

Each description should be read with care, partly to avoid missing such casual comments as (under Studland Heath in Dorset), "There is some danger from unexploded missiles". That phrase brought to mind my own mixed emotions once in Austria, east of the Neusiedlersee, at reliable reports of Great Bustards the day before—in dense cover in the shadow of Hungarian border watchtowers, in an area said to have a few land mines almost anywhere but in the narrow road itself.

For each spot, the number of the appropriate map in the one-inch Ordnance Survey series is listed (supplemented by 27 maps in the book, in more detail). Any local guidebooks of special value are also listed. For a tourist making a rather brief visit, it may be tempting to try to get by with less detailed maps. However, in reading the Dorset and Somerset place descriptions against an Ordnance Survey quarter-inch map, I found a number where the smaller-scale map would get the visitor only to the general vicinity of the site, and leave the last two to five miles rather fuzzy. For example, some place names or landmarks in the descriptions don't appear on the smaller-scale map. From considerable experience in birdwatching in strange places both with excellent maps and with passable maps, I strongly recommend the best maps you can find. The slight extra cost, and need to plan farther ahead, are more than offset by avoiding frustration and saving time. The need of permits calls for some advanced planning anyway. In reviewing the Suffolk descriptions against one-inch maps, I found that they matched very well indeed. Two minor points of warning: (a) "one mile" is a rather flexible term—see the Westleton Heath directions; and (b) the map number shown is that of the site proper, while the detailed directions may start on another map not named (for the Alde-Ore Estuary, the first four items in the directions involve a different map).

Even the American visitor generally familiar with the Queen's English may need a glossary to get the most out of the descriptions. He will probably know what downs, firths and meres are. It is perhaps less obvious that a salt marsh is a salting, and that meadows not invaded by salt water are [fresh] water meadows. A ness is a headland, and a stack is an isolated rocky islet or pillar. Hanging woods (or a hanger) are those on steeply sloping ground. A moss is a peat bog, and a slack is a hollow among sand dunes. A flash is a pool of water, though apparently not necessarily either shallow or temporary. And finally, a merse is a marsh, though witness deponeth not just what special kind of marsh.

All in all, the prospective reader should be warned that this may be a very costly book for an American birdwatcher. The cost of the book itself is modest, but he will require unusual willpower not to have to invest in a transatlantic crossing at the first opportunity, to visit a few of the spots so temptingly described. Only the Peterson-Mountfort-Hollam *Field Guide to the Birds of Britain and Europe* outranks the Gooders book as a necessity on any such trip.—E. Alexander Bergstrom.

PUBLISHER'S STYLE IN AMERICAN JOURNALS OF ORNITHOLOGY

The editors of *The Auk*, *Bird-Banding*, *The Condor*, and *The Wilson Bulletin* have agreed to make some minor stylistic revisions leading to identical or very similar practices in the four journals in matters, principally, of abbreviations and bibliographic citations. The main objective of this concordat is to make it possible for authors to learn and to apply a single style in the preparation of manuscripts intended for publication in American ornithological journals. The following practices and standards will apply henceforth.

For bibliographic citations in a terminal list of references, authors should use forms stipulated by the *Style Manual for Biological Journals*, Second Edition (Council of Biology Editors, published by the American Institute of Biological Sciences, Washington, D. C. 1964).

For bibliographic citations in texts not having a terminal list of references, authors should conform with these examples: Crowell (Auk, 85: 265, 1968), or (Crowell, Auk, 85: 265, 1968). Citations of publications having three or more authors should be given in the form, for example, "Jones et al.," in all cases in the text. Consult current issues of the journals for further details.

Abbreviation of mensural units should conform with the C. B. E. Style Manual except in the case of thermometric units, where the degree sign is to be retained, as, for example, 20°C (not 20 C, as given by the Style Manual).

Clock-time is to be designated in the 24-hour system and written, for example, as 08:00 or 17:25 (not as 0800 hours, or 1725 hours).

In cases in which both the common name and the Latin name of a bird species are given in a paragraph heading (for example, in regional lists of species), the common name should be given first.

The Auk, Bird-Banding, The Condor, and The Wilson Bulletin will retain numerous idiosyncrasies in publisher's style, but the editors believe that the concessions to uniformity mentioned above will significantly aid authors in the preparation of manuscripts, while not appreciably diluting the distinctive flavors of the four journals.

NOTES AND NEWS

During the 1967-68 fiscal year, NEBBA shipped over 5700 mist nets, another new high. Our stock on hand was as high as 3400, which might suggest that shipment of orders would never have to be delayed. However, since we now have 14 different types of nets, and since growing customs delays make the reorder cycle five or six months rather than four, even this stock proved inadequate from time to time. While most orders are shipped promptly, we still cannot guarantee immediate shipment 100 percent of the time. You can help avoid delay to your work by ordering in advance, and—in the case of very large orders—giving us some advance warning, as much as a year in advance if possible. As this goes to press, six out of the 14 types are subject to the new, higher prices, and "old" stock of most of the others is quite limited. Details on NEBBA nets may be obtained from Mr. E. A. Bergstrom, 37 Old Brook Road, West Hartford, Conn. 06117

NEBBA has substantial supplies of many back issues of *Bird-Banding*, but others are out of stock or very low. From time to time we hear of back issues in good condition being destroyed, because the bander no longer has room for them, or incidental to the settlement of an estate. Mrs. Downs would be happy to have such issues given to NEBBA, so that she can fill more requests from libraries or others. She can furnish a list of back issues now available for purchase. If any reader has a complete set (or a long run) of *Bird-Banding* for sale, we will be glad to try to find a purchaser.

The Eastern Bird-Banding Association offers another \$100 award to a college student in the U. S., undergraduate or graduate, who uses bird-banding in an ornithological study. The application must be received prior to February 25, 1969. Details may be obtained from F. R. Scott, 115 Kennondale Lane, Richmond, Va. 23226.

We announce with pleasure the appointment of Dr. Jack P. Hailman as Review Editor of *Bird-Banding*, effective with the January 1969 issue. The position has been temporarily vacant, following the retirement of Dr. David W. Johnston. Dr. Hailman is an assistant professor at the University of Maryland, specializing in ethology. He has contributed papers and notes to *Bird-Banding* on a variety of subjects, including ageing Laughing Gull chicks, and subcutaneous lipids. His address: Dept. of Zoology, University of Maryland, College Park, Md. 20742.