

points out, however, that there is actually little apparent climatic variation in the range. Moisture, hence a cool climate, is achieved in different ways in different parts of the range—on the Pacific Coast by fog, in the northern parts of the range by rainfall, and in the high mountains by nearness to running streams.)

4. The most reliable character for distinguishing *pugetensis* from *nuttalli* is the greater tarsal length of the latter.

5. Even with the objective analysis made possible by the spectrophotometer, Banks finds no clearcut geographic variation in color of rump such as exists between Rand's "redbrown" and "olive" designations. Such a distinction is possible only if the upper back is included.

6. By logic and comparison with other passerine species, Banks concludes that some of the southern populations on the Pacific Coast completely replace the crown feathers in the first prenuptial molt. Hence, even in *nuttalli*, one cannot use crown color to separate with certainty all first year from all older birds.

Banks considers untenable the scheme proposed by Rand (1948), who postulated that the presently discontinuous variation of loreal color and back color were at one time polymorphs in a continuous population. He proposes an alternative history of the forms. (p. 115-116). The reviewer confesses that she finds parts of the argument hard to follow. We wish the author, having assumed an adaptive polymorphic value in loreal color, had gone on to propose some mechanism whereby the loreal color might be subject to selective pressures.

If one were to be supercritical of an obviously sound and useful work, one might say that this paper suffers from one of its virtues. The mass of detailed observation is so great that it is hard to see the woods for the trees. In spite of the many excellent figures, much that is pertinent to problems which should be the concern of modern biologists may go unnoticed, buried in the mass of detail.

Depending on one's temperament and degree of sophistication in studying variation in populations of native vertebrates, one may be intrigued, baffled, frustrated, or inspired by the complex picture of variation presented by Banks. The reviewer, having experienced all these emotions at one time or another with respect to this species, congratulates the author on his detachment and objectivity. His consistent use of population clusters divorced from the presently constituted races is particularly commendable.—Barbara Blanchard DeWolfe.

XIV INTERNATIONAL ORNITHOLOGICAL CONGRESS, GREAT BRITAIN, 1966

The dates for the Congress have been fixed as follows:

Scottish Study Cruise:	16-23 July 1966 (inclusive)
Scientific Meeting in Oxford:	24-30 July 1966 (inclusive)

The Congress is open to all ornithologists over the age of 18 years.

The Study Cruise, on the 12,800 ton liner "DEVONIA", of the British India Steamship Company, will leave from Glasgow, sail round the North of Scotland and its seabird islands, and end in Edinburgh. Parties will be landed on some of the islands. Accommodation on board will be in a limited number of 1-, 2-, 3-, and 4-berth cabins, and in dormitories. A special night train will convey members from Edinburgh to Oxford, where they will arrive during the course of the Sunday morning, 24 July.

Accommodation in Oxford will be arranged in University Colleges, or, if desired, a list of hotels will be supplied. After a formal opening on the Sunday evening, 24 July, the rest of the week will be devoted to scientific meetings. These will consist of Plenary Sessions in the mornings, at which invited speakers will review recent advances in selected fields of ornithology, and of sectional sessions in the afternoons, at which short, offered papers will be read. In addition there will be exhibits, a whole day excursion, film shows, and a Social Centre for informal contacts.

Members may apply for either: both the Oxford meeting and the Study Cruise, or: the Oxford meeting only. Application forms, with full details, can be obtained from:

The Secretary-General,
International Ornithological Congress,
c/o Department of Zoology,
Parks Road,
Oxford, England.

(Applications for the Study Cruise will be dealt with in the order in which they arrive.)

The costs of the Congress are as follows:

CONGRESS FEE:

Full Members:	£10	This entitles members to attend all functions and to receive the Proceedings.
Associate Members:	£ 7	Wives or husbands of full members can register as Associate Members at this reduced fee, which entitles them to attend all functions, but not to receive the Proceedings.

CRUISE:

From: approximately £30 for dormitory passengers,

To: approximate £75 for 1-berth cabin accommodation.

(The train fare from Edinburgh to Oxford will be an additional cost)

ACCOMMODATION IN OXFORD:

The cost, to be paid by individual members, will be approximately 50/- per day for full board in the Colleges. Hotels are, in general, more expensive.

N. Tinbergen
Secretary-General

ATTENTION SPARROW HAWK BANDERS

I am currently writing a paper on migration and population dynamics of the Sparrow Hawk (*Falco sparverius*). Migration data are being extracted from a machine listing of Sparrow Hawk banding recoveries provided by the Bird Banding Laboratory. I would appreciate receiving prompt notification from anyone preferring that I do not use their Sparrow Hawk recoveries in the above mentioned paper. The machine listing of recoveries prevents me from acknowledging contributions of individual banders.—Donald S. Heintzelman, 629 Green St., Allentown, Pa., 18102.

NOTES AND NEWS

Instituut voor Oecologisch Onderzoek (Kempensbergweg 11, Arnhem, Holland) would like to obtain three back issues of *Bird-Banding*: Vol. 12, No. 1; Vol. 19, Nos. 2 and 4. If any reader can spare these, or knows of any for sale, please get in touch with the Instituut (or with NEBBA's Treasurer, Mrs. Downs). Mrs. Downs has in stock many back issues (list from her upon request).

The facilities of the Bowdoin Scientific Station on Kent Island, Grand Manan, New Brunswick, Canada are available to scientists wishing to field research on an offshore island, unique in North America in providing investigation facilities at a large sea-bird breeding station. Other visitors are welcome at the station, space permitting. Details may be obtained from Prof. Charles E. Huntington, Dept. of Biology, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me. 04011.