

or index of birds of the world for all kinds of curators, I foresee its widespread adoption. The looseleaf format will permit the issuance of corrected pages should the sponsoring institution be so inclined (as I hope it will), or, alternatively, the insertion of pages of explanation or comment by the user of the work. And for curators who, like myself, prefer not to follow the dictates of the "Peters" sequence of passerine families, a copy of the well-indexed "Reference list" can still be used as a finding guide to the actual arrangement of specimens within the collection. The three authors have performed a genuine service, which will be greatly augmented if indeed the "Reference list" can be periodically amended, and I recommend its purchase by all institutions needing a handy and inexpensive index to birds of the world.—KENNETH C. PARKES.

REVIEWS

EDITED BY WALTER BOCK

Birds of New York State.—John Bull. 1974. Garden City, New York, Doubleday/Natural History Press. Pp. iv + 655, monochrome frontis., 9 col. pls., 167 maps, 82 figs. \$29.95.—This is the third "Birds of New York" in a 130-year period. James DeKay wrote the first state book in 1844 and my father, Elon Howard Eaton, wrote the second in two volumes in 1910 and 1914. Probably no other state can boast of three state bird books, spaced at 60- and 70-year intervals. (It should be noted that four different books have been published on the birds of the New York City area—Chapman in 1906, Griscom in 1923, Cruickshank in 1942, and Bull in 1964.) These are excellent historical sources for tracing the activities of man and his effects on the birdlife of the northeastern deciduous forests. DeKay treated the Passenger Pigeon while it was still in its prime and the Wild Turkey was still found in at least six counties. By my father's time, the Passenger Pigeon was gone, except for one in captivity (though he shot them as a boy and was one of the last to see them in the wild). The Wild Turkey had retired to the rugged country of south-central Pennsylvania. By Bull's time, the Passenger Pigeon had long been gone, but the Wild Turkey and many other species have returned and started to prosper, reflecting the recovery of much of the Allegheny Plateau. It is these records, which are for the most part accurate, that excite the historian's and ecologist's interest.

Eaton's treatment added about 100 species to DeKay's state list; now, 60 years later, Bull's analysis adds 44 new species bringing the modern total to 410 species accepted as having occurred in New York. As stated on the flyleaf, "We now have a valid comparison of the bird life of the past with that of the present and a solid foundation for future work."

The book is organized in three parts: The introduction includes ornithological history, the environment, outstanding birding areas, conservation, escapes, analysis of avifauna, analysis of breeding limits, taxonomic treatment, species of restricted breeding range, and terms and abbreviations. The second part, "Family and species accounts," makes up the bulk of the book, about 550 pages. Part 3 includes a useful gazetteer, a bibliography, and an index.

As Bull states in his acknowledgements, so many persons have contributed to this book that it is really a cooperative project. The idea of a new state bird book was a major project of the Federation of New York State Bird Clubs, and its journal, *The Kingbird*, served for the publication of interesting bird records for the state. A committee of the Federation produced a mimeographed edition of a state ornithological bibliography to bridge the gap between Eaton and 1952 when annual bibliographies were begun in *The Kingbird*. Moreover, Kenneth C. Parkes reviewed the taxonomic status of New York species at this time and completed his two-volume Ph.D. dissertation in 1952; although this work is largely unpublished, it was available to Bull. Somehow the contributions of Parkes to the taxonomy of the state's avifauna or of the bibliographic efforts of the Federation do not come through to the reader; most notable is the lack of proper acknowledgement to Parkes' thesis.

Those familiar with the literature of New York ornithology will miss many valuable sources. The Ruffed Grouse is treated without reference to Gardiner Bump or Frank Edminster; the Peregrine without A. A. Allen's "The duck hawks of Taughannock Gorge" (1913 *Bird Lore*, 15: 1); the Great Horned Owl without Baumgartner's "Territory and population in the Great Horned Owl" (1939 *Auk*, 56: 274). There is not a single reference in the bibliography to Verdi Burtch who published 51 notes in *The Auk* and *Bird-Lore* between 1910 and 1946, or to Roy Latham who wrote at least 35 papers between 1913 and 1945, and only one citation to J. T. Nichols who published more than 33 articles between 1912 and 1952. Numerous other works are not cited, including J. Southgate Y. Hoyt and George M. Sutton. Reference to the literature is cited in several possible ways from author and year reference to the bibliography, to a mere note of the authorities' names. Names of observers are given under occurrence only for the most unusual records. If the author has seen specimens, photographs, etc., he does not cite the published notes dealing with such records; yet these notes give many other details about the occurrence not on the label or in the museum catalog. Many breeding records are treated similarly. Citation in a work such as this one is a huge task, but could be done with the use of an abbreviated method so that the reader has the opportunity to check the original source. In short, for a large, ecologically diverse state such as New York, with many thousand qualified observers, there should have been a more inclusive bibliography or better still, a complete list of literature cited.

The amateur field observer will be disappointed by Bull's lack of use of breeding bird surveys available in published form for 1966, 1967, and 1968 (Robbins and Van Velzen 1969, *Bur. Sport Fish. Wildl. Spec. Sci. Rept., Wildl.*, 124) or as data printouts later. In many cases, consulting these reports would have enhanced the species write-ups. For instance, Bull concludes that the Prairie Warbler spread into the state from the west via the lake lowlands, but on the basis of Robbins and Van Velzen's report, it seems more reasonable that it spread north from large populations in Maryland and Virginia. Robbins and Van Velzen show much more sophisticated data on the breeding distribution of many common New York species. Their map of the Horned Lark shows clearly how this species spread into New York from the west.

The professional ornithologist will find more to be critical of in this book. The innovative taxonomic treatment, in a volume where little space can be devoted to discussion of systematic data, seems out of place. Bull rejects 52 genera and 57 subspecies recognized by the 1957 "A.O.U. Check-list." Changes on the species level, more important to this work, are fewer; six species recognized by the 1957

"A.O.U. Check-list" are merged with their closest relatives and two subspecies are elevated to the rank of species. Most of these changes have little importance in a state book.

Decisions as to which records to accept are always difficult, but Bull seems to be rather hypercritical in relegating birds, such as the Carolina Parakeet, Trumpeter Swan, and Whooping Crane, to the hypothetical list. By applying modern standards of "specimen or photograph only," it seems to me that he has been unduly harsh on the older authors. For example, Bull dispatches the Whooping Crane (p. 213) by writing "DeVries was an explorer and an historian, not an ornithologist."

The question of costs and quality of the book is always pertinent. Perhaps my copy is unusually poorly bound, but the signatures are poorly folded, the pasting of the backing is already coming loose, and stitching has already come apart on a few front pages. The black and white photographs are poorly reproduced, much too dark in some and too light in others; most of them add little to the value of the book. The color plates are also poorly reproduced and add little to the book compared to their cost. The maps showing breeding distribution of over 100 species are reasonably well done, but generally fail to convey the details of range change of species such as the Mockingbird. They are often extravagant with the whole state shown for a bird nesting only on Long Island. Most of the maps showing banding recoveries could have been omitted. More careful planning by the author and the publisher who must share a large part of the responsibility for the book could have saved over 100 pages of maps and photographs. Together, with the elimination of the really unnecessary color plates, the cost of the book might have been reduced by as much as one-third.

The task of assembling such a vast amount of data, particularly on bird distribution in a diverse state like New York, must have been a back-breaking job. The faults discussed above must be tempered against the summary that Bull provides of the present status of the avifauna of New York. The weekend or retired full-time birder will want to buy this book so that he can judge the significance of his observations, noting them in his field journal or perhaps writing them up for *American Birds* or *The Kingbird*. Bull's book will certainly encourage a rash of short field notes, all of which will be essential for generalizations about the ecology of the avifauna of New York that are necessary for the future management and conservation of many species.—STEPHEN W. EATON.

Geographical differentiation in the genus *Accipiter*.—Jan Wattel. 1973. Publ. Nuttall Ornithol. Club No. 13, 231 pp., 82 tables, 21 figs., 27 maps. \$17.50. **The Galapagos Hawk/An ecogeographical study with special reference to its systematic position.**—Tjitte de Vries. 1973. Amsterdam Mus., Free Univ. doctoral thesis. 108 pp. **Geographical and ecological differentiation in the genus *Circus*.**—Ebel Nieboer. 1973. Amsterdam Mus., Free Univ. doctoral thesis. 104 pp.—Publication of Wattel's monograph of *Accipiter* permitted the opportunity to review jointly three hawk monographs that are all doctoral theses done under the supervision of Professor K. H. Voous of the Netherlands. Those of Nieboer and de Vries are perhaps not properly "published," except to the extent required for granting a degree. However, Dr. de Vries, though seeking a more permanent form of publication, tells me that 300 copies of his thesis were printed.

Dr. Nieboer's study is based on comparison and analysis of a vast series of

specimens of *Circus* in which he considers specific and sexual differences in proportions and color, sympatric interactions, adaptation, and evolution of the entire genus. His taxonomic conclusions follow current usage reasonably closely. I would prefer to keep *cinereus* specifically distinct from *cyaneus* (including *hudsonius*), but am willing to agree with Nieboer's conclusion of regarding all the marsh harriers (except *ranivorus*) as races of *Circus aeruginosus*. Dr. Nieboer's monograph of *Circus* will be of permanent value as an overall survey of this important and somewhat unusual genus of raptors.

Dr. de Vries has studied the Galapagos Hawk in the field for at least 5 years. As it is a tame, open country species and relatively easy to observe, de Vries has been able to present what is, in many respects, the most detailed study available of any hawk. Remarkable photographs supplement the text, such as of a hawk perched on a giant tortoise and of a group of hawks competing for carrion with a grim feral boar. One of the most interesting findings is that in areas where *Buteo galapagoensis* is still common, more than half of the nests are attended by one female mated with two, three, and even four males. This leads to no decline in productivity, and, in fact, may even increase it.

The cosmopolitan genus *Accipiter*, with its more than 40 species, has long been in need of a careful review that Dr. Wattel now provides. Three-fourths of the text is devoted to species accounts covering plumage descriptions, measurements, proportions, habitats, food and hunting techniques, and discussions of relationships and distribution. Subspecies are listed, but geographical variation is described only in general terms. Numerous tables and maps are included. Some of the base maps could have been smaller; the East Indian species are shown on maps extending from Kamchatka through Australia, with no place names! At one point (p. 127), Wattel remarks on "the very peculiar and puzzling phenomenon that sympatric species of *Accipiter* are sometimes similar in color pattern, as for example, *A. henstii* and *A. madagascariensis* in Madagascar." Such species, often different otherwise, are assumed to represent groups only distantly related, but one cannot rule out the possibility that they are closely allied ecotypes. I have commented elsewhere on a similar instance in the falcons, *Falco rufigularis* and *F. deiroleucus*. Among decisions as to species: *A. butleri* and *gundlachi* are regarded as distinct species; *rufiventris* is placed in *nisus*; *chionogaster* and *erythronemius* in *striatus*; and *gularis* in *virgatus*. No linear arrangement of species can be satisfactory; Wattel begins with *Accipiter poliogaster* while Brown and Amadon had it last. Certainly its immature plumage (long the basis for a supposed species "*pectoralis*") is specialized, but the species itself may not be. But, although modifications may be necessary from time to time, Wattel's systematic treatment of *Accipiter* is the best available and should be followed.—DEAN AMADON.

Birds of Australia: A summary of information.—J. D. Macdonald. 1973. Sydney and London, A. H. and A. W. Reed. 552 pp., 24 col. pls. plus line drawings and range maps. A \$25.00.—This rather massive volume, inspired by the Harold Hall expeditions to Australia, is beautifully produced and richly adorned with color plates. It is introduced by a short account of the origin and composition of the Australian avifauna by D. L. Serventy. A family by family, species by species account follows. The family definitions provide a good overall account of the characters, distribution, and biology of each group, and particular points of interest of genera are introduced by similar, but shorter accounts. A key to the species of

each genus is provided. The usefulness of such keys for genera with many genera in the field, in contrast to museum work, is difficult to say. However, once the observer has narrowed a bird down to a probable genus or species using the color plates, the keys should allow definite species identification in most cases. About 250 species are depicted in the color plates.

Species accounts consist of sections from one-third to one-half page in length and include a color description, brief comments on variation, a summary of habitats, habits, breeding, nest and eggs, voice, and status. Range maps, grouped together in the back of the book, are of good size (six per page), but the ranges are indicated by stippling, not individual record plots, as is common in general works of this kind.

Macdonald has provided us with a good general account of Australian birds, comparable to but somewhat superior in information and detail to the field guide. In my opinion the work's great weakness is its conceptual basis, which is halfway between a field guide and a handbook, and succeeds as neither. If it had measurements, it could approach handbook status, i.e. for relatively little additional space, measurements of wing, tail, bill, tarsus, etc. of both sexes could have been included. Weights are available in the literature for many species as is information on immature plumage. The Australian bird literature now has several dozen excellent life history studies of species and the chance was missed to draw attention to these. There is an urgent need in Australia for a bird book that takes the reader significantly further in informational content than those currently available, or alternatively gives the reader the opportunity by means of a bibliography to obtain such information for himself.

"Birds of Australia" is dedicated to Harold Hall who funded the British Museum's Harold Hall Expeditions, vide "Much of the information recorded in this book was obtained on the five expeditions from the British Museum (Natural History) made possible by the generosity of Harold Hall or as a result of studies stimulated by them." Mr. Macdonald led the first expedition. A full account of their results has been published recently under the editorship of Pat Hall.

It is easy to criticize the shortcomings of "Birds of Australia" as a handbook, but it was not the author's intention to develop a handbook, which would have increased an already huge task. It is clearly the most complete book on Australian birds and, as such, is most valuable as a foundation on which to appreciate the rapidly expanding literature of the intriguing Australian avifauna.—ALLEN KEAST.

Eagle days.—Peter Steyn. 1973. Johannesburg, Purnell and Sons. xvii + 158 pp., 125 black-and-white and 22 col. photos. R \$12.50.—This strikingly illustrated volume is a narrative account of Peter Steyn's personal odyssey with 10 species of African Eagles, the text an interesting and often moving account of eagle adventure, the plates an unusually intimate portrayal of the home life of seemingly the world's best assortment of raptors. The present work may add little factual detail to the dozen or so scientific papers Steyn has published in *The Ostrich* and other journals, but the plates—together with extended accounts of the various eagles, their nestings, habits, and feeding behavior and with other natural history lore often unfamiliar to non-African ornithologists—makes for an absorbing armchair journey into southern Africa. Most studies were carried out in Rhodesia, particularly either in or near the Rhodes Matopos National Park close to Bulawayo. Here within some 250 square miles are found the 55 pairs of Black Eagles (*Aquila vereauxi*), subject of a 10-year and continuing study by Valerie Gargett and her

collaborators, together with lesser numbers of other eagles such as the Tawny, Wahlberg's, Fish, Crowned, Martial, Bateleur, and both the Brown and Black-breasted Snake Eagles.

The chapter on Verreaux's Eagle presents a visual and narrative background to the detailed scientific studies published by Gargett, as many of the photographs are at nest sites in her study group. The chapters on the Tawny Eagle and African Hawk-Eagle (*Hieraaetus fasciatus*) are perhaps the most complete, but I found the the accounts of the Snake Eagles most interesting, perhaps because we have nothing resembling either these birds or their often-captured spitting-cobra prey in this country. Curiously the ingested snake does not just coil up in the crop, but may be palpated as a hard mass in the abdomen below the sternal shield. A snake may be regurgitated and reswallowed no less than six times (!), which suggests caution in examinations when one realized that the snake may be a puff adder, a boomslang, mamba, or a spitting cobra.

The Bateleur is an eagle all to itself; its colorful appearance, dramatic behavior and distinctive silhouette makes it a contender for the most unusual of all African birds. Steyn first called attention to the fact that birds are a conspicuous part of the Bateleur's prey, which is surprising for an eagle believed mostly a scavenger, because dead birds are seldom encountered, except perhaps along highways. The high traveling speed (I have clocked them at about 50 mph in regular travel) and long hours aloft, together with the fact that Bateleurs may steal from other predators, may help explain their diet.

Certainly, the reading of this volume and study of the array of excellent photographs will make one want to see these eagles in the field and surely the Matopos is an ideal location for an introduction to African hawks.—WALTER R. SPOFFORD.

Island biology.—Sherwin Carlquist. 1974. New York, Columbia Univ. Press. ix + 660 pp. \$25.00.—Dr. Carlquist is a plant morphologist interested in the structure and evolution of woody structure of vascular plants and the evolution of the angiosperms. Many of the most primitive woody plants are found on islands around the world; hence, the development of Dr. Carlquist's interest in island biology. He has published two previous books on islands—"Island life" (1965) and "Hawaii, a natural history" (1970); however, he has attempted to avoid duplication of material in his earlier works with the exception of the first four chapters. Thus, "Island biology" should not be considered as a second edition of his earlier books as one might conclude at first sight.

Only a small part of this book is devoted to birds, mainly the Drepanididae and the Geospizinae, which are adequately covered (note that *Psittirostra* is consistently misspelled *Psittarostra*). But the value of this book to ornithologists is not the bird sections, but the general discussions on dispersal to islands and adaptive radiation (Chapters 1-3) and the survey of the composition and characteristics of island biotas. A chapter on equatorial highlands as "island biotas" is included. The introductory chapters provide a good outline of evolutionary and dispersal mechanisms as applied to islands and a good introduction to the literature. A weakness in the discussion is the poor coverage of the factors influencing extinction as proposed by MacArthur and Wilson and analyzed in detail by many ornithologists such as Diamond. The great strength of this work is the superb overview of the biota of the world's islands, considerations of plant-animal interactions, and especially the adaptive radiation of plants on islands. The book is filled with fascinating examples of

interest to all biologists. The excellent citations make it a good introduction to further literature. Although technical, many parts provide interesting and quite understandable reading to the amateur. I recommend "Island biology" as an outstanding source book of island biotas.—WALTER J. BOCK.

Avian biology.—D. S. Farner and J. R. King (Eds.). 1973, vol. II, xxiii + 612 pp., \$36.00. 1973, vol. III, xx + 573 pp., \$44.00. 1974, vol. IV, xxii + 504 pp., \$37.00 (lower subscription prices). New York, Academic Press.—The second volume of this excellent series (see review of vol. I by R. F. Johnston 1972, *Auk* 89: 465) includes chapters on the integument, molt, blood vascular system, respiratory system, nutrition, internal metabolism, and osmoregulatory-excretory system. Volume three contains chapters on reproduction, the endocrine and nervous systems, sensory organs and behavior. Volume four includes the peripheral and autonomic nervous system, pineal organ, the avian skeletomuscular system, thermal and caloric relations, and the physiology and energetics of flight. The peculiar mixture of papers in volume four resulted partly from delays in receiving manuscripts from contributors. The central nervous system is not included because of the failure of the contributor to produce the manuscript; however, this lack is largely compensated for by R. Pearson's "The avian brain" (1972, Academic Press). The nature of multivolume works makes it difficult to provide a full review of each individual volume; an evaluation of the entire series will be presented upon publication of volume five.—WALTER J. BOCK.

The histology of the fowl.—R. D. Hodges. 1974. New York, Academic Press. xv + 648 pp., 257 text figs. \$35.00.—This excellent summary of avian histology fills a long existing gap in the literature of avian biology. Most histology texts deal almost exclusively with mammalian material with the assumption that birds are so similar to mammals that one description would be appropriate to both groups. Not true! Hodges has provided a real service to all avian biologists by summarizing the current knowledge of avian histology. Each chapter has an extensive bibliography that is strongest in areas not known to ornithologists. The level of scholarship is excellent judging from the chapter on the muscular and skeletal systems, which I know best and read carefully. His analysis of skeletal muscle fiber types is very good considering the confusing discussions on them in the literature. Reproduction of the micrographs is not good, but this seems to be an unsolvable problem in histological studies that depend so heavily on color of staining reactions, but must publish their results in black-and-white photographs. Relatively few electron micrographs are included, which may reflect the level of development of avian histology.

The brain is covered in 10 pages, which is reasonable in view of the volume on "The avian brain" by R. Pearson (1972, Academic Press). I was also disappointed at the poor coverage of sensory nerve endings, which is a difficult topic, but a reasonable literature exists. And, Lucas and Stettenheim's "Avian anatomy: integument" apparently appeared too late to be included; the chapter on the integumentary system would have been strengthened by reference to this work. However most other systems are covered very well. Hopefully with the publication of this work, avian histology will experience a revival and an enlarged second edition. I recommend Hodges' "Histology of the fowl" to all ornithologists.—WALTER J. BOCK.

McGraw-Hill dictionary of scientific and technical terms.—D. N. Lapedes (Ed.). 1974. New York, McGraw-Hill. xv + 1634 + A26 pp., numerous margin illustrations. \$39.50.—Although this dictionary is not an ornithological book, it is one of interest to any professional ornithologist. It is based on the 15-volume McGraw-Hill "Encyclopedia of science and technology" and includes over 100,000 definitions. A broad spot-check indicated that the coverage of words defined, including names of taxa, is good, and that the definitions are clear and accurate. It includes taxa down to the family level but its coverage is uneven; many Old World passerine families are omitted. This lack would not hinder an ornithologist, but similar coverage of other groups of animals and plants would decrease the work's usefulness. A check of the McGraw-Hill dictionary against my Webster's third edition (1963) shows a slightly better coverage of words in the McGraw-Hill, but the real advantage was seen in the up-to-dateness in all areas of science, including quite recent revision of major groups and systems of measuring, and in the inclusion of compound word terms that are especially common in technology. The appendix includes tables of measurement (including the SI system), mathematical notations, fundamental constants, chemical and physical units, and graphic symbols. This volume can be recommended highly to anyone who needs a single volume scientific reference source or scientific dictionary.—WALTER J. BOCK.

ALSO RECEIVED

Annual review of ecology and systematics.—R. F. Johnston (Ed.). 1973 (vol. 4) and 1974 (vol. 5). Palo Alto, California, Ann. Rev. 424 and 488 pp. \$12.00/vol.—These excellent review volumes contain many articles of direct interest to ornithologists plus others of interest to workers in varied fields of ornithology. Some of the chapters of special pertinence to avian biologists in vol. 4 are on genetical variation in vertebrate species by R. K. Selander and W. E. Johnson, character convergence by M. L. Cody, ecological inferences from morphology by H. A. Hespenheide, arctic tundra ecosystems by L. C. Bliss et al., and in vol. 5 uses of cladistics by P. D. Ashlock, methods of comparing classifications by F. J. Rohlf, equilibrium theory of island biogeography by D. S. Simberloff, the measurement of species diversity by R. K. Peet, and historical biogeography by J. Cracraft. Although each volume is highly recommended, I should note the admirable policy of Annual Reviews of making individual chapters available at a reasonable cost.—WALTER J. BOCK.

Receptors and control of respiration in birds.—Pierre Dejours (Ed.). 1974. Amsterdam, North Holland Publ. Resp. Physiol., vol. 22 (1 + 2), xii + 216 pp.—The proceedings of a workshop held at Göttingen in May 1974 include 15 papers, slightly modified from the presented talks. Although the theme of this symposium volume is highly specialized, the structure and function of the avian respiratory system have been the subject of intensive research for the past decade with major advances achieved. The volume includes considerable information not touched on in the chapter on respiratory function by R. C. Lasiewski (1972, Avian biology, vol. 2) or in H. C. Duncker's excellent "The lung-air sac system of birds" (1971, *Ergeb. Anat. Entwickl. Gesch.* 45). It opens a large field of research not known to most ornithologists and provides a valuable source of literature on the structure and function of the avian respiratory system.—WALTER J. BOCK.

The buzzard.—Colin R. Tubbs. 1974. London, North Pomfret (Vt.) and Vancouver, David & Charles. 199 pp., many illustrations. \$13.95.—A scholarly study of *Buteo buteo*, with emphasis on populations in Great Britain. Social behavior, breeding biology, and population ecology of the buzzard are treated, and the history and population size in Great Britain discussed as a basis of identification of the factors controlling reproductive success and numbers of buzzards. The nest record cards for the buzzard of the British Trust for Ornithology were used to compare the success of populations in different parts of Britain. Most of the detailed observations of social behavior and reproductive biology were done on the New Forest population where Tubbs worked for many years.—DEAN AMADON.

The migration of the swallow.—Collingwood Ingram. 1974. London, H. F. & G. Witherby Ltd. Pp. viii + 86, 4 black-and-white pls. (3 of swallows and 1 migration chart), 1 drawing of a swallow at nest with young. £1.80.—This slim book discusses the migration of the bird the British call the swallow (the American Barn Swallow) in the Eastern Hemisphere. The author uses banding records, sight records, and educated deduction to reach his conclusions. His experiences with birds and the air go back to early interests in bird migration before and during his service as compass and navigation officer with the R.A.F. in World War I. His book tells of the effects of temperatures, terrain, winds, and the birds' weights and plumage changes on swallow migration.

I am most grateful to Mr. Ingram for his pencilled notations in the review copy of "The migration of the swallow," which was sent to me.—ELIZABETH S. AUSTIN.

The sequence of plumages and moults of the passerine birds of New York.—Jonathan Dwight, Jr. 1975 [reprint of 1900]. Ann. New York Acad. Sci. (2E 63 Street, New York, New York 10021) 13 (2): 73–360. \$8.00.—This facsimile reprint to Dwight's classic work on plumages will be a welcome addition to any ornithologist's library. It includes a photograph of Jonathan Dwight (ca. 1925) and a 3-page introduction by K. C. Parkes with references to some of the recent literature.—WALTER J. BOCK.

The politics of extinction/The shocking story of the world's endangered wildlife.—Lewis Regenstein. 1975. New York, Macmillan Publ. Co., Inc. xvi + 280 pp., 33 black-and-white photos. \$9.95.—The foreword of this book was written by Cleveland Amory, and like Mr. Amory's book, "Man kind?/Our incredible war on wildlife" (1975, Auk 92: 622), this book will never be read by those who are guilty of helping to exterminate one species of wildlife after another. Mr. Regenstein is beating a dead horse, and he is so repetitive in his descriptions of the evils of hunting and game management that he becomes boring. He would accomplish much more for the cause of conservation if he ran ads in the daily papers saying, "Don't feed your dog 'Doggie-meat'. It is made of the endangered species of whales." The daily news, television, and radio are the way to reach the hoi polloi, not a long diatribe of a book.—ELIZABETH S. AUSTIN.