

ORNITHOLOGICAL LITERATURE

CHECK-LIST OF BIRDS OF THE WORLD, Vol. 5. By James Lee Peters. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1945: 6 x 9 in., xi + 306 pp. \$5.00.

The publication of another volume of Peters' Check-list, which now covers 92 families, 1,009 genera, 3,344 species, and 8,007 subspecies of birds, is news of the first importance to ornithologists everywhere.

This new volume fully maintains the very high scholarly standard set in the earlier parts; it even exceeds them in fullness of treatment, detail of synonymy, and number of helpful annotations. Only the physical make-up of this volume has suffered; war-time conditions have forced the use of a poorer, less opaque, paper and the elimination of the protective gilt top.

Peters gives us no statistical recapitulation of his results, but because such a summary is of general interest and real biological importance, a tabulation of the numbers in each category under the twelve families treated in this volume is given below.

	Genera	Species	Subspecies
Trochilidae, Hummingbirds	123	327	688
Coliidae, Colies	1	6	29
Trogonidae, Trogons	8	34	103
Alcedinidae, Kingfishers	14	87	337
Todidae, Todies	1	5	5
Momotidae, Motmots	6	8	45
Meropidae, Bee-eaters	7	24	50
Leptosomatidae, Ground-rollers	1	1	3
Coraciidae, Rollers	5	16	37
Upupidae, Hoopoes	1	1	9
Phoeniculidae, Wood-hoopoes	2	6	27
Bucerotidae, Hornbills	12	46	104
TOTALS	171	561	1437

Peters has listed the Leptosomatidae first in the suborder Coracii, but otherwise follows exactly Wetmore's (1940) arrangement. Five new names are proposed in this volume, but they represent mere changes in "labels" applied to already known biological entities.

Only a few of the other changes proposed relate to birds of the area covered by the A.O.U. Check-List. Rivoli's Hummingbird, of Arizona, is listed as *Eugenes fulgens fulgens* (not *E. f. aureoviridis*, as in the Nineteenth Supplement); Salvin's Hummingbird (*Amazilia salvini*) is dropped, since it is believed to be only a hybrid; the Calliope Hummingbird becomes *Stellula c. calliope*; the Copper-tailed Trogon is represented by one subspecies (*Trogon elegans canescens*) in Arizona and by another (*T. e. ambiguus*) in "extreme southern Texas"; the Belted Kingfisher is again placed in the genus *Ceryle*.

More than half of the volume is devoted to the hummingbirds—a family that has always attracted the special attention of ornithologists and nevertheless still baffles their best attempts at classification. In the introduction, Peters makes it quite clear that he is far from satisfied with his own results, and he even suggests that the next reviser should attempt a classification based on the females, since the present arrangement over-emphasizes the secondary sexual characters of the male.

Although Peters remarks that generic differentiation has been much over-done in the Trochilidae, his own classification does little to remedy that fault. He has indeed reduced to subgeneric status several groups hitherto given full generic rank, but he ends by recognizing five more genera than did Sharpe in 1900, although

only four new hummingbirds requiring generic recognition have been discovered since that time. Almost half of the genera he lists are monotypic.

It is interesting to compare the numbers of genera, species, and subspecies recognized by the last four ornithologists to revise the hummingbirds:

- Sharpe (1900): 118 genera, 570 forms;
- Cory (1918): 130 genera, 649 forms;
- Simon (1921): 189 genera, 660 forms;
- Peters (1945): 123 genera, 688 forms.

Hummingbirds exceed most other bird groups in their propensity to hybridize, and many of Peters' notes deal with this remarkable characteristic. It will be a long time before our lagging knowledge of live hummingbirds reaches a point where we understand the nature of this phenomenon and its psychological and physiological causes.

Our extraordinary ignorance of hummingbirds is strikingly demonstrated again and again. For example: two genera and nine additional species have never been seen in life by any ornithologist but are based solely on Bogotá trade skins; many others are represented by only one or two specimens and are therefore almost equally unknown as living animals.

Peters' well-balanced judgment and careful attention to every detail are evident throughout the book. He has again given us a first-class piece of work, and we wish him all speed in his great undertaking, which so immeasurably stimulates and facilitates ornithological research.—J. Van Tyne.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE BIRDS OF CALIFORNIA. By Joseph Grinnell and Alden H. Miller. Cooper Ornithological Club, Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 27, Dec. 30, 1944: 608 pp., 1 col. pl., 57 figs. \$6.00 (cloth, \$7.00).

Almost every year sees one or more additions to the literature on local, state and regional avifaunas. They are all useful to the growing corps of bird students; some are briefly annotated check-lists; others are well-illustrated volumes with keys, descriptions, and much textual matter on habits. Nearly all have one characteristic in common: their object is to tell the reader what birds occur or have occurred in the area in question, in what numbers, and at what times of the year. They are geographic studies, with little or no systematic or taxonomic investigation; the A.O.U. Check-List and its supplements are accepted.

A combination of circumstances makes the present list a much greater enterprise. The very large state of California has great diversity of terrain and climate, caused by numerous mountain systems. The degree of subspecific variation is not exceeded in any other part of the continent. Drs. Grinnell and Miller, as life-long students of these variations, with ample field experience, and the best regional collections in the country, have every right to express their judgment on many knotty and controversial racial problems. They are to be commended for not hesitating to depart from the taxonomy of the A.O.U. Check-List. Indeed, it would have been most unfortunate if their knowledge, opinions, and experience had been "put to sleep," as it were, in slavishly following a check-list printed in 1931. The reader, however, is cautioned against concluding that either the authors or I disbelieve in the general usefulness of a check-list prepared by a committee. The committee has undertaken an arduous and protracted labor in the hope of producing a useful general reference work, without claiming that everything is settled, and further research superfluous or impertinent. Such assumptions are too easily made by the ignorant or ill natured, who are not competent to judge whether, for example, the Black Petrel should be in a special genus, *Loomelania*, or not. But Dr. Miller has every right to believe in the validity of *Loomelania* and publish his reasons, even if to date a majority of the Check-list Committee do not. It gives me particular pleasure to defend this right, because I do not happen to think *Loomelania* necessary myself!

It follows from all this that years of systematic study underlie a work purporting from its title to be distributional. Indeed, it entailed a review of most of the birds of western North America. It also entailed a careful consideration of vernacular or "common" names. Dr. Miller does not believe in vernacular names for subspecies, but admits that this unfortunate practise has got too firm a start to be discontinued now. He has done the next best thing and devised a logical system. Every species has a name, and every subspecies of that species has a name which *clearly shows* its specific affinities. Bailey's Chickadee becomes Bailey's Mountain Chickadee. The typical subspecies also has a subspecific name. The term "Pygmy Nuthatch" is used for the species *Sitta pygmaea* as a whole; *Sitta pygmaea pygmaea* is the "Monterey Pygmy Nuthatch," not the "Pygmy Nuthatch," as in the A.O.U. Check-List. Common names are altered from person's to geographic names, whenever a short term is possible and obviously of greater meaning and more readily memorized. The subspecies of the Chestnut-backed Chickadee are quite changed around. The Chestnut-backed Chickadee of the Check-list (typical *rufescens*) becomes the Northern Chestnut-backed Chickadee, expressing the facts of its geographic range; the Nicasio Chickadee becomes the Marin Chestnut-backed Chickadee, because the county is less local than the town which happened to be the type-locality; Barlow's Chickadee becomes the Santa Cruz Chestnut-backed Chickadee, after the faunal area in which it occurs. Dr. Miller, therefore, has generally agreed with numerous recommendations along these lines, and has put them into execution. He is not so pedantic as to believe that vernacular names have a fixed code of nomenclature, which is forced to apply an imaginary law of priority in every case.

We can now consider the methods adopted in outlining the distribution of the 644 native species and subspecies admitted to the state list. Each taxonomic entity is discussed under four headings. (1) A very brief synonymy is confined to other scientific or popular names under which California records for the species in question have been published. (2) A paragraph on status is particularly commendable for summarizing any increase or decrease in range or numbers and the probable reason therefor. (3) A long paragraph on geographic range in California (in most cases very detailed) with dates of notable records and the references. In all cases where a species involves several subspecies, intermediate populations and others of doubtful status are outlined. Every effort is made to bring out all cases where something is not definitely known or settled about California birds, and the authors are far more interested in those birds normally an integral part of the California avifauna than in waifs, strays, vagrants, and accidental stragglers. (4) A final paragraph on habitat is a particularly valuable feature. It avoids any stereotyped formula or system; the preferred plant association or ecological niche is described first. The authors, happily, are slaves neither of the biome or the life-zone theories of distribution.

One of the most controversial elements in any state or local list is the basis the authors select for the inclusion of species in the list. *No* system is free from attack; in any case some people will be disappointed or offended; some arbitrary standard *must be* adopted, and the inclusion or exclusion of certain species will appear unreasonable or absurd. The larger the area and the more species involved, the more cases are bound to arise which will teeter, so to speak, on the hairline of rejection or acceptance, *no matter what criterion* is adopted. Our authors have chosen to include no species for which no specimen is extant as a voucher, which means the rejection of some species seen a number of times, in some cases of very distinctive appearance in life, such as the Reddish Egret, Little Green Kingfisher, and Canada Warbler. The only exception, open of course to attack, is the inclusion of certain stragglers, where the bird was caught in a banding trap and handled in the flesh. While not ordinarily regarded as open to attack, sight records of other stragglers are given as official records, provided that somebody

else shot a specimen, though no one has ever satisfactorily explained how A's sight record is validated by B's specimen obtained somewhere else another year! Students of birds are earnestly begged to reflect on the following facts. (1) The more scientific the study, the more proof is required. (2) The more scientific the study, the less interest and importance attaches to the casual or accidental. (3) The more thorough and scientific the review of a great and diversified continental area with a rich and varied bird-life, and the more decades of research and study preceding the review, the more errors appear in records *based on specimens*. There is nothing sacrosanct about a specimen. All one has to do is to turn to the supplementary list of the present work (pp. 557-576). Eleven species are excluded because the records are sight records only. *Thirteen* species are excluded, because the original specimens are no longer extant, and 37 species are excluded in spite of existing specimens, because the specimens were misidentified, erroneously ascribed to California, represented possible escapes from captivity, or for similar reasons. No one, therefore, can claim that Dr. Miller is "picking on" the opera-glass student. He has also "picked on" a fair percentage of the world's leading ornithologists of the past 80 years! They either made mistakes or were more credulous than he. Finally, (4) no count is possible of the innumerable cases where specimens formerly referred to one subspecies are now referred to another.

I am convinced that the only way to end the absurdities of vernacular names for subspecies and to discourage amateur observers from using them is to eliminate them. I am equally convinced that the only way to discourage the amateur observers' worship of the rare vagrant is to take *all of them* out of the main body of every state list and put them into an appendix with the curtest possible mention. Scientifically, it makes little difference whether a vagrant has occurred once or five times; the year and place of capture are of little consequence; and even the month is abnormal or else within the known period of migration.

Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 27, is one of the most scholarly regional studies of North American birds ever published. It is calm and temperate scholarship, the underlying principles are well formulated in an introduction which should be read by every American ornithologist contemplating a similar work. Dr. Miller did half of it alone after Dr. Grinnell's death in 1939, and brought the first half up to date. But "we" and "our opinion" occur throughout the book, proving that Dr. Miller is a loyal gentleman as well as a scholar.—Ludlow Griscom.

BIRDS OF GEORGIA. By Earle R. Greene, William W. Griffin, Eugene P. Odum, Herbert L. Stoddard, Ivan R. Tomkins, and Eugene E. Murphey. *Georgia Ornith. Soc. Occ. Paper No. 2*. Univ. Georgia Press, Athens, 1945: 6×9 in., 111 pp., 1 pl., 1 map. \$2.00.

Few southern states are fortunate enough to have up-to-date, comprehensive publications on their avifauna, and there are even comparatively few local lists for southern regions. This accounts to a certain extent for the vague and sometimes erroneous statements on distribution in the last A.O.U. Check-List (1931) and in other publications of broad geographical scope. Before the appearance of the present volume there was no single publication listing all of the species of birds known to occur in Georgia. Consequently "Birds of Georgia" is welcomed as a notable contribution to the ornithology both of the state and of the South as a whole. The compilers make no pretense of their work being complete but express the hope that the volume "will provide both a sound basis for future publications and a stimulus for research in the field."

Excellent judgment has been shown in deciding which species to admit to the list and which to reject because of insufficient evidence. Even records by Audubon that do not include definite dates and specific localities have been rejected. Except in a very few instances of records relating to large and easily

recognizable birds, a preserved specimen of a form is considered by the authors the primary requisite for inclusion of the form in the list. It would be well for all ornithologists, particularly compilers of check-lists and distributional synopses, to realize that in no other field of faunistic zoology are distributional records so often based on such "unprovable" data as sight records. Although the usefulness of sight records in determining frequency of occurrence, relative abundance, and type of habitat, is to be admitted, such records can rarely be accepted as real evidence of the occurrence of a species in a given region, are of questionable value in delineating accurately the range of a species, and are usually of no value whatever when they relate to subspecies. Certain works on the avifauna of the South require radical revision simply because the authors failed to scrutinize all records, to omit (or to admit only with clearly stated qualification) those about which there was any doubt, however small. Proof in science is never based on probabilities. Consequently, even if there is only the proverbial "one chance in a thousand" that a sight record of a given bird might apply to some other species (however remote the range of that other species), then the record is of little value, particularly if it constitutes the only record for the geographical area in question.

Hence the compilers are to be commended for placing this first Georgia list on a solid foundation. There are, however, a few errors in judgment: the record (p. 49) of a Yellow-bellied Flycatcher seen near Atlanta on September 21, 1930, is highly questionable, for in fall plumage the species cannot be distinguished with certainty in the field from some extremely yellow-plumaged individuals of the Acadian Flycatcher (there are even museum specimens of the two species that can be differentiated only with difficulty); sight records (p. 50) of the Least and the Alder Flycatchers in spring are subject to the same criticism.

The authors give the specific records of occurrence for birds that are uncommon in the state, as well as an outline of the local distribution of those species whose occurrence is not statewide. In this connection, however, I would remark that the Chuck-will's-widow is listed (p. 47) as breeding over the entire state though I know of no actual nesting record for extreme northern Georgia.

It is interesting to note that the authors record transient migrants as generally rare or absent in spring in southern Georgia. This shows that the "coastal hiatus" in spring migration extends eastward across the entire coastal region. Likewise of interest is the information that certain warblers that were known to breed in the Alleghenies as far south as North Carolina also breed southward to northern Georgia.

Although the main body of the work is devoted to the annotated check-list and the annotated bibliography of Georgia ornithology, there is, in addition, a list of Georgia ornithological societies and bird clubs; a list of publications devoted exclusively to Georgia birds; an ornithological map of the state with an all too brief discussion of the physiographic regions; and an historical account of Georgia ornithology which gives a brief biographical commentary on a number of naturalists, beginning with Mark Catesby (whom too often we think of only in connection with South Carolina), John Abbot, the Bartrams, the LeContes, and Alexander Gerhardt, but which omits mention of J. J. and J. W. Audubon and of a number of recent field ornithologists who have worked in the state.

The book is well printed although there are a few typographical errors; the system of indenting the second line of the paragraph beginning the account of each species is confusing to the eye; and the annotations in the bibliography might better have been set apart typographically from the titles so that the two could be differentiated at a glance; also the book lacks both an index and the "running heads" which in works of this type usually serve as useful guides to ready reference.—G. H. Lowery, Jr.

BIBLIOGRAPHY *

PHYSIOLOGY (including weights)

- CALHOUN, JOHN B. Twenty-four Hour Periodicities in the Animal Kingdom. Part II. The Vertebrates. *Jour. Tenn. Acad. Sci.* 20 (3), July 1945:291-308.
- KENDEIGH, S. CHARLES. Resistance to Hunger in Birds. *Jour. Wildl. Manag.* 9 (3) July 1945:217-226.
- MARSHALL, WILLIAM H., and ARNOLD B. ERICKSON. Weights Of Some Minnesota Birds. *Flicker* 17 (2), May 1945:32-36.
- NORRIS-ELYE, L. T. S. Heat insulation in the tarsi and toes of birds. *Auk* 62 (3), July 1945:455.
- WOLFSON, ALBERT. The Role of the Pituitary, Fat Deposition, and Body Weight in Bird Migration. *Condor* 47 (3), May 1945:95-127, figs. 13-19.
See also *Life History and Behavior*: D. and L. C. Stoner.

PARASITES, ABNORMALITIES, AND DISEASE

- STONER, DAYTON, and LILLIAN C. STONER. An Example of Bumblefoot in the Great Horned Owl. *Auk*. 62 (3), July, 1945:405-408, pl. 19.
See also *Population*: Fallis.

ANATOMY (including plumage and molt)

- WOOD, HAROLD B. The sequence of molt in Purple Grackles. *Auk* 62 (3), July 1945:455-456.

DISTRIBUTION AND TAXONOMY

- A. O. U. CHECK-LIST COMMITTEE. Twentieth Supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union Check-List of North American Birds. *Auk* 62 (3), July 1945:436-449.
- AXTELL, HAROLD H. The Cliff Swallow in Cortland County. *Univ. State N. Y., Bull. to the Schools* 31 (7), March 1945:232-236, illus.
- DUMONT, PHILIP A. The Invasion of the Starling into Iowa. *Iowa Bird Life* 15 (2), June 1945:30-33, map.
- GRISCOM, LUDLOW. Barrow's Golden-eye in Massachusetts. *Auk* 62 (3), July 1945:401-405.
- GROESBECK, WILLIAM M. The Tufted Titmouse in New York State. *Univ. State N. Y., Bull. to the Schools* 31 (7), March 1945:222-223.
- HICKS, LAWRENCE E. Some West Virginia breeding-season records. *Wils. Bull.* 57 (2), June 1945:129-131.
- LASKEY, AMELIA R. Bicknell's Thrush Added to Tennessee List. *Migrant* 16 (2), June 1945:29.
- MCATEE, W. L. *Branta c. hutchinsi* on the Atlantic coast. *Auk* 62 (3), July 1945:461-462.
- MCATEE, W. L. Interior records of brant. *Auk* 62 (3), July 1945:464-465.
- MAYR, ERNST. Bird Geography in the Southwest Pacific. *Aud. Mag.* 47 (3), May 1945:159-164, illus.
- PACKARD, FRED M. The Birds of Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado. *Auk* 62 (3), July 1945: 371-394.
- RAND, A. L. Hungarian Partridge in the Ottawa-Montreal Area. *Canad. Field-Nat.* 59 (1), Jan-Feb. 1945:26-27.
- SMITH, HOBART M. Categories of Species Names in Zoology. *Sci.* 102, Aug. 24, 1945:185-189.

*Titles of papers published in the last number of *The Wilson Bulletin* are included for the convenience of members who clip titles from reprints of this section for their own bibliographic files. Reprints of this section are available at a small cost.

- SPOFFORD, WALTER R. Wintering of Golden Eagles in Tennessee. *Migrant* 16 (1), March 1945:6-8.
- SQUIRES, W. AUSTIN. The James S. Lord collection of birds' eggs. *Acadian Nat.* 2 (5), May 1945:67-80.
- STORER, ROBERT W. The Systematic Position of the Murrelet Genus *Endomychura*. *Condor* 47 (4), July 1945:154-160, figs. 27-29.
- WOODBURY, ANGUS M., and HENRY N. RUSSELL, JR. Birds of the Navajo Country. *Bull. Univ. Utah* 35 (14), March 1945:1-160, figs. 1-7, map. (Utah and Arizona).

See also *Evolution and Speciation*: Schmidt; *History . . . and Institutions*: Brooks.

EVOLUTION AND SPECIATION

- SCHMIDT, KARL P. Evolution, Succession, and Dispersal. *Amer. Midl. Nat.* 33 (3), May 1945:788-790.

MIGRATION AND FLIGHT

- LOWERY, GEORGE H. JR. Trans-Gulf Spring Migration of Birds and the Coastal Hiatus. *Wils. Bull.* 57 (2), June 1945:92-121, figs. 1-4, pls. 9-10.
- ROWAN, WM. Homing, Migration and Instinct. *Sci.* 102, August 24, 1945:210-211. See also *Population*: Coman; *Paleontology*: Fisher.

ECOLOGY

- DICE, LEE R. Measures of the Amount of Ecologic Association between Species. *Ecology* 26 (3), July 1945:297-302.
- HILL, NORMAN P. The 1944 Hurricane in New England. *Auk* 62 (3), July 1945:410-413.
- KENDEIGH, S. CHARLES. Community Selection by Birds on the Helderberg Plateau of New York. *Auk* 62 (3), July 1945:418-436.
- LOW, JESSOP B. Ecology and Management of the Redhead, *Nyroca americana*, in Iowa. *Ecol. Monogr.* 15, January 1945:35-69, figs. 1-21.
- MCCLURE, H. ELLIOTT. Effects of a Tornado on Bird Life. *Auk* 62 (3), July 1945:414-418, pl. 20.
- MAYR, ERNST. Bird Habitats of the Southwest Pacific. *Aud. Mag.* 47 (4), July 1945:207-211, illus.
- MILLER, ALDEN H. Birds of the Yellow Pine Association of Potosi Mountain, Southern Nevada. *Condor* 47 (3), May 1945:130-131.
- SOLMAN, VICTOR E. F. The Ecological Relations of Pike, *Esox lucius* L., and Waterfowl. *Ecology* 26 (2), April 1945:157-170, pls. 1-2. See also *Evolution and Speciation*: Schmidt; *Population*: Errington.

LIFE HISTORY AND BEHAVIOR

- ALDRICH, ELMER C. Nesting of the Allen Hummingbird. *Condor* 47 (4), July 1945:137-148, figs. 22-26.
- BAILEY, GUY A. Notes on the Chimney Swift. *Univ. State N. Y., Bull. to the Schools* 31 (7), March 1945:200-202, illus.
- BALL, ROBERT E. An unusual note of the White-crowned Sparrow. *Auk* 62 (3), July 1945:452.
- BRECHER, LEONARD C. Data on the Nesting Habits of the Yellow-billed Cuckoo. *Kentucky Warbler* 21 (3), Summer 1945:33-42.
- COFFEY, BEN B. Roosting of Chimney Swifts on Buildings. *Migrant* 16 (1) March 1945:2-3.
- DELACOUR, JEAN. The display of the Maned Goose. *Wils. Bull.* 57 (2), June 1945:129.
- GROSKIN, HORACE. Chimney Swifts Roosting at Ardmore, Pennsylvania. *Auk* 62 (3), July 1945:361-370, pls. 16-17.

- HARRIS, WILLIAM G. F. Yellow Rail nesting in Massachusetts. *Auk* 62 (3), July 1945:459-460.
- HINDWOOD, K. A. The Fleshy-footed Shearwater (*Puffinus carneipes*). *Emu* 44 (4), April 1945:241-248, pls. 30-31.
- HOYT, J. SOUTHGATE Y. Nesting of Bachman's Sparrow near Memphis. *Migrant* 16 (1), March 1945:1-2.
- KNOX, MAMEE. Crested Flycatcher Nestings. *Migrant* 16 (1), March 1945:8-9.
- McMULLEN, TURNER E. The Black Rail. *Cassinia* 34 (for 1944), 1945:20-21.
- MEANLEY, BROOKE. Notes on Swainson's Warbler in Central Georgia. *Auk*. 62 (3), July 1945:395-401, pl. 18.
- PEYTON, SIDNEY B. Western Red-tailed Hawk Catches Cooper Hawk. *Condor* 47 (4), July 1945:167.
- SKUTCH, ALEXANDER F. Life History of the Allied Woodhewer. *Condor* 47 (3), May 1945:85-94.
- SKUTCH, ALEXANDER F. On the Habits and Nest of the Ant-thrush *Formicarius analis*. *Wils. Bull.* 57 (2), June 1945:122-128.
- STONER, DAYTON, and LILLIAN C. STONER. How Fast Does a Catbird Grow? *Univ. State N. Y., Bull. to the Schools* 31 (7), March 1945:217-219, illus.
- VAN ROSSEM, A. J. Cock Roosts of the Texas Nighthawk. *Condor* 47 (4), July 1945:170.
- WALKER, WM. M. Spring Roosting of Swifts. *Migrant* 16 (2), June 1945: 31-32.
- WARRINER, BENJ. R. Some Observations on the Blue Grosbeak. *Migrant* 16 (2), June 1945:24-26, illus.
- WOLFOLK, E. J. Some Observations of Lark Buntings and Their Nests in Eastern Montana. *Condor* 47 (3), May 1945:128.
- See also *Ecology*: Low.

FOOD AND FEEDING HABITS

- BAUMGRAS, PHILIP. Crow killed by a Red-tailed Hawk. *Wils. Bull.* 57 (2), June 1945:129.
- CALHOUN, JOHN B. English Sparrow eating salt. *Auk* 62 (3), July 1945:455.
- COTTAM, CLARENCE. Feeding Habits of the Clark Nutcracker. *Condor* 47 (4), July 1945:168.
- ERNST, STANTON G. The food of the Red-shouldered Hawk in New York State. *Auk* 62 (3), July 1945:452-453.
- FISHER, HARVEY I. Black-footed Albatrosses Eating Flying Fish. *Condor* 47 (3), May 1945: 128-129.
- HAWBECKER, ALBERT C. Food Habits of the Barn Owl. *Condor* 47 (4), July 1945: 161-166, figs. 30-31.
- HILL, M. EUGENE. Shrike Robs Sparrow Hawk. *Condor* 47 (3), May 1945:129.
- MONROE, BURT L. Woodpeckers feeding on wild grapes. *Migrant* 16 (1), March 1945:12.
- PEYTON, SIDNEY B. Field Damage by Cedar Waxwings. *Condor* 47 (4), July 1945:173.
- PHILLIPS, RICHARD STUART. Cape May Warblers capturing flying insects. *Wils. Bull.* 57 (2), June 1945:132.
- RAPP, WILLIAM F., and JANET L. C. RAPP. Food habits of Sanderlings. *Auk* 62 (3), July 1945:454.
- SENSENIG, E. CARL. The formation of pellets by the Barred Owl. *Wils. Bull.* 57 (2), June 1945:132.
- VOGEL, HOWARD H. JR. Food of Ruffed Grouse in southern Michigan. *Auk* 62 (3), July 1945:453-454.
- See also *Techniques*: Vogtman.

POPULATION

- COMAN, DALE REX. Ducks along the Delaware. *Cassinia* 34 (for 1944), 1945: 1-12, illus.
- ERRINGTON, PAUL L. Some Contributions of a Fifteen-Year Local Study of the Northern Bobwhite to a Knowledge of Population Phenomena. *Ecol. Monogr.* 15, January 1945:1-34, figs. 1-23.
- FALLIS, A. MURRAY. Population Trends and Blood Parasites of Ruffed Grouse in Ontario. *Jour. Wildl. Manag.* 9 (3), July 1945:203-206, pl. 9.

TECHNIQUES (including banding)

- BELLROSE, FRANK C. Ratio of Reported to Unreported Duck Bands in Illinois. *Jour. Wildl. Manag.* 9 (3), July 1945:254.
- VOGTMAN, DONALD B. Flushing Tube for Determining Food of Game Birds. *Jour. Wildl. Manag.* 9 (3), July 1945:255-257.
- See also *Ecology*: Low.

HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, BIBLIOGRAPHY, AND INSTITUTIONS

- BROOKS, MAURICE. George Sutton and His Warbler. *Aud. Mag.* 47 (3), May 1945:145-150, illus.
- SCHORGER, A. W. Bird Portraits by Peter Rindisbacher. *Wils. Bull.* 57 (2), June 1945:89-91, pl. 8.
- SCHORGER, A. W. John Bartram on the Passenger Pigeon in Florida. *Auk* 62 (3), July 1945:452.
- SCOVILLE, SAMUEL, JR. J. Fletcher Street. *Cassinia* 34 (for 1944), 1945:24-27, 1 pl.
- SHADLE, ALBERT R. Dayton Stoner, Naturalist. *Univ. State N. Y. Bull. to the Schools* 31 (7), March 1945: 214-216, 1 photo.

PALEONTOLOGY

- FISHER, HARVEY I. Locomotion in the Fossil Vulture Teratornis. *Amer. Midl. Nat.* 33 (3), May 1945:725-742, fig. 1.
- GOSLIN, ROBERT. Bird remains from an Indian village site in Ohio. *Wils. Bull.* 57 (2), June 1945:131.
- HOWARD, HILDEGARDE. Fossil Birds. *Los Angeles County Mus., Sci. Ser. No. 10*, May 1945:1-40, frontispiece and figs. 1-18.
- WETMORE, ALEXANDER. A further record for the Double-crested Cormorant from the Pleistocene of Florida. *Auk* 62 (3), July 1945:459.

To the Editor of the Wilson Bulletin:

Your readers may be interested to know that satisfactory progress is being made in producing manuscript for future volumes on the Life Histories of North American Birds. The material for four volumes, including all the birds on the A.O.U. Check-List from the jays to the vireos, has been in Washington for a long time, awaiting publication after the war.

Two volumes on the wood warblers are now nearly completed, awaiting a few contributions from others. I am now starting work on the next volume, to include the birds from the weaver finches to the tanagers, and I am taking this opportunity to solicit contributions of notes on habits and photographs relating to birds in the three families, Ploceidae, Icteridae and Thraupidae.

Previous contributions have been very helpful, and I hope they will continue.

Taunton, Massachusetts

A. C. BENT