

NEWS AND NOTES

For advice about submitting items for this section, please see Information for Contributors (p. 114-115).

52ND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COOPER ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The Cooper Ornithological Society held its 52nd Annual Meeting 22-25 April 1982 at Utah State University, Logan, Utah. Keith L. Dixon was Chairperson of the Local Committee on Arrangements, and James A. Gessaman was Chairperson of the Committee on the Scientific Program.

The following were elected as Officers of the Society: Ned K. Johnson, President; Ralph Schreiber, Vice-President; Elizabeth Anne Schreiber, Secretary; Kenneth Stager, Assistant Secretary; Charles Collins, Treasurer; and James Northern, Assistant Treasurer. Peter Stettenheim was reappointed Editor of *The Condor* and Ralph J. Raitt was reappointed Editor of *Studies in Avian Biology*. Both editors were appointed for a three-year period. Three new members of the Board of Directors, Cynthia Carey, David Manuwal, and Kenneth Stager, were elected by ballot for three-year terms to replace Carl E. Bock, Martin L. Morton, and Robert B. Payne.

The 53rd Annual Meeting of the Society will be held in mid-May 1983, in Albuquerque, with David Ligon as Chairperson of the Committee on Arrangements.

Ninety-five papers were scheduled, including seven poster papers.

The A. Frazier Howell Award went to Steven Zack (University of New Mexico, Albuquerque) for his paper "Tropical *Lanius* shrieks: Comparing habitat and demography to understand communal breeding." The Frances F. Roberts Award went to Dean F. Stauffer (University of Idaho, Moscow) for his paper "Factors influencing drumming site selection by Ruffed Grouse in southeastern Idaho." Two Directors' Awards went to Marcus D. Webster (Washington State University, Pullman) for his presentation "Cutaneous evaporation and latent heat loss in the pigeon" and to Robert M. Zink (University of California, Berkeley) for his paper "Genetic variation and systematic relationships of some galliform birds."

The Board of Directors conferred Honorary Membership on Keith L. Dixon for his outstanding services to the Society.

Membership dues were raised in some categories, effective 1 September 1982. Dues are as follows: Regular Membership, \$18.00; Sustaining Membership, \$25.00; Student Membership, \$12.00 (restricted to full-time students with advisor's signature; limited to four years); Family Membership, \$20.00 (two members at the same address; one copy of the journal); Emeritus Membership \$12.00 (40 years as member).

The following resolutions were proposed by the Conservation-Resolutions Committee and approved by the members present:

Whereas Mono Lake, California, supports a vast population of breeding and migratory waterbirds, and

Whereas the diversion of water from tributary streams is causing a decrease in water level of the lake and its increase in salinity, and

Whereas the decreasing water level is resulting in mainland connections of former islands where gulls have nested such that the nesting colonies are subjected to high predation from mainland animals threatening continued existence of these colonies, and

Whereas the increase in salinity may have an effect on levels of brine shrimp, a major food item for breeding waterbirds, and

Whereas there were thousands of deaths of baby gulls in 1981, therefore be it

Resolved that the Cooper Ornithological Society urges the City of Los Angeles, the State of California and the United States government to recognize the exceptional importance of Mono Lake to nesting and migratory birds, to take all actions necessary to protect the lake from further deterioration, and to institute an interim moratorium on water diversion from tributary streams of Mono Lake until the return to normal level of breeding by the gull population, and until research indicates that further diversion of water is possible without endangering the bird populations dependent upon the lake and its resources.

Whereas the Endangered Species Act will cease being implemented on October 1, 1982, without reauthorization and funding by the U.S. Congress, and

Whereas this Act has been critically important in the determination of threatened and endangered status of various birds and other wildlife, and in actual protection of such threatened and endangered wildlife, and

Whereas various pressures are being brought to bear on the U.S. Congress to weaken and modify the Act, seriously crippling the government's ability to identify and protect threatened species, be it therefore

Resolved that the Cooper Ornithological Society urges the U.S. Congress to reauthorize the Endangered Species Act, continuing protection for all forms of plants and animals, with listing based solely upon the biological status of species, with the continued requirement for federal agencies to ensure that their actions do not threaten the continued existence of endangered birds, with continued authorization of habitat acquisition for threatened and endangered birds, and with continued listing of endangered species within and outside the United States of America.

Whereas we have enjoyed a delightful and rewarding meeting that was superbly organized, and a first-rate scientific program that was well executed in entirely pleasant surroundings with cordial and attentive service to our needs, be it therefore

Resolved that the Cooper Ornithological Society expresses its deep gratitude to Utah State University at Logan for sponsoring such a pleasant meeting, and to the Bridgerland Audubon Society for their assistance, and be it further

Resolved that the Society thanks Keith L. Dixon, Chairperson of the Local Committee for so organizing and conducting the meeting and James A. Gessaman, Chairperson of the Scientific Program Committee for the excellence of the scientific program; and be it further

Resolved that the Society appreciates the cordial and hospitable performance of the staff of the Eccles Conference Center in their service to Society members that contributed so much to making this a memorable meeting.

WILSON ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY AWARDS

Louis Agassiz Fuertes Awards are available to all ornithologists, although graduate students and young professionals are preferred. Any kind of avian research may be funded. One or two awards of at least \$200 may be presented.

Margaret Morse Nice Awards are limited to indepen-

dent researchers without access to funds and facilities available at colleges, universities, or governmental agencies, and are thus restricted to amateurs, including high school students. Any kind of avian research may be funded. One, rarely two, awards of at least \$200 may be presented.

Paul A. Stewart Awards are available to any ornithologist. Preference will be given to studies of bird movements based on banding, analysis of recoveries and returns of banded birds, or economic ornithology. Several awards of \$200 are presented.

Applicants *must* use the Research Awards Application Form, which can be obtained by writing: W.O.S. Research Awards, Museum of Zoology, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109. A condition of all the awards is willingness to report the results of the research as either an oral or poster presentation at one of the Society's annual meetings. Completed applications must be received before 1 March 1983.

CHAPMAN FUND DEADLINE CHANGE

The Frank M. Chapman Memorial Fund gives grants in aid of ornithological research and also post-doctoral fellowships. While there is no restriction on who may apply, the Committee particularly welcomes and favors applications from graduate students; projects in game management and the medical sciences are seldom funded. *Prospective applicants and advisors should note that there will shortly be a change in the Chapman meeting and deadline schedule.* The deadline for applications for projects in 1983 will have passed by the time this announcement appears. For the future, application forms may be obtained from the Frank M. Chapman Memorial Fund Committee, The American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th St., New York, NY 10024.

COLONIAL WATERBIRDS SEEKS PAPERS

The Executive Council of the Colonial Waterbird Group has established a policy that will allow unsolicited manuscripts to be considered for publication in its journal, *Colonial Waterbirds*. Formerly, only papers presented at the annual meeting were eligible. Preference will be given to those authors able to pay page charges, but this ability will not be mandatory. This policy change takes effect immediately, with the next volume (no. 6) expected to be published in the summer or early fall of 1983. For details concerning manuscript preparation, consult Volume 5 of *Colonial Waterbirds* or the Editor, Dr. Herbert Kale II, Florida Audubon Society, 1101 Audubon Way, Maitland, FL 32751.

INFORMATION ON WILDLIFE PERMITS

In a single year the U.S. Government seized over 2,000 wildlife shipments that failed to meet permit requirements. In an effort to reduce that number, the Association of Systematics Collections (ASC), with the assistance of the Federal Wildlife Permit Office and the Pet Industry Joint Advisory Council, has begun production of a reference series, which will provide a simple, streamlined source of permit information for those who routinely deal with wildlife and wildlife products such as furs, leather and ivory.

The series—*Controlled Wildlife*—will serve the need of both industry and government for a single, comprehensive source of information on the regulations, permits and agencies that make up our national wildlife policy. The series is divided into three volumes. The first, "Federal Permit Procedures," contains detailed summaries of the federal statutes and regulations that control the use of wildlife and wildlife products; samples of both foreign and

domestic permits, with instructions for completing them properly; and addresses of important agencies, both foreign and domestic. Volume two, "Federally Controlled Species," lists the species that are controlled by the federal government and the laws that govern their use. "State Permit Procedures 1983," the third volume in the series, will contain information on state non-game wildlife laws and permit requirements, cooperative agreements between the federal government and individual states, and lists of species protected by each state. In addition, an Updating Service will be included to keep purchasers advised of changes in regulations and procedures.

The work of compiling and organizing these data is being performed by the ASC, a non-profit association of natural history museums and scientific societies. Work has already begun on the first two volumes, which are scheduled for publication in January 1983. The third volume will be published in April 1983. For further information write: *Controlled Wildlife*, Association of Systematics Collections, Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045.

ANIMAL CARE GUIDELINES

The Animal Behavior Society is endeavoring to raise the awareness of scientists about the humane treatment and care of research animals. It has published a four-page set of "Animal Care Guidelines," copies of which are obtainable from the chairperson of the ABS Animal Care Committee, Dr. Zuleyma T. Halpin, Department of Biology, University of Missouri—St. Louis, 8001 Natural Bridge Road, St. Louis, MO. Research reports submitted to *The Condor* should follow these guidelines as far as possible.

1986 INTERNATIONAL ORNITHOLOGICAL CONGRESS

At the XVIII International Ornithological Congress in Moscow (August 1982), the International Ornithological Committee accepted the invitation of the National Museum of Natural Sciences of Canada and of the Canadian ornithological community to hold the XIX Congress in Canada. The Congress will be held in Ottawa, Canada, from 22–29 June 1986. The Committee elected Dr. Prof. Klaus Immelmann (West Germany) as President of the Congress and designated Dr. Henri Ouellet (Canada) as Secretary-General.

Details about the general and scientific programs, field excursions, and other activities during the Congress will be available later. Those interested in participating in the Congress are urged to inform the Secretariat in order to obtain announcements and application forms. Correspondence should be addressed to The Secretary-General, Dr. Henri Ouellet, XIX Congressus Internationalis Ornithologicus, National Museum of Natural Sciences, National Museums of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0M8.

HOLARCTIC AVIAN SPECIATION ATLAS

A proposed HASA was discussed by a round-table group at the Moscow IOC. The purpose of this atlas will be to map, with commentaries, the breeding distributions of the 2,014 bird species which regularly breed entirely or partly within the Holarctic faunal area. It is modelled on the two-volume atlas of speciation in African birds (Hall and Moreau 1970, Snow 1978) published by the British Museum (Natural History). The atlas is intended to advance understanding of species evolution and the conservation of environments and gene pools. A synopsis of the discussion is now available. Offers of assistance and requests for the synopsis (state number of copies wanted) should be addressed to: D. T. Lees-Smith, 134 The Avenue, Starbeck, Harrogate, North Yorkshire HG1 4QF, England.

THE CONDOR—ERRATA

Davis, L. S. 1982. Timing of nest relief and its effect on breeding success in Adelie Penguins. 84:178-183.—In the legends to Figures 3 and 4, the words "per 12 hours" should be inserted after "probability." The probabilities are per 12 hours, as graphed, not per two days, as presently given in the legends.

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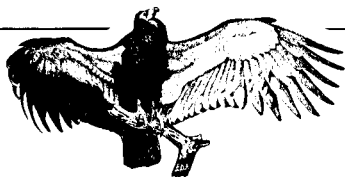
RECENT PUBLICATIONS

The Genus *Paradisaea*—Display and Evolution.—Mary LeCroy. 1981. American Museum Novitates No. 2714, American Museum of Natural History, New York. 52 p. Paper cover. \$3.55. Source: Library, A.M.N.H., Central Park West at 79th St., New York, NY 10024. This paper gives a detailed analysis of the known displays of the *Paradisaea* birds of paradise, most of which are considered polygynous, arena-displaying species with no pair bond. On this basis, it then discusses evolution within the genus and the evolution of non-pair-bond polygyny in these and other groups of birds (e.g., manakins, cotingas, and Ruffs). LeCroy's ideas offer food for thought to those who are interested in social structure and mating systems. The late Tom Gilliard would be pleased to see how far his light has carried. Illustrations, references.

The Cotingas/Bellbirds, Umbrellabirds and Other Species.—David Snow. 1982. British Museum (Natural History) and Comstock Publishing Associates, a division of Cornell University Press, Ithaca, NY. 203 p. \$45.00. In size, appearance, social habits, and feeding, the cotingas are among the most diverse and remarkable of passerine

Alkon, P. U., B. Pinshow, and A. A. Degen. 1982. Seasonal water turnover rates and body water volumes in desert Chukars. 84:332-337.—Page 332, third paragraph, line 10: should read "water regime," not "water content." Page 336, under "Seasonal Trends," second paragraph, line 11: should read "also ingest more water," not "also drink more water."

families. This book brings together everything known about their natural history, drawn from the literature and the considerable field experience of the author and his wife. Four introductory chapters give an extremely interesting overview of the group as a whole: its evolution, classification, distribution, feeding habits, sociobiology, coloration and display structures, breeding, and annual cycle. There follow the species accounts (65 species in 25 genera as recognized here) with the customary subsections. They report fascinating observations on behavior and ecology, and point out many topics for worthwhile investigation. Every species is illustrated in color, thanks to many fine plates by Martin Woodcock. Ranges are shown in distribution maps; wing features and display postures appear in pen-and-ink drawings. Appendixes furnish details on taxonomy, nomenclature, and distributional records. References, index. Besides its usefulness as a reference about cotingas themselves, this book should appeal to those who are interested in such broader topics as the evolution of the neotropical avifauna, the co-evolution of birds and plants, and the relationship between special structures and displays.



THE CONDOR

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