

## NEWS AND NOTES

## MANOMET BIRD OBSERVATORY

The Manomet Bird Observatory, situated on a Massachusetts sea cliff overlooking Cape Cod Bay, began fulltime operation in August 1969 as the first permanent observatory on the Atlantic Coast of North America. The observatory will serve as a training center, and offer facilities where scientists and amateur naturalists can investigate biological problems with emphasis upon banding and ornithological studies.

The observatory began operation with a considerable backlog of records on both passerines and migrant seafowl. Facilities and living quarters will be available to qualified researchers and volunteer helpers, upon prior arrangement with the Director. Those seeking more information should write to the Director, Manomet Bird Observatory, Manomet, Mass. 02345.

GRANTS FOR RESEARCH ON  
ENDANGERED BIRDS

The International Council for Bird Preservation, United States and Pan-American Sections, has limited funds available to assist research into the status, ecology, and biology of rare and endangered species of birds. Qualified persons interested in carrying on such research, and needing funds for that purpose, are invited to submit proposals. Such proposals should be fully documented, indicating the plan of study, previous experience and training, what other financial assistance is being sought, a detailed expense estimate, and, if by a graduate student, a recommendation from his major professor. Proposals relating to birds outside the Latin American area should be forwarded to Stuart Keith, Secretary, U. S. Section, I.C.B.P., American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y. 10024; if relating to birds in Latin America to Eugene Eisenmann, Secretary, Pan-American Section, I.C.B.P., at the same address.

## DUES INCREASE

The Board of Directors of the Cooper Ornithological Society, meeting in Tucson, Arizona, on 26 April 1969, voted to increase annual membership dues to the following levels: Regular Membership, \$8; Sustaining Membership, \$10; Student Membership, \$5. These new levels will go into effect with the 1970 membership year. The cost of Life Memberships will increase to \$250 on 1 January 1970; until then it remains \$150.

## NOMINEES FOR THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

A committee consisting of William J. Hamilton III, Enid Austin, and Nicholas Collias (chairman) proposes the following slate of nominees for election to three-year terms on the Board of Directors of the Cooper Ornithological Society: Keith L. Dixon, Frank Richardson, and Miklos D. F. Udvardy. Retiring members of the Board, to be replaced at the forthcoming election, are George A. Bartholomew, Donald S. Farner, and L. Richard Mewaldt. Article IV Section 2 of the amended bylaws (see *The Condor* 69: 613-620, 1967) stipulates the process for nomination and election of members of the Board.

## JULY FRONTISPIECE

The painting of woodpeckers for the frontispiece of the July 1969 *CONDOR* was done by Nancy Martsch, Department of Zoology, University of California at Los Angeles.—Martin L. Cody.

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

**An Approach to the Study of Ecological Relationships among Grassland Birds.**—John A. Wiens. 1969. Ornithological Monograph no. 8. American Ornithologists' Union. 93 p. 30 text figures. \$2.50 (\$2 to A.O.U. members).—The species of birds examined are viewed as part of a total community with attention directed to the processes and dynamics characterizing the community and the multi-dimensional environmental space occupied by each species. The general objective is development of broad methods applicable to studies of the organization of grassland communities and, more specifically, application of this methodology to detailed analysis of relationships among birds existing in the single community.

**Ornithology of the Marshall and Gilbert Islands.**—A. Binion Amerson, Jr. 1969. Atoll Research Bulletin 127. Smithsonian Institution. viii + 348 p.—As part of the Smithsonian Institution ecological survey of the Central Pacific Ocean, this study presents a summary of all known bird records from each island of the two groups. Twenty species are recorded for the first time and many others are new records for the 50 atolls and islands located within the area. Useful information is included on the geography, geology, climates, and general ecology of the islands.

**Life Histories of North American Cardinals, Grosbeaks, Buntings, Towhees, Finches, Sparrows, and Allies.**—Arthur Cleveland Bent and collaborators. Compiled and edited by Oliver L. Austin, Jr. 1968. 3 parts. 1889 p., 3 color plates, 65 black and white plates. Bulletin 237, United States National Museum. \$8.25 for the set of 3 (paperbound) from U. S. Government Printing Office, Wash., D. C. 20402.—Last in a series of 21 bulletins on life histories of North American birds, this volume culminates the well-known work begun by A. C. Bent in 1910 and, after his death in 1954, continued under the auspices of the Nuttall Ornithological Club. Descriptions of habits and detailed distributional records are included for each form in the family Fringillidae (broad sense). The coverage and format that Bent developed in his first volumes have remained essentially unchanged.

**Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan: 1. Divers to Hawks.**—Salim Ali and S. Dillon Ripley. 1969. Oxford University Press. lviii + 380 p., 18 color plates. \$13.90 (hardbound).—General sections on the systematics, migration, and zoogeography of birds of the Indian subcontinent comprise the opening pages of the handbook. Systematic accounts include keys, physical descriptions (including many illustrations), distributional descriptions and maps, local names, and information on breeding, foods, and other habits. This is the first of 10 volumes.

**Eagles, Hawks and Falcons of the World.**—Leslie Brown and Dean Amadon. 1968. 2 vol. folio size. McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York. (sponsored by the National Audubon Society) 945 p. \$49.50—This magnificent edition contains 125 full color paintings and numerous black and white plates by a number of well-known artists, illustrations, tables, and 96 distributional maps, all printed on high quality paper. Eighteen introductory chapters delineate the taxonomy