

ORNITHOLOGICAL LITERATURE

HIGH ARCTIC, AN EXPEDITION TO THE UNSPOILED NORTH. By George Miksch Sutton. Paul S. Eriksson, Inc., New York, N.Y. 1971: 11 × 8½ in., xiv + 119 pp., 11 col. + 17 bl. and wh. pls., \$12.95.

In 1969 Dr. Sutton was invited by S. D. MacDonald and David F. Parmelee to accompany a Canadian National Museum expedition to the northern Canadian Arctic Archipelago. This book is the author's very personal account of his part in that expedition illustrated by several of his paintings and sketches, and also by black and white photographs contributed by other members of the party.

The expedition spent most of June on Bathurst Island, and then made a brief tour by chartered aircraft of Western Ellesmere and Meighen islands in an unsuccessful attempt to locate nesting Ivory Gulls. Ironically after the long flight searching for them, Ivory Gulls which proved to be breeding, were observed at Resolute Bay, Cornwallis Island, while the group was waiting for a commercial airline flight back south.

This was Dr. Sutton's 15th trip to arctic regions, but his first to the high arctic, and the experience seems to have inspired him. The eleven color plates in the book include some of the finest work by Sutton that I have seen. He has used water color with lovely effect to capture the feel of wet snow, melt water pools, misty fog, and the mood of night-long twilight, grey skies and sun-saturated fog. The arctic landscape dominates many of the paintings reducing the animal subjects to focal points on the scene. This approach conveys the overwhelming impact that the large openness of high arctic landscapes has on an observer and dramatizes the larger-than-life conspicuousness of any living creature on the northern tundra barrens. Particularly successful are the three King Eiders flying under a band of drizzly grey fog, and above the green of wet fresh sea ice; or the four distant muskoxen casting long shadows across wet snow as they walk; and the seven Black Brant flying along a valley under a luminous grey sky, below the tops of hills where bare patches of earth are just beginning to show. These paintings and several others beautifully capture the feeling of the high arctic tundra in spring and are well worth the price of the book.

I do have a cavil with one painting, however, even allowing for the artist's impressionistic style in these works—the back of a Long-tailed Jaeger is slate gray and not sepia toned.

The text recounts the author's daily experiences and impressions, as well as his observations of birds and mammals. Anecdotes about muskoxen, wolves, arctic hare, and Sanderling are particularly interesting. The style is episodic and reads as if the author has expanded his field notes for presentation. This approach has the advantage of retaining the author's immediate impressions but it has the disadvantage that continuity is poor and that mood and feeling are not created for the reader. This is an instance where less matter and more art would have helped.

Some of the scenes are too short and contribute so little that I wonder why they were included. The account of the Buff-breasted Sandpiper (p. 48-49) is an example. Some of the author's conclusions, i.e. that sparring male Rock Ptarmigan partly open their wings to keep themselves upright (p. 57), are questionable. Another statement, that prostrate arctic willows possibly live for a century (p. 10) is incorrect.

The format of the book is spacious and well designed. The text is confined to part of each page and a few small black-and-white sketches and photographs are tastefully inserted. The photographs are on-the-whole interesting and contribute greatly to the overall impression of the work.

Despite my criticisms I enjoyed this book, and recommend it to anyone wanting a

sensitive impression of the far north. The paintings are certainly its outstanding feature and the publisher has, in fact, printed them in a separate portfolio available at \$14.95.—
WILLIAM J. MAHER.

BIRDS OF THE ANTARCTIC AND SUBANTARCTIC. By G. E. Watson, J. P. Angle, P. C. Harper, M. A. Bridge, R. P. Schlatter, W. L. N. Tickell, J. C. Boyd, and M. M. Boyd. Antarctic Map Folio Series, Folio 14, American Geographical Society, New York, 1971: 11 × 17¼ in., 15 pls. bearing many maps and photos. \$10.00. Obtainable from: American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th St., New York City.

This elaborate and useful atlas is a milestone along the road of antarctic and subantarctic ornithology. George E. Watson, of the United States National Museum, and seven collaborators have explored an enormous oceanic area by personal field observation, as well as by searching the formidable mass of pertinent scientific literature, dating from 1838 to 1968. The authors cite about 125 references to texts covering the relatively narrow scope of their interests, and 713 additional books, journals, and manuscript sources of the data that they record in their tables and charts. An adequately labelled map, keyed to the list of geographic localities, concludes the text of the introductory section. Then follow 14 large charts in south polar projection on which the nesting places of fifty or more taxa of Panantarctic birds are indicated. The final or 15th plate shows photographs of the birds themselves, pictured at breeding sites or in flight in various parts of the "Roaring Forties."

The charts present a clearly organized plan of bird distribution throughout a wide circumpolar belt. The list of breeding places includes every island and all parts of the Antarctic Continent for which information is available, and the latter is related by number to the bibliographic sources. On the charts, moreover, the seas are peppered with symbols that tell whether the record of a species was established by the collection of a specimen or rests on an observation. Complicated clusters of islands, such as those that fringe the Antarctic Peninsula, are commonly enlarged in insert maps near the borders of the circumpolar charts so that islands and symbols can appear in ampler scale. The score or more of isolated insular groups throughout the Panantarctic ocean are not named on the charts, but can readily be identified from the locality map. At any rate, they rapidly become familiar by position alone to anyone who has an interest in their avifauna.

Dr. Watson is responsible for the ten pages of introductory information that precedes the charts. This is accompanied by an ingenious table of distribution of the species of birds and by colored maps of the biotic zones, provinces, and districts that the author recognizes. Other maps show the great divergence, the inner and outer pack ice, and the subantarctic and subtropical convergences that divide the successive surfaces of the ocean between the Antarctic Continent and the surrounding tropical world ocean. The Continent itself embraces 13 million square kilometers, of which less than five per cent is free of permanent ice cover. Furthermore, much of the exposed land is too remote from the sea, the sole source of food, to offer breeding stations for birds which, therefore, are obliged to nest in favorable coastal areas or on the more or less distant antarctic and subantarctic islands.

Of the birds included in this study, 7 are penguins, 7 albatrosses, 27 petrels, 2 cor-morants, 2 skuas, 1 gull, and 3 terns (one of which is the Arctic Tern!). The only non-webfooted species are the two sheathbills and the pipit of South Georgia, which is the southernmost native land bird in the world. Watson groups the prions (*Pachyptila*)

with the gadfly petrels, whereas this reviewer would include them in the fulmarine section of the Procellariiformes. He errs in inferring that *Daption*, the name of the far-famed Cape Pigeon, should be classed as a Greek neuter. On the contrary, it is a nonsense word, an anagram of the Spanish adjective "pintado," and the name still stands as *Daption capensis*.

Instances of how rapidly knowledge of antarctic birds is being amassed at present show up occasionally in this publication. The recent (1971) appearance of "Marion and Prince Edward Islands" (A. A. Balkema, Cape Town), representing an expedition under South African auspices, is a case in point. In this hefty volume, Professor van Zinderen Bakker, Jr. reports that the South Georgian diving petrel breeds abundantly on both islands, and to higher altitudes (700 m) than any other birds there. Again, Ian Strange has recently reported (Ibis, 110:358, 1968) *Pachyptila turtur* as a resident of Beauchène Island in the Falklands, but my examination of Strange's specimens shows that they represent, in reality, the first record of a different bird, the fulmar-billed prion (*Pachyptila crassirostris*).

Such matters have just barely escaped notice by the authors of this notable atlas, which summarizes so well the environment of the south polar region and the causes of the varying geographic influences on the distribution of birds. The authors, in their recognition of three special faunal "districts"—in the subantarctic Atlantic, the southern Indian Ocean, and the seas to southward of New Zealand and Australia—are abundantly supported by evidence from the flora and fauna of many groups other than birds. They have produced a major study that may be amended in numerous details but is likely to stand for a long while in its substantive structure.—ROBERT CUSHMAN MURPHY.

BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA. By Austin L. Rand. Doubleday and Co., Inc., New York, 1971: 6¼ × 9 in., 256 pp., 46 col. photos, 35 bl. and wh. photos, by various photographers. \$9.95.

This is a volume in the "Animal Life of North America" series, planned and produced by Chanticleer Press. Following an introduction in which the author presents very well a lot of information in a few succinct sentences on bird anatomy, evolution, migration, molt, etc., the families of North American birds are taken up one by one, with comments and short descriptions of the species in each family.

I am unable to ascertain, however, the niche this book is expected to fill. There is little new for the advanced birder or ornithologist, and it does not seem that it will aid the beginner in learning family characters, or in identifying birds or learning their habits. It is interesting reading, and has many personal touches by the author which I found charming. The section on warblers is handled particularly well. But I found myself wanting more specific details throughout. Even in species descriptions, or hints for identification, it often seems that a key character is lacking. In fact the treatment of species in general is shallow—a reader wanting a little more on breeding habits or description or range than is in the field guides will not find it here. Admittedly this may not be the purpose of the book, but what is the purpose? It is called a "survey in pictures and text of 600 birds."

The color reproduction and quality of the illustrations is very good, with few exceptions. In my copy, at least, the American Goldfinch on page 240 is fuzzy. I have seen the original photograph and it is sharp. The Bald Eagle picture is of a captive, rather disheveled bird. This reviewer always objects to having to hunt for the name of a particular photographer; in this volume all photographic credits are lumped on the last page.

It seems regrettable that in a book of general interest the author makes little or no mention of recent well-documented declines in several species, and avoids all mention of the role played by pesticides and by human interference of various kinds in such declines. It is implied that the Peregrine Falcon still nests throughout the east, and "sometimes even nests on the ledges of skyscrapers." There is no mention of the decline of the Brown Pelican as a nesting bird in part of its range, and the present sharp decrease of the Eastern Bluebird is lightly dismissed as being temporary and due to weather and competition with other hole-nesters—factors which contribute but are not the whole answer.

There are a number of typographical errors, and a few minor errors of fact. "On spring migration the birds (thrushes) are silent; their songs are reserved for their breeding grounds." Certainly Gray-cheeked and Swainson's Thrushes frequently sing in migration. The Yellow Warbler arrives throughout the northeast in early May, not mid- to late May as stated by the author. "The Trumpeter Swan differs from the Whistling Swan in having a black bill. . . ." Both have black bills. On page 10: "within each species range the bird lives only in certain habitats" while on page 59 mention is made of "the great seasonal changes in (diets and) habitats made by a great many migrating birds." Vultures are listed as using large tree roosts—but certainly in the southwest cliff roosts are more common. In other parts of the text, insertion of the word "usually" or "generally" would have made for greater accuracy.

This is an interesting book, an easily-read book, and contains many solid bits of information and charming personal observations, even if it does not add much to ornithological information. It will be read and enjoyed, but probably not often used as a reference.—SALLY HOYT SPOFFORD.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE OVENBIRDS (FURNARIIDAE). By Charles Vaurie. H. F. and G. Witherby Ltd., London, 1971: 8¾ × 5½ in., 46 pp., hard cover. Price not given.

Few bird families are more in need of thorough study, or more difficult for the taxonomist, than the ovenbirds, one of the two large families of the New World antbird-ovenbird assemblage. Members of the Furnariidae fill many niches occupied by oscines in other parts of the world; as predators on non-flying arthropods, they are variously convergent on thrushes, warblers, creepers, nuthatches, and titmice. Past revisers, the most recent of whom were Hellmayr (1927) and Peters (1951), evidently relied on bill shape and general body plan in subdividing the family, defining genera, and creating a linear sequence.

Vaurie now provides a new classification, the result of many months of study, involving thousands of skins. It differs strongly from those of Hellmayr and Peters, especially in the number of genera. Hellmayr recognized 53 furnariid genera and Peters recognized 58; Vaurie has reduced these to 34. There has been little change in the total number of species, however, the respective figures being 209, 221, and 218.

The brief (half-page) introduction notes that the classification was written originally for a few colleagues, and subsequently published in order to make it more widely available and to establish a base of reference for future work. These remarks are followed immediately by the classification (pp. 9–15) which divides the family into subfamilies, genera (with some subgenera), and species. The classification is followed by 35 numbered notes (pp. 16–45) that are apparently intended to explain major changes from previous classifications and to account for missing species. To some extent, the notes do fulfill these functions, but many of Vaurie's mergers and separations must be accepted largely

on faith. Note 9 (p. 20), for instance, states in its entirety: "*Synallaxis azarae* and *S. elegantior*, which are currently considered to be conspecific, are apparently two separate polytypic species." Presumably the data supporting this conclusion are to be presented in a subsequent paper. (Or have they already been published? The reader is not told.) Two species seem to have vanished without a trace. One of these, *Xenotistes mirandae* Sneath, 1928 (placed in *Syndactyla* by Peters) is probably considered by Vaurie to be a form of *Philydor dimidiatus*, following Hellmayr (in Meise, Proc. Eighth Internatl. Ornithol. Congr.: 150, 1934); the other, *Cranioleuca baroni* Salvin, 1895, has probably been lumped into *Certhiaxis albicapilla*, if Vaurie agrees with the footnote in Hellmayr (1927, p. 117). This agreement is no means certain, for there are many other instances in which Vaurie disagrees with Hellmayr and/or Peters on the affinities of species. The genera *Cranioleuca* and *Certhiaxis* are not considered separable, and the author devotes nearly four pages to a discussion of nesting behavior, pigmentation (the presence of yellow), and number of rectrices, the characters which he feels unite the 19 species.

In reading this work, one cannot avoid the feeling that there must be more to come, that what is left unsaid will be covered in an in-depth review of the family. I have no doubt that this will be the case. In the meantime, evaluation of many of Vaurie's taxonomic conclusions will probably be withheld until they are supported by data and by a discussion of taxonomic characters for this group. One can only guess what Vaurie considers to be good taxonomic characters at the generic and specific levels. He states emphatically that bill shape is of no use, and that the number of rectrices cannot be used to define genera but may be useful in separating species. Although he does not say so directly, Vaurie clearly considers that nest type (sometimes restricted to details of construction) is a good generic character in ovenbirds. Unfortunately, the nests of only a fraction of the species have been described in detail.

It is regrettable that this short, but important work, which must rank as one of the slimmest hard-cover "books" on the ornithological shelf, was not published in a journal or museum bulletin. With only 250 copies printed, it will hardly attain the wide availability that it deserves. We can only hope that it will soon be followed by a more detailed treatment, in which we are provided greater insight into the author's research on this diverse family.—PETER L. AMES.

BIRDS OF THE AFRICAN RAIN FORESTS. Sounds of Nature No. 9. Two 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ rpm records.

Recorded by Stuart Keith. Produced by S. Keith and William W. H. Gunn. Federation of Ontario Naturalists (1262 Don Mills Rd., Ontario, Canada) and the American Museum of Natural History. \$12.75.

Guaranteed to instill nostalgia in ornithologists who have worked in Africa's great forests, this well-produced pair of records provides a splendid supplement to earlier discs on African birds. This set is perhaps the most useful of those available; it is limited to a single habitat, one in which bird voices are particularly important in field identification. Additionally, these records stress the passerines and certain small non-passerines which are most numerous and which provide most of the voice recognition problems.

A much appreciated feature is the absence of superfluous narration. There are no spoken words except for the announcement by Mr. Keith of each bird's English name (following Mackworth-Praed and Grant). Introduction and comments are properly confined to the jacket, allowing maximum record space for the recordings.

The jacket itself, attractively decorated by a photograph of a Cinnamon-chested Bee-eater

by C. Hilary Fry, consists of five sides of "text" (marred only by two or three typographical errors). There is also a map depicting the numerous forest areas given, along with dates of each cut, in the notes pertaining to every recording. Identification of significant background sounds is universal. Comment is brief and informal but interesting and instructive, often drawing attention to such things as possible taxonomic implications of the vocalizations. The records cover 92 bird species, plus 20 more distinguished in the backgrounds of these. Another, not identified, is the Uganda Woodland Warbler (*Seicercus budongoensis*) which gives one readily recognizable song in the Joyful Greenbul recording. Of the main 92 species, eight are duplicated on Myles North's and Donald McChesney's "More Voices of African Birds" records. Some listeners might criticize this overlap but the species involved are typical sylvan birds whose absence from a forest bird production would be inappropriate. (Together with the two Cornell University Laboratory of Ornithology African albums, the present set brings the total of African bird songs available on American records to about 237 species.)

Anyone who has spent time learning tropical forest bird voices will appreciate the effort and time that went into the recordings. Hearing the wierd moan of the Buff-spotted Crake (*Sarothrura elegans*) recalled my first stay in Kenya's Kakamega Forest where this perplexing sound defied identification for so many evenings—as did the song of the Honeyguide Greenbul (*Baeopogon indicator*) which issued from the canopy for days before I could trace it to its author. It is great to have available vocalizations of these and of such rarities as the Green Ibis (*Bostrychia olivacea*) and Green-breasted Pitta (*Pitta reichenowi*).

Of taxonomic interest are the recordings of the coastal and interior forms of *Nicator*. I share Keith's opinion that these two are not conspecific. The voice of *Macrosphenus kretschmeri*—identified from Keith's tapes by the late R. E. Moreau—does indeed suggest that this Longbill is not a pycnonotid. Those who have never heard Archer's Robin-chat will be surprised at the great difference between its voice and that of other *Cossypha* species. A major contribution is presentation of vocalizations from 12 species of greenbuls (*Pycnonotidae*). Of particular value are the songs of three shy forest babbblers: *Mala-cocincla fulvescens*, *M. albipectus*, and *M. pyrrhoptera*. Unfortunately, no recording of *M. rufipennis* is available. In places this bird is sympatric with *fulvescens* and *albipectus* and apparently no one has yet been able to distinguish its song from that of the latter. Both are almost equally numerous in the Kakamega Forest where these recordings were made.

Technically the records certainly are up to modern standards. Nearly all of the individual recordings are very good. Only one (Charinda Apalis) do I consider to be of inferior quality and it is not bad. There is considerable background sound but as Keith states, this adds more "flavor" to records of this type. An African forest should not sound like a recording studio. It is often a noisy place and a visitor's auditory impressions are more vivid than his visual ones. I would enjoy these songs and calls much less if the extraneous sounds had been filtered out.

Along with the decided utilitarian value of these records is considerable aesthetic appeal. Several of the bird species presented here possess exceptional voices—among them the Mountain Yellow Warbler (*Chloropeta similis*), Wattle-eye Flycatcher (*Platysteira cyanea*) and certain of the thrushes. The African Wood Owl recording is, to me, pure auditory delight. Almost all of the vocalizations are pleasing as well as educational. The final band of the second disc reveals a few impressive mammalian voices. Some purists may object to these occupying space that could have been devoted to another four or five birds, but I, at least, have always considered the calls of black-and-white colobus monkeys

and wild chimpanzees to be among Africa's most thrilling sounds; I was delighted to find these on the records. Furthermore, the visitor to an African forest surely will want to know what animals are responsible for such noises. (The peculiar bird-like chirping of the copper-tailed monkey, *Cercopithecus nictitans*, would have made an interesting inclusion along with the calls of the other primates.)

Messrs. Keith and Gunn have produced a pair of high quality records which I hope will be the forerunner of more to come. Perhaps eventually we can expect positively identified recordings of *all* the forest greenbul species, or some of the other "problem" groups. The African forests hold much promise for continued work of this sort.—DALE A. ZIMMERMAN.

THE WAYS OF WILDFOWL. REPRODUCTIONS OF ETCHINGS AND PAINTINGS BY RICHARD E. BISHOP. Text by Russ Williams. Edited by Thomas C. Jones. J. G. Ferguson Publishing Co., Chicago, 1971: 10½ × 13½ in., 260 pp., 38 etchings and 64 col. paintings by Bishop, more than 50 marginal sketches by Bob Hines. \$24.95.

For many years Bishop paintings have appeared on calendars—each a mixture of marshes or woodlands in fall colors and close-ups of waterfowl, pheasants, and other gamebirds in dramatic action. "Prairie Wings," published in 1947, included many Bishop sketches interpreting flight of ducks, a major contribution from joint studies by author Qweeny and artist Bishop. Their "action shots" revealed many details of flight that are too complicated for the human eye to catch. In his paintings, Bishop has tried to show birds in motion, in take-off and in landing—and he has been fairly successful.

Readers of this book will enjoy many of the color plates, although it is a pity that cropping has left partial birds in some of the pictures. To me, among the most accurate and pleasing paintings are those of Mallards on pages 129 and 136, and those of Pintails on pages 135, 157, and 158. Numerous other pictures, however, show poor action and proportion, as in the Wood Duck hen on page 132, with its too-small tail feathers and most unnatural bend of the body. A similar distortion appears in the four nearest Pintails on page 153. Bishop's upland gamebirds also tend to have too-heavy shoulders. It is unforgivable to label a drake Gadwall as a "Redhead" (p. 48), even though this particular painting is far from good of the Gadwall.

The etchings vary greatly in quality and interest; some have suffered, I suspect, from cropping to fit the page, while offering large images.

Usually the text supports the pictures in a publication of this sort, but alas there is not a word to explain the flight action nor to identify the earlier works from more recent ones. Thus, in fairness to the artist, I venture to say that this collection does not represent the best of his paintings; I doubt that it can be taken as a gallery showing.

A word as to the marginal sketches by Bob Hines: some are fair but many are poor renderings. On page 59, a pair of Ring-necked Ducks are shown with far too skinny necks and a misleading white wingpatch. In the mergansers on page 89, the female has the head and neck pattern of a Common Merganser instead of a Red-breasted. Also, it is confusing to use unlabelled sketches of Mallards alongside text about eiders on pages 82 and 89.

In the introduction, Mr. Williams states that his contribution is "not a scientific work or textbook." He has given popular accounts of the species of waterfowl and certain upland game and marsh species, and to a degree has discussed their "ways." But for his stories he has drawn heavily, and at times not too critically, on other authors. Accounts

of species, flyways, etc. were so well presented in "Waterfowl Tomorrow" (U.S. Dept. of Interior, 1964) that an abstract such as this is far less useful. Also, I regret the repetition of numerous myths or assumptions now disproved by competent biologists, such as that "all swans mate for life" or that "when pitching into the water, swans do not usually extend their feet in front as the geese and ducks do. With feet retracted, they glide easily into the water with a belly landing—so gracefully and lightly they barely make a splash." Loons, grebes, and at times of exercise or play, all waterfowl may "skip" on the water, but as a rule swans "skate" on the surface when alighting.

The chapter on attracting upland game and waterfowl greatly oversimplifies this subject. The author forgets aesthetics and beauty in nature when he suggests artificial structures such as "old tractor tires, washtubs, oil drums" to improve nesting conditions! It is especially regrettable that the text fails to explain Bishop's contributions to the understanding of bird flight. Nevertheless all of us can sharpen our knowledge of wildfowl if we really study both text and illustrations.—MILES D. PIRNIE.

THE FORESTS AND WETLANDS OF NEW YORK CITY. By Elizabeth Barlow. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, 1971: 7¼ × 10 in., xxiv + 160 pp., maps, many photos. \$8.95.

This book purports to discuss the woodlands and marshy areas of the great metropolis. Although there are chapters on Staten Island, the Jamaica Bay Refuge, and Pelham Bay and Inwood Hill parks, nothing is said about Bronx or Van Cortlandt parks in the Bronx, nor about Alley Pond or Forest parks in Queens. These last four are most certainly well worth treating in detail, and their omission is serious, indeed.

On the other hand, we are given the bizarre history of the lunatic asylum and its inmates on what was once known as Blackwell's Island, now called Welfare Island. Whatever this has to do with "Forests and Wetlands" completely escapes this reviewer. Nor can I visualize the chapter on "The Foundations"—a history of the geological formations of New York City—as having any connection with either the swamps or sylvan tracts of the five boroughs, except in a very indirect way.

The opening chapter, "The Green Breast," is a rambling, historical account of Manhattan Island, chiefly in the Dutch colonial period, and does manage to touch lightly on its green belt of former times. The portions on the four forest and wetland locations are informative and well written, if somewhat chatty.

Many of the black-and-white photographs are good to excellent. The avid birder will recognize the names of Howard Cleaves and Arthur Swoger as well-known wildlife photographers. The maps are adequate, if not outstanding. Altogether, this reviewer found the book light, entertaining reading, but a great disappointment by reason of its incompleteness.—JOHN BULL.

A MANUAL OF WILDLIFE CONSERVATION. Edited by Richard D. Teague. The Wildlife Society, Suite S-176, 3900 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C., 1971: 8½ × 11 in., x + 206 pp., photos, many drawings by Francis L. Jaques, Ralph Oberg, and Charles W. Schwartz. \$5.50.

This is the text of a "Short Course in Game and Fish Management" conducted annually since 1965 at the Colorado State University. As a reviewer, I can happily present an accolade to the editor, to the Wildlife Conservation Manual Committee, chaired by Dwight R. Smith, and to The Wildlife Society.

There has always been a gap between scientists and administrators in our natural resources society. Lack of understanding and lack of appreciation of the one for the other is the rule, and is responsible in part for our dying environment.

This book is a series of about 50 brief articles directed to the administrator, and designed to provide him with the essentials of policy, state and federal objectives, sociology and public values, wildlife and fisheries management techniques, wildlife law, and research. It is an administrator's handbook, but it is a fine adjunct to any course in wildlife management.

There has not been a wiser book on conservation published in the last quarter century.
—OLIVER H. HEWITT.

PUBLICATION NOTES AND NOTICES

ANNUAL BIRD REPORT FOR SOUTHERN VANCOUVER ISLAND, 1970. Prepared by the Ornithological Records Committee for Southern Vancouver Island, edited by J. B. Tatum. Victoria Natural History Society, Victoria, B.C., Canada, no date: $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$ in., paperbound, 72 pp., photos, sketches, and map. \$1.90. Order from Dr. J. B. Tatum, 416-3187 Shelbourne Street, Victoria, B.C., Canada.

An annotated summary of the records of 235 species seen during 1970 in southeastern Vancouver Island and the adjacent Gulf Islands. The records have been scrutinized by a local experienced committee. Hopefully future reports will be more concise.—P. S.

BIRDS OF MOOSE MOUNTAIN, SASKATCHEWAN. By Robert W. Nero and M. Ross Lein. Special Publication No. 7, Saskatchewan Natural History Society, Regina, Sask., 1971: $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ in., 55 pp., 8 photos, 2 maps, paperbound. \$2.00. Order from Saskatchewan Natural History Society, Box 1121, Regina, Sask., Canada.

Moose Mountain is situated in extreme southeastern Saskatchewan. Its avifauna—173 known species—consists of species characteristic of grassland, deciduous forest-edge, deciduous forest, and boreal forest. This well-prepared booklet presents a description of the area, a brief discussion of the avifauna, and species accounts.—P. S.

CATALOG OF BIRD SPECIMENS SOUTHWESTERN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY. By David M. Niles. New Mexico Ornithological Society, 1963: 6×9 in., 36 pp., paperbound. Revised supplement published in mimeographed form, 1968: $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ in., 33 pp.

BIRD-FINDING LOCALITIES IN SOUTHWESTERN NEW MEXICO AND SOUTHEASTERN ARIZONA. By Dale A. Zimmerman. New Mexico Ornithological Society, 1966: 6×9 in., 12 pp., 3 maps by Bruce J. Hayward and Mary Huey, paperbound.

BIRD-FINDING LOCALITIES IN THE VICINITY OF ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO. By Vester A. Montgomery. New Mexico Ornithological Society, 1969: 6×9 in., 10 pp., 2 maps by Mary Huey, paperbound.

These publications are available (price not given) from the New Mexico Ornithological Society, P.O. Box 277, Cedar Crest, New Mexico 87008.—P. S.