

FOREIGN PERIODICAL LITERATURE

EDITED BY HERBERT W. KALE II¹

BEHAVIOR

- BROWN, J. L. 1975. Helpers among Arabian Babblers *Turdoides squamiceps*. Ibis 117: 243-244.
- BUNDY, G. 1975. Swift [*Apus apus*] wing-clapping. Brit. Birds 68: 76.
- BURTT, E. H., JR. 1975. Cliff-facing interaction between parent and chick Kittiwakes *Rissa tridactyla* in Newfoundland. Ibis 117: 241-242.
- DAVIS, P. G. 1975. Probable bigamy in [the] Nightingale [*Luscinia megarhynchos*]. Brit. Birds 68: 77-78.
- ELKINS, N. 1975. Voice of the Fan-tailed Warbler [*Cisticola juncidis*]. Brit. Birds 68: 45.
- GÖRANSSON, G., G. HÖGSTEDT, J. KARLSSON, H. KÄLLANDER, AND S. ULFSTRAND. 1974. [The song of the Thrush Nightingale *Luscinia luscinia* and its role in the maintenance of territory; some playback experiments.] Falsterbo Bird Station Rept. No. 56. Vår Fågelvärld 33: 201-209.—Describes some interesting experiments, demonstrating the inhibitive effect of song upon potential intruders. (In Swedish, English summary.)—L.DEK.L.
- GREEN, J. A., AND E. K. ADKINS. 1975. The effects of prenatal and postnatal auditory stimulation on early vocalization and approach behavior in the Japanese Quail (*Coturnix coturnix japonica*). Behaviour 52: 143-154.—Results indicate that both prenatal and postnatal auditory stimulation modify behavior. Discusses implications of these findings on imprinting research methodology.—F.E.L.
- HODGES, A. F. 1975. The orientation of adult Kittiwakes *Rissa tridactyla* at the nest site in Northumberland. Ibis 117: 235-240.
- HULSMAN, K. 1974. Notes on the behaviour of terns at One Tree Island. Sunbird 5: 44-49.—Describes foraging, skimming, creche behavior, and *Larus novaehollandiae* interactions in seven species of terns off the east coast of Queensland.—M.H.C.
- KLIEBE, K. 1974. Beobachtungen zur Flugbalz der Zwergschnepfe (*Lymnocyptes minimus*). Vogelwelt 95: 30-33.—Description of the flight display and courtship calls of the Jack Snipe. (English summary.)—N.A.M.V.
- MALE, A. E. 1975. Bigamy in [the] Redstart. Brit. Birds 68: 77.—Two female *Phoenicurus phoenicurus* both apparently caring for one nest.—J.J.D.
- MILLER, D. E., AND J. T. EMLEN, JR. 1975. Individual chick recognition and family integrity in the Ring-billed Gull. Behaviour 52: 124-144.—Results of field experiments in Wisconsin and Washington show that adult *Larus delawarensis* are able to recognize their own chicks after about 7 to 9 days of age using visual and behavioral rather than vocal cues.—F.E.L.
- MULLER, K. A. 1975. Threat display of the Australian Painted Snipe. Emu 75: 28-30.—Australian *Rostratula benghalensis* exhibits a frontal threat display surprisingly similar in form and color pattern to that of the Sunbittern (*Europyga helias*). The display was photographed in birds no more than 2 weeks old, lacking

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- the feathers used in the display, suggesting that it is largely or entirely innate.—L.L.S.
- NILSSON, S. 1974. [Seasonal changes in the song activity of birds in two woodland areas in southern Sweden.] *Vår Fågelvärld* 33: 218–221.—Most singing occurred from 4 to 20 May. (In Swedish, English summary.)—L. DEK.L.
- ROBSON, R. W. 1975. Swallow [*Hirundo rustica*] singing from the ground. *Brit. Birds* 68: 77.
- VAUCLAIR, J., AND P. P. G. BATESON. 1975. Prior exposure to light and pecking accuracy in chicks. *Behaviour* 52: 196–201.

DISEASES AND PARASITES

- BENNETT, G. F., C. J. MEAD, AND S. F. BARNETT. 1975. Blood parasites of birds handled for ringing in England and Wales. *Ibis* 117: 232–235.
- PERSSON, L., K. BORG, AND H. FÄLT. 1974. On the occurrence of endoparasites in eider ducks in Sweden. *Viltrevy* 9: 1–24.—An outbreak of enteritis in the Stockholm coastal area was caused by a parasitic invasion, mainly *Eimeria somateriae*, a renal protozoan, and the acanthocephalan worm *Polymorphus minutus*, and over 40 species of trematods, cestods, etc. Evidently an increase in the eider population, possibly because of a ban on spring shooting, caused overcrowding and spread of the parasites. Climatic factors, starvation, and mercury poisoning possibly could have lowered the birds' resistance.—M.D.F.U.
- SUMMERS, R. W. 1975. On the ecology of *Crataerina hirundinis* (Diptera: Hippoboscidae) in Scotland. *J. Zool.* 175: 557–570.—Specifically parasitic on the House Martin, *Delichon urbica*; can also breed on other swallows, but largely prevented from doing so by ecological factors.—M.H.C.

DISTRIBUTION AND ANNOTATED LISTS

- ANDERSSON, G. 1974. [First record of Rock Bunting *Emberiza cia* for Sweden.] *Vår Fågelvärld* 33: 295–297. (In Swedish, English summary.)—L. DEK.L.
- BACKHURST, G. C. 1974. Buff-breasted Sandpiper *Tryngites subruficollis* in Africa. *Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club* 94: 176.—Corrects claim by Field of first record of this species for Africa.—F.B.G.
- BENSON, C. W. 1974. Another specimen of *Neodrepanis hypoxantha*. *Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club* 94: 141–143.—Reidentifies as this very rare species a specimen of *corruscans* taken by Cowan in 1881. Speculates that it still survives in the remote forests of Madagascar as do two other forest species, *Phyllastrephus tenebrosus* and *Newtonia janovanae*.—F.B.G.
- BINFORD, L. C., AND D. A. ZIMMERMAN. 1974. Rufous-bellied Heron in Kenya. *Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club* 94: 101–102.—First Kenya record based on two individuals seen at Amboseli.—F.B.G.
- BOSWELL, J. 1974. Midsummer field notes on the birds of coastal south-east Iceland. *Bristol Ornithol.* 7: 51–66.
- BROOKE, R. K. 1974. On the material evidence of *Hieraaetus pennatus* in southern Africa. *Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club* 94: 152–158.—Miscellaneous details, unfortunately without clear conclusions.—F.B.G.
- CAVE, S. O. 1974. Notes on birds from the southern Sudan. *Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club* 94: 116–118.—Sightings of new or unusual birds in Sudan.—F.B.G.

- CLANCEY, P. A. 1974. The characters and range of *Pogoniulus chrysoconus extoni* (Layard) 1871. Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 94: 139-141.—Restricts the range of *extoni* to southeastern Botswana, Transvaal south of 23° S and northwestern Orange Free State. Resurrects *P. c. rhodesiae* for some of the populations to the north.—F.B.G.
- COLLINS, C. T., AND E. S. TIKASINGH. 1974. Status of the Great Shearwater in Trinidad, West Indies. Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 94: 96-99.—Presence documented with five specimens from a large kill of seabirds on the east coast of Trinidad. Describes the ectoparasites on these specimens.—F.B.G.
- CUELLO, J. 1975. Las aves del Uruguay (Suplemento I). Com. Zool. Mus. Hist. Nat. Montevideo 10 (139): 1-27.—A supplement to the Uruguayan checklist of Cuello and Gerzenstein (1962), listing recent nomenclatural changes and additions to the avifauna. The work provides citations to the authorities relied upon, indicates status in Uruguay, mentions disagreement as to taxonomic conclusions, and, in the case of the little-known *Otus atricapillus sanctaecatarinae*, supplies comparative measurements with the local *O. choliba*. Because of the very scholarly character of the paper, the reviewer calls attention to three cases where the scientific name, although following a cited author, is not in accord with the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature: The generic name *Colymbus* for the grebes has been suppressed by action of the International Commission and replaced by *Podiceps*; the generic name *Geranospiza* for the crane hawks remains valid despite the proposal to replace it by its unused senior synonym *Ischnosceles* because, as pointed out by Monroe (1968, Ornithol. Monogr. 7: 85), the older name was a *nomen oblitum* under the then applicable provision and was therefore expressly rejected (see amended Art. 79 (iii), 1972, Bull. Zool. Nomencl. 29: 186); the familiar *Dendroica striata* (not *breviunguis*) is the correct specific name for the Blackpoll Warbler under the Code provisions as to secondary homonymy (see Eisenmann in Meyer de Schauensee 1966, The species of birds of South America and their distribution, Narberth, Pennsylvania, Livingston Publ. Co., p. 445).—E.E.
- GALLAGHER, M. D. 1974. On the occurrence of the Great White Egret *Egretta alba* in the Persian Gulf region. Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 94: 122-126.—Details on specimens from Arabia of both *E. a. alba* and *E. a. modesta*.—F.B.G.
- GRANT, P. R. 1975. Four Galapagos Islands. Geographical J. 141: 76-87.—This paper provides the first biological survey of the four Crossman Islands (Los Hermanos) and confirms the unique morphological features of the Ground-finches (*Geospiza fuliginosa*) inhabiting them—estimated to be 150-500 individuals.—H.W.K.
- GRIFFIN, A. C. M. 1974. Birds of Mount Spec. Sunbird 5: 29-39.—Annotated checklist of rainforest area in Queensland; 109 species recorded over 7 years.—M.H.C.
- HAVERSCHMIDT, F. 1974. The occurrence of the Giant Snipe *Gallinago undulata* in Surinam. Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 94: 132-134.—Notes on the habitat and habits of this poorly known snipe, which is now known to occur regularly in Surinam.—F.B.G.
- HOLYOAK, D. T. 1974. Undescribed land birds from the Cook Islands, Pacific Ocean. Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 94: 145-150.—Describes *Collocalia sawtelli* sp. nov. and *Halcyon ruficollaris* sp. nov., as well as new races of *Ptilinopus rarotongensis*, *Halcyon tuta*, and *Acrocephalus vaughani*.—F.B.G.
- HONG KONG BIRD REPORT 1973. 1974. Publ. by Hong Kong Bird Watching Society.—

- An annotated list of 255 birds (some photographs) observed in Hong Kong during 1973. Three escaped species—Sulphur-crested and Lemon-crested Cockatoos, and the Indian Hill Mynah may be breeding. One theme repeated often is the continued destruction of habitat and environmental deterioration of Hong Kong.—H.W.K.
- IRISH BIRD REPORT 1974. Twenty-first annual report—1973. K. Preston, Ed. Publ. by Irish Wildbird Conservancy.—In addition to an annotated list of 126 species a group of maps show breeding record distribution of 14 species. Three papers deal with the birds of the southwest Irish islands, the decline in numbers of wintering White-fronted Geese, and the numbers of waders of North Bull Island, Dublin Bay.—H.W.K.
- KEMP, A. C. 1974. The distribution and status of the birds of the Kruger National Park. Koedoe Suppl. Monogr. No. 2.—An annotated list accompanied by distribution maps of 442 species (with English and Afrikaans common names) in the 7340 square mile park. Includes brief comment on zoogeography and avian ecology, and 74 excellent quality color photographs.—H.W.K.
- KING, W. B., ED. 1974. Pelagic studies of seabirds in the central and eastern Pacific Ocean. Smithsonian Contrib. Zool. No. 158: 277 pp.—Seven papers on the pelagic distribution of *Sterna fuscata*, *Puffinus pacificus*, *Diomedea nigripes*, *D. immutabilis*, 18 species or subspecies of the Hydrobatidae, and *Phaethon rubricauda*.—H.W.K.
- MENDELSSOHN, H., Y. YOM-TOV, AND U. SAFRIEL. 1975. Hume's Tawny Owl *Strix butleri* in the Judean, Negev and Sinae deserts. Ibis 117: 110–111.
- MUNTEANU, D. 1974. Further expansion of the Fieldfare in the Rumanian Carpathians. Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 94: 151–152.—Recent occupancy of the entire northern part of the Rumanian Carpathians in association with man-made biotopes.—F.B.G.
- NETTLESHIP, D. N., AND W. J. MAHER. 1973. The avifauna of Hazen Camp, Ellesmere Island, N. W. T. Polarforschung 43: 66–74.
- OREEL, G. J. 1974. Little Gull *Larus minutus* south of the Sahara. Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 94: 176.—Briefly mentions various records.—F.B.G.
- PUJALS, J. J. 1975. Distributional checklist of the birds of the Caribbean coast of the Panama Canal Zone. 38 pp. [Obtainable from author, Box 56, Coco Solo, C.Z. 75 cents.]—A field list, with scientific and English names, indication of localities, and useful local map showing trails good for birding.—E.E.
- ROBERTS, P. E., F. D. MERRITT, AND R. B. FLOYD. 1975. Wedge-tailed Shearwaters [*Puffinus pacificus*] on Muttonbird Island, Coffs Harbour, NSW. Emu 75: 19–22.
- SCHODDE, R., AND I. J. MASON. 1975. Occurrence, nesting and affinities of the White-throated Grass-wren *Amytornis woodwardi* and White-lined Honeyeater *Meliphaga albilineata*. Emu 75: 12–18.
- SHARROCK, J. T. R., I. J. FERGUSON-LEES, AND THE RARE BREEDING BIRD PANEL. 1975. Rare breeding birds in the United Kingdom in 1973. Brit. Birds 68: 5–23.—A summary of records or lack of records for 42 rare species.—J.J.D.
- THIEDE, W., AND U. THIEDE. 1974. Feldbeobachtungen an Vögeln Nepals. Vogelwelt 95: 88–95.—Well-annotated list of birds encountered between 11 May and 12 June 1971 in the Kathmandu Valley in Nepal. (In German.)—N.A.M.V.
- WHITE, C. M. N. 1974. Butastur and Buteo east of Wallace's line. Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club, 94: 99–100.—Author was unable to confirm basis for certain accepted distributional records and recommends appropriate deletions.—F.B.G.

- WHITE, C. M. N. 1974. Some questionable records of Celebes birds. Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 94: 144-145.—Records of *Dicaeum hosei*, *Rhipidura javanica nigritorquis*, *Eudynamys scolopacea chinensis*, and *Fregata andrewsi* are apparently in error because of mislabeling.—F.B.G.

ECOLOGY AND POPULATION

- BENGTSON, S. 1972. Breeding ecology of the Harlequin Duck, *Histrionicus histrionicus* (L.) in Iceland. Ornis Scandinavica 3: 1-19.—Habitat requirements, population dynamics, feeding habits, and reproduction.—W.D.C.
- BERGMANN, H. H. 1974. Zur Phänologie und Ökologie des Strassentods der Vögel. Vogelwelt 95: 1-21.—The author drove daily from March 1969 to February 1973 along a 15.5 km stretch of road (one third built up, the rest fields and forest) and collected all birds hit by traffic. He found 625 dead birds belonging to 48 species. Undoubtedly, many others were not found. Most deaths occurred along curved stretches of the road and where trees and bushes grow along it. Young birds made up 40% of all deaths. In areas with much traffic birds seem to learn to avoid the road. A worthwhile paper. (English summary.)—N.A.M.V.
- BERNDT, R. K., AND R. SCHLENKER. 1974. Zum Vorkommen des Rohrschwirls (*Locustella luscinioides*) in Schleswig-Holstein und Hamburg. Vogelwelt 95: 95-102.—Savi's Warbler was first recorded in Schleswig-Holstein in 1949. In 1972 the population was estimated at 50 breeding pairs. (English summary.)—N.A.M.V.
- BERTHOLD, P. 1974. Die gegenwärtige Bestandsentwicklung der Dorngrasmücke (*Sylvia communis*) und anderer Singvogelarten im westlichen Europa bis 1973. Vogelwelt 95: 170-183.—The population of the Whitethroat in west and central Europe has declined 50 to 100%. The decline started between the autumn migration in 1968 and the spring of 1969. Several other passerines have suffered similarly. All are trans-Sahara migrants that winter in the Sahel, drought stricken since 1968. In addition pesticides and rapid deterioration of the Sahel environment by man are considered important factors. (English summary.)—N.A.M.V.
- BRITTON, P. L. 1974. Relative biomass of Ethiopian palearctic passerines in west Kenya habitats. Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 94: 108-113.—Interesting data from systematic netting efforts. Palearctic passerines constituted 4-50% of the avian biomass during the passage months and 1-25% of the avian biomass in the winter months. *Lantana* thickets are one of the most important habitats for these non-residents.—F.B.G.
- BROWN, L. H., AND B. E. BROWN. 1973. The relative numbers of migrant and resident rollers in eastern Kenya. Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 93: 126-130.—Numbers of all species peak at the end of the short rains in December and January, and again in the long rains in March and April. Migrant *Coracias garrulus* normally outnumber resident species 3-8:1. Resident species breed after migrants leave.—F.B.G.
- BRUN, E. 1972. Establishment and population increase of the Gannet *Sula bassana* in Norway. Ornis Scandinavica 3: 27-38.—Discusses reasons for colony location and rate of increase of individuals in colonies established since 1947 in Norway and Finland.—W.D.C.
- COLEBROOK-ROBJENT, J. F. R., AND T. O. OSBORNE. 1974. High density breeding of the Red-necked Falcon *Falco chicquera* in Zambia. Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 94: 172-176.—Habitat is dry thorn tree savanna with isolated palms not as-

- sociated with water, or near water on a flood plain where it lays in nests of the Pied Crow. Describes eggs.—F.B.G.
- COLLIAS, N. E., AND E. C. COLLIAS. 1971. Ecology and behaviour of the Spotted-backed Weaverbird in the Kruger National Park. *Koedoe* 14: 1-27.—Describes territorial behavior, nest building, pair formation displays, vocalizations, food habits, care of young, responses to predators, and behavioral relations to Lesser Masked Weavers.—H.W.K.
- CONRAD, B. 1974. Bestehen Zusammenhänge zwischen dem Bruterfolg der Dorngrasmücke (*Sylvia communis*) und ihrer gegenwärtigen Bestandsverminderung? *Vogelwelt* 95: 186-198.—The question whether the present decline of the White-throat is due to a decrease in clutch size, poorer hatching or fledging rates, or a decrease in the thickness of the egg shell, compared with measurements prior to the decline, has to be answered negatively. The author does not think that pesticides are the blame. (English summary and cf. Berthold 1974 above.)—N.A.M.V.
- CYRUS, D. P. 1975. Breeding success of Red-throated Divers on Fetlar. *Brit. Birds* 68: 75-76.—Fifteen nests of *Gavia stellata* contained 24 eggs but only five chicks fledged.—J.J.D.
- DEPPE, H. J. 1974. Zum Vorkommen des Steinadlers (*Aquila chrysaetos*) in der mitteleuropäischen Tiefebene zwischen Ems und Memel. *Vogelwelt* 95: 201-227.—The Golden Eagle was a breeding bird in the plains of central Europe (between the rivers Ems and Memel) until the end of the 19th century. Many birds now visit or pass through the area in winter. These are mainly immatures coming from Scandinavia and the northeast. (English summary.)—N.A.M.V.
- ELTRINGHAM, S. K. 1975. Territory size and distribution in the African Fish Eagle. *J. Zool.* 175: 1-13.—At Rwenzori National Park, Uganda, *Haliaeetus vocifer* maintains an average 0.6-1.0 km of shoreline in its territory, depending on the availability of tree perches and probably also on the abundance of fish. Additional observations on shoreline distribution of other large species, herons, storks, etc.—M.H.C.
- FRYLESTAM, B. 1972. Über Wanderungen und Sterblichkeit beringter skandinavischer Schleiereulen, *Tyto alba*. *Ornis Scandinavica* 3: 45-54.—Analyzes the movements and mortality of banded Barn Owls. Fledged birds dispersed in all directions but the majority remained within 20 km of the release site. Topographic features restricted dispersal. Mortality was highest in the first year with losses caused by lack of food in association with low temperature and snow cover. (From English abstract; also with English subtitles to tables and figures.)—W.D.C.
- KIKKAWA, J. 1974. Comparison of avian communities between wet and semiarid habitats of eastern Australia. *Australian Wildl. Res.* 1: 107-116.—Although bird species diversity was greater in semiarid habitats than in wet habitats, because of a large number of graminivores, the reduced clutch size and increased frugivory of the wet habitat birds was similar to other tropical forest situations.—F.E.L.
- LINCOLN, G. A. 1974. Predation of Incubator Birds (*Megapodius freycinet*) by Komodo dragons (*Varanus komodoensis*). *J. Zool.* 174: 419-428.—Includes description of megapode mounds, breeding behavior.—M.H.C.
- MEIJERING, M. P. D., AND H. M. DEEPEN. 1974. Verbreitung von Brutvogelarten in primären und sekundären Biotopen einer Nordseeinsel, dargestellt am Beispiel von Spiekeroog. *Vogelwelt* 95: 81-88.—On the East Frisian island of Spiekeroog the vegetation has been greatly enriched ever since man stabilized the dunes on the island. A total of 69 species of birds now breed there, and 26 of these have nest

- sites solely in man-made biotopes (for example, gardens). (English summary.)—N.A.M.V.
- PANNACH, G. 1974. Dreijährige Siedlungsdichteuntersuchungen in den Braunschweiger Rieselfeldern (1968–1970). *Vogelwelt* 95: 21–30.—The population density of birds on 330 ha of the Braunschweig sewage farm was 9.7 pairs of breeding birds per 10 ha. This low figure is apparently characteristic for this habitat. (English summary.)—N.A.M.V.
- PIANKA, E. R., AND R. B. HUEY. 1971. Bird species density in the Kalahari and Australian deserts. *Koedoe* 14: 123–130.—Compared with Australian deserts, the Kalahari supports proportionately more species of ground carnivores, fewer arboreal species, and about the same number of ground herbivores.—H.W.K.
- POMEROY, D. E. 1975. Birds as scavengers of refuse in Uganda. *Ibis* 117: 69–81.—Investigates the synergistic relationship between man and birds, primarily at refuse dumps, abattoirs, and fishing villages.—R.W.S.
- SAMMALISTO, L. 1973. Finnish winter bird census in 1972/73. *Lintumies* 1973 (2): 11–13.—Seventeenth year of the winter census with 600 routes (6596 km) walked. Observers saw 113 species, an unusually large number because of the mild winter. (In Finnish; English summary.)—M.D.F.U.
- SCHERNER, E. R. 1974. Untersuchungen zur populären Variabilität des Haussperlings (*Passer domesticus*). *Vogelwelt* 95: 41–60.—In January 1969, 4579 House Sparrows were poisoned in six villages in the county of Helmstedt. While still fresh, measurements were made of their weight, wing length, bill length and width, and tarsus length. Males were heavier and had longer wings than females. The sexes did not differ in the other characters. In all populations males significantly predominated (53.2%). Total albinos did not occur, but 0.31% of the birds showed single aberrant white feathers, especially in those populations that had fewest survivors from previous control programs. It is assumed that strong reductions in the population resulted in temporary geographical isolation and the tendency to develop phenotypically distinct subpopulations. (English summary.)—N.A.M.V.
- SCHERNER, E. R. 1974. Biotop, Verbreitung und Bestand brütender Höckerschwäne (*Cygnus olor*) in Bremen, Hamburg, Hessen, Niedersachsen, Schleswig-Holstein und West-Berlin 1969. *Vogelwelt* 95: 161–169.—An inventory of habitat preference, distribution, and numbers of breeding Mute Swans in West Germany. (English summary.)—N.A.M.V.
- STOLT, B. O. 1974. [The occurrence at Uppsala of the Yellowhammer *Emberiza citrinella* and the Ortolan Bunting *E. hortulana* during the 1960's.] *Vår Fågelvärld* 33: 210–217.—Delineates the variations in population densities, largely influenced by the use of mercury-treated seeding materials before and up to the middle of the 1960's. (In Swedish, English summary.)—L.D.E.K.L.
- WINK, M. 1974. Veränderung des Brutvogelbestandes der Siegniederung bei Bonn in den vergangenen 14 Jahren (1960–1973). *Vogelwelt* 95: 121–137.—In the valley of the Sieg (700 ha) near Bonn, the author established the number of breeding birds yearly. Out of 61 breeding species, 21% showed a decrease of more than 50%, while 13% showed an increase of more than 50%. The rest remained more or less stable. These data are compared with the results of other studies. The decrease is most evident in species that feed entirely on arthropods, arthropod feeders that search for food on the ground, and in migratory species. The author suggests the extensive use of chlorinated hydrocarbons and other pesticides in Africa and in countries passed through on migration. (English summary.)—N.A.M.V.

EVOLUTION AND GENETICS

- ALLEN, J. A. 1974. Further evidence for apostatic selection by wild passerine birds: training experiments. *Heredity* 33: 361-372.—Birds in the wild, mainly Black-birds (*Turdus merula*), were "trained" in 13 experiments using green versus brown baits, after which equal proportions of both were presented. In all cases the birds exhibited a "highly significant" tendency to take the familiarly colored bait in excess. Results are in accord with the views that visual predators tend to form searching images for common varieties of polymorphic prey species, and selection thus is frequency dependent and maintains the polymorphism.—L.L.S.
- DOWSETT, R. J. 1974. Geographical variations in iris color in the bulbul *Andropadus milanjensis*. *Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club* 94: 102-104.—The iris color of adult *A. m. olivaceiceps* is either pale yellowish or dark reddish, possibly a genetic dimorphism.—F.B.G.
- HESPENHEIDE, H. A. 1973. A novel mimicry complex: beetles and flies. *J. Entomol. (A)* 48: 49-56.—Several families of beetles contain a number of species that look like flies. They share a behavioral characteristic that puts them in close association spatially—most perch on the boles of trees. The author hypothesizes that the advantage to a beetle of looking like a fly rests in the difficulty that birds and other visually hunting predators have in capturing flies of the size and type mimicked by the beetles. Both flies and beetles are avoided by birds because of the high energetic cost to the bird in their capture.—H.W.K.
- O'DONALD, P. 1974. Polymorphisms maintained by sexual selection in monogamous species of birds. *Heredity* 32: 1-10.—A computer model study of sexual selection particularly related to the Arctic Skua (Parasitic Jaeger, *Stercorarius parasiticus*), with stable polymorphism obtaining.—L.L.S.
- ROBINSON, F. N. 1975. Vocal mimicry and the evolution of bird song. *Emu* 75: 23-27.—An important discussion of vocal mimicry in lyrebirds and scrub-wrens especially, with emphasis on biological significance and advantages of mimicry.—L.L.S.
- SAUNDERS, D. A. 1974. Subspeciation in the White-tailed Black Cockatoo, *Calyptorhynchus baudinii*, in Western Australia. *Australian Wildl. Res.* 1: 55-69.—The long-billed *Calyptorhynchus b. bandinii* is sedentary, nests in wetter areas, and eats the seeds of *Eucalyptus* while the short-billed *C. b. latirostris* is migratory, nests in drier places, and eats the seeds of *Hakea* and *Dryandra* trees. Author suggests that the barrier allowing such differentiation is a broad belt of fungus and termite resistant trees that do not form the large hollows these birds need for nesting.—F.E.L.

GENERAL BIOLOGY

- ANDERSSON, J. S., AND S. A. L. WESTER. 1972. Body weight of wintering Dippers, *Cinclus c. cinclus* (L.). *Ornis Scandinavica* 3: 39-43.—Analyzes weight differences between and weight variations of male and female Dippers wintering in southern Sweden over seven seasons. Body weight is significantly different between the sexes but of restricted use in sex determination. Also discusses weight variations between winter seasons and between intervals of all seasons without regard for the year.—W.D.C.
- BENGTSON, S. A. 1975. Timing of the moult of the Purple Sandpiper *Calidris maritima* in Spitsbergen. *Ibis* 117: 100-102.

- BRyant, D. M. 1975. Breeding biology of House Martins *Delichon urbica* in relation to aerial insect abundance. *Ibis* 117: 180-216.
- CURRY, P. J. 1974. The occurrence and behaviour of Turtle Doves in the inundation zone of the Niger, Mali. *Bristol Ornithol.* 7: 62-71.
- DAVIES, S. J. J. F. 1974. The breeding season of captive Barbary Doves, *Streptopelia risoria*, at Helen Valley, Western Australia. *Australian Wildl. Res.* 1: 85-88.
- DEAN, W. R. J. 1974. Bird weights from Angola. *Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club* 94: 170-172.—64 species.—F.B.G.
- ELGOOD, J. H. 1974. Weights and perching habits of birds at Port Moresby, Papua, New Guinea. *Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club* 94: 135-138.—Weights of 27 species and perching situations of 36 species.—F.B.G.
- EWING, A. W., AND L. S. EWING. 1975. Common and Black-headed Gulls flight-feeding over ragwort. *Brit. Birds* 68: 44.—*Larus canus* and *L. ridibundus* aerial feeding on insects.—J.J.D.
- FARKAS, T. 1974. On the biology of *Monticola imerinus* (Hartlaub). *Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club* 94: 165-170.—Describes adaptations of this Madagascar endemic to subdesert habitat and its dependence on *Euphorbia stenoclada*. Breeding behavior and development of young suggest an affinity to *Luscinia svecica*.—F.B.G.
- FRITH, H. J., L. W. BRAITHWAITE, AND T. O. WOLFE. 1974. Sexual cycles of pigeons in tropical environment. *Australian Wildl. Res.* 1: 117-128.—Histological examination of gonads of *Ducula* and *Ptilinopus*, frugivorous rain-forest pigeons, and *Geopelia numeralis* and *G. striata*, ground feeders of open woodlands, indicate that the cycle of gonad size of these four species of New Guinea pigeons corresponds to the probable cycle of food abundance. Photoperiod might have an effect in *Ptilinopus*.—F.E.L.
- FRITH, H. J., B. K. BROWN, AND R. D. BAKER. 1974. Food of the Crested and Common Bronzewing Pigeons in inland New South Wales. *Australian Wildl. Res.* 1: 129-144.—Discusses results in light of the response of these two widespread, ground-feeding pigeons to agricultural development.—F.E.L.
- GORMAN, M. L. 1975. Habitats of the land-birds of Viti Levu, Fiji Islands. *Ibis* 117: 152-161.
- HESPENHEIDE, H. A. 1975. Selective predation by two swifts and a swallow in Central America. *Ibis* 117: 82-100.—Study of *Chaetura spinicauda*, *C. brachyura*, and *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis* at several locations throughout a year to clarify the relative importance of size and taxonomic identity of prey items in the diet of the birds.—R.W.S.
- HILDÉN, O., AND S. VUOLANTO. 1972. Breeding biology of the Red-necked Phalarope *Phalaropus lobatus* in Finland. *Ornis Fennica* 49: 57-85.—This bird nests at yearling age, but adults arrive and nest earlier. Females arrive in breeding condition, and begin laying 6.6 days (average) later. Excess males mated with females freed early from their original mates (after egg-laying), thus these females produced two clutches, with different males incubating the clutches. This successive polyandry occurs only in certain years when excess males are available, and is compared with similar phenomena in other arctic waders. Breeding is timed to mass emergence of Chironomidae; its cessation might be timed to southward migration. Contrary to literature data from elsewhere postnuptial molt does not occur extensively on the breeding ground. Neck feathers start molting at the onset of the incubation period in the male, later in the female. Essentially, this was all the molt observed before departure from Finland.—M.D.F.U.

- HULSMAN, K. 1974. Silver gulls hawking insects. *Sunbird* 5: 52.—*Larus novaehollandiae* feeding efficiently on mantids.—M.H.C.
- HUME, R. A. 1975. Identification and ageing of Glaucous and Iceland Gulls. *Brit. Birds* 68: 24–37.—Detailed descriptions and comparisons of the plumages and other features of *Larus hyperboreus* and *L. glaucooides*.—J.J.D.
- JOHNSTONE, G. W., D. MILLEDGE, AND D. F. DORWARD. 1975. The White Albatross of Albatross Island: numbers and breeding behaviour. *Emu* 75: 1–11.—Important information on breeding biology and displays of *Diomedea cauta*.—L.L.S.
- KEYMER, I. F. 1975. Linnets [*Carduelis spinus*] feeding from floating vegetation. *Brit. Birds* 68: 49.
- KING, B. 1975. Vagrant Squacco Heron [*Ardeola ralloides*] feeding in dry habitats. *Brit. Birds* 68: 76.
- MARLER, P., AND P. C. MUNDINGER. 1975. Vocalizations, social organization and breeding biology of the Twite *Acanthus flavirostris*. *Ibis* 117: 1–17.—A 7-week study of this Cardueline finch near Selva, Norway. Relates aspects of learning to the vocalizations and the interaction of breeding biology on social organization.—R.W.S.
- NETTLESHIP, D. N. 1974. The breeding of the [Red] Knot *Calidris canutus* at Hazen Camp, Ellesmere Island, N.W.T. *Polarforschung* 44: 8–26.—A study of the breeding biology and feeding habits of the species between 3 June and 15 August 1966.—H.W.K.
- NILSSON, L. 1974. [Food preference in resting and wintering Goosanders *Mergus merganser* in Scania, Sweden.] *Vår Fågelvärld* 33: 293–294.—Most commonly taken were fish, *Leuciscus rutilus* and *Perca fluviatilis*, in the lakes and eels, *Anguilla anguilla*, along the coasts. (In Swedish, English summary.)—L. DEK.L.
- NISBET, I. C. T., AND I. NEUFELDT. 1975. Studies of less familiar birds. 175. Brown Flycatcher. *Brit. Birds* 68: 68–75.—A summary of the distribution, identification, food habits, and breeding biology of *Muscicapa latirostris*.—J.J.D.
- OSBORN, A. W., AND G. N. R. FORTEATH. 1972. Dispersion of *Inopus rubriceps* and predation by birds and fish. *Environ. Entomol.* 1: 622–625.—Four species of fish and two of birds (Welcome Swallow, *Hirundo neoxena*, and Fairy Martin, *Petrochelidon ariel*) feed on soldier flies, whose larvae attack roots of sugar cane.—H.W.K.
- PETTET, A. 1975. Chiffchaff [*Phylloscopus collybita*] feeding on acacia gum. *Brit. Birds* 68: 45–47.
- PULLIAINEN, E., AND R. HAKANEN. 1972. Parental care by a pair of Pine Grosbeaks *Pinicola enucleator* during the nestling period. *Ornis Fennica* 49: 86–90.—At 67° 45' N in the Lapland taiga, where during the midsummer breeding season the night never gets dark, the pair under observation took a feeding rest around midnight, suggesting that the proximate factor is light intensity. Male and female fed at about the same frequency, totalling 41.6 feedings per 24-h period, with a feeding rest of 6.2 h duration. These data and other observations were monitored by a remotely controlled TV camera placed at the nest.—M.D.F.U.
- RUGE, K., AND W. WEBER. 1974. Biotopwahl und Nahrungserwerb beim Weissrücken-specht (*Dendrocopos leucotos*) in den Alpen. *Vogelwelt* 95: 138–147.—The White-backed Woodpecker in the Alps prefers coniferous mountain forest with a high proportion of deciduous trees. Nests are excavated mainly in rotten deciduous trees about 8 m above ground. The species feeds extensively on rotten stumps and dead trees lying on the ground and also flycatches. (English summary.)—N.A.M.V.
- SAUNDERS, D. A. 1974. The occurrence of the White-tailed Black Cockatoo,

- Calyptrorhynchus baudinii*, in *Pinus* plantations in Western Australia. Australian Wildl. Res. 1: 45-54.—During the nonbreeding season nomadic flocks of these birds forage for seeds in mature groves of exotic pines. Despite the twig-clipping of the feeding flocks, Australian foresters do not consider the birds a real problem.—F.E.L.
- SCHRADER, N. 1975. Emu incubating paddy-melons. Emu 75: 43.—Incubating Emus were flushed from nests, one containing 17 paddy-melons, another 15 paddy-melons and 1 Emu egg. Incubation of the melons lasted over a week, and perhaps as long as a month. The fruits were generally green, and of the size of Emu eggs, but round, not oval in shape.—L.L.S.
- SICK, H. 1973. [New contribution to knowledge of *Cinclodes pabsti* Sick, 1969 (Furnariidae, Aves)]. Rev. Brasil. Biol. 23: 109-117.—Data on distribution (including map), habitat, and nidification of the recently described Long-tailed Cinclodes, known only from the highlands of southeastern Brazil and believed to be an ice age relict. (In Portuguese; good English summary.)—E.E.
- SIEGFRIED, W. R., AND P. G. H. FROST. 1975. Continuous breeding and associated behaviour in the Moorhen *Gallinula chloropus*. Ibis 117: 102-109.
- TAVERNER, J. H. 1975. Water Pipits [*Anthus spinoletta*] at Hampshire watercress beds. Brit. Birds 68: 47-48.
- VESTJENS, W. J. M., AND R. CARRICK. 1974. Food of the Black-backed Magpie, *Gymnorhina t. tibicen*, at Canberra. Australian Wildl. Res. 1: 71-83.—Based on stomach contents from 1319 birds. These Cracticids eat a wide range of ground arthropods, and also earthworms. Although immature and mature birds show little difference in food intake, flock birds have a higher intake than territorial birds.—F.E.L.
- WELLER, M. W. 1975. Ecology and behaviour of the South Georgia Pintail *Anas g. georgica*. Ibis 117: 217-231.—Discusses feeding ecology and breeding biology.—R.W.S.
- WHITE, F. N., G. A. BARTHOLOMEW, AND T. R. HOWELL. 1975. The thermal significance of the nest of the Sociable Weaver *Philetairus socius*; winter observations. Ibis 117: 171-179.
- WINKEL, W., AND D. WINKEL. 1974. Brutbiologische Untersuchungen am Trauerschnäpper (*Ficedula hypoleuca*) während seiner Legeperiode. Vogelwelt 95: 60-70.—In 19 broods (20% of the cases investigated) there was an interruption of one or more days between the sequence of laying, possibly due to low air temperatures. By removing eggs or adding eggs at the start of laying the total number of eggs laid per female could be slightly influenced (about one egg difference). This difference falls within the normal variability of clutches. Proposes the term "quasi-determinate laying." (English summary.)—N.A.M.V.
- WITT, H. 1974. [On the feeding ecology of a Sardinian colony of Mediterranean Herring Gulls (*Larus argentatus michahellis*).] Vogelwelt 95: 148-150.—(In German, English summary.)—N.A.M.V.

MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION

- BUCHER, E. H. 1974. Ecological basis for the control of the Eared Dove, *Zenaida auriculata*. Centro de Zool. Aplicada, Publ. No. 4.—This species is a considerable agricultural problem to some South American countries, especially Argentina. Large numbers are killed with toxic baits, but, as with the *Quelea* problem in Africa, this is not very effective. A new strategy is proposed using other means than permanent bird destruction. (In Spanish; English abstract.)—H.W.K.

- SNOW, C. 1973. Habitat management series for endangered species. Rept. No. 7: Golden Eagle, *Aquila chrysaetos*. U.S. Dept. Interior Bur. Land Mgmt. Tech. Note. 52 pp.—A literature review and summary of current knowledge regarding the Golden Eagle. Reviews description, distribution, status and population trend, life history, habitat requirements, protective measures instituted, and management techniques for the species. Informative discussion of interactions of Golden Eagles with game and livestock and of mortality associated with electrocution. Also lists current research projects, authorities on the Golden Eagle, governmental and private organizations currently involved with this bird, and a bibliography.—W.D.C.
- ZARN, M. 1974. Habitat management series for endangered species. Rept. No. 10: Spotted Owl, *Strix occidentalis*. U.S. Dept. Interior Bur. Land Mgmt. Tech. Note. 22 pp.—A literature review and summary of current knowledge regarding the Spotted Owl. Reviews description, distribution, status and population trend, life history, habitat requirements, limiting factors, protective measures instituted, and management techniques for the species. Also lists current research projects, authorities on the owl, and a selected bibliography.—W.D.C.

MIGRATION AND ORIENTATION

- AULÉN, G., AND K. WAHLSTRÖM. 1974. [Bird migration through Kalmar Sound, east-central Sweden.] Ottenby Bird Station Rept. No. 66. Vår Fågelvärld 33: 286–292.—Presents results in tables and diagrams. Sea ducks and Brant are most numerous migrants. (In Swedish, English summary.)—L.DEK.L.
- KARLSSON, J., AND T. ALERSTAM. 1974. [Radar measurements of flight altitudes of migrating Cranes (*Grus grus*) over southernmost Sweden.] Vår Fågelvärld 33: 265–269.—Flight altitudes were rarely above the cloud base and ranged from 200 to 700 m, the highest at 1050 m. The use of thermals to gain height was common over land. (In Swedish, English summary.)—L.DEK.L.
- ROOS, G. 1974. [Studies of visible migration at Falsterbo, autumn 1973.] Falsterbo Bird Station Rept. No. 66. Vår Fågelvärld 33: 270–285.—In many cases the migration counts accurately reflected recorded changes in the breeding populations. In other cases the lack of useful breeding data suggests discriminating interpretation of the counts. This concerns the raptors especially because of the catastrophic use of poison sprays and baits. Migration counts are viewed as an economical and realistic means of keeping abreast with population changes. (In Swedish, English summary.)—L.DEK.L.
- WHITE, C. M. N. 1975. Migration of Palaearctic waders in Wallacea. Emu 75: 37–39.

MISCELLANEOUS

- HEIKENHEIMO, O., AND M. RAATIKAINEN. 1971. The recording of localities of biological finds in Finland. Ann. Entomol. Fennica 37 (1a): 1–27.—A uniform and easily retrievable locality recording system is important for faunistic and zoogeographic studies. This paper standardizes methods developed by Finnish field biologists and should be read by all ornithologists. Lists all place names for habitats in Finland and includes a large colored map and transparent plastic overlay with the three grid sizes (1, 10, 50 km sq) commonly used on topographic maps in Europe since 1950. Also includes a map of the biotic provinces of Finland (with Finnish, Swedish, and Latin names) and detailed instructions on how to indicate locality

- with a grid system used by all major museums and biological societies in Finland. (In Finnish, Swedish, and English.)—M.D.F.U.
- HOUSTON, C. S. 1974. Mortality in ringing—a personal viewpoint. *Ring* 80: 157–161.—Discusses the values and ethics of bird-banding in terms of benefits to bird populations and suggests the following criteria: (1) banding must not harm the local population; (2) average or acceptable mortality rates for that banding method should not be exceeded; (3) the mortality rate is too high if it exceeds the band recovery rate (= "Houston's Rule"). Special caution is needed when banding raptors and colonial birds. "We should all begin collecting data concerning the benefit:risk ratios in each aspect of banding."—H.W.K.
- LUCZAK, J. (Ed.). 1973. Polish ecological bibliography for 1967–1968. Warsaw, Inst. Ecol., Polish Acad. Sci. 271 pp.—Of 586 abstracted titles, 50 deal with birds. Major categories are population and community ecology, interspecific coactions, ecosystems, conservation problems, evolutionary ecology, and methodology.—M.D.F.U.
- MORLION, M. L. 1974. A new wing formula for birds. *Biol. Jahrb. Dodonaea* 42: 137–139.—A more complete formula for passerines than Wray's.—M.H.C.
- MORLION, M. L. 1974. A tail formula for birds as illustrated in the Ploceidae. *Biol. Jahrb. Dodonaea* 42: 140–141 + tab.—A device for expressing rectrices and all tail coverts in pterylographic shorthand.—M.H.C.
- NOSKOV, G. A. 1974. An annotated bibliography of the genus *Passer*. 7. Intern. Studies on Sparrows 7 (3): 135–183. (Edited by IBP Working Group on Granivorous Birds-PT Section, Inst. Ecol., Polish Acad. Sci., Warsaw.)—Chiefly a list of 279 articles on 15 *Passer* species by Soviet ornithologists. Titles in both Russian and English, and subject matter indicated.—H.W.K.
- OGLVIE, M. A., AND D. I. M. WALLACE. 1975. Field identification of grey geese. *Brit. Birds* 68: 57–67.—Detailed descriptions pointing out ways to identify *Anser fabalis*, *A. brachyrhynchus*, *A. albifrons*, *A. erythropus*, and *A. anser*.—J.J.D.
- REEVES, H. M. (Compiler). 1975. A contribution to an annotated bibliography of North American cranes, rails, woodcock, snipe, doves, and pigeons. Rept. No. PB-240 999. U.S. Fish Wildl. Serv., Natl. Tech. Inform. Serv. xiii + 527 pp.—Summarizes literature (chiefly English language) on Gruidae (1827 entries), Rallidae (922), Scolopacidae (1050), and Columbidae (2314) with emphasis on game species, through 31 December 1971. Each article is computer coded and citations are listed in three indexes: (1) Taxonomic-Subject, (2) Geographical-Taxonomic, and (3) Author. (Available only from Natl. Tech. Inform. Serv., U.S. Dept. Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Boulevard, Springfield, Virginia 22161. Price: Paper \$12.50, Microfiche \$2.25.)—H.W.K.
- TARAN, M. 1975. Early records of the domestic fowl in ancient Judea. *Ibis* 117: 109–110.

PHYSIOLOGY

- BAGGOTT, G. K. 1975. Molt, flight muscle "hypertrophy" and premigratory lipid deposition of the juvenile Willow warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. *J. Zool.* 175: 299–314.—The pectoralis muscle "hypertrophy" found in August premigratory juveniles is a return to premolt weight, not an addition to the muscles as suggested for other passerines.—M.H.C.
- BRADLEY, L. W., AND W. THRELFALL. 1974. Blood cell indices of five species of auk (Alcidae) from Newfoundland, Canada. *J. Zool.* 174: 377–385.—Individual vari-

- ability is too great to use these indices to measure general physical condition in these species.—M.H.C.
- FROST, P. G. H., W. R. SIEGFRIED, AND P. J. GREENWOOD. 1975. Arterio-venous heat exchange systems in the Jackass Penguin *Spheniscus demersus*. J. Zool. 175: 231-241.—Description of extensive arterio-venous associations in the head, axillae, and legs that serve to conserve body heat. A possible shunt mechanism in the humeral plexus may function to permit heat loss in thermally stressed birds on land.—M.H.C.
- O'CONNOR, R. J. 1975. The influence of brood size upon metabolic rate and body temperature in nestling Blue Tits *Parus caeruleus* and House Sparrows *Passer domesticus*. J. Zool. 175: 391-403.—Differences in type of nest structure may be related to the thermal requirements of nestlings in large vs. small broods of each species.—M.H.C.
- RAHN, H., C. V. PAGANELLI, AND A. AR. 1974. The avian egg: Air-cell gas tension, metabolism and incubation time. Respiration Physiol. 22: 297-309.—Analyzes the O₂ and CO₂ tensions in the air cell of incubating eggs for nine species of birds. In different species of birds that have the same egg weight the natural incubation period is inversely related to the metabolic rate or the eggshell gas conductance.—H.W.K.
- SCANES, C. G., P. CHEESEMAN, J. G. PHILLIPS, AND B. K. FOLLETT. 1974. Seasonal and age variation of circulating immunoreactive luteinizing hormone in captive Herring Gulls, *Larus argentatus*. J. Zool. 174: 369-375.—LH secretion increases in spring in adult (4th year, ff) birds and in November in all ages. Some variation between sexes in adults.—M.H.C.
- SHELLSWELL, G. B., S. GOSNEY, AND R. A. HINDE. 1975. Photoperiodic control of Budgerigar reproduction: circadian changes in sensitivity. J. Zool. 175: 53-60.—More nesting females laid and were more responsive to male vocalizations when under a light regime of a second light period 6 h after the first.—M.H.C.
- WANGENSTEEN, O. D., H. RAHN, R. R. BURTON, AND A. H. SMITH. 1974. Respiratory gas exchange of high altitude adapted chick embryos. Respiration Physiol. 21: 61-70.

TAXONOMY AND PALEONTOLOGY

- AHLQUIST, J. E. 1974. Godwits, curlews, and tringine sandpipers: New evidence challenges old classifications. Discovery 10: 14-25.—Biochemical (eggwhite proteins) and morphological (skulls) comparisons among these shorebirds indicate that godwits and curlews bear little resemblance to each other and both differ from the tringine sandpipers.—H.W.K.
- AMADON, D. 1974. Taxonomic notes on the Serpent-eagles of the genus *Spilornis*. Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 94: 159-163.—Shows that *Spilornis elgini* and *S. cheela davisoni* of the Andaman Islands are probably sympatric noninterbreeding species and not phases of a single form. Other distinct forms of *S. cheela* exist and may warrant more than subspecific status.—F.B.G.
- BAKER, A. J. 1975. Morphological variation, hybridization and systematics of New Zealand oystercatchers (Charadriiformes: Haematopodidae). J. Zool. 175: 357-390.—*Haematopus* is morphologically variable, but three species in New Zealand are borne out by univariate and multivariate statistical analyses.—M.H.C.
- BOURNE, W. R. P. 1974. The classification of Tristram's Storm-Petrel *Oceanodroma tristrami* Salvin. Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 94: 100.—Recalls published summaries of taxonomic relationships in this group of storm-petrels.—F.B.G.

- BROWN, L. H. 1974. The races of the European Snake Eagle *Circaetus gallicus*. Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 94: 126-128.—Discusses preliminary evidence that all three forms of this complex apparently form mixed pairs.—F.B.G.
- BURTON, P. J. K. 1974. Jaw and tongue features in Psittaciformes and other orders with special reference to the anatomy of the Tooth-billed Pigeon (*Didunculus strigirostris*). J. Zool. 174: 255-276.—Compares musculature of parrots with selected genera of falconiforms, columbiforms, cuculiforms, strigiforms, Coliiforms, trogoniforms, and coraciiforms. *Didunculus* is significantly different from other pigeons, approaching the psittaciform condition and showing a relationship between the two orders. Author strongly urges that *Didunculus* be accorded full family rank within the Columbiformes.—M.H.C.
- CLANCEY, P. A. 1974. On the validity and range of *Lamprotonis corruscus mandanus* Van Someren 1921. Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 94: 113-115.—Reasserts distinctiveness of *L. c. mandanus* and *L. c. corruscus*.—F.B.G.
- DAVISON, G. W. H. 1974. Geographical variation in *Lophophorus sclateri*. Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 94: 163-164.—Describes *Lophophorus sclateri orientalis* subsp. nov.—F.B.G.
- GRIMES, L. G. 1974. Duetting in *Hypergerus atriceps* and its taxonomic relationship to *Eminia lepida*. Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 94: 89-96.—Proposes that they be placed in one genus, *Hypergerus*, on the basis of the similarities in nest and duet structures and some morphological proportions.—F.B.G.
- HARRISON, C. J. O., AND C. A. WALKER. 1975. A new swift from the Lower Eocene of Britain. Ibis 117: 162-170.—Family Aegialornithidae, more closely related to the Hemiprocnidae than to the Apodidae.—R.W.S.
- HOLYOAK, D. T. 1974. Status of the genus *Sauropatis* (Alcedinidae). Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 94: 121-122.—Disagrees with proposed splitting up of *Halcyon*.—F.B.G.
- OLSON, S. L. 1975. Remarks on the generic characters of *Bulweria*. Ibis 117: 111-113.
- PARKES, K. C. 1974. Geographic variation in the Rufous-tailed Foliagegleaner *Philydor ruficaudatus* with notes on plumages. Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 94: 118-121.—Recognizes three color races, *P. r. ruficaudatus*, *P. r. flavipectus*, and *P. r. subflavescens*.—F.B.G.
- SMITH, G. A. 1975. Systematics of parrots. Ibis 117: 18-68.—An extensive review of the order Psittaciformes with proposal of major divisions: Platycercinae, Loriinae, Arinae, and Psittacinae. A fine contribution.—R.W.S.
- URBAN, E. K., AND T. G. JEFFORD. 1974. The status of the cormorants, *Phalacrocorax carbo lucidus* and *Phalacrocorax carbo patricki*. Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 94: 104-107.—The Black-necked and White-necked Cormorants in eastern Africa are plumage variations within a single species, *P. carbo (lucidus)*.—F.B.G.

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