

tions include an annotated list of 22 species recorded for the first time from Chilean territory or waters (including Easter I.) and 20 species previously unrecorded from SW Peru. Some of these are sight or photographic records, but most are documented by specimens. North American readers will note such unusual records (specimens) as those of the Chimney Swift, American Redstart, and Summer Tanager. Next follows a summary of the ecological features of SW Peru and comparison of the avifauna of this area with that of northern Chile (data from Hughes). The following sections discuss the avifauna of Easter Island, the Torrent Duck (*Merganetta a. armata*) and the Grey Gull (*Larus modestus*) (both by Moffett), and Mitchell's Plover (*Phegornis mitchelli*). Most of this material has been published previously except for color photos of the latter species. The detailed study of the Grey Gull by Howell and co-authors Araya and Millie, which is mentioned in this section, has been submitted to the University of California Publications in Zoology, and will presumably appear in 1974; a much condensed version constitutes the research report for the National Geographic Society.

The first description of the nesting of the hummingbird, *Eulidia yarrellii*, is contributed by J. D. Goodall. Additional sections include extensions of geographical ranges in Chile, some data on movements of antarctic seabirds indicated by banding records, and supplementary information on the status of a number of species on the Chilean list. Finally, there are corrigenda for volumes I and II of *The Birds of Chile*, a bibliography and index for the supplement, and a list of sources in different countries from which the supplement can be obtained. In the United States, these are the Pierce Book Co., Winthrop, Iowa, and Mrs. W. H. Nichols (Johnson's daughter), 4711 Howard St., Muskogee, Oklahoma. The supplement is not free of typographical and other minor errors, but the difficulties of obtaining an error-free publication in English from a Spanish-language publisher make this understandable. If this is indeed Johnson's last publication on the birds of Chile, it is an important footnote to a remarkable series of pioneering studies extending over more than 60 years. It is a fitting tribute to Johnson and his co-workers J. D. Goodall and the late R. A. Philippi that they were awarded the Brewster Medal of the American Ornithologists' Union in 1973.—THOMAS R. HOWELL

Avian Biology.—Donald S. Farner and James R. King, eds. 1973. Vol. III. Academic Press, New York. 573 p. \$40.00. This is the third of a four volume review of avian biology which the editors have described as an extensively revised and expanded descendant of A. J. Marshall's *Biology and Compar-*

tive Physiology of Birds. With the rapidly increasing volume of information on avian biology being published each year, such a review treatise will be a necessary and welcome addition to the library of any ornithologist. Volume III, with 8 chapters by 11 contributors, encompasses two general topics: the endocrine system and sensory systems.

In Chapter 1, B. Lofts and R. K. Murton discuss reproduction in birds, with an emphasis on the structure and function of the testis and ovary, culminating in a discussion of reproductive behavior. A. Tixier-Vidal and B. K. Follett cover the adenohypophysis, giving extensive treatment to the cytological aspects and the chemistry and physiology of associated hormones. I. Assenmacher discusses seven peripheral endocrine glands with respect to their morphology, hormones and hormone roles, and regulatory mechanisms. This is followed by a chapter on neuroendocrinology by H. Kobayashi and M. Wada in which they emphasize the anatomy and function of the neurosecretory system. Three of the avian sensory systems have been covered in Volume III: A. J. Sillman discusses avian vision, concentrating on some of the more speculative areas including aspects of refraction, retinal organization, and perception; B. M. Wenzel's chapter deals with chemoreception including anatomy, function, and functional significance in taste and smell; J. Schwartzkopff reviews the anatomy and physiology of mechano-reception, covering proprioception and the labyrinth as an organ of equilibrium and audition. The two general topics of this volume, endocrinology and sensory mechanisms, are incorporated in the closing chapter on avian behavior by R. A. Hinde. After reviewing classical principles of behavior, he applies these principles in illustrations of functional groups of behavioral activity.

Certainly, the topics covered in Volume III are pertinent not only to ornithologists but to anatomists, cytologists, physiologists (especially endocrinologists), and behaviorists.

The Dictionary of American Bird Names.—Ernest A. Choate. 1973. Gambit, Inc., Boston, Mass. 261 p. \$6.95. Professional and nonprofessional ornithologists alike will find this an interesting and captivating book. It has two sections: the first, a dictionary of the common names of North American birds; the second, a dictionary of the scientific names. The author has obviously made an extensive study of the origins and derivations of those species listed in the AOU Check-list. Etymologies include vivid anecdotes and are frequently supplemented with listings of colloquial names. The result is an accurate ornithological dictionary written in a highly readable style.

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