

PERIODICAL LITERATURE

EDITED BY GLEN E. WOOLFENDEN

ANATOMY AND EMBRYOLOGY

- FEDUCCIA, J. A. 1967. The amphirhinal condition in the Passeriformes. *Wilson Bull.*, **79**: 453-455.
- HARRISON, J. 1967. A case of congenital absence of the right lower limb in a Teal. *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club*, **87**: 127-128.
- MCNEIL, R. 1967. Bill deformities in the Robin, Black-throated Blue Warbler and Willet. *Bird-Banding*, **38**: 324-325.—One example of each.—M.A.J.
- MCNEIL, R., AND A. M. MEDINA. 1967. Asymétrie bilatérale des os longs des membres du pigeon *Columba livia* et du perroquet *Amazona amazonica*. *Rev. Canadian Biol.*, **26**: 273-286.—The limbs of *Columba livia* and *Amazona amazonica* are slightly asymmetrical, with both right limbs longer in the pigeon and both left limbs longer in the parrot. The asymmetry is usually present in each of the three elements measured. Longer limbs are found on the side that dominates in certain behaviors: pigeons tend to land on the right foot and parrots tend to bring food to the bill in the left foot. (In French; English summary.)—C.F.S.
- PARKES, K. C., AND R. C. LEBERMAN. 1967. Abnormal retention of juvenal feathers by a Catbird. *Bird-Banding*, **38**: 326.—A one-year-old *Dumetella carolinensis* with juvenal under tail coverts.—M.A.J.
- RIJKE, A. M. 1967. The water repellency and feather structure of cormorants, Phalacrocoracidae. Ostrich, **38**: 163-165.—The dimensions and special arrangement of the barbs in cormorants are different from those of ducks. This feature is directly responsible for a lesser extent of water repellency.—M.A.T.

BEHAVIOR

- BECK, C. H. 1967. Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*) at Manatee Springs Park [Florida] seen to swim. *Florida Nat.*, **40**: 30.
- BUCKLEY, F. G., AND P. A. BUCKLEY. 1968. Upside-down resting by young Green-rumped Parrotlets (*Forpus passerinus*). *Condor*, **70**: 89.
- CALDER, W. A. 1968. The diurnal activity of the Roadrunner, *Geococcyx californianus*. *Condor*, **70**: 84-85.
- COULSON, J. C. 1966. The influence of the pair-bond and age on the breeding biology of the kittiwake gull, *Rissa tridactyla*. *J. Anim. Ecol.*, **35**: 269-279.—A 12-year study on the influence of changes in mate on the breeding biology of female Kittiwakes. Selection favors retaining the same mate from one breeding season to the next, and nesting failures often will result in a change in mates the next season.—H.W.K.
- EISENMANN, E. 1968. Behavior of Orange-chinned Parakeets in Panamá. *Condor*, **70**: 86.
- FERGUSON, D. E. 1967. A possible case of egg transport by a Chuck-will's-widow. *Wilson Bull.*, **79**: 452-453.
- HARRISON, C. J. O. 1967. Some notes on babbler behaviour. *Avicult. Mag.*, **73**: 28-33.—General observations on captive *Garrulax perspicillatus* including communal rearing of young and antiphonal singing.—C.T.C.
- KAHL, M. P. 1967. Behavioral reactions to hyperthermia in *Scopus umbretta* and *Balaeniceps rex*. *Ostrich*, **38**: 27-30.—Neither reacted to high ambient temperatures by excreting on the legs as do the Ciconiidae, and the close relationship of *Scopus* and *Balaeniceps* to the storks is questioned.—M.A.T.

- MUELLER, H. C. 1968. Prey selection: oddity or conspicuousness? *Nature*, **217**: 92.—When offered mice of two colors 10 at a time (9 gray, 1 white or 9 w, 1 g; 50 trials each) on a gray background, a tame Sparrow Hawk selected "conspicuous, but not odd" mice (i.e. white). In the same tests on white background it took significantly longer to choose and it chose randomly.—W.B.R.
- ODGEN, J. C. 1967. Apparent ground roosting by Cattle Egrets (*Bubulcus ibis*). *Florida Nat.*, **40**: 30.—Compact flock of some 700 egrets, with a few other herons, still on ground after sunset, many evidently sleeping.—E.E.
- RAND, A. L. 1967. A Common Grackle learning to soak bread. *Wilson Bull.*, **79**: 455-456.
- SCHREIBER, R. W. 1967. Roosting behavior of the Herring Gull in central Maine. *Wilson Bull.*, **79**: 421-431.
- SUTTON, G. M. 1967. Behaviour of the Buff-breasted Sandpiper at the nest. *Arctic*, **20**: 3-7.—Brief notes on the breeding biology of this species at Victoria and Jenny Lind islands, N.W.T. Males have no brood patch and are suspected of being polygamous. Only the female incubates and cares for the young. The frontispiece on page 2 is an excellent color plate of the downy young.—J.R.J.
- TEDARDS, A. M. 1967. Anting by Prothonotary Warbler. *Chat*, **31**: 77.

DISEASES AND PARASITES

- ABDALLAH, I. S., AND W. WINKENWERDER. 1967. Haussperlinge (*Passer domesticus* L.) als Überträger von Vibriolen. *Zentralbl. Veterinarmedizin Reihe*, **13**: 338-344.
- BARUŠ, V. 1966. Parasitic nematodes of birds in Czechoslovakia. I. Hosts: Columbiformes, Piciformes, Falconiformes and Strigiformes. *Folia Parasit.*, Praha, **13**: 7-27.—Brief descriptions and incidence figures are included for the species from 500 birds. (From *Helminthol. Abstr.*, **36**: no. 999, 1967.)—J.S.M.
- BARUŠ, V., AND D. ZAJÍČEK. 1967. Parasitic nematodes of birds of the order Colymbiformes in Czechoslovakia. *Folia Parasit.*, Praha, **14**: 73-85.—About 22 per cent of 145 colymbiform birds were infected. (From *Helminthol. Abstr.*, **36**: no. 2647, 1967.)—J.S.M.
- BOYD, E. 1968. Two new species of *Harpyrhynchus* from herons in North America (Acarina, Trombidiformes, Harpyrhynchidae). *Proc. Helminthol. Soc. Wash.*, **35**: 18-24.—*H. herodius* and *H. butorides* from *Ardea h. herodius* from Ontario and Massachusetts and *Butorides v. virescens* from Massachusetts are the first records from the Ciconiiformes. Records of this parasite genus from 10 orders of birds are reviewed. While these mites may cause pathology in passerine birds they do not in herons.—J.S.M.
- DÍAZ-UNGRÍA, C., AND R. ARTIGAS. 1966. Nematodes de aves venezolanas. *Bol. Soc. Venezolana Cienc. Nat.*, **26**: 360-369.—Wild hosts: *Coccyzus a. americanus*, *Piaya cayana mehlery*, and *Numida meleagris*. (From *Helminthol. Abstr.*, **36**: no. 1001, 1966.)—J.S.M.
- DICK, T. A., AND M. BURT. 1967. Observations on the life cycle of *Davainea tetraoensis* Fuhrmann, 1919 (Platyhelminthes—Cestoda) a parasite of Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*). *Canadian J. Zool.*, **45**: 233.
- ERHARDT, W., R. HARKEMA, AND G. MILLER. 1966. Trematodes from two species of gulls from North Carolina. *J. Elisha Mitchell Sci. Soc.*, **82**: 202-212.—Of 118 gulls collected, 99 per cent were infected with trematodes representing 21 species. (From *Wildl. Rev.*, no. 124, 1966.)—J.S.M.
- FRIEDMANN, H. 1968. Additional data on brood parasitism in the honey-guides. *Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus.*, **124**: 1-8.—A total of 49 additional instances of parasitism by *Indicator indicator*, 24 for *I. minor*, and a few for the little known *Prodotiscus*

- regulus*. An additional record may be for either *Indicator meliphilus* or *I. narokensis*; nothing is known of the eggs or hosts of either of these species.—G.E.W.
- GABRACHANSKI, P., S. DONTSHEW, AND P. KAMBUROW. 1967. Verbreitung der Infektionen und Parasitenkrankheiten bei einigen Vögeln der Familie Charadriidae (Limicolae). Dt. tierarz. Wschr., **74**: 256–257.—Pathogens of migratory charadriids near Sofia, Bulgaria, were studied during April; helminths were found in 72 per cent of the birds. Contact with domestic ducks was thought to be the source of infection. (English summary; from *Helminthol. Abstr.*, **36**: no. 2648, 1967.)—J.S.M.
- KRAHWINKEL, D., JR., AND J. MCCUE. 1967. Wild birds as transport hosts of *Spirocerca lupi* in the southeastern United States. *J. Parasit.*, **53**: 650–651.—Three species of spirurid nematodes, larval stages only, were found encysted in the esophagus and digestive tracts of 72 passerine birds of 14 species and 8 families. Dogs in the same area were infected with *S. lupi*, whose larvae are normally found in dung beetles.—J.S.M.
- MACY, R., AND G. STRONG. 1967. *Laterotrema cascadenis* sp. n. (Trematoda: Stomylotrematidae) from the Dipper, *Cinclus mexicanus*. *J. Parasit.*, **53**: 584–586.—From the small intestine of 10 of 13 birds from the lower Columbia River Gorge in Oregon and in Washington; a key to the species of the genus is given.—J.S.M.
- MCDANIEL, B., D. TUFF, AND E. BOLEN. 1966. External parasites of the Black-bellied Tree Duck and other dendrocygnids. *Wilson Bull.*, **78**: 462–468.
- OOSTHUIZEN, J. H., AND M. B. MARKUS. 1967. The haematozoa of South African birds. I: Blood and other parasites of two species of game birds. *Ibis*, **109**: 115–117.—From *Francoelinus swainsonii* and *Numida meleagris*.—J.S.M.
- PAYNE, R. B., AND K. PAYNE. 1967. Cuckoo hosts in southern Africa. *Ostrich*, **38**: 135–143.—Each of the nine species of parasitic cuckoos in southern Africa has one or more preferred host species which are only occasionally parasitized by other cuckoos. These preferred species are all abundant. It is suggested that the young cuckoos are imprinted on the foster parent while still in the nest, and that this adaptation enables them to seek nests of these abundant species, which are readily found.—M.A.T.
- RYŠÁVÝ, B. 1966. The occurrence of cestodes in the individual orders of birds and the influence of food on the composition of the fauna of bird cestodes. *Folia Parasit., Praha*, **13**: 158–169.—Over 4,000 birds of 13 orders from southern Bohemia were examined. Habitats were damp water meadows, littoral region of lakes, and open water. "Variations in the composition of the cestode fauna is a direct result of the availability of the intermediate hosts as a food source for the final host." (From *Helminthol. Abstr.*, **36**: no. 1003, 1966.)—J.S.M.
- STABLER, R. *et al.* 1967. Hematozoa from the Alaskan Spruce Grouse, *Canachites canadensis*. *J. Parasit.*, **53**: 233–234.—Over 90 per cent of 221 birds were infected. Parasites found were *Leucocytozoon*, *Haemoproteus*, *Trypanosoma*, *Plasmodium*, *Hepatozoon*, and microfilariae; incidence for each species is tabulated.—J.S.M.
- THRELFALL, W. 1966. The helminth parasites of the Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus* Pontopp.). *Tech. Commun. Commonw. Bur. Helminth.*, no. 37, 23 pp.
- TRIGG, P. I. 1967. *Eimeria phasiani* Tyzzer, 1929.—A coccidium from the pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*). I. The life cycle. *Parasitology*, **57**: 135–145.
- TRIGG, P. I. 1967. *Eimeria phasiana* Tyzzer, 1929.—A coccidium from the pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*). II. Pathogenicity and drug action. *Parasitology*, **57**: 147–155.
- VAN STRYDONCK, D. 1965. Trematodes of the digestive system of wild birds in Belgium. *Ann. Soc. Belg. Med. Trop. Parasit. Mycol.*, **45**: 679–684.

DISTRIBUTION AND ANNOTATED LISTS

- ADAMS, F. 1968. Everglade Kites (*Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus*). Florida Nat., **41**: 34.—One to six birds seen in southern Florida near Everglades National Park from July to October 1967.—E.E.
- BENGTSON, S. A. 1967. [The Bearded Tit (*Panurus biarmicus*) in Scania 1965–66, new species for Sweden.] Vår Fågelvärld, **26**: 244–248.—Male found singing in 1965. Pair with nest containing 5 eggs found in 1966 in the same place at Lake Hammarsjön. (In Swedish; English summary.)—L.DEK.L.
- BOND, J. 1967. Native birds of Mount Desert Island and Acadia National Park. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 26 pp.—A list of the nesting birds of James Bond's summer range; notes on about 135 species drawn from about half a century of observation. Many "southern" birds and the Evening Grosbeak have become established summer residents, the Peregrine Falcon and Eastern Bluebird have disappeared as breeding species, and a few "Canadian" birds have grown scarce.—W.B.R.
- BOND, J. 1967. Twelfth supplement to the Check-list of birds of the West Indies (1956). Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 22 pp.—The latest annual up-dating of the West Indian list comments on distribution and taxonomy of about 25 species, lists new records for 20 or so islands, and presents a revised line-up of landbird genera (pigeons through passerines). Fifteen endemic genera (all except *Mimocichla* are monotypic) become subgenera, and *Xenoligea*, subgen. nov., is proposed for one of the Hispaniolan Ground Warblers.—W.B.R.
- BRADDOCK, MRS. H. A. 1968. Smooth-billed Ani near St. Augustine [Florida]. Florida Nat., **41**: 35.—April and July 1967.—E.E.
- CLAPP, R. B., AND P. W. WOODWARD. 1968. New records of birds from the Hawaiian Leeward Islands. Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus., **124**: 1–39.
- EHRENROTH, G., AND J. ANDERSSON. 1967. [Two occurrences of the Short-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus*) in west-central Sweden.] Vår Fågelvärld, **26**: 289–296.—(English summary.)—L.DEK.L.
- ELY, C. F. 1968. Hammond Flycatcher in west-central Kansas. Condor, **70**: 89.
- FFRENCH, R. F. 1967. The avifauna of Huevos Island. Check-list of the birds of Huevos and Chacachacare. The avifauna of Chacachacare Island. J. Trinidad Field Nat. Club, **1967**: 19–24, 25–27, 45–52.—Notes from a 3-day visit to each island (the middle two of the string of four between the northwest corner of Trinidad and the Venezuelan mainland) include weights and measurements of 164 birds of 31 species. Two of the 56 species listed (Allied Antwren *Neorhophias grisea*, Black-faced Grassquit *Tiaris bicolor*) do not occur on Trinidad.—W.B.R.
- GARCIA, F., AND O. GARRIDO. 1966. Nuevo record ornitologico para Cuba. Museo "Felipe Poey," Trabajos de Divulgacion no. 36, 3 pp.—*Branta c. canadensis* collected near Havana, first satisfactory West Indian record of Canada Goose.—W.B.R.
- GARCIA, F., AND O. GARRIDO. 1967. Nueva subespecie de ave migratoria para Cuba. Museo "Felipe Poey," Trabajos de Divulgacion no. 37, 3 pp.—Four specimens of the western race of the Willet.—W.B.R.
- GARRIDO, O. H., AND F. GARCIA M. 1967. Nuevo *Oceanodroma* (Aves: Hydrobatidae) para Las Antillas. Museo "Felipe Poey," Trabajos de Divulgacion no. 48, 4 pp.—*O. castro* (!) collected 6 December 1964 at Gibara, north coast Oriente Province.—W.B.R.
- GARRIDO, O. H., AND F. GARCIA M. 1967. Nueva subespecie de tordo (Turdidae: Aves) para Cuba. Museo "Felipe Poey," Trabajos de Divulgacion no. 49, 4 pp.—*Catharus minima bicknelli* in Cuba; Bond confirmed the identification.—W.B.R.

- GARRIDO, O. H., AND F. GARCIA M. 1967. El "Arrocero Negrita" *Volatinia jacarina splendens* (Vieillot) (Fringillidae: Aves) en Cuba. Museo "Felipe Poey," Trabajos de Divulgacion no. 50, 6 pp.—Adult male caught in the wild in Pinar del Rio, but most likely an escaped captive.—W.B.R.
- GRIMM, W. C., AND J. SHULER. 1967. First sight record of House Finch in South Carolina. *Chat*, **31**: 45-46.—A single brown-plumaged *Carpodacus mexicanus* visited a feeder at Greenville, South Carolina, from 20 December 1966 to 7 January 1967. A photograph accompanies the note.—E.F.P.
- HENDRICKSON, O. et al. 1967. White-tailed Kite near Fort Drum [Florida]. *Florida Nat.*, **40**: 31.—Reviews recent reports from Florida; most recent 19 October 1966.—E.E.
- HOLMES, R. T. 1968. A Dovekie on the Pribilof Islands, Alaska. *Condor*, **70**: 86.
- HUBBS, C. L. 1968. Black-footed Albatross, banded at Midway Island, recovered off Baja California in first year. *Condor*, **70**: 92.
- HUBBS, C. L. 1968. Dispersal of Cattle Egret and Little Blue Heron into northwestern Baja California, México. *Condor*, **70**: 92.
- JOHNSTON, D. W. 1968. Rough-winged Swallow nesting at Gainesville [Florida]. *Florida Nat.*, **41**: 35.—Other inland records added by editors.—E.E.
- KALE, H. W., II. AND MRS. V. PANTELIDES. 1968. Seaside and Sharptailed Sparrows wintering at Fort Pierce Inlet [Florida]. *Florida Nat.*, **41**: 36.—Three subspecies of *Ammospiza caudacuta* and the northern subspecies of *A. maritima* collected on an artificial islet.—E.E.
- LOFTIN, H., S. G. MARTIN, AND G. V. N. POWELL. 1968. An addition to the avifauna of Panamá: Long-billed Curlew (*Numenius americanus*). *Condor*, **70**: 91.
- MAGER, W. 1967. Nestling Swallow-tailed Kite banded on Key Largo, recovered in Brazil. *Florida Nat.*, **40**: 13-14.—A downy nestling banded in Florida in mid-June 1965, which left the nest 4 July 1965, was shot in southeastern Brazil 22 December 1965 at "Curiuvaparana" [= Curiuva, Paraná] providing the southernmost record of the northern *Elanoides forficatus forficatus*. Includes data on behavior of adults about nest.—E.E.
- MANVILLE, R. H. 1968. Natural history of Plummers Island, Maryland. Spec. Publ. Washington Biol. Field Club, 44 pp.—Annotated list of the vertebrates of an intensively studied 12-acre island in the Potomac River.—G.E.W.
- MASON, C. R. 1968. White-tailed Kite in western Panama. *Florida Nat.*, **41**: 20.—Two seen 6 March 1967, the first published report from Panama. [Two were seen in eastern Panama in February 1967 by N. G. Smith.]—E.E.
- MCCASKIE, R. G. 1968. A Broad-winged Hawk in California. *Condor*, **70**: 93.
- McKNIGHT, B. C. 1968. Groove-billed Ani and Golden-crowned Sparrow in New Mexico. *Condor*, **70**: 90.
- MORRISON, W. M. 1967. House Finch banded at Hartsville, S. C. *Chat*, **31**: 47.—Tail feathers accidentally removed from bird were identified at U. S. National Museum.—E.F.P.
- NEEDHAM, F. 1967. Thick-billed Murre at Wrightsville Beach [N.C.]. *Chat*, **31**: 75.
- PITMAN, C. R. S. 1967. Seafowl observed on a voyage, Capetown to London, 23rd January to 8th February, 1967. *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club*, **87**: 117-120.
- POND, E. B. 1967. Two specimens of the White-winged Dove collected in North Carolina. *Chat*, **31**: 97.—The only known specimens of *Zenaida aurita* from the state; two previous sight records exist.—E.F.P.

- POST, P. W. 1967. Manx, Audubon's, and Little shearwaters in the northwestern North Atlantic. *Bird-Banding*, **38**: 278-305.—*P. puffinus* (nonbreeders) have become regular visitors off the North American coast since about 1950. This change in status may have resulted from a warming climate. *P. herminieri* feed off the north coast after the breeding season, when surface waters are warmer. Most records are of birds driven ashore by storms. Possible records of *P. assimilis* are discussed.—M.A.J.
- ROHWER, S. A. 1968. Second breeding record of the Caspian Tern in Florida. *Florida Nat.*, **41**: 35.—June 1967, south of Gulfport; fledgling photographed.—E.E.
- RUSCHI, A. 1967. [Hummingbirds rare or threatened with extinction (Aves: Trochilidae).] *Bol. Mus. Biol. Prof. Mello Leitão, Proteção a Natureza*, no. 29: 1-10.—A list, without range indication, of 144 species or subspecies. In some cases rarity is determined simply by the small extent of the range, for presumably such forms are especially vulnerable to changes in habitat. This is not necessarily so, for such an included species as *Selasphorus scintilla* (and probably also *S. flammula*), restricted to the mountains of Costa Rica and extreme western Panama, is not only numerous within its range but benefits from man's clearing of forest. Middle American subspecies of limited distribution have not been mentioned, although some are as "rare" as some of the listed South American races. Aside from these, the following strongly characterized local forms, which their authors recently described as species, have a claim to inclusion on the basis of diminutive range: *Eupherusa cyanophrys* Rowley and Orr, 1964 (Oaxaca, Mexico) and *Amazilia handleyi* Wetmore, 1963 (Isla Escudo de Veraguas, Panama). (In Portuguese; English summary.)—E.E.
- SIEGFRIED, W. R. 1967. The distribution and status of the Black Stork in southern Africa. *Ostrich*, **38**: 179-185.—A small breeding population of *Ciconia nigra* resides in South Africa. The numbers are apparently stable, and there is no evidence that individuals reach South Africa on migration from the palaeartic.—M.A.T.
- STEFFEE, N. D. 1968. Green Herons in Surinam. *Florida Nat.*, **41**: 20.—Two chestnut-necked, presumably migrant, *Butorides virescens*, seen 12-13 March 1967.—E.E.
- STEFFEE, N. D. 1968. Flamingos in French Guiana. *Florida Nat.*, **41**: 20.—Nine seen near Cayenne, 23 March 1967.—E.E.
- STEFFEE, N. D., AND C. R. MASON. 1968. White-collared Swift in French Guiana. *Florida Nat.*, **41**: 20.—Sight report of *Streptoprocne zonaris*, 20 March 1967. [*S. biscutata* from southeastern Brazil, which is also unreported from French Guiana, is a possibility which was not considered.]—E.E.
- STEVENSON, H. M. 1968. Florida's first summer bird count. *Florida Nat.*, **41**: 43-47.—A summary of counts made in ten localities totaling 170 species gives a good idea of variety but not of actual numbers.—E.E.
- TEULINGS, R. P. 1967. House Finches at Wendell, N.C. *Chat*, **31**: 46-47.—Ten *Carpodacus mexicanus* were banded, and one specimen was taken.—E.F.P.
- URBAN, E. K. 1966. Shell guide to Ethiopian birds. Addis Ababa, Ethiopian Tourist Organization. 46 pp., illus. by Jill Poole.—A pocket pamphlet guide to identification and habits of 132 species, arranged by habitat. Ethiopia has 830 species; 26 are found only on the plateau. Indexed.—W.B.R.
- WAURER, R. H. 1968. Northern range extension of Wied's Crested Flycatcher. *Condor*, **70**: 88.
- WAHLSTRÖM, S. 1967. [Sora Rail—new species for Sweden.] *Vår Fågelvärld*, **26**: 348-358.—Bird never seen but identification made by means of tape recordings.—L.DEK.L.

- WESTON, F. M. 1968. Laughing Gull nesting near Pensacola [Florida]. *Florida Nat.*, **41**: 35.—Two eggs June 1965.—E.E.

ECOLOGY AND POPULATION

- BARTH, E. K. 1966-67. Standard body measurements in *Larus argentatus*, *L. fuscus*, *L. canus*, and *L. marinus*. *Nytt Mag. Zool.*, Oslo, Norway, **14**: 7-83.—Measurements of 1,260 specimens from northwestern Europe show *argentatus* and *fuscus* to be distinctly variable in contrast to *canus* and *marinus*. All measurements except a certain bill index exhibited significant differences in the means between the sexes. *L. argentatus* shows a decreasing cline from Finland southwestwards. Weight is the best criterion of body size; wing length should not be used. Ecogeographical rules are discussed. Size clines may be phenotypic and the result of increased feeding during the long arctic summer day.—G.E.W.
- BJORKLUND, R. G., J. P. MILLER, AND A. SZLUHA. 1967. Great Horned Owl, *Bubo virginianus* and Barred Owl, *Strix varia*, on an Illinois River heronry. *Trans. Illinois State Acad. Sci.*, **60**: 107-108.—Selective logging of a woods inhabited by a breeding colony of *Ardea*, *Casmerodius*, and *Nycticorax* and by *Bubo* and *Strix*, has increased the number of contacts between these herons and the owls. Evidence suggests young *Casmerodius* may die because of the presence of *Bubo*, either by falling to the ground from disturbances or by direct predation.—G.E.W.
- BLUS, L. J. 1967. Goshawk predation on Sharp-tailed Grouse in the Nebraska sandhills. *Wilson Bull.*, **79**: 449.
- BREWER, R. 1967. Bird populations of bogs. *Wilson Bull.*, **79**: 371-396.
- CLARK, L. R. 1964. Predation by birds in relation to the population density of *Cardiaspina albitextura* (Psyllidae). *Australian J. Zool.*, **12**: 349-361.
- CLARK, L. R. 1964. The population dynamics of *Cardiaspina albitextura* (Psyllidae). *Australian J. Zool.*, **12**: 362-380.—Studies of the factors, including the role of birds affecting the population dynamics of this insect species. When the insect population is low birds tend to destroy an increasing percentage of late instar nymphs and adults with increase in psyllid numbers. When other environmental factors favor insect increase, birds are unable to prevent increase to the outbreak level.—H.W.K.
- COULSON, J. C. 1968. Differences in the quality of birds nesting in the centre and on the edges of a colony. *Nature*, **217**: 478-479.—Kittiwakes in the middle of a colony nest significantly (all $P < 0.01$) earlier, lay and hatch more eggs, fledge more young, and change mates less often than those that nest on the edges. Males (but not females in either case) of center pairs are heavier when they first breed and have lower annual mortality (this $P < 0.02$). An extremely interesting paper. Though Coulson does not define "centre" and "edge," it looks from sample sizes as if center nests make up about 60 per cent of the colony.—W.B.R.
- CRICHLow, C. A. 1967. A predator at work. *J. Trinidad Field Nat. Club*, **1967**: 6.—A Smooth-billed Ani caught and carried away an adult female "grassquit." Probably *Volatinia jacarina*; the author doesn't say!—W.B.R.
- FRIEDMANN, H. 1967. Allo Xenia in three sympatric African species of *Cuculus*. *Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus.*, **124**: 1-14.—Certain sympatric species of cuckoos reduce breeding competition by parasitizing the nests of different host species. The absence of host egg resemblance in the three species of *Cuculus* may be the result of this allo Xenia.—G.E.W.
- HAMILTON, W. J., III, W. M. GILBERT, F. H. HEPPNER, AND R. J. PLANCK. 1967. Starling roost dispersal and a hypothetical mechanism regulating rhythmical animal

- movement to and from dispersal centers. *Ecology*, **48**: 825-833.—The number of individuals per unit area foraged by individuals using the same dispersal center declines with distance from the core, relaxing intraspecific competition for available resources. Individuals that have ranged farther afield are thus compensated for the increased energy expenditure and time by increased availability of resources due to reduced resource exploitation rates.—H.W.K.
- HAUSER, D. C. 1967. Aphids as a source of food for migrating warblers. *Chat*, **31**: 37-39.
- HOGSTAD, O. 1967. Factors influencing the efficiency of the mapping method in determining breeding bird populations in conifer forests. *Nytt Mag. Zool. Oslo, Norway*, **14**: 125-141.—Censuses of a known population by competent workers during the breeding season starting immediately after sunrise when birds were singing indicated efficiency varied from 40 to 76 per cent. Three to four surveys were considered sufficient to determine species composition, but at least ten were needed to estimate the actual population.—E.E.
- HOLCOMB, L. C. 1967. Mourning Dove egg in nests of Catbird and Robin. *Wilson Bull.*, **79**: 450-451.
- HORNBY, H. E. 1967. The breeding cycle of the White-winged Widow Bird *Euplectes albonotus* (sic.). *Ostrich*, **38**: 5-10.—Breeding behavior, territory, nests, eggs, and young at a colony whose breeding had been delayed by drought.—M.A.T.
- HOWARD, D. V. 1967. Variation in the breeding season and clutch-size of the Robin in the northeastern United States and the Maritime Provinces of Canada. *Wilson Bull.*, **79**: 432-440.
- HUNTER, R. E. 1967. Purple Martin survey in New Brunswick. Publ. privately by author, Moncton Publ. Co., Ltd., 939 Main St., Moncton, New Brunswick. 25 pp., 5 × 8 in., paper, \$1.00, prepaid.—Detailed observations by a lay enthusiast on the distribution, nest box requirements, and general habits of *Progne subis* at the northern periphery of its range in N.B. Includes an introduction to the species, a general description of its status in various sectors of the province, and advice on Purple Martin colonies. The last and main section is a county by county, colony by colony, survey of the species in the province, with information on age of colonies, their size, fluctuations in size and character, type of nest box structure, ecological nature of each area as related to martin food, water, and weather factors. A map reveals that martins are largely restricted to southern New Brunswick, especially along the St. John River and in the vicinity of Moncton in the eastern sector. Hunter believes these concentrations are due to favorable air temperature and abundant water, which promote greater insect life. Interesting remarks are made concerning the installation of temperature control devices so that rooms can be heated in early spring during critical cold weather after the birds have occupied the house!—J.W.H.
- INGHAM, M. C., AND C. V. W. MAHNKEN. 1966 (= 1968). Turbulence and productivity near St. Vincent Island, B. W. I. A preliminary report. *Caribbean J. Sci.*, **6**: 83-87.—Mixing of Atlantic and Caribbean water results in turbulence and high productivity just west of St. Vincent and the Grenadines. In March-April 1966, tuna schools and big flocks of seabirds (Sooty Terns, Red-footed and Blue-faced boobies, *et al.*) occurred there, while "Few . . . were seen on the Atlantic side of the entire Lesser Antilles island arc."—W.B.R.
- JACKSON, H. D. 1967. The effect of rainfall on the specific composition of a bird population. Maramani, Rhodesian Schools Exploration Society, 41-47.—Collections and visual identifications on the Limpopo River (22° 10' S, 29° 30' E) totaled 129

- species in 1967 and 148 in 1960. Only 96 of the total 183 species were recorded in both years. Most (59) species seen in one year only are attributed to the presence of drought (1960) or rainfall and standing water (1967).—R.B.P.
- KALE, H. W., II. 1967. Scarlet Tanagers eating grapes and wasps. Oriole, **32**: 36–37.—*Piranga olivacea* feeding on grapes and wasps in vineyards in Georgia. The birds ingested the pulp but rejected the seeds and skin.—G.E.W.
- LULAV, S. 1967. Northward extension of range of the Dead Sea Sparrow. IUCN Bull., **2** (N. S.): 11.—*Passer moabiticus*, a relict species, supposedly with narrow ecological tolerances, advanced 70 miles up the Jordan Valley in the 1960s and spread into irrigated farmland much different from its usual habitat.—W.B.R.
- MARCSTROM, V. 1966. Mallard ducklings (*Anas platyrhynchos* L.) during the first days after hatching. Viltrevy, **4**: 343–370.—The fate of internal food reserves in Mallards during the first week after hatching was studied experimentally. Ducklings from Sweden had greater body weight because of more yolk reserve, and this was resorbed during a longer period than in Mallards from Scotland. Ducklings also have much fat stored in the liver. They have more stored fat than Capercaillie chicks and can endure a longer starvation period (7.5 days). The fat insulates the lower side of the duckling which is important because they are not brooded as much during the day as Capercaillie chicks. Ducklings exhibit better thermoregulatory capability than the chicks.—M.D.F.U.
- MURRAY, B. G., JR. 1967. Dispersal in vertebrates. Ecology, **48**: 975–978.—An interesting discussion of factors responsible for the skewed distributions of dispersal distances that have been reported in vertebrates. The author holds that dispersal permits each individual to maximize its chance to reproduce, contrary to earlier explanations that dispersal was disadvantageous to the individual, but persisted because it was advantageous to the species.—H.W.K.
- PAIGE, B. B. 1968. Least Tern in man's world. Florida Nat., **41**: 14–16.—*Sterna albifrons* nests in man-made campgrounds in southern Florida. Data on breeding behavior are included. The birds arrive in April and leave in September.—E.E.
- PENNY, R. L., AND G. LOWRY. 1967. Leopard Seal predation on Adélie Penguins. Ecology, **48**: 878–882.—Observations at the Cape Crozier, Antarctica, Adélie Penguin (*Pygoscelis adeliae*) rookery between 21 January and 16 February 1965. Seasonal depredation approximates 5 per cent of the breeding population.—H.W.K.
- PRESCOTT, K. W. 1967. Tree Sparrow killed by Gray Squirrel. Bird-Banding, **38**: 326–327.
- ROOT, R. B. 1967. The niche exploitation pattern of the Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. Ecol. Monogr., **37**: 317–350.—An excellent natural history of *Poliophtila caerulea* in the central coast range of California and several desert localities in Arizona. Intensive observations of behavior, include foraging beat and feeding tactics, food supply, diet, habitat occupancy and nest site requirements. The author proposes and discusses a new ecological unit, the "guild," for groups of species that exploit the same class of environmental resources in a similar way.—H.W.K.
- ROWAN, M. K. 1967. European Bee-eater *Merops apiaster* in the Cape Province: apparent change in status. Ostrich, **38**: 158–159.—No cause is apparent for sharp recession in numbers during the past 10 years of the populations of *Merops apiaster* breeding in Cape Colony.—M.A.T.
- SCHNELL, G. D. 1967. Population fluctuations, spatial distribution, and food habits of Rough-legged Hawks in Illinois. Kansas Orn. Soc. Bull., **18**: 21–28.—In two winters a total of 38 censuses of *Buteo lagopus* were made (43.1 square miles). Numbers were relatively stable in 1964–65, but fluctuated in 1965–66. More birds were

- present the second year. The hawks were not evenly distributed. Small mammals were the main prey (90 per cent in 134 pellets).—M.A.J.
- SKHAD, C. J. 1967. Ecology of birds in the eastern Cape Province. Ostrich, Suppl. no. 7 (July): 1-103.—The major divisions of the paper are concerned with: area covered, habitats of land birds in the eastern cape, plants of exceptional importance, veld types, movements of birds, allocation of species to habitats, numerical distribution in the habitats, birds by habitats, and a species list.—J.W.H.
- SOIKKELI, M. 1967. Breeding cycle and population dynamics in the Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*). Ann. Zool. Fenn., **4**: 158-198.—An extremely thorough 5-year study of the Dunlin in southern Finland. The sexes reach the breeding grounds at the same time, but older birds arrive and begin nesting somewhat earlier. Territorial fidelity is high, especially in males, and up to 80 per cent of the pairs may re-form annually. Incubation period is 21½ to 22 days. Three cases of double-broodedness are reported. The mean mortality rate of adults is approximately 27 per cent. The advantage of territoriality in this species "may be mostly related to pairing, mate-faithfulness and other features of sexual behavior." A very important paper.—J.R.J.
- WINTERBOTTOM, J. M. 1967. The birds of three salt-water habitats in the southwest Cape. Ostrich, **38**: 148-154.—The dominant species of rocky shores, sandy shores, and lagoons are compared, and coefficients of community are calculated. The fauna of lagoons is most distinct.—M.A.T.
- WURSTER, C. F., JR., AND D. B. WINGATE. 1968. DDT residues and declining reproduction in the Bermuda Petrel. Science, **159**: 979-981.—Analyses of five unhatched eggs and dead chicks collected from Cahow burrows show residues of DDT and its decay products averaging 6.44 ppm (*cf.*, 5.1 ppm in Connecticut Ospreys, Ames. 1966. J. Appl. Ecol., **3** (suppl.): 87). In the past 10 years reproductive success declined at 3.25 per cent/year, and it is predicted to fail entirely by 1978. As local pollution is not a factor, the authors conclude there is ". . . widespread contamination of an oceanic food chain that is remote from applications of DDT."—W.B.R.

EVOLUTION AND GENETICS

- BOND, J. 1966 (= 1968). Affinities of the Antillean avifauna. Caribbean J. Sci., **6**: 173-176 (Originally presented at 14th Intern. Orn. Congr., Oxford, 1966).—Bond makes a good case for his main point, that few South American birds have reached the West Indies. Comments on "tropical North America" as a major theater of bird evolution must contend with Darlington's contrary arguments (1957, Zoogeography . . . , pp. 279-286).—W.B.R.

GENERAL BIOLOGY

- AMES, P. L. 1967. Overlapping nestings by a pair of Barn Owls. Wilson Bull., **79**: 451-452.
- ASHMOLE, N. P. 1968. Breeding and molt in the White Tern (*Gygis alba*) on Christmas Island, Pacific Ocean. Condor, **70**: 35-55.
- BOEHM, E. M. 1967. Successful breedings at the Edward Marshall Boehm Aviaries in 1966. Avicult. Mag., **73**: 116-120.—Among the most interesting are several species of birds of paradise. Five fine photographs show the dance of the Lesser Bird of Paradise (*Paradisea minor*). Females of *Paradisea minor* and *P. raggiana* repeat the display of the males and often display to each other when there are no males present. Princess Stephanie's Bird of Paradise (*Astrarchia stephaniae*) and the Ribbon-tailed Bird of Paradise (*Taenia paradisea mayeri*) had incubation periods of 21 days; each laid only one egg. The Amethyst Sunbird (*Chalcomitra amethystina*) had an incubation period of 18 days and a nestling period of 21; the female relaid

- 10 days later and reared a new chick; the male parent fed the first chick only after it left the nest.—E.E.
- BROWNING, M. R., AND W. ENGLISH. 1968. A breeding colony of Cassin's Auklet and possible breeding of the Rhinoceros Auklet on Goat Island, southwestern Oregon. *Condor*, **70**: 88.
- CHURA, N. J., AND P. A. STEWART. 1967. Care, food consumption, and behavior of Bald Eagles used in DDT tests. *Wilson Bull.*, **79**: 441-448.
- COLLINS, C. T. 1967. Partial albinism in the Chestnut-collared Swift in Trinidad. *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club.*, **87**: 122-123.
- COLLINS, C. T. 1967. Mist-netting Neotropical swifts. *EBBA News*, **30**: 73-75.—Cleared areas on mountain ridges and narrow mountain passes proved to be the best sites for nets.—G.E.W.
- COLLINS, C. T. 1967. On a subterranean nest site of the Short-tailed Swift in Trinidad. *Oolog. Rec.*, **41**: 54-55.—*Chaetura brachyura* nested in a large concrete tank, entering through a 12-inch opening that was flush with the ground.—G.E.W.
- COLLINS, C. T. 1968. The comparative biology of two species of swifts in Trinidad, West Indies. *Bull. Florida State Mus.*, **11**: 257-320.—*Chaetura brachyura* and *Cypseloides rutilus* are similar in their biology to other members of the genera to which they have been assigned for which information exists. *Chaetura brachyura* lay an average of 3.8 eggs, build nests of cemented twigs on the walls of manholes, have young that grow more rapidly, leave the nest when about 3 weeks old, and fly from the manholes when 4 to 5 weeks old. *Cypseloides rutilus* lay 2 eggs, build nests of mosses, lycopsids, and ferns on rocky outcrops over rivers, and occasionally in sea caves, have young that develop a down-like plumage at an early age and fledge at 5 to 6 weeks of age. The differences appear to be adaptations to different nest sites, those of *rutilus* being cooler and damper. The two swifts seem to feed on the same types and sizes of aerial food, but *rutilus* feeds at higher elevations.—G.E.W.
- DEANE, R. S. W. 1967. Breeding of the Twa-twa in captivity. *J. Trinidad Field Nat. Club*, **1967**: 9-10.—*Oryzoborus crassirostris* (Large-billed Seed-finch) raised three broods in less than 4 months; five of the eggs took 12 days to hatch and one took 13 days.—W.B.R.
- DE VLAMING, V. L. 1967. Regurgitation by Killdeer as possible means of dispersal for seeds and aquatic organisms. *Wilson Bull.*, **79**: 449-450.
- ERPINO, M. J. 1968. Age determination in the Black-billed Magpie. *Condor*, **70**: 91-92.
- EVANS, R. N. 1967. Nest site movements of a Poor-will. *Wilson Bull.*, **79**: 453.
- FATORA, J. R., AND E. K. FATORA. 1967. Observations on the diving abilities of some common species of diving birds. *Chat*, **31**: 31-36.—Submergence time and diving abilities of the Horned Grebe, Ruddy Duck, Bufflehead, and Lesser Scaup. Under normal feeding conditions these species generally remained submerged for a $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a minute.—E.F.P.
- FORSHAW, J. M. 1967. The parrots of Australia. 10. The Double-eyed Fig Parrot (*Opopsitta diophthalma*). *Avicult. Mag.*, **73**: 139-151.—Review of range and subspecies with notes on ecology.—C.T.C.
- FRETWELL, S. 1967. Nesting success of Dickcissels breeding in North Carolina. *Chat*, **31**: 85-88.—The habitat occupied in North Carolina was not that preferred in the Midwest. Those breeding in Wake County successfully fledged two out of three sets of nestlings, fed young typical food, and brought food at a high rate.—E.F.P.

- GOTZMAN, J. 1967. Remarks on ethology of the Red-backed Shrike, *Lanius collurio* L.—nest defense and nest desertion. Acta Orn., **10**: 83–96.—Direct (e.g. manipulation of eggs) and indirect (e.g., removal of nearby twigs) stimuli were presented at 47 nests at different times in the nesting sequence. For both stimuli desertion decreased and defense increased as nesting progressed. Compares the energy required to renest after desertion with that already used and that required for completing the first nest.—M.A.J.
- HOLCOMB, L. C. 1967. Observations on Traill's Flycatcher and Goldfinch. Bird-Banding, **38**: 325.—Two *Empidonax trailii* nestlings placed by the observer in a *Spinus tristis* nest may have been fed the first day and died on the fourth day.—M.A.J.
- JUAREZ LOPEZ, C. 1967. Observaciones acerca de la biología, nidificación y crianza de la garza pico de cucharón mexicana, *Cochlearius cochlearius*, en San Blas, Nayarit. Univ. Nac. Aut. Mexico, Facultad Ciencias. Tesis Profesional. 100 pp., 25 figs.—Observations on the breeding biology and nestling development of the Boat-billed Heron, based on study of a colony from 19 August to 10 October 1964. Contains many new data, supported by tables, on nest spacing, clutch size, egg measurements, incubation, development of nestlings, and mortality. Powder down patches were found to be four (not three, as reported by some workers). (In Spanish).—E.E.
- LEES, S. G. 1967. The breeding of the House Sparrow *Passer domesticus* in Rhodesia. Ostrich, **38**: 3–4.—Breeding season is July to January; two to four broods during a season.—M.A.T.
- LIGON, J. D. 1968. Observations on Strickland's Woodpecker, *Dendrocopos stricklandi*. Condor, **70**: 83–84.
- LUDWIG, J. P. 1967. Band loss—its effect on banding data and apparent survivorship in the Ring-billed Gull population of the Great Lakes. Bird-Banding, **38**: 309–323.—An analysis of 362 aluminum bands recovered from *Larus delawarensis* indicated a constant average rate of metal loss and an average expected loss of the band when it was 65 per cent worn (6.8 years). This information was used to correct survivorship curves based on banding data. Discusses application of method to other species.—M.A.J.
- MATHIASSEN, S. 1967. [Food and foraging behavior of the Wood Pigeon (*Columba palumbus*) in south-western Sweden.] Vår Fågelvärld, **26**: 297–347.—An important study using a variety of methods which are discussed at length in the useful English summary. Includes numerous tables and diagrams.—L.DEK.L.
- McLACHLAN, G. R. 1967. Twelfth Ringing Report. Ostrich, **38**: 17–26.—Report of birds ringed and recoveries in South Africa for the period 1 July 1961 to 30 June 1962.—M.A.T.
- McNEIL, R. 1967. Un espécimen parcialmente albino de *Coryphospingus pileatus* (Aves: Fringillidae). Bol. No. 111 Soc. Venezolana Cienc. Nat., **27**: 194–195.—A partially albino female *Coryphospingus pileatus* collected 25 March 1966 in Chiguana, Sucre, Venezuela, may be the first record of albinism for the species. Albinism occurred in areas of the head, wings, and breast and was slightly asymmetric, especially in the wings. (In Spanish.)—C.F.S.
- MEWALDT, L. R., S. S. KIBBY, AND M. L. MORTON. 1968. Comparative biology of Pacific coastal White-crowned Sparrows. Condor, **70**: 14–30.
- MILLS, E. L. 1968. Observations of the Ringed Storm Petrel off the northwest coast of South America. Condor, **70**: 87–88.
- MOREJOHN, G. V. 1968. Study of plumage of the four species of the genus *Gallus*. Condor, **70**: 56–65.

- OLSON, S. L. 1968. Possible breeding of some seedeaters in subadult plumage. *Florida Nat.*, **41**: 20.—Males of three species taken in Panama had enlarged gonads, although in immature dress.—E.E.
- PARKES, K. C. 1967. Prealternate molt in the Summer Tanager. *Wilson Bull.*, **79**: 456-458.
- PHILLIPS, A. R. 1968. A notable specimen of *Vireo nelsoni*. *Condor*, **70**: 90.
- POWELL, G. V. N. 1967. Yellow-eared Toucanet survives with broken bill. *Florida Nat.*, **40**: 31.—*Selenidera spectabilis*, with almost entire lower mandible shot off, observed feeding in the wild in Panama, pressing off fruit between tongue and maxilla. When netted, bird seemed healthy and fat.—E.E.
- RESTALL, R. L. 1967. The Brown Grosbeak (*Neorhynchus peruvianus*). *Avicult. Mag.*, **73**: 69-76.—General notes on captives including sketches of plumage details and postures.—C.T.C.
- ROWAN, M. K. 1967. A study of the colies of southern Africa. *Ostrich*, **38**: 63-115.—Three of the six species of the exclusively African order Coliiformes occur in southern Africa—*Colius striatus*, *colius* and *africanus*. Mrs. Rowan here presents an exhaustive comparative study of the distribution, general behavior, breeding biology, nidification, and structure of this peculiar group.—M.A.T.
- RYDER, R. A. 1967. Distribution, migration and mortality of the White-faced Ibis (*Plegadis chihi*) in North America. *Bird-Banding*, **38**: 257-277.—Summarizes many records (including 112 banding recoveries). Centers of nesting abundance are in Utah, Texas, and Louisiana. Most birds seem to winter in the high central valleys of Mexico. Average annual mortality is about 50 per cent. Extralimital wandering is discussed.—M.A.J.
- SCAMMELL, MRS. K. M. 1967. Breeding the Violet-eared Hummingbird (*Colibri coruscans*). *Avicult. Mag.*, **73**: 109-115.—A female laid two eggs and hatched and reared one young in captivity in England. Incubation period 20 March to 4 April (15 days). Young flew on 4 May but retired to nest at dusk until 9 May and part of food was given by female until 11 May. (Male parent was kept in separate cage throughout.)—E.E.
- SCHÖNWETTER, M. (ed. W. MEISE). 1964-1966. *Handbuch der Oologie*. Lief. 10, 11, 12; pp. 577-640, 641-704, 705-768. Berlin, Akademie-Verlag. Price, D.M. 14 per fascicle (except Lief. 10, D.M. 9.50).—These fascicles continue the useful handbook of oölogy (for review see *Auk*, **80**: 390-391, 1963; **82**: 310, 1965). Lief. 10 completes the Cuculiformes, includes the Strigiformes and most of the Caprimulgiformes; Lief. 11 concludes the Caprimulgiformes, runs through the Apodiformes, and begins the Coraciiformes; Lief. 12 concludes the Coraciiformes and part of the Piciformes; all these orders are treated *sensu* Peters. Under each family is a preliminary discussion of the family characteristics of the eggs in color, structure gloss, with mention of species that deviate from the usual; then follows a table of egg dimensions of every available form. The editor has added data published since the death of the author. Lief. 10 completes the discussion of cuckoo parasitism with a special bibliography supplemental to the earlier one of Makatsch (1937). The eggs of the neotropical parasitic cuckoo *Dromococcyx* are reported to be still somewhat uncertainly identified. Lief. 11 and 12 each contains a handsome color plate of eggs. Unfortunately plate 9, dealing with Laridae and Alcidae, judging by measurements in the identifying legend, seems to have numbers 1 and 3, 6 and 7, 8 and 10 transposed. (In German.)—E.E.
- SEAMAN, G. A. 1966 (= 1968). Foods of the Quail Dove (*Geotrygon mystacea*) in the American Virgin Islands. *Caribbean J. Sci.*, **6**: 177-179.—Winter food (no.

- examined?) is mainly fruit and seeds of royal palm and a half dozen broadleaved plants. Other data on history (no record, St. Croix, 1891-1925, increasing now; commoner on St. Thomas and St. John); weight ("7 to 7½ ounces" = 198-213 g); predators (Pearly-eyed Thrasher destroys many eggs); parasites; breeding (nests to 30' above ground, incubation "about 14 days"); and behavior.—W.B.R.
- SHARLAND, R. E., AND B. J. HARRIS. 1967. Ringing in Nigeria and Ghana during 1960. Third annual report. Ostrich, **38**: 186-188.
- SKEAD, C. J. 1967. A study of the Paradise Flycatcher *Terpsiphone viridis* (Müller). Ostrich, **38**: 123-132.—Behavior and breeding biology of this migrant to southern Africa.—M.A.T.
- SKUTCH, A. F. 1968. The nesting of some Venezuelan birds. Condor, **70**: 66-82.
- TREE, A. J. 1967. Notes on the Caprimulgidae of the Kafue Basin. Ostrich, **38**: 189-193.—Notes on distribution, breeding, molt, measurements and migrations of Caprimulgids handled during banding operations in Kafue Basin, Zambia.—M.A.T.
- WOOLFENDEN, G. E. 1967. Selection for a delayed simultaneous wing molt in loons (Gaviidae). Wilson Bull., **79**: 416-420.

MIGRATION AND ORIENTATION

- HUNDLEY, M. H. 1967. Migration of Swainson's Hawks and Turkey Vultures through Guatemala. Florida Nat., **40**: 29.—Afternoon flight, 23 March 1966.—E.E.
- IRVING, L., G. C. WEST, L. J. PEYTON, AND S. PANEAK. 1967. Migration of Willow Ptarmigan in Arctic Alaska. Arctic, **20**: 77-85.—Twice each year approximately 50,000 Willow Ptarmigan migrate through Anaktuvuk Pass, Alaska. The southward movement begins in late September and continues through November. The return movement extends from mid-January to early May; two well-marked peaks occur, one in late January, the other in late April. Differential migration of males and females, adults and immatures, is indicated.—J.R.J.
- KALE, H. W., II. 1967. Recoveries of Black Skimmers banded on Little Egg Island, Georgia. Oriole, **32**: 13-16.—Of 826 *Rynchops* banded on coastal Georgia, 9 have been recovered from Florida, including one from the Gulf coast, and one from Georgia.—G.E.W.
- LOFTIN, H. 1967. Hawks delayed by weather on spring migration through Panama. Florida Nat., **40**: 29.—Heavy rain apparently "grounded" migrant Broad-winged Hawks.—E.E.
- LOFTIN, H. 1967. Florida-banded Snowy Egret recovered in Panama. Florida Nat., **40**: 31.—Banded 6 July 1959, taken in Panama 20 June 1966.—E.E.
- MUELLER, H. C., AND D. D. BERGER. 1967. Fall migration of Sharp-shinned Hawks. Wilson Bull., **79**: 397-415.
- NISBET, I. C. T., AND W. H. DRURY. 1967. Scanning the sky-birds on radar. Weather and migration. Massachusetts Audubon, **51**: 166-174.—"A non-technical report . . ." Conclusions include that migrating birds can correct for wind drift at night, orient accurately under overcast skies at night, fly for 4 or 5 days without running short of fuel or water, and predict weather by assessing the pattern of a number of key factors.—G.E.W.

MISCELLANEOUS

- BROOKE, R. K. 1967. The original name of the Black-Headed Canary *Serinus alario* (Linnaeus). Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, **87**: 123-124.
- BUSSE, P., AND M. GROMADZKI. 1966. Operation Baltic 1960-1964 Bird Ringing Report. Acta Orn., **9**: 241-283.—During this mass project the Poles banded over

- 100,000 birds of 132 species at 12 stations on the Baltic coast. (In Polish; English and Russian summaries.)—M.D.F.U.
- CHAPIN, J. P. 1965. Conservacion de aves para el estudio. Museo Nac. Hist. Nat., Santiago, Chile. Ser. Educativa, no. 4: 1-45.—A translation into Spanish of Chapin's now out of print "The preparation of birds for study"—useful instructions on making bird-skins for Latin American students. Illustrations were copied from Blake's "Preserving birds for study."—E.E.
- JOHANNESSON, H. 1967. [Wing-length and errors of measurement—an attempted analysis.] *Vår Fågelvärld*, **26**: 249-255. (In Swedish, English summary.)—L.DEK.L.
- LOFTIN, H. 1968. Society acquires Panama sanctuary. *Florida Nat.*, **41**: 21-24.—Florida Audubon Society organizes Volcán de Chiriquí Nature Center at 5,400 ft. in highlands of western Panama; housing is available to students willing to do their own cooking.—E.E.
- ROOS, G. 1967. [Notes from Falsterbo Bird Station summer and fall 1964. Report No. 36.] *Vår Fågelvärld*, **26**: 256-265. (In Swedish, English summary.)—L.DEK.L.
- TROYER, B. C., AND J. H. HAMON. 1967. Preliminary studies of the succession of bacterial genera involved in the maceration of some bird. *Indiana Acad. Sci.*, **76**: 421-425.—The succession patterns may be specific enough to be of taxonomic value.—G.E.W.
- WINNOM, K. 1966. A glossary of Spanish bird names. *Támesis Gráficos, Ser. A., Monogr. 3*: 1-157. London, Tamesis Books Ltd.—A list, with cross-indexes in Spanish and English, of vernacular names found in the literature for the birds of Spain and western Europe.—E.E.

NEW JOURNAL

- NUESTRAS AVES. vol. 1, no. 1. March, 1962, 1-13. A popular journal published by the Asociacion Ornitoloca del Plata, which publishes the scientific ornithological journal "El Hornero." Address: Avenida Angel Gallardo 470, Buenos Aires, Argentina. The first issue contains a reprint of an article on the Hornero, *Furnarius rufus*, the national bird of Argentina, the Adélie Penguin, and notes on nidification of about a dozen birds of the province of San Luis. (In Spanish.)—E.E.

PHYSIOLOGY

- ANDERKA, F. W., AND M. I. DYER. 1967. A design for a miniature biopotential radio transmitter. *J. Appl. Physiol.*, **22**: 1147-1148.—A small (ca. 5 g) FM transmitter which can be used to relay physiological potentials.—A.H.B.
- BARTHOLOMEW, G. A., R. C. LASIEWSKI, AND E. C. CRAWFORD, JR. 1968. Patterns of panting and gular flutter in cormorants, pelicans, owls, and doves. *Condor*, **70**: 31-34.
- BREITENBACH, R. P., AND T. S. BASKETT. 1967. Ontogeny of thermoregulation in the Mourning Dove. *Physiol. Zool.*, **40**: 207-217.—Oxygen consumption and temperature response of 3-, 6-, 9-, and 12-day old doves were measured at ambient temperatures of 19, 29, and 39°C. Body cooling rates of live, dead, and dead-defeathered birds were also determined.—H.W.K.
- CALDER, W. A., AND K. SCHMIDT-NIELSEN. 1967. Temperature regulation and evaporation in the pigeon and the Roadrunner. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, **213**: 883-889.—No differences in body temperature, oxygen consumption, or rate of evaporation were found in these two species at temperatures of 0-45°C. The main difference reported was gular flutter rates, but as this difference may be due to the natural resonant frequencies of the respiratory systems, its physiological or adaptive significance is not known.—A.H.B.

- ERDÖS, E. G., I. MIWA, AND W. J. GRAHAM. 1967. Studies on the evolution of plasma kinins: reptilian and avian blood. *Life Sci.* **6**: 2433-2439.—Enzymes for the release of plasma kinin are different in birds (pigeon and duck) from those in mammals or various reptiles. The plasma kinins in birds differ structurally (higher molecular weight) and functionally from other amniotes.—A.H.B.
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- KUENZEL, W. J., AND C. W. HELMS. 1967. Obesity produced in a migratory bird by hypothalamic lesions. *BioSci.*, **17**: 395-396.—When part of the hypothalamus in 24 White-throated Sparrows was destroyed with an electric needle, 11 affected in a 0.5 mm² ventromedial area fattened rapidly (mean gain, 8.09 g in 5.2 weeks), 13 damaged otherwise did not gain. This area of the bird brain seems to function as the similarly located "satiety center" of mammals, and it may become inactive seasonally in species that deposit fat before spring migration.—W.B.R.
- LANTHIER, A., AND T. SANDOR. 1967. Control of the salt-secreting gland of the duck. *Canadian J. Physiol. Pharm.*, **45**: 925-936.—Functional aspects of the salt gland of the domestic duck were studied by intravenous injection of various solutions. The effects of various chemicals and pitressin (the extract of the neurohypophysis) were investigated.—A.H.B.
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- MORTON, M. L. 1967. The effects of insolation on the diurnal feeding pattern of White-crowned Sparrows (*Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli*). *Ecology*, **48**: 690-694.—The relationship of the diurnal feeding pattern to concurrent conditions of solar and artificially produced radiation was compared to determine the importance of solar radiation in the daily energy cost of thermoregulation when the birds are in cool conditions below their thermoneutral zone.—H.W.K.
- NISBET, I. C. T. 1967. Aerodynamic theories of flight versus physiological theories. *Bird-Banding*, **38**: 306-308.—The author criticizes Raveling and LeFebvre's paper (see abstract in *Auk*, **85**: 173, 1968) and recalculates some of their estimates.—M.A.J.
- RALPH, C. L., D. L. GRINWICH, AND P. F. HALL. 1967. Studies of the melanogenic response of regenerating feathers in the weaver bird: Comparison of two species in response to two gonadotrophins. *J. Exp. Zool.*, **166**: 283-288.—In response to gonadotrophic or interstitial cell-stimulating hormone (ICSH or luteinizing hormone) melanocytes appeared in the feathers of *Steganura paradisaea* 12-24 hours after injection. A response was not seen in feathers of *Euplectes afer* until 30-50

- hours. The latent period is relatively independent of hormone dosage. The significance of these data in understanding ICSH activity is discussed.—A.H.B.
- RALPH, C. L., D. L. GRINWICH, AND P. F. HALL. 1967. Hormonal regulation of feather pigmentation in African weaver birds: The exclusion of certain possible mechanisms. *J. Exp. Zool.*, **166**: 289-294.—ICSH apparently does not act locally in producing pigmented feathers in weaverbirds. Authors conclude that ICSH probably does not act via the hypothalamus, adrenals, thyroid or pineal gland. Synthetic melanocyte-stimulating hormone (MSH) did not produce black feathers, and partial destruction of the pituitary did not alter the response to ICSH.—A.H.B.
- STAALAND, H. 1967. Anatomical and physiological adaptations of the nasal gland in charadriiforme birds. *Comp. Biochem. Physiol.*, **23**: 933-944.—In 21 species of Charadriiformes large variations were observed in the length of the secretory tubules, the number of lobes and the size of the nasal gland. Secretion concentration was correlated most closely with secretory tubule length. Gland size and tubule length were correlated roughly with various ecological aspects of the bird's biology.—A.H.B.
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- AMES, P. L., M. A. HEIMERDINGER, AND S. L. WARTER. 1968. The anatomy and systematic position of the antpipits *Conopophaga* and *Corythopsis*. *Postilla*, no. 114: 1-32.—Based on morphological features of the sternum, syrinx, and tarsus, antorbital osteology, and pterylosis it is recommended that *Conopophaga* be returned to its former position near *Grallaria* in the Formicariidae, and that *Corythopsis* be placed in the Tyrannidae.—G.E.W.
- BENSON, C. W., AND M. P. STUART IRWIN. 1967. The distribution and systematics of *Bubo capensis* Smith (Aves.) *Arnoldia* (Rhodesia), **3**: 19 pp.—Three races are recognized.—M.A.T.
- CLANCEY, P. A. 1967. Miscellaneous taxonomic notes on African birds XXIV. *Durban Mus. Novit.*, **8**: 53-67.—The subspecies of *Treron australis* are discussed, and *Treron australis glauca* subsp. nov. is described from Ft. Tuli, southwest Rhodesia.—M.A.T.
- CLANCEY, P. A. 1967. Critical comments on the subspecies of some birds from Zambia. *Durban Mus. Novit.*, **8**: 77-107.—Comments on a variety of species.—M.A.T.
- CLANCEY, P. A. 1967. On the South African races of the Black Flycatcher *Melaenornis pammelaina* (Stanley). *Ostrich*, **38**: 50-51.—Two races accepted for southern Africa.—M.A.T.
- CLANCEY, P. A. 1967. The South African races of the hemipode *Turnix sylvatica* (Desfontaines). *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club*, **87**: 114-117.—Two races are present in zoogeographical South Africa, *T. s. arenaria* and *T. s. lepurana*.—G.E.W.
- CORBIN, K. W. 1968. Taxonomic relationships of some *Columba* species. *Condor*, **70**: 1-13.
- FEDUCCIA, J. A. 1967. *Ciconia maltha* and *Grus americana* from the Upper Pliocene of Idaho. *Wilson Bull.*, **79**: 316-318.

- HARDY, J. W. 1967. *Rhynchopsitta terrisi* is probably a valid species: a reassessment. *Condor*, **69**: 527-528.
- JEHL, J. R., JR. 1968. Geographic and seasonal variation in Smith's Longspur, *Calcarius pictus*. *Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist.*, **15**: 1-5.—Color differences used to define races of Smith's Longspur are the result of seasonal wear and fading. As no geographic variation is demonstrable, no races should be recognized.—G.E.W.
- LANYON, W. E., AND J. BULL. 1967. Identification of Connecticut, Mourning, and MacGillivray's warblers. *Bird-Banding*, **38**: 187-194.—Discusses some misconceptions regarding identification of *Oporornis* warblers, gives methods for separating these birds from similar ones of other genera, and presents a key for all species of *Oporornis*. Wing minus tail length is the main characteristic used.—M.A.J.
- LIGON, J. D. 1965. A Pleistocene avifauna from Haile, Florida. *Bull. Florida State Mus.*, **10**: 127-158.—A concentration of small vertebrate remains of Rancholabrean age from Alachua County, probably caused by predatory birds. The avifauna contained 72 species, 12 of which are extinct, and 20 of which were passerines; 5 living species are new to the fossil record, including *Tympanuchus cupido*, and 4 others are new to Florida.—G.E.W.
- LIGON, J. D. 1967. Relationships of the cathartid vultures. *Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan*, no. 651, 26 pp.—A variety of characters common to the storks and New World vultures suggests that the Ciconiidae and Cathartidae are related to each other and not to the other members of the orders to which they are customarily relegated. It is suggested they be placed in a separate order and separated at the subordinal level.—G.E.W.
- PATTON, T. H. 1966 (= 1968). Occurrence of fossil vertebrates on Cayman Brac, B. W. I. *Caribbean J. Sci.*, **6**: 181.—Cave material under study from the first known site in the Caymans includes “. . . a variety of fossil herps, birds, and mammals.”—W.B.R.
- PETHON, P. 1967. The systematic position of the Norwegian Common Murre (*Uria aalge*) and Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*). *Nytt Mag. Zool.*, Oslo, Norway, **14**: 84-95.—Although to some extent the Atlantic populations conform to the generally accepted subspecies, none of the subspecies meets the “75 per cent rule;” they represent clines. In the Puffin a cline of increasing wing length runs from the British Isles NNE and also NW.—E.E.
- QUICKELBERGE, C. D. 1967. The racial taxonomy of south-east African populations of the Long-billed Lark. *Ann. Cape Prov. Mus. (Nat. Hist.)*, **6**: 39-45.—Three races are recognized from the southeast, of which *Certhilauda curvirostris algida* subsp. nov. is described from Cathcart district, eastern Cape Province.—M.A.T.
- QUICKELBERGE, C. D. 1967. A systematic revision of the Tchagra Shrike. *Ann. Cape Prov. Mus. (Nat. Hist.)*, **6**: 47-54.—Three races are recognized, of which *Tchagra tchagra caffrariae* subsp. nov. is described from Stutterheim district, eastern Cape Province.—M.A.T.
- SOMADIKARTA, S. 1967. A recharacterization of *Collocalia papuensis* Rand, the three-toed Swiftlet. *Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus.*, **124**: 1-8.—*C. w. papuensis* differs from all other swiftlets in lacking the hallux. This plus plumage characteristics suggests the form be recognized as a separate species.—G.E.W.
- STORER, R. W. 1967. The patterns of downy grebes. *Condor*, **69**: 469-478.
- STREPANYAN, L. S. 1967. *Calandrella cheleensis* Swinhoe a valid species. *Acta Orn.*, **10**: 97-107.—The author agrees with others that *Calandrella rufescens* and *C. cheleensis* (= *C. leucophaea*) are specifically distinct and, on the basis of plumage

- color, recognizes for *C. cheleensis* six subspecies: *cheleensis*, *leucophaea*, *kukunoorensis*, *seebohmi*, *beicki*, and *tangutica*.—M.A.J.
- VILLALTA, J. F. 1964. Datos para un catálogo de las aves fósiles del Cuaternario español. *Speleon*, **15**: 79–102. Inst. Geol. Aplic., Univ. de Oviedo, Spain.—Catalogue of bird fossils known from Quaternary deposits (chiefly caves) of the Iberian peninsula. (In Spanish; French summary.)—E.E.
- WINTERBOTTOM, J. M. 1967. Systematic notes on the birds of the Cape Province. XXVIII. *Serinus albigularis hewitti* (Roberts). *Ostrich*, **38**: 156.—*S. a. hewitti*, if valid, is confined to the Eastern Cape, but is probably a synonym of *albigularis*.—M.A.T.
- WINTERBOTTOM, J. M. 1967. Systematic notes on the birds of the Cape Province. XXIX. The status of *Ammomanes burra* Bangs. *Ostrich*, **38**: 156–157.—*A. burra* is a distinct species and not a race of *Certhilauda albescens*.—M.A.T.