FOREIGN PERIODICAL LITERATURE

EDITED BY HERBERT W. KALE II[1]

BEHAVIOR

AINLEY, D. G. 1974. The comfort behaviour of Adélie and other penguins. Behaviour 50: 16–51.—A detailed analysis of *Pygoscelis adeliae* in the field and comparisons with (1) the author's observations of *Aptenodytes forsteri*, *Spheniscus humboldti*, and *S. demersus* and (2) most other species of penguins.—F.E.L.

BERULDSEN, G. R. 1974. Notes on the breeding behaviour of the Southern Chowchilla. Sunbird 5: 22–24.—Description of early morning vocalizations, territorial defense, and nesting behavior of *Orthonyx temminckii*.—M.H.C.

BIRKE, L. I. A. 1974. Social facilitation in the Bengalese Finch. Behaviour 48: 111–122.—Observational and experimental study of *Lonchura striata* var. *domestica*.—F.E.L.

BROCKWAY, B. F. 1974. The influence of some experimental and genetic factors, including hormones, on the visible courtship behavior of Budgerigars (*Melopsittacus*). Behaviour 51: 1–18.—Experiments with isolated castrated male and female Budgerigars injected with various hormones indicate that different interactions of hormonal and other factors associated with a sexual identity seem to influence the quantities of different precopulatory displays. (Author's summary).—F.E.L.

BROWN, C. P., AND P. C. KIELY. 1974. The role of early experience and emotionality in social facilitation of pecking in chickens. Anim. Behav. 22: 100–109.

BROWN, L. H., AND K. B. NEWMAN. 1974. "Anting" in African passerine birds. Ostrich 45: 194–195.—Observations of anting in *Phyllastrephus strepitans*, *Pycnonotus barbatus*, and *Spreo superbus*.—R.B.P.

COUNSILMAN, J. J. 1974. Waking and roosting behaviour of the Indian Myna. Emu 74: 135–148.

COWAN, P. J. 1974. Synthetic parental calls, auditory discrimination learning and individual recognition by young precocial birds: frequency, intensity and duration. J. Zool. 172: 317–330.—Sound frequency may be the most important call parameter in individual recognition of the parental voice by young domestic chickens.—M.H.C.

DAVIES, S. J. J. F. 1974. The interpretation of the function of avian display. Emu 74: 1–5.—"The element of behaviour, the situation in which the display occurs and the interpretation of the display by other individuals of the same species, need to be clearly separated if the discussion of the function of displays is to progress beyond speculation" (pp. 2–3).—L.L.S.

EAST, J. R. 1973. Song Thrushes using deserted nest of Blackbird. Brit. Birds 66: 281.—*Turdus philomelos* added mud lining to old nest of *Turdus merula*.—J.J.D.

ENGLAND, M. D. 1974. Black Storks [*Ciconia nigra*] wing-spreading while feeding. Brit. Birds 67: 236–237.

ETIENNE, A. S. 1974. Age variability shown by domestic chicks in selected spatial tasks. Behaviour 50: 52–76.—Results of experiments with young chicks

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of different age classes suggest that they all acquire similar behaviors regardless of age and experimental situation unlike primates in which learning ability increases with age.—F.E.L.

FRASER, W. 1974. Copulatory behaviour of *Falco araea*. Ostrich 45: 195–196.

GERMAN, M. L., AND H. MILNE. 1972. Creche behavior in the Common Eider, *Somateria m. mollissima* L. Ornis Scandinavica 3: 21–26.—Describes creche formation by a population of Common Eiders in Scotland. Marked females attending the creche were successful breeders and averaged 4 days with the creche before leaving, never being observed to return. The role of the female "guards" was mainly to detect aerial predators. The author suggests that creche formation in some populations of eiders evolved where parent females must leave their young in order to recover body weight lost during incubation.—W.D.C.

GRAVES, H. B., AND P. B. SIEGEL. 1974. Approach responses of *Gallus domesticus* chicks: genetic stock, time of day, and developmental age effects. Anim. Behav. 22: 242–248.—Most significant correlation was between approach response and genetic stock, perhaps due to the variation in incubation period among the different genetic stocks.—F.E.L.

GRIMES, L. G. 1974. Dialects and geographical variation in the song of the Splendid Sunbird *Nectarinia coccinigaster*. Ibis 116: 314–329.—A detailed study in Ghana.—R.W.S.

GRUBB, T. C., JR. 1974. Olfactory navigation to the nesting burrow in Leach's Petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorrhoa*). Anim. Behav. 22: 192–202.—Results of field and laboratory experiments support an olfactory guidance system and argue against visual or auditory guidance.—F.E.L.

HALL-CRAGGS, J. 1974. Controlled antiphonal calling by Whooper Swans. Ibis 116: 228–231.

HARVEY, H. J. 1973. House Martins apparently taking food from among fir needles. Brit. Birds 66: 448.—*Delichon urbica* landing in fir trees and feeding among needles.—J.J.D.

HJORTH, I. 1974. The lek of the Black Grouse. Brit. Birds 67: 116–120.—Description of the display ground, displays, and intraspecific encounters of *Lyrurus tetrix*.—J.J.D.

HOLMBERG, T. 1974. [A study of the Ural Owl's *Strix uralensis* vocalizations.] Vår Fågelvärld 33: 140–146.—Eight calls and one mechanical signal are described. (In Swedish; English summary.)—L.DEK.L.

HOPKINS, N. 1974. Some observations of the Great Bower-bird. Sunbird 5: 10–15.—Descriptions of *Chlamydera nuchalis* bowers, ornaments, and bower-painting. Courtship displays occur both at and away from the bower. Mimicking and other vocalizations include use of predator calls during distraction displays.—M.H.C.

HUTCHISON, R. E. 1974. Temporal patterning of external stimuli and reproductive behaviour in female Budgerigars. Anim. Behav. 22: 150–157.—Discusses the effects of stimuli from the nest box, the male, and other breeding females.—F.E.L.

JONES, W. E. 1974. Territorial display by Sparrowhawks [*Accipiter nisus*]. Brit. Birds 67: 239–242.

KING, B. 1973. Bonaparte's Gull [*Larus philadelphia*] in Cornwall "foot-paddling" to disturb organisms. Brit. Birds 66: 447.

KING, B. 1974. Aerial plunge-diving by Shags [*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*] and Manx Shearwaters [*Puffinus puffinus*]. Brit. Birds 67: 77.

KING, B., AND A. H. DAVIS. 1973. Mass mobbing of Marsh Harriers [*Circus*

aeruginosus] by Black-winged Stilts [*Himantopus himantopus*]. Brit. Birds 66: 398.

KREBS, J. R. 1973. Colonial nesting and social feeding as strategies for exploiting food resources in the Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*). Behaviour 50: 99–134.—Observations at a colony in Vancouver, B.C. support the "information center" hypothesis for colonial nesting. Includes a discussion of the evolution of colonial nesting in herons.—F.E.L.

MACLEAN, G. L. 1974. Egg-covering in the Charadrii. Ostrich 45: 167–174.—Function appears usually to be concealment, secondarily to be thermoregulation and is known for at least 13 species in Jacanidae, Glareolidae, Charadriidae, and Thinocoridae.—R.B.P.

MACLEAN, G. L. 1974. Vocal imitation in *Galerida magnirostris*. Ostrich 45: 193.

MARTINEZ-VARGAS, M. C. 1974. The induction of nest building in the Ring Dove (*Streptopelia risoria*): Hormonal and social factors. Behaviour 50: 123–157.

MATHER, J. R. 1973. House Martin apparently going to roost in Sand Martin colony. Brit Birds 66: 447–448.—*Delichon urbica* roosting with *Riparia riparia*. —J.J.D.

MCKENDRY, W. G. 1973. Carrion Crow persistently "playing" with object. Brit. Birds 66: 400.—*Corvus corone* playing with what appeared to be a piece of wood.—J.J.D.

MOORE, M. 1973. Male Blackbirds [*Turdus merula*] helping to rear young Song Thrushes [*T. philomelos*]. Brit. Birds 66: 365.

MORTON, S. R., AND G. D. PARRY. 1974. The auxiliary social system in Kookaburras: a reappraisal of its adaptive significance. Emu 74: 196–198.—The authors disagree with V. A. Parry's (e.g. 1973, Emu 73: 81–100) group selectionist interpretation of the Kookaburra's social system, which can be explained "in terms of individual fitness and kin selection" (p. 198).—L.L.S.

MUELLER, H. C. 1974. The development of prey recognition and predatory behaviour in the American Kestrel *Falco sparverius*. Behaviour 49: 313–324.—Results of experiments with nine hand-reared naive birds suggest that prey recognition is largely "innate," and experience plays only a minor role.—F.E.L.

MULLER, K. A. 1974. Observations on old world Painted Snipe, *Rostratula benghalensis*, at the Taronga Zoo. Avicult. Mag. 80: 1–4.

MUNDY, P. J. 1974. Hooded Vultures perching on animals. Ostrich 45: 31.—*Necrosyrtes monachus* on a goat.—R.B.P.

NAUNTON, C. R. 1973. Unusual hunting behaviour of Sparrowhawk. Brit. Birds 66: 396.—*Accipiter nisus* running on ground to approach small birds.—J.J.D.

NYSTRÖM, M., AND S. B. HANSSON. 1974. Interaction between early experience and depth avoidance in young eider ducks (*Somateria mollissima* L.). Behaviour 48: 303–314.—Based on field observations and experimental studies.—F.E.L.

ORCUTT, A. B. 1974. Sound produced by hatching Japanese Quail (*Coturnix coturnix japonica*) as potential aids to synchronous hatching. Behaviour 50: 173–184.

PRICE, K. 1973. Dipper [*Cinclus cinclus*] perching on wire and feeding in house gutter. Brit. Birds 66: 281.

PULLIAM, H. R., K. A. ANDERSON, A. MISZTAL, AND N. MOORE. 1974. Temperature-dependent social behaviour in juncos. Ibis 116: 360–364.—*Junco hyemalis caniceps* and *J. phaeonotus palliatus*, near Tucson, Arizona.—R.W.S.

RADESÄTER, T. 1974. On the ontogeny of orienting movements in the triumph ceremony in two species of geese (*Anser anser* L. and *Branta canadensis* L.) Behaviour 50: 1–15.

RATNER, A. M., AND H. S. HOFFMAN. 1974. Evidence for a critical period for imprinting in Khaki Campbell ducklings (*Anas platyrhynchos domesticus*). Anim. Behav. 22: 249–255.—The overall pattern of results are consistent with the concept of a critical period for imprinting. (Authors' abstract).—F.E.L.

RICHARDS, M. L. 1973. Rook pulling up food on a string. Brit. Birds 66: 365–366.—*Corvus frugilegus* pulling up a string to get at meat at the end.—J.J.D.

ROWLEY, I. 1974. Display situations in two Australian ravens. Emu 74: 47–52.—This modest title obscures the rather detailed behavioral and ecological comparison of two quite similar, sympatric ravens, *Corvus coronoides* and *C. mellori*.—L.L.S.

RUTTLEDGE, R. F. 1973. Grey Wagtail [*Motacilla cinerea*] continuously hovering while picking insects from tree bark. Brit. Birds 66: 449.

SIMMONS, K. E. L. 1974. Direct head-scratching by Rook [*Corvus frugilegus*] in flight. Brit. Birds 67: 243.

SIMMONS, K. E. L. 1974. Starling [*Sturnus vulgaris*] learning to use its feet while feeding. Brit. Birds 67: 391–392.

SMITH, G. I. 1974. An analysis of the function of some displays of the Royal Penguin. Emu 74: 27–34.—Functional analysis of six displays and their ecological significance.—L.L.S.

SMITH, J. N. M. 1974. The food searching behaviour of two European thrushes. 1. Description and analysis of search paths. Behaviour 48: 276–302.—Based on motion pictures and scale maps of *Turdus merula* and *T. philomelos* foraging across a gridded meadow.—F.E.L.

SMITH, J. N. M. 1974. The food searching behaviour of two European thrushes. 2. The adaptiveness of the search patterns. Behaviour 49: 1–61.—Includes an experimental study of the effects of mowing and the addition of artificial food, both cryptic and conspicuous, and in varying distributions, on foraging movements of the European Blackbird and the Song Thrush.—F.E.L.

SNOW, B. K. 1974. Lek behaviour and breeding of Guy's Hermit Hummingbird *Phaethornis guy*. Ibis 116: 278–297.—Study in Trinidad, includes data on location, seasonal variation in use, attendance, recruitment, age group proportions, details on vocalizations, relationships between males, visits by females, males, breeding seasonality, and notes on breeding biology.—R.W.S.

STEYN, P., AND J. SCOTT. 1974. Blackcollared Barbets evicting a Lesser Honeyguide. Ostrich 45: 143.—*Indicator minor* barely escaped alive when it entered a nest of *Lybius torquatus*. One barbet grabbed it by the tail and the other pecked it viciously. The honeyguide luckily escaped when a tailfeather came away in the barbet's bill.—R.B.P.

TAVERNER, J. H. 1973. Great Black-backed Gull nesting in unusual habitat. Brit. Birds 66: 398.—One pair of *Larus marinus* nesting in middle of Herring Gull colony in a pasture.—J.J.D.

TINGAY, S. 1974. Antiphonal singing of the Magpie Lark. Emu 74: 11–17.—A functional study of antiphonal singing in *Grallina cyanoleuca*.—L.L.S.

TINGAY, A. 1974. Aggression in the Black Swan. Emu 74: 35–38.

VOSS, K. S. 1974. Observations on the adoption of a Sandhill Crane chick by a pair of Manchurian Cranes. Avicult. Mag. 80: 14–17.

WASHINGTON, D. 1974. Rooks feeding on suspended fat. Brit. Birds 67: 213–214.—

Corvus frugilegus used a variety of methods, including pulling the string up with its bill until it could reach the fat.—J.J.D.

WILSON, G. 1974. Incubating behaviour of the African Jacana. Ostrich 45: 185–188.—*Actophilornis africanus*. Not determined whether both sexes incubate, but the absence of observed nest relief suggests not.—R.B.P.

WILSON, R. H. 1974. Agonistic postures and latency to the first interaction during initial pair encounters in the Red Jungle Fowl, *Gallus gallus*. Anim. Behav. 22: 75–82.—Outcome of encounters between pairs of hens was predicted from neck angle of the contestants.—F.E.L.

WOODALL, P. F. 1974. Precopulatory behaviour in mousebirds. Ostrich 45: 42.

DISTRIBUTION AND ANNOTATED LISTS

ABBOTT, I. 1974. The avifauna of Kangaroo Island and causes of its impoverishment. Emu 74: 124–134.

BENSON, C. W., AND M. P. S. IRWIN. 1974. On a specimen of *Sarothrura ayresi* from the Transvaal in the Leiden Museum. Ostrich 45: 193–194.

BROOKE, R. K. 1974. Notes on swifts in eastern South Africa. Ostrich 45: 139–140.

BURN, D. M., AND J. R. MATHER. 1974. The White-billed Diver in Britain. Brit. Birds 67: 257–296.—Besides summarizing the range and British records of *Gavia adamsii*, presents detailed descriptions of the plumages, bill measurements, and notes on species identification.—J.J.D.

COOPER, J. 1974. Lightmantled Sooty Albatross *Phoebetria palpebrata*. Ostrich 45: 133.—Second record for southern African waters, a corpse on Dassen Island.—R.B.P.

DEAN, W. R. J., I. A. W. MACDONALD, AND C. J. VERNON. 1974. Possible breeding record of *Cercococcyx montanus*. Ostrich 45: 188.—An egg in a nest of *Smithornis capensis* matched Moreau's description of an egg of a caged *C. montanus* more closely than that of any other local cuckoo.—R.B.P.

DENNIS, R. H. 1973. Steppe Shrike on Fair Isle. Brit. Birds 66: 401–402.—Second record of *Lanius excubitor pallidirostris* in England and Ireland.—J.J.D.

EARNSHAW, E. M. 1973. Entre las aves de Tierra del Fuego. Hornero 11: 203–208.—An annecdotal account of birds observed on a trip to Tierra del Fuego.—E.E.

FORSHILL, C. 1974. [First record for Sweden of the Yellow-headed Wagtail *Motacilla citreola*.] Vår Fågelvärld 33: 159–161.—(In Swedish; English summary.)—L.DEK.L.

FUJIMAKI, Y. 1973. The birds of Bibai, central Hokkaido. 1. Time of occurrences and habitats of birds. Tori 22: 38–46.—A 7½-year study covering a varied area of 275 km^2. Of 105 species recorded, 30 were resident, 57 summer visitors, the remainder transients, winter visitors, or casuals. The winter avifauna is sparse compared with that of central Honshu. Tables give months of occurrence, relative abundance, breeding status, habitat preference, and early and late dates. (In Japanese; summary and tables in English.)—K.C.P.

GOCHFELD, M., D. O. HILL, AND G. TUDOR. 1973. A second population of the recently described Elfin Woods Warbler and other bird records from the West Indies. Caribbean J. Sci. 13: 231–235.—Several *Dendroica angelae* found in wet tropical forest at 750 to 800 m altitude in the Maricao Forest, Puerto Rico, 150 km from the site of the specie's original discovery. Other observations included a White-tailed Hawk (*Buteo albicaudatus*) on St. Vincent, Black-headed Gull

(*Larus ridibundus*), Franklin's Gulls (*L. pipixcan*), and Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*) from Puerto Rico, and a Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*) nest in the Dominican Republic.—J.C.O.

HIGUCHI, H. 1973. Birds of the Izu Islands. 1. Distribution and habitat of the breeding land and freshwater birds. Tori 22: 14–24.—Ten small islands in chain extending between ca. 80 and 330 km south of Yokohama, surveyed in May–June 1970–73. Known and presumed breeding species of each island shown in table. (Body of paper in Japanese; but short summary, captions, table, and a 4-page appendix of roadside counts all in English.)—K.C.P.

HIGUCHI, H. 1973. Birds of the Izu Islands. 2. On the passage in the Izu Peninsula and the wintering in the Izu Islands, of *Phylloscopus ijimae*. Tori 22: 24–25.—Migrants of this Izu Islands endemic were seen on the Izu Peninsula (Honshu mainland) in August–September 1972 and April 1973. Contrary to previous statements in the literature, a few remain on the islands through the winter. (In Japanese; brief English summary.)—K.C.P.

HUME, R. A. 1973. Ring-billed Gull in Glamorgan: a species new to Britain and Ireland. Brit. Birds 66: 509–512.—First record of *Larus delawarensis*.—J.J.D.

HUME, R. A., AND P. G. LANSDOWN. 1974. Mediterranean Gulls at Blackpill, Glamorgan. Brit. Birds 67: 17–24.—Description and drawings of at least 18 individual *Larus melanocephalus* seen in 1972–73.—J.J.D.

HUNTLEY, B. J., AND M. A. HUNTLEY. 1974. Hadeda Ibis *Bostrychia hagedash*. Ostrich 45: 133.—First records for Angola, observations near the Cuanza River. —R.B.P.

KURODA, N. M. 1973. Distribution of the anserine birds found in the Japanese islands. Addition No. 2. Tori 22: 47–53.—New locality records, mostly from 1972 and 1973. New to Japanese avifauna: *Nettapus coromandelianus*, recorded Iriomote Island, Ryukyus, 22 March 1973. (In Japanese; short English summary.)—K.C.P.

MAGNO, S. 1973. Avifauna Argentina. Familia Laridae. Subfamilia Sterninae. Hornero 11: 145–168.—A descriptive account (with drawings of bill, feet, and tail of each genus), including plumages and nesting, of all terns recorded in Argentina. (In Spanish.)—E.E.

NAROSKY, S. 1973. Una nueva especie de *Sporophila* para la avifauna Argentina. Hornero 11: 169–171.—The little known *S. cinnamomea* collected at Arroyo Barú, Dto. Colón, Entre Rios, Argentina, where not uncommon in marshy areas. —E.E.

NAROSKY, S. 1973. Primeros nidos de la Garcita Bueyera en la Argentina (*Bubulcus ibis*). Hornero 11: 225–226.—First nests of the Cattle Egret found in Argentina, in a colony of Snowy Egrets at Laguna de Burgos, Buenos Aires province, 11 December 1972 (three nests with young).—E.E.

NAROSKY, S., AND D. IZURIETA. 1973. Nidificación de dos Circidos en la zona de San Vicente (Pcia. de Buenos Aires). Hornero 11: 172–176.—Nesting of two Argentine harriers, *Circus cinereus* and *C. buffoni*.—E.E.

NAROSKY, S., AND D. IZURIETA. 1973. Nidificación de la Gaviota de Cabeza Gris (*Larus cirrhocephalus*). Hornero 11: 217–219.—Nesting of the Gray-hooded Gull in Santa Fe Province, Argentina.—E.E.

NELSON, J. B. 1974. The distribution of Abbott's Booby *Sula abbotti*. Ibis 116: 368–369.—Reviews past and present status other than on Christmas Island Indian Ocean.—R.W.S.

NIVEN, P. 1974. The Torrent Ducks of Machu Picchu [Peru]. Bokmakierie 26: 38–39.

NOVAES, F. C. 1974. Ornitologia do Território do Amapá. 1: 1–121. Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, Publ. Avulsas, No. 25. Belém, Pará, Brazil.—The first part of a checklist (Tinamidae through Conopophagidae) of the birds of Amapá territory in northeastern Brazil (between the mouth of the Amazon, French Guiana, and Rio Jari). This scholarly work includes a synopsis of the ornithologists who have worked in the area; a systematic list with literature references; a list of recent specimens with sex, dates, localities, soft part colors, and gonadal data—and occasionally nesting and other behavioral information; a map showing collecting localities; and a good bibliography. (Brief English summary.)—E.E.

OLROG, C. C. 1972. Notas ornitologicas VIII, sobre la colección del Instituto Miguel Lillo, Tucumán. Acta Zool. Lilloana 26: 269–272.—First Argentine record of *Pelecanoides urinatrix coppingeri*; *Phalacrocorax bougainvillii* breeding in numbers in Chubut, Argentina in 1971; a *Heliornis fulica* in perfect condition collected in the city of Tocuman; and *Stercorarius skua antarctica* breeding abundantly at Punta Tombo, Chubut, raises the question as to the assumed identity of *chilensis* in Santa Cruz. (English summary.)—E.E.

REYNOLDS, J. F. 1974. Palearctic birds in East Africa. Brit. Birds 67: 70–76.

SHARROCK, J. T. R. 1973. Scarce migrants in Britain and Ireland during 1958–67. Brit. Birds 66: 517–525.

SINCLAIR, J. C. 1974. Arrival of the House Crow in Natal. Ostrich 45: 189.—A *Corvus splendens* arrived by flying from sea, probably aided by a ship.—R.B.P.

SKEAD, D. M., AND G. J. BROEKHUYSEN. 1974. Pintail *Anas acuta*. Ostrich 45: 134.—First record for South Africa, Barberspan, Transvaal, 18 January 1973.—R.B.P.

SMITH, F. R., AND THE RARITIES COMMITTEE. 1973. Report on the rare birds in Great Britain in 1972 (with 1959, 1965, 1967, 1970, and 1971 additions). Brit. Birds 66: 331–360.—A summary of sightings of rare birds including those accepted and not accepted.—J.J.D.

SMITH, F. R., AND THE RARITIES COMMITTEE. 1974. Report on rare birds in Great Britain in 1973 (with additions for ten previous years). Brit. Birds 67: 310–348.

THIEDE, W., M. TAKEDATSU, AND U. THIEDE. 1973. Bird-life in winter at the Ochotsk Sea coast of Hokkaido. Tori 22: 1–13.—Well-annotated list of 81 species observed during December–February in northeasternmost Japan (lat. 44° N). Tables give flock composition for small land birds, and inland vs. coastal counts for waterfowl. More extensive data given for *Bucephala clangula* and *Phalacrocorax pelagicus*. Sex ratios given for most ducks. Storms were thought to account for 29 *Cerorhinca monocerata* found dead along the coast on 20 and 29 December 1968. (In English, vernacular names of birds also in German; Japanese summary.)—K.C.P.

VINICOMBE, K. E. 1973. A second Ring-billed Gull [*Larus delawarensis*] in Glamorgan. Brit. Birds 66: 513–517.

WATSON, A. 1973. Shore Larks summering and possibly breeding in Scotland. Brit. Birds 66: 505–508.—Records of *Eremophila alpestris* for 2 years including sightings of a pair and possibly a young bird.—J.J.D.

YOKOTA, Y., AND H. SAKAI. 1973. A record of Whistling Swan (*Cygnus columbianus columbianus*) at Lake Izu in Miyagi Prefecture, Japan. Tori 22: 69–70.—An

adult stayed with ca. 300 *C. c. jankowskii* 21 January to 25 February 1973. Second Japanese record. Good photographs. (In Japanese; English summary and captions.)—K.C.P.

YOUNG, R., AND G. J. BROEKHUYSEN. 1974. Greater Flamingoes [*Phoenicopterus ruber*] fly aboard a ship 300 miles southeast of Madagascar. Ostrich 45: 142–143.

ZUBERBÜHLER, E. A. 1973. Notas ecológicas. Observaciones sobre las aves de la provincia de Buenos Aires. Hornero 11: 177–192.—Continues an account of bird observations in Buenos Aires province, Argentina, with some photographs of nests.—E.E.

ECOLOGY AND POPULATIONS

ABÉ, M. T. 1973. The accidental death of a great number of seabirds on Gamo coast, Miyagi Prefecture. Tori 22: 58–59.—About 60 dead birds washed ashore at this northeastern Honshu locality in mid-April 1972. No exact numbers, dates, or species composition given; some or all were scoters. Autopsy of two *Melanitta fusca stejnegeri* suggested that the birds were caught in fishnets during feeding, and drowned. Buccal cavities, esophagi, and gizzards were filled with the common small crab *Pinnixa rathbuni* which lives at depths of 30–40 m. (In English; Japanese summary.)—K.C.P.

BROWN, L. H. 1974. Is poor breeding success a reason for the rarity of Ayres' Hawk-Eagle? Ostrich 45: 145–146.—*Hieraaetus dubius* had poor success from natural interference.—R.B.P.

CRAMP, S. 1972. One hundred and fifty years of Mute Swans on the Thames. Wildfowl 23: 119–124.—Summarizes populations from 1823–1972.—R.D.C.

GLUE, D. E. 1973. The breeding birds of a New Forest valley. Brit. Birds 66: 461–472.—A plot of relatively undisturbed bog, heath, and woodland contained territories of 61 species. Gives distribution and density by habitat for the various species.—J.J.D.

HARRIS, M. P. 1974. A complete census of the Flightless Cormorant (*Nannopterum harrisi*). Biol. Conserv. 6: 188–191.—In 1970–71 the population numbered between 700 and 800 pairs and appeared to be thriving.—J.J.D.

HOGSTAD, O. 1971. Stratification in winter feeding of the Great Spotted Woodpecker, *Dendrocopos major*, and the three-toed Woodpecker, *Picoides tridactylus*. Ornis Scandinavica 2: 143–146.—A 3-year study of the two sympatric species. The author concludes that the differences in feeding height and foraging behavior between the two woodpeckers might be sufficient to explain their compatible coexistence.—W.D.C.

HÖGSTRÖM, S. 1974. [The occurrence of Black-headed Gulls *Larus ridibundus* in Visby, Gotland, during the winters 1964/65–1966/67.] Vår Fågelvärld 33: 155–158.—While three similar censuses on the mainland showed sharp decreases, this one revealed marked increases in midwinter of the adult and juvenile populations. (In Swedish; English summary.)—L.DEK.L.

HOUSTON, D. C. 1974. Mortality of the Cape Vulture. Ostrich 45: 57–62.—Data are insufficient to determine mortality rates, but it appears high (over 50%) in the first year, and the total population may be declining. Many ringing recoveries were made more than 500 km from the Transvaal breeding area.—R.B.P.

IMBODEN, C. 1974. [Migration, dispersal and breeding period of the Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus* in Europe.] Ornithol. Beob. 71: 5–134.—This is the first banding analysis based on the international Euring-System, and it incorporates all

the 7252 recoveries of European Lapwings banded as unfledged chicks. Describes the new computer assisted system of analysis. Analyzes the complex migration patterns for the 14 European Lapwing populations, and seeks correlations for the timing of breeding. About 70% of the birds breeding for the first time return to within 20 km of their birth place. Emigrants disperse directly from their wintering grounds, and may breed as far as 5100 km from their birthplace. (In German; detailed English summary.)—R.K.F.

KALLANDER, H. 1974. Advancement of laying of Great Tits by the provision of food. Ibis 116: 365–367.—Affected 1-year-olds more than older females in Lund, Sweden.—R.W.S.

LUNDBERG, A. 1974. [A census of the Ural Owl *Strix uralensis* in Uppland, central Sweden—methods and results.] Vår Fågelvärld 33: 147–154.—A good supply of suitable nest sites in holes and nest boxes and better hunting grounds because of prevalent clear-cutting logging methods and more abandoned fields seem to have been the main reasons for the noted increase of this species. (In Swedish; English summary.)—L.DEK.L.

MILLER, R. S., D. B. BOTKIN, AND R. MENDELSSOHN. 1974. The Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*) population of North America. Biol. Conserv. 6: 106–111.—Uses past population figures to develop a population model. Current increase is due mainly to a stabilized death rate while the birth rate has declined. Current trends suggest a doubling time of 18 years but the present population age structure is unknown. Future catastrophes or limitations on the wintering grounds could change this trend.—J.J.D.

MOCHIZUKI, H. 1973. Recent status of Inanba-Jima, the northernmost breeding ground of Brown Booby *Sula leucogaster*. Tori 22: 71–72.—Austin (1949, Tori 12) reported a colony of ca. 200 Brown Boobies on this rocky islet in the Izu chain. The island was used for exercises by the U.S. Air Force; by 1955 only a "few" individuals could be found. The author saw 35 adults in August 1973. Air force activity ended in 1972 and the boobies may be increasing. (In Japanese; summary and captions in English.)—K.C.P.

MURTON, R. K., AND N. J. WESTWOOD. 1974. Some effects of agricultural change in the English avifauna. Brit. Birds 67: 41–69.—Although species diversity may not decrease with increased agricultural activity, some individual species do decline. Discusses the effect of agriculture on seasonal distribution of food supplies and other factors.—J.J.D.

ORTIZ-CRESPO, F. I. 1974. The Giant Hummingbird *Patagona gigas* in Ecuador. Ibis 116: 347–359.—Presents data on range and altitudinal distribution, taxonomy, breeding status, diet, patterns of abundance, and discusses the birds' relations to various plant species.—R.W.S.

PAULI, H.-R. 1974. [On the winter ecology of the Black Grouse *Tetrao tetrix* in the Swiss Alps.] Ornithol. Beob. 71: 247–278.—Winter food supply does not seem to limit the population. The lack of suitable undisturbed display grounds may limit the number of displaying cocks. Studies home ranges, and discusses behavioral adaptations for energy conservation and survival under severe climatic conditions. (In German; detailed English summary.)—R.K.F.

REYNOLDS, C. M. 1972. Mute Swan weights in relation to breeding performance. Wildfowl 23: 111–118.—Contains a theoretical model relating female's weight, date of laying, and clutch size.—R.D.C.

SHARMA, I. K. 1973. Ecological studies of biomass of the Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*). Tori 22: 25–29.—Counts and sex ratios in eight areas around Jodhpur,

India. Peacocks are protected and fed in villages, but stray dogs are severe predators. Humid agricultural areas support higher populations than arid areas. Many statements lack documentation (such as alleged differential sex mortality among chicks in adverse habitats). Poor organization and English of paper make extraction of hard data difficult.—K.C.P.

SUMMERHAYES, C. P., P. K. HOFMEYR, AND R. H. RIOUX. 1974. Seabirds off the southwestern coast of Africa. Ostrich 45: 83–109.—Documents the distribution of each seabird species from shipboard oceanographic observations. Most seabirds were concentrated near the coast or the edge of the continental shelf, where upwelling water brings nutrients to the surface of the sea.—R.B.P.

TOMLINSON, D. N. S. 1974. Studies of the Purple Heron, part 1: heronry structure, nesting habits and reproductive success. Ostrich 45: 175–181.—*Ardea purpurea* in Rhodesia builds different types of nests in *Typha* or *Phragmites*. In 35 nests, 113 eggs were laid, 57 hatched, and 31 chicks survived to 20–24 days. —R.B.P.

URBAN, E. K. 1974. Breeding of Sacred Ibis *Threskiornis aethiopica* at Lake Shala, Ethiopia. Ibis 116: 263–277.—Includes data on nesting habitat, breeding cycle, pairing behavior, development of young, adult-young interactions, breeding success, predation, feeding areas and food, interspecific competition, and discusses nestling mortality, breeding success, and factors stimulating nesting.—R.W.S.

WAHLSTEDT, J. 1974. [The Great Gray Owl *Strix nebulosa* in Sweden 1973.] Vår Fågelvärld 33: 132–139.—A distinct southerly expansion was noted. In spite of a peak year supply of prey animals, clutches were small. One nest was built on top of a tall birch stump only 2 to 2.5 decimeters in diameter and the female sat with tail and head entirely overlapping the nest edges. The supporting male likely fed her either by landing on top of her or by dropping the food from the air. Two young fledged. (In Swedish; English summary.)—L.DEK.L.

WATSON, A. 1973. A review of population dynamics in birds. Brit. Birds 66: 417–437.—A survey of some of the literature and essentially a statement of where we stand in population dynamics studies. Describes critically several of the major hypotheses on population dynamics.—J.J.D.

WELLER, M. W. 1972. Ecological studies of Falkland Island's waterfowl. Wildfowl 23: 25–44.—Niche utilization, reproductive patterns, and status of 13 species.—R.D.C.

WINTERBOTTOM, J. M. 1974. The Cape Teal. Ostrich 45: 110–132.—Reviews movements, distribution, and breeding biology of *Anas capensis*. Most of the paper documents local occurrences of the teal. Monthly and seasonal variations occur, but author draws no conclusions about population movements, and includes no ringing recovery date. Apparently most movement is local.—R.B.P.

WINTERBOTTOM, J. M. 1974. Definitions of dominance in avian ecology. Ostrich 45: 140–142.—Concerns relative numbers of birds versus frequency of occurrence on bird lists.—R.B.P.

YOSHIDA, N. 1973. A decennial record of fallen Streaked Shearwaters in the Kinki District 1962–1971. Tori 22: 60–66.—During this period more than 1000 weakened *Calonectris leucomelas* were picked up on land between Wakasa and Osaka Bays, Honshu. Extreme dates were 28 September and 20 December, with a peak in early November when the birds leave the breeding colony on Kanmuri-Jima Island in Wakasa Bay. Of 985 picked up alive, 40 died and 945 were

released at sea. Almost all were juveniles. Weights ranged from 230 to 600 g. (In Japanese; summary, tables, and map in English.)—K.C.P.

ZETTEL, J. 1974. [Ecological studies on the food of the Black Grouse *Tetrao tetrix* in the Swiss Alps.] Ornithol. Beob. 71: 186–246.—A detailed analysis showing preferences for certain food types and foraging sites. Finds sexual and seasonal differences. Comparison with studies done outside the alpine region. (In German; extensive English summary.)—R.K.F.

GENERAL BIOLOGY

ANGLES, R. 1973. Herring Gull [*Larus argentatus*] taking adult Storm-Petrel [*Hydrobates pelagicus*]. Brit. Birds 66: 495–496.

BEVEN, G. 1973. Studies of less familiar birds. 171. Red-necked Nightjar. Brit. Birds 66: 390–396.—A summary of information on the range, behavior, habitat, and breeding habits of *Caprimulgus ruficollis*.—J.J.D.

BEVEN, G. 1974. Studies of less familiar birds. 173. Icterine Warbler [*Hippolais icterina*]. Brit. Birds 67: 370–376.

BIRKHEAD, T. R. 1974. Predation by birds on social wasps. Brit. Birds 67: 221–229.—A summary of literature records of European and Russian birds feeding on social wasps.—J.J.D.

BORRERO, H. J. I. 1972. Historia natural del Titiribi, *Pyrocephalus rubinus* (Aves, Tyrannidae), en Colombia, con notas sobre su distribución. Mitt. Inst. Colombo-Alemán Invest. Cient. 6: 113–133; Santa Marta, Colombia.—A good account of the natural history (especially reproductive behavior) and displays of the Vermilion Flycatcher (*P. p. piurae*) about Bogotá and Cali in Colombia. Birds collected in Amazonian Colombia at Florencia and Mitú, nominate *rubinus*, were migrants from southern South America; the Santa Marta race, *saturatus*, has been found recently in adjacent Guajira; A single sighting exists from the department of Atlántico. (Summaries in English and German.)—E.E.

BOTTOMLEY, J. B., AND S. B. BOTTOMLEY. 1973. Temminck's Stint incubating seven eggs. Brit. Birds 66: 311.—*Calidris temminckii*, almost certainly eggs laid by two females.—J.J.D.

BREITWISCH, R., AND M. Pliske. 1974. *Anthurium* fruit as a food of White-bearded Manakins. Ibis 116: 365.—Refutes D. W. Snow's work on *Manacus manacus* with data from Rio Palenque, Ecuador.—R.W.S.

BRITTON, P. L., AND L. H. BROWN. 1974. The status and breeding behaviour of East African lari. Ostrich 45: 63–82.—Summarizes biological data for 24 species of gulls, terns, and a skimmer. Human predation has prevented breeding success of any species (with a single year exception) on islands off the coast, and at other localities the breeding seasons appear to be adjusted to avoid seasons when man can get to the colonies. Some species appear to time their breeding by response to the onset of the rains.—R.B.P.

BROAD, R. A. 1974. Contamination of birds with Fulmar oil. Brit. Birds 67: 297–301.—A summary of records of birds being contaminated with oil ejected by *Fulmarus glacialis*.—J.J.D.

BROOKE, R. K. 1974. The migratory Black Kite *Milvus migrans migrans* (Aves: Accipitridae) of the Palearctic in southern Africa. Durban Mus. Novitates 10 (4): 53–66.—*M. m. migrans* and *M. m. parasiticus* are regarded as conspecific. Describes differences in molt and distribution. Juveniles are separable only by wear of plumage. Some *parasiticus* in second year have black bills. Bill color,

the red color of plumage, and tail fork depth are not always reliable characters to distinguish the two forms.—R.B.P.

BROWN, L. H. 1974. A record of two young reared by Verreaux's Eagle [*Aguila verreauxi*]. Ostrich 45: 146–147.

BUCHER, E. H., AND M. NORES. 1973. Alimentaciónde pichones de la paloma *Zenaida auriculata*. Hornero 11: 209–216.—Food of nestling Eared Doves, based on crop samples taken near Córdoba, Argentina. (English summary.)—E.E.

BUERKLI, W. 1974. [Eggshells as part of the food of Barn Swallows.] Ornithol. Beob. 71: 172.—Shell fragments of hens' eggs are repeatedly picked up during the breeding season. (In German.)—R.K.F.

CLARK, A. 1974. The breeding of Hottentot Teal. Bokmakierie 26: 31–32.—*Anas punctata* nest observations.—R.B.P.

COLEBROOK-ROBJENT, J. F. R. 1974. African Fish Eagle rearing three young. Ostrich 45: 144–145.—*Haliaeetus vocifer* nest with three young reared to fledging stage.—R.B.P.

COLEBROOK-ROBJENT, J. F. R. 1974. Some comments on the African Harrier Hawk. Ostrich 45: 147.—*Polyboroides typus* pair flushed scarlet while displaying at the nest.—R.B.P.

CRAIG, A. 1974. Whiskered Terns feeding on arum frogs. Ostrich 45: 142.—*Chlidonias hybrida* took frogs from arum lily flowers.—R.B.P.

CRAIG, A. J. F. K. 1974. Reproductive behaviour of the male Red Bishop Bird. Ostrich 45: 149–160.—Describes displays and calls of *Euplectes orix*. Males have breeding territories averaging 8 km^2 in reeds and all feeding occurs off the territories. The territories are not defended against other species.—R.B.P.

DARE, P. J., AND A. J. MERCER. 1974. The timing of wing-moult in the Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus* in Wales. Ibis 116: 211–214.

DAVIDSON, I. H. 1974. Grass Owl chicks: weight recordings. Ostrich 45: 31.—Notes on development of young *Tyto capensis*.—R.B.P.

DEAN, W. R. J. 1974. *Dicrurus adsimilis* robbing *Dendropicos fuscescens* of food. Ostrich 45: 185.

DENNIS, R. H. 1973. River Warbler on Fair Isle. Brit. Birds 66: 312–313.—Second record of *Locustella fluviatilis* in Britain and Ireland.—J.J.D.

DIAMOND, A. W. 1974. Annual cycles in Jamaican forest birds. J. Zool. 173: 277–301.—Breeding season, timing of molt, and weight variation for most species are similar to those at higher latitudes. Some species retain the "immature" [= first basic] plumage for a full year.—M.H.C.

DOBERSKI, J. W. 1973. Spotted Flycatcher [*Muscicapa striata*] entangled in spider's web. Brit. Birds 66: 401.

DONNELLY, B. G., AND J. WEBBER. 1974. A Forktailed Drongo [*Dicrurus adsimilis*] tethered by grass inflorescences. Ostrich 45: 193.

DURMAN, R., AND J. R. MATHER. 1973. Tree Sparrows and other species nesting in Sand Martin colonies. Brit. Birds 66: 450–451.—Records of *Passer montanus*, *P. domesticus*, *Sturnus vulgaris*, and *Parus palustris* nesting in *Riparia riparia* colonies.—J.J.D.

DYRCZ, A. 1974. Factors affecting the growth rate of nestling Great Reed Warblers and Reed Warblers at Milicz, Poland. Ibis 116: 330–339.—Based on extensive data from two breeding seasons.—R.W.S.

ELKINS, N., AND B. ETHERIDGE. 1974. The Crag Martin in winter quarters at Gibraltar. Brit. Birds 67: 376–387.—Roosting sites, behavior, calls, and weight changes in relation to weather of *Hirundo rupestris*.—J.J.D.

EVERY, B. 1974. A partial albino Ground Woodpecker [*Geocolaptes olivaceus*]. Ostrich 45: 192–193.

FITZPATRICK, J. 1973. Great Crested Grebe attacking Grey Phalarope and Storm Petrel. Brit. Birds 66: 365.—Separate instances of a *Podiceps cristatus* attacking *Phalaropus fulicarius* and *Hydrobates pelagicus*.—J.J.D.

FROST, R. A., AND R. B. WALKER. 1973. Long-tailed Tit [*Aegithalos caudatus*] using polystyrene as nesting material. Brit. Birds 66: 496–497.

FUJIMAKI, Y. 1973. Breeding records for the Nightjar, *Caprimulgus indicus*, in central Hokkaido. Tori 22: 30–32.—Study of two nests, clutch sizes 1 and 2. Injury feigning, attributed to this species, was "rarely observed." Photographs of nest sites and of developing young. (In Japanese; English summary and figure captions.)—K.C.P.

GALUSHIN, V. M. 1974. Synchronous fluctuations in populations of some raptors and their prey. Ibis 116: 127–134.—Presents "searching migration" as an important adaptation to fluctuating food availability. Comparison with asychronous oscillations. Excellent review of the extensive Russian literature on the subject by one of its leading students.—R.W.S.

GEP, A. R. M. 1973. Nidificaciones de aves de la provincia de Santa Fe. Hornero 11: 219–222.—Describes nests of *Euscarthmornis margaritaceiventer* and *Elaenia spectabilis* in Argentina and *Muscisaxicola macloviana* in Uruguay, the former two with photographs and accounts of eggs.—E.E.

GLUE, D. E., AND G. J. HAMMOND. 1974. Feeding ecology of the Long-eared Owl in Britain and Ireland. Brit. Birds 67: 361–369.—Analysis of pellets and prey found at nests shows that small and medium sized mammals make up 85% of the food of *Asio otus*, and birds comprise most of the rest.—J.J.D.

HARRISON, R. 1973. Death of Great Crested Grebe in unusual circumstances. Brit. Birds 66: 364.—A *Podiceps cristatus* apparently dying from blows inflicted by other grebes.—J.J.D.

HEATH, R. H. 1973. Cuckoo [*Cuculus canorus*] reared in Swallow's nest [*Hirundo rustica*]. Brit. Birds 66: 279–280.

HERRERA, C., AND A. RAMIREZ. 1974. Food of Bee-eaters in southern Spain. Brit. Birds 67: 158–164.—Analysis of pellets of *Merops apiaster* shows that Hymenoptera and Coleoptera are the major foods.—J.J.D.

HOUSTON, D. C. 1974. Food searching in Griffon Vultures. East African Wildl. J. 12: 63–77.—Birds rely mainly on vision to locate food—mainly by watching the activities of neighboring birds.—I.L.B.

HUME, R. A., AND P. J. GRANT. 1974. The upperwing patterns of adult Common and Arctic Terns. Brit. Birds 67: 133–136.—The outermost five to seven primaries in *Sterna hirundo* form a dark wedge while all the primaries in *S. paradisaea* appear similar in color.—J.J.D.

INSLEY, H., AND D. DUGAN. 1973. Buzzard and Golden Eagle feeding on other avian predators. Brit. Birds 66: 310–311.—Remains of a Tawny Owl in a *Buteo buteo* nest and a dead [European] Kestrel at an *Aquila chrysaetos* plucking post.—J.J.D.

JACKSON, G. 1973. Ruffs following a plough. Brit. Birds 66: 311–312.—*Philomachus pugnax* eating earthworms exposed by a plow.—J.J.D.

JEAN, W. R. J., AND R. A. C. JENSEN. 1974. The nest and eggs of Bradfield's Swift. Ostrich 45: 44.—*Apus bradfieldi* nests in caves; clutch size is two. —R.B.P.

JOHNSON, C. D. N., J. D. VENABLES, AND G. A. WILLIAMS. 1974. Field notes on the Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [*Calidris acuminata*]. Brit. Birds 67: 351–352.

KETTLE, R. H. 1973. Common Sandpipers [*Tringa hypoleucos*] manipulating and eating fish. Brit. Birds 66: 397.

KLIMAITIS, J. F. 1973. Estudio descriptivo de una colonia de Tordos Varilleros (*Agelaius ruficapillus*). Hornero 11: 193–202.—The nesting in a cattail marsh of a colony of Chestnut-capped Blackbirds, with details on incubation and development of nestlings.—E.E.

KOETTER, W. 1974. [Greenfinches preying on *Meligethes aeneus*.] Ornithol. Beob. 71: 171.—*Carduelis chloris* feeding persistently on an agricultural pest, a sap beetle (Fam. Nitidulidae, Coleoptera).—R.K.F.

KUTILEK, M. J. 1974. Notes on Kittlitz's Sandplover and Blacksmith Plover at Lake Nakuru. East African Wildl. J. 12: 87–91.

LAVERY, H. F. 1972. The Grey Teal at saline drought-refuges in north Queensland. Wildfowl 23: 56–63.—Includes comments on behavior, habitat, adaptations to saline habitats, and molting.—R.D.C.

LEES-MAY, N. 1974. Egg of the Maccoa Duck in the nest of the Redknobbed Coot. Ostrich 45: 39–40.—*Fulica cristata* nest with egg of *Oxyura maccoa*. —R.B.P.

MACDONALD, S. M., AND C. F. MASON. 1973. Predation of migrant birds by gulls. Brit. Birds 66: 361–363.—A summary of records of gulls, mainly Herring and Great Black-backed, attacking various migrating birds.—J.J.D.

MACLEAN, G. L. 1974. The breeding biology of the Rufous-eared Warbler and its bearing on the genus *Prinia*. Ostrich 45: 9–14. "*Prinia*" *pectoralis* nests in any season after rain in the Kalahari. The nest and eggs and the plumage suggest the species is not a true *Prinia*.—R.B.P.

MEYBURG, B.-U. 1973. Studies of less familiar birds. 172. Lesser Spotted Eagle. Brit. Birds 66: 439–447.—Discusses the distribution and breeding of *Aquila pomarina*.—J.J.D.

MEYBURG, B.-U. 1974. Sibling aggression and mortality among nestling eagles. Ibis 116: 224–228.

MYBURGH, N., AND G. J. BROEKHUYSEN. 1974. Cape Turtle Dove breeding on the ground. Ostrich 45: 189.—*Streptopelia capicola* built an unusually large nest in this situation.—R.B.P.

NEWTON, I. 1973. Studies of Sparrowhawk. Brit. Birds 66: 271–278.—Notes on the range, status, breeding success, habitat, and food of *Accipiter nisus*.—J.J.D.

OLROG, C. C. 1973. Alimentación del falso vampiro "*Chrotopterus auritus*" (Mammalia, Phyllostomidae). Acta Zool. Lilloana 30:5–6.—A false vampire bat apparently attacked birds caught in mist nets, and one captured in such a net contained cranial remains of a decapitated passerine *Knipolegus cabanisi*, found in the same net, in northwestern Argentina. (English summary.)—E.E.

PECOTICH, L. 1974. Grey Swiftlets in the Tully River Gorge and Chillagoe Caves. Sunbird 5: 16–21.—Comparison between two nesting colonies of *Collocalia francica*.—M.H.C.

PERRINS, C. M., AND D. MOSS. 1974. Survival of young Great Tits in relation to age of female parent. Ibis 116: 220–224.—Computer analysis of 13 years data of known-age birds at Wytham Wood, Oxford.—R.W.S.

PICOZZI, N., AND D. WEIR. 1974. Breeding biology of the Buzzard at Speyside. Brit. Birds 67: 199–210.—A 4-year study of *Buteo buteo*. Mean hatching

success was 94% and successful nests produced a mean of 2.56 fledglings —J.J.D.

PLAGE, G. D. 1974. A three-day watch at a Fish Eagle's nest in Botswana. Ostrich 45: 143–144.—Young *Haliaeetus vocifer* is left alone in the nest most of the time; the female remains near the nest and the male kills most of the food. The young eaglet was 48–51 days old.—R.B.P.

PRATT, E. 1974. Spider web grounds Cuckoo Shrike. Sunbird 5: 26.—It is unusual for a bird as large as *Coracina novaehollandiae* to be trapped by a spider web.—M.H.C.

QUICKELBERGE, C. D. 1974. Incapacitated Sanderling. Ostrich 45: 148.—Shell stuck on leg.—R.B.P.

REYNOLDS, J. F. 1973. Hobbies [*Falco subbuteo*] preying on Swallows [*Hirundo rustica*] at winter roost. Brit. Birds 66: 279.

SANFT, K. 1973. Gewichte südamerikanischer Vögel—Passeres. Beitr. Vogelkd., Leipzig 19: 406–423.—Weights of many Venezuelan and Peruvian birds, based on data provided chiefly by E. Schäfer or the late Maria Koepcke; some Peruvian data supplied by H. W. Koepcke and J. O. de La Puente. Gives sex, date, and locality, and for specimens taken by the Koepckes gonadal length is often mentioned. Sanft published a similar paper on the nonpasseres in 1970 (Beitr. Vogelkd. 16: 344–354).—E.E.

SEEL, D. C. 1973. Egg-laying by the Cuckoo. Brit. Birds 66: 528–535.—*Cuculus canorus* usually lays eggs in the afternoon, at 2-day intervals, and averages about 9 sec depositing the egg in the host's nest.—J.J.D.

SIMKISS, K. 1974. The air space of an egg: an embryonic "cold nose?" J. Zool. 173: 225–232.—In addition to its respiratory functions, the air space acts to reduce egg water loss by cooling faster than the rest of the egg when an incubating bird leaves its nest.—M.H.C.

SKEAD, D. M. 1974. Habitats and feeding preferences of birds on the S. A. Lombard Nature Reserve, Transvaal. Ostrich 45: 15–21.—Brief notes on habitats and food of selected species.—R.B.P.

SKEAD, D. M. 1974. Bird weights from the Central Transvaal bushveld. Ostrich 45: 189–192.—List with N, mean, min, max, and SE.—R.B.P.

STEYN, P., AND P. ELLMAN-BROWN. 1974. Crowned Crane nesting on a tree. Ostrich 45: 40–42.—*Balearica regulorum* usually nests on ground.—R.B.P.

TAIBEL, A. M. 1973. [Biological notes on the family Cracidae (Galliformes). Second note: The chick: newly hatched and stages immediately following.] Lab. Zool. Appl. alla Caccia. Bologna. Suppl. Ricer Biol. Selvag. 5: 71–173.—Incubation periods, downy plumages, weights, and development of many Cracids, based chiefly on birds hatched and reared in captivity, but with some data from published accounts of wild birds and museum specimens. While less developed than young megapodes, downy young can use their wings a few hours after hatching. Chicks of *Penelope* (*sensu* Taibel, which includes *Ortalis*), despite a shorter incubation period than in *Crax* (*sensu lato*), hatch at a more advanced stage and have down replaced by feathers about 15 days sooner. The paper must be read with care because of the author's rather individualist views of taxonomy and nomenclature. He recognizes only two (?) genera (possibly, also *Oreophasis*) in the Cracidae, and he treats as conspecific allopatric and parapatric populations and those that hybridize freely in captivity (what others might group in a superspecies). He employs trinomials and quadrinomials to

indicate the species and subspecies of the traditional nomenclature. (In Italian; English summary.)—E.E.

VIELLIARD, J. 1974. Purple Gallinule in the *Marismas* of the Guadalquivir. Brit. Birds 67: 230–236.—A summary of information on the habitat, reproduction, voice, and feeding behavior of *Porphyrio porphyrio* in this Spanish marsh.—J.J.D.

WILDE, N. A. J. 1974. Observations on Wren [*Troglodytes troglodytes*] rearing young Cuckoo [*Cuculus canorus*]. Brit. Birds 67: 26–27.

WILSON, D. B. 1973. La Monjita Blanca *Xolmis irupero*. Hornero 11: 222–224.—Nesting of *Xolmis irupero* in Santa Fe, Argentina, with description of nestling development.—E.E.

WOOD, N. A. 1974. The breeding behaviour and biology of the Moorhen. Brit. Birds 67: 104–115, 137–158.—A detailed study covering all major aspects of the breeding biology of *Gallinula chloropus*.—J.J.D.

YAMASAKI, H. 1973. How the Kentish Plovers feed at the river shallows, where they come flying from the shore sands. Tori 22: 32–37.—Resident *Charadrius alexandrinus* of shore sands feed upstream in shallows of tidal estuaries within 4 km "all the year round." Pairs establish feeding territories at small shallows, arriving within 30–60 min of appearance of such shallows at ebb tide. When large shallows appear, pairs from small shallows group for communal feeding. "It seems that the Kentish Plovers know the time of ebb tide by looking at the sea shore line." (In Japanese; English summary and captions.)—K.C.P.

YOUNG, J. G. 1972. Breeding biology of feral Greylag Geese in south-west Scotland. Wildfowl 23: 83–87.—Includes notes on habitat, nests, eggs, incubation, behaviour, and survival.—R.D.C.

ZAMBATIS, N. 1974. Nectar feeding by Forktailed Drongo. Ostrich 45: 185.—*Dicrurus adsimilis* drank from flowers of *Aloe globuligemma*.—R.B.P.

MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION

BEZZEL, E., AND H. RANFTL. 1974. Vogelwelt und Landschaftsplanung/Eine Studie aus dem Werdenfelser Land (Bayern). Tier und Umwelt Nos. 11/12 (published by Verlag Detlev Kurth, 2202 Barmstedt, Am Markt 24, Germany).—This review of a 14-year study of bird life reflecting the quality of the environment in a given area contains a useful bibliography, English summary, and bird species index with English translations.—E.S.A.

BOYD, H., AND M. A. OGILVIE. 1972. Icelandic Greylag Geese wintering in Britain in 1960–1971. Wildfowl 23: 64–82.—Extensive survey with discussions on temporal migration patterns, recruitment, population budgeting, and management.—R.D.C.

DOUTHWAITE, R. J. 1974. An endangered population of Wattled Cranes (*Grus carunculatus*). Biol. Conserv. 6: 134–142.—A study of the numbers, breeding, molt, and food habits of Wattled Cranes inhabiting the Kafue Flats in southern Zambia. A planned hydroelectric project threatens their habitat.—J.J.D.

ENGLAND, M. D. 1974. A further review of the problem of "escapes." Brit. Birds 67: 177–197.—A discussion of the source and numbers of imported birds, a list of species involved, how they escape, and some of the problems involved.—J.J.D.

FERGUSON, D. A. 1972. Waterfowl wintering, resting and breeding areas of the south-west Caspian lowlands. Wildfowl 23: 5–24.—Survey of region with species descriptions, habitats, and suggested management procedures.—R.D.C.

FITTER, R. 1974. Twenty-five years on: a look at endangered species. Oryx 12:

341–346.—Includes brief descriptions of the present status of 13 species of birds that the IUCN considered to be in the gravest danger of extinction in 1949.—I.L.B.

GOCHFELD, M. 1974. Current status of and threats to some parrots [Amazona] of the Lesser Antilles. Biol. Conserv. 6: 184–187.

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LEACH, B. A. 1972. The waterfowl of the Fraser Delta, British Columbia. Wildfowl 23: 45–55.—Describes species and management problems.—R.D.C.

MARTIN, R. M. 1973. The plight of Thailand's birdlife. Avicult. Mag. 79: 131–136.

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WILLIAMS, M. 1972. Mortality and exploitation of Paradise Shelduck. Wildfowl 23: 94–102.—Discusses population dynamics, mortality, productivity, and management of two discrete populations of *Tadorna variegata* in New Zealand.—R.D.C.

MIGRATION AND ORIENTATION

ABLE, K. P. 1974. Environmental influences on the orientation of free-flying nocturnal bird migrants. Anim. Behav. 22: 224–238.—Multivariate analyses of radar and visual observations of fall migrants in the southeast United States revealed that passerines flew with the wind regardless of its direction or speed or whether the skies were clear or overcast, whereas flocks of shorebirds and waterfowl flew in directions independent of wind in light or moderate winds. Compares results with those from experiments with caged migrants.—F.E.L.

ALERSTAM, T., C.-A. BAUER, AND G. ROOS. 1974. [Field and radar studies of the spring migration of the Baltic Eider *Somateria mollissima*.] Vår Fågelvärld 33: 15–27.—An interesting study with numerous informative maps. Westerly (tail) winds appeared to provide the major incentive for migratory movement. (English summary.)—L.DEK.L.

ALERSTAM, T., C.-A. BAUER, AND G. ROOS. 1974. Spring migration of eiders *Somateria mollissima* in Southern Scandinavia. Ibis 116: 194–211.—Discusses geographical patterns and diel periodicity.—R.W.S.

BELMAN, P. J. 1973. Some notes on the migration and measurements of the Orphean Warbler. Brit. Birds 66: 72–76.—*Sylvia hortensis* in Spain.—J.J.D.

ELLIOTT, C. C. H. 1974. Sixteenth ringing report for southern Africa. Ostrich 45: 161–166.—Gives numbers of birds ringed and recovered from July 1970 through June 1973 for Palearctic migrants only. Only one passerine (*Hirundo rustica*) of 1427 ringed was recovered. Most detailed recoveries are of sandpipers.—R.B.P.

FRY, C. H., P. L. BRITTON, AND J. F. M. HORNE. 1974. Lake Rudolf and the

Palaearctic exodus from East Africa. Ibis 116: 44–51.—Based on a 5-week study of spring migration. The area is especially important for wading birds. Notes all species passing through the region.—R.W.S.

GAUTHREAUX, S. A., JR. 1974. The observation of birds with weather and airport surveillance radars. Air Force Weapons Lab. Tech. Rept. 74-57.—A review of radar techniques and bird migration information to aid radar operators in recognizing the various types of echoes from birds displayed on weather and air traffic control radars, in estimating the numbers of birds passing overhead, and in gathering information on the altitude of birds aloft. (From author's summary.) —D.M.F.

GRÄFE, F. 1973. Verbreitung des Grossen Sturmtaugers (*Puffinus gravis*) vor der SE-Küste Grönlands im August 1966. Vogelwelt 94: 175–182.—Between 1 August and 14 September 5330 Greater Shearwaters were counted, 78% of which were in a strip between 6 and 20 nautical miles off the southeast coast of Greenland. When the wind velocity was 3 (Beaufort Scale) all birds swam, when it was 4 some swam and some flew, and at higher velocities all birds flew. Apparent northward migration in August was probably to compensate for southward drift in the strong east Greenland current. (English summary.)—N.A.M.V.

GRIMES, L. G. 1974. Radar tracks of Palaearctic waders departing from the coast of Ghana in spring. Ibis 116: 165–171.—Projected on the great circle, all headings were toward the known breeding ranges of the species involved.—R.W.S.

HARENGERD, M., W. PRÜNTE, AND M. SPECKMANN. 1973. Zugphänologie und Status der Limikolen in den Riesenfeldern der Stadt Münster. Vogelwelt 94: 81–118; 121–146.—The migratory phaenology and status of 35 wader species were studied on 400 sewage fields of ca. 1 ha each near the city of Münster. These fields are covered essentially all year by a few centimeters of water. Data were collected throughout the year on 1365 days between 1962 and 1971. Includes a frequency diagram for the common species. The area has developed into one of the most important resting places for waders in central Europe, and several species now molt there as well. Extensive bibliography. (English summary.)—N.A.M.V.

JONES, N. G. B. 1972. Moult migration of Emperor Geese. Wildfowl 23: 92–93.—Observations on *Anser canagicus* in western Alaska indicate a northward molt migration, probably to St. Lawrence Island.—R.D.C.

KUMARI, E. 1971. Passage of the Barnacle Goose through the Baltic area. Wildfowl 22: 35–43.—The greatest numbers occur during early May when up to 10,000 individuals may be present, about one-fifth of the estimated world population. The autumn migration is highly dispersed.—R.D.C.

MCNEIL, R., AND J. BURTON. 1973. Dispersal of some southbound migrating North American shorebirds away from the Magdalen Islands, Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Sable Island, Nova Scotia. Caribbean J. Sci. 13: 257–278.—Band recovery data and color-marking document a major route southeast to the Lesser Antilles and coastal northeastern South America.—J.C.O.

NIELSEN, B. P. 1971. Migration and relationships of four Asiatic plovers, Charadriinae. Ornis Scandinavica 2: 137–142.—Evaluates and relates the distribution and migratory habits of *Charadrius leschenaultii*, *C. mongolus*, *C. asiaticus*, and *C. veredus* to their morphology. The four species are distributed in six populations. Discusses the significance of geographical variation within the six populations and relates this to the evolution of migratory habits.—W.D.C.

OGILVIE, M. A., AND W. A. COOK. 1971. Differential migration of the sexes and other aspects of the recovery overseas of Mallards ringed at Borough Fen Decoy, Northamptonshire. Wildfowl 22: 89–97.

OGILVIE, M. A., AND W. A. COOK. 1972. British recoveries of Mallard ringed at Borough Fen Decoy, Northamptonshire. Wildfowl 23: 103–110.

RICHARDSON, W. J. 1974. Spring migration over Puerto Rico and the western Atlantic, a radar study. Ibis 116: 172–193.

THOMSON, A. L. 1974. The migration of the Gannet: a reassessment of British and Irish ringing data. Brit. Birds 67: 89–103.—Analysis of 1761 recoveries of *Sula bassana* banded in Great Britain and Ireland shows the range of this population and indicates that first-year birds are more migratory than older birds.—J.J.D.

TREE, A. J. 1973. Whiterumped Swift [*Apus caffer*] migration in South West Africa. Ostrich 44: 266.

WALLRAFF, H. G., AND L. C. GRANE. 1973. Orientation of pigeons after transatlantic displacement. Behaviour 44: 1–35.—Discusses results of reciprocal transfer of more than 400 *Columba livia* between southern Germany and northwest Ohio.—F.E.L.

WINKLER, R. 1974. [Fall migration of the Coal Tit *Parus ater*, the Blue Tit *P. caeruleus*, and the Great Tit *P. major* over the Col de Bretolet.] Ornithol. Beob. 71: 135–152.—A detailed analysis of 15 years of mist-netting on a mountain pass in Switzerland. The three species are irruptive migrants and appear irregularly. (In German; English summary.)—R.K.F.

OBITUARY

CHARLES BLAIR COURSEN, a Member of the A.O.U. since 1928, died on April 6, 1974 after long illness. Born on July 2, 1899, at Salem, Pennsylvania, he spent most of his boyhood at Daytona Beach, Florida, later establishing his home in Chicago. He graduated from the University of Chicago in 1922 with a major in Business Administration and a minor in Biology. While an undergraduate, Coursen was employed by Morris M. Wells, then a doctoral candidate, for the preparation of biological specimen slides for sale. This student enterprise was the forerunner of General Biological Supply House (Turtox), of which Wells was founder and first President. After graduation Coursen joined the fledgling organization and on the death of Wells in 1930 became its President, a post he held with distinction until retirement in 1964.

Although circumstances dictated a business career, Coursen was dedicated to the study of natural history, especially birds, from earliest childhood. His formal training in ornithology was limited to the undergraduate course conducted by R. M. Strong at the University of Chicago. This early interest, sustained throughout his life, was expressed in meticulous field observations both in this country and in tropical America. Coursen published several bird papers, of which the most notable (with E. R. Ford and C. C. Sanborn) is the authoritative "Birds of the Chicago region" (1934). He served on the Board of Trustees of the Chicago Academy of Sciences (1940) and was for many years an active member of the Kennicott Club, a society limited to biologists of the Chicago area. In recognition of Coursen's diverse (often anonymous) contributions to the biological sciences, a unique Peruvian Spinetail (Furnariidae) was named *Synallaxis courseni* (Blake 1971, Auk 88: 179) in his honor.—EMMET R. BLAKE.