

Atlantic. Why should this book (supposedly on attracting birds) include a puffin, the Anhinga, Razor-billed Auk, American Avocet, Eskimo Curlew, and Ivory-billed Woodpecker?

In the list of plants are a number such as "paulonia, royal," "shrubalthea," and "sweetshrub" with the information that they are "not important to birds" or "Apparently unused by birds." What a waste of space! The three counties of south Florida where the Spotted-breasted Oriole has been naturalized will be grateful for the information that papayas are their "choice" food.

In the annotated alphabetical list of birds and plants Mr. Davis has given the scientific name of each species he discusses. I can see no practical use for his two last lists, an alphabetical list of birds that starts with "Acanthis, redpoll" and ends with "Zonotrichia, sparrow." The plants are listed the same way and Liberty Hyde Bailey is turning over in his grave.

In the acknowledgements on page *xiii*, C. Russell Mason, Executive Director of the Florida Audubon Society, has been rechristened Mason C. Russell. So from beginning to end this book is cluttered with errors, birds that cannot be attracted to garden, farm, or hunting lodge, and plants that cannot be cultivated easily. Anyone wanting to learn about attracting birds will be much better off with "Attracting Birds," Conservation Bulletin No. 1., obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. for fifteen cents.—Elizabeth S. Austin.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

**38. Magnetic Effects in Biology.** M. M. Vilenchik. 1967. *Uspekhi Sovremenoï Biologii*, 63(1): 54-72. Summaries on animal responses to magnetism are few, the likelihood of such having long been discredited. This paper discusses briefly a number of avian references.—Leon Kelso.

#### NOTES AND NEWS

The University of Massachusetts Press (Munson Hall, Amherst, Mass. 01002) has published *The Book of the American Woodcock*, by William G. Sheldon (\$8.50). Readers will recall his descriptions in *Bird-Banding* of techniques such as use of high poles for mist nets for this species.

Dates to keep in mind: June 8 and 9, 1968, on Cape Cod, for the spring field meeting of NEBBA.

Demand for mist nets continues heavy. In the fiscal year that ended August 31, 1967, NEBBA shipped over 5,400 nets, far more than in any prior year. Despite very substantial reserve stocks, we were still unable to fill every order immediately. Ordering early may avoid delays in your banding project. For information on the ten net types in stock (9 listed in the January, 1966 issue, plus type HT—like H but tethered), please write to Mr. E. A. Bergstrom, 37 Old Brook Road, West Hartford, Conn. 06117.

The Smithsonian Institution and the United States Department of the Interior have designated part of their page allotment under the National Science Foundation translation program for the six volumes of Dement'ev and Gladkov: *The Birds of the Soviet Union*. The series is being translated in Jerusalem by the Israel Program for Scientific Translations which holds the copyright. Drs. A. Birron and Z. S. Cole are the translators and Dr. Cole is editor. Both are bilingual scientists. Page proof is being checked by Smithsonian and Fish and Wildlife Service ornithologists before being released for final printing. Volume 1 has already appeared and is available for \$3.00, paper-bound, from the U. S. Department of Commerce, Clearing House for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, Springfield, Virginia 22151. It is also available from European booksellers at \$10-25. The translation for Volume 4 has been completed and page proof has

been read. It should appear in late 1967, barring unforeseen problems in the Mid-East. Unfortunately, Dr. Cole died this year and translation has been interrupted. Before he died, however, Volume 6 was almost completed, volumes 2 and 3 were each about one third translated but Volume 5 was not yet started. The schedule for issuing the remaining four volumes will be announced after a new translator and editor have been found.

Royal Terns from coastal Virginia have recently been color banded as part of a study by P. A. and F. G. Buckley on variation in chick down color. A total of ten different colors have been used (including light blue, purple and dark blue); three at a time, plus one Fish & Wildlife band, have been placed on each bird, in unique combinations.

Anyone observing such a banded bird is asked to send a postcard to Dr. Buckley, Department of Biology, Old Dominion College, Norfolk, Virginia 23508, with the following information: date, location, and observer's name, plus the band colors and their positions (upper/lower, right or left leg). Assistance in this project will be greatly appreciated.