.

SELANDER, R. K., AND R. J. HAUSER. 1965. Gonadal and behavioral cycles in the Great-tailed Grackle. Condor, **67:** 157–182.

SKEAD, C. J. 1964. The overland flights and feeding habits of the Cape Parrot, *Poicephalus robustus* (Gmelin), in the eastern Cape Province. Ostrich, **35:** 202–

223. The Cape Parrot normally lives in the mountain forests, but may make feeding flights into the bushveld, sometimes of several days duration. Influence of various factors, particularly the availability of *Podocarpus* fruits, is discussed.—M. A. T.

SKEAD, C. J. 1964. Sugarbirds in the Amatole Mountains, King William's Town, Cape Province. Ostrich, **35:** 236.—*Promerops cafer* and *P. gurneyi* were found nesting together in the same patch of *Protea*. A possible hybrid is discussed.—M. A. T.

SMITHERS, R. H. N. 1965. Notes on the feeding habits of the Red-eyed Dove, *Streptopelia semitorquata* (Ruepell) in a peri-urban area in Rhodesia. Arnoldia (Rhodesia), vol. 1, no. 21, 8 pp. Analysis of 80 crops shows that food in this area was primarily from farm crops. Examination of gonads showed two breeding peaks per year.—M. A. T.

VERNER, J. 1965. Breeding biology of the Long-billed Marsh Wren. Condor, **67:** 6–30.

VERNER, J. 1965. Time budget of the male Long-billed Marsh Wren during the breeding season. Condor, **67:** 125–139.

WARD, A. L. 1964. Foods of the Mourning Dove in eastern Colorado. J. Wildl. Mgmt., **28:** 152–157.—Crops of 247 doves from agricultural areas showed that grass seeds made up 29.1 per cent, forb and weed seeds 70.8 per cent, and animal material 0.1 per cent of the diet.—J. P. R.

WEBBER, G. L. 1964. Pairing of Reed Warblers from same brood. Brit. Birds, **57:** 253.—Banded in the nest two years previously.—H. B.

WEBSTER, C. G. 1964. Fall foods of Soras from two habitats in Connecticut. J. Wildl. Mgmt., **28:** 163–165.—Soras from a fresh marsh ate mainly seeds whereas those from a brackish marsh fed chiefly on insects.—J. P. R.

WEEDEN, R. B. 1965. Further notes on Wandering Tattlers in central Alaska. Condor, **67:** 87.

WIGGINS, I. L. 1965. Galápagos Finch captured in flight by Laughing Gull. Condor, **67:** 82.

WILLIAMS, H. W., AND A. W. STOKES. 1965. Factors affecting the incidence of rally calling in the Chukar Partridge. Condor, **67:** 31–43.

WOOD, J. S. 1964. Normal development and causes of reproductive failure in Canada Geese. J. Wildl. Mgmt., **28:** 197–208.—Reproductive maturity normally occurs in the third year. Hormone injections in two-year geese stimulated follicular but not oviductal growth. Crowding inhibited reproduction in three-year geese but they nested within a few days after being released. Failure to reproduce may have resulted from lack of ovulatory peaks in the LH secretion rate.—J. P. R.

YOCOM, C. F. 1965. Longevity record of a Black-footed Albatross. Condor, **67:** 187.

ZIMMERMAN, J. L. 1965. Carcass analysis of wild and thermal-stressed Dickcissels. Wilson Bull., **77:** 55–70.

Note. Beginning with this issue of *The Auk*, titles from *The Condor* and *The Wilson Bulletin* will be listed to draw attention to them but, because of the easy availability of these journals, will not be abstracted in the interest of conserving space.—R. M. M. and G. E. W.