RECENT LITERATURE

EDITED BY GLEN E. WOOLFENDEN

Anatomy and Embryology

Dunson, W. A. 1965. Adaptation of heart and lung weight to high altitude in the Robin. Condor, **67:** 215–219.

Hanson, H. C. 1962. Characters of age, sex, and sexual maturity in Canada Geese. Illinois Nat. Hist. Surv., Biol. Notes no. 49, pp. 1–15, November.—Well and extensively illustrated.—R. M. M.

Markus, M. B. 1965. Myology of *Chrysococcyx caprius* (Boddaert). Ostrich, **36:** 40.—Notes on *Mm. tensor patagii brevis* and *longus*, and *M. iliotibialis*.—M. A. T.

Behavior

Loftin, H., and E. L. Tyson. 1965. Stylized behavior in the Turkey Vulture's courtship dance. Wilson Bull., **77:** 193.

Martin, R. C., and K. B. Melvin. 1964. Fear responses of Bobwhite quail (*Colinus virginianus*) to a model and a live Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*). Psych. Forsch., **27:** 323–336.—Penned Bobwhites were individually exposed daily to a live Red-tailed Hawk and a life-sized silhouette thereof. Fear responses to the hawk were significantly greater than those to the silhouette. Repeated presentations of either resulted in habituation. The authors conclude that the effectiveness of the silhouette in releasing fear response is low. Extensive discussion is provided.—R. M. M.

McKinney, F. 1965. The displays of the American Green-winged Teal. Wilson Bull., **77:** 112–121.

Myton, B. 1965. Wing and opposite leg stretch by Bengalese Finch. Wilson Bull., **77:** 196.

Pulliainen, E. 1963. Observations on the autumnal territorial behavior of the Great Spotted Woodpecker, *Dendrocopos major* (L.). Ornis Fennica, **40:** 132–139.—In the 1962 autumnal invasion the birds that arrived first established territories in habitats with the best pine cone crop; latecomers settled in inferior habitats. Transients showed only feeble aggressiveness and territorial displays in contrast to those individuals that settled on the area for the winter.—M. D. F. U.

Raitasuo, K. 1964. Social behaviour of the mallard, *Anas platyrhynchos*, in the course of the annual cycle. Papers on Game Research, **24:** 1–72.—A study of social behavior patterns, with special emphasis on effects of winter weather on behavior. Deals mainly with social display, courtship, pairing, and mating; also on molt, phenology, interspecific behavior during the breeding season. Of pair formation, social display, and mating the first is least, and the last is most, cold sensitive.—M. D. F. U.

Weeden, J. S. 1965. Territorial behavior of the Tree Sparrow. Condor, **67:** 193–209.

Diseases and Parasites

Graber, R. R., S. L. Wunderle, and W. N. Bruce. 1965. Effects of a low-level dieldrin application on a Red-winged Blackbird population. Wilson Bull., **77:** 168–174.

HARDY, J. W. 1965. A spectacular case of *Cnemidocoptiasis* (scalylegs) in the White-breasted Nuthatch. Condor, **67:** 264.

MIHELSONE, V. 1963. Latvijas PSR udens un piekrastes savvalas putni Ka majputnu un zivju lentenu izplàtitaji. Lat. Lauksaimniecibas Akad. Raksti, **12:** 71–88.—"An annotated list is given of the 62 species of cestodes found in 316 of 696 aquatic and coastal birds (chiefly Charadriformes, Anseriformes, and Ralliformes) examined in the Latvian S.S.R. in 1953–1958." (Russian summary; from Helminthol. Abstr., **34:** no. 114, 1965.)—J. S. M.

VUYLSTEKE, C. 1963. Nématodes parasites d'oiseaux. Expl. Parc Nat. Albert. Deuxième Série. Brussels, Fasc. **17:** 3–7.—Eight nematode species (one new) are recorded from seven bird species; all are new records for the park and this part of Africa. (From Helminthol. Abstr., **34:** no. 489, 1965.)—J. S. M.

DISTRIBUTION AND ANNOTATED LISTS

AVELEDO, H. R. 1963. Especie de la familia Caprimulgidae nuevo para la avifauna de Venezuela. Bol. Soc. Ven. Cienc. Nat., **23:** 245–246.—*Caprimulgus carolinensis* new for Venezuela (on basis of specimen taken 9 September 1939 at Lourdes, Mérida).—R. M. M.

BANKS, R. C. 1963. Birds of the Belvedere Expedition to the Gulf of California. Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., **13:** 49–60, June 10.—An annotated list of 67 species, devoted to "observations made and specimens collected on the islands and on the waters of the Gulf of California" 15 March–21 April 1962.—R. M. M.

BENSON, C. W., AND M. P. STUART IRWIN. 1965. The birds of *Cryptosepalum* forests, Zambia. Arnoldia (Rhodesia), **1:** no. 28, 12 pp.—The avifauna of this rather limited type of forest is derived from the evergreen forest and the *Brachystegia*, with the influence of latter predominating. There is only one endemic species, *Pogoniulus makawai*, although several species are confined to it in Zambia.—M. A. T.

BENSON, C. W., AND M. P. STUART IRWIN. 1965. Some birds from the Northwestern Province, Zambia. Arnoldia (Rhodesia), **1:** no. 29, 11 pp.—Taxonomic, distributional, and breeding notes on numerous species, mostly from the Mwinilunga District.—M. A. T.

BENSON, C. W., AND M. P. STUART IRWIN. 1965. The birds of *Marquesia* thickets in northern Mwinilunga District, Zambia. Arnoldia (Rhodesia), **1:** no. 30, 4 pp.—Dense thickets of *Marquesia acuminata*, less than an acre in extent, have an impoverished fauna related to riparian evergreen forest rather than to the surrounding *Brachystegia*.—M. A. T.

BENSON, C. W., AND M. P. STUART IRWIN. 1965. The genus *Rhinopomastus* in Zambia and adjacent territory. Arnoldia (Rhodesia), **1:** no. 31, 5 pp.—*Rhinopomastus cyanomelas schalowi* and *R. aterrimus anomalus* are demonstrated to intergrade in western Zambia, and may have to be considered conspecific.—M. A. T.

BROOKE, R. K. 1964. Avian observations on a journey across central Africa and additional information on some of the species seen. Ostrich, **35:** 277–292.—Notes on distribution, behavior, feeding, and plumage cycle of numerous species, primarily from the Rhodesias.—M. A. T.

BULL, J. *ET AL.* 1964. A summary of the nesting season. Aud. Field Notes, **18:** 492–536.—In 1964 the Cattle Egret bred north to Rhode Island and inland to Tennessee. The Glossy Ibis continues to increase at the northern limit of its American breeding range in western Long Island; ten pairs were found breeding in a colony with the White-faced Ibis at Bird Island, Louisiana. A pair of Hook-billed

Kites nested unsuccessfully at Santa Ana Refuge, Texas—the first record north of Mexico. No active eyrie of the Peregrine Falcon could be found east of the Mississippi between the Gulf of Mexico and Nova Scotia.—E. E.

CRUICKSHANK, A. D. *ET AL.* 1965. Sixty-fifth Christmas bird count. Aud. Field Notes, **19:** 85–346.—"The Christmas Bird Count serves as a fairly accurate barometer of popular interest in bird study in the United States and Canada. A record-breaking 750 reports were submitted of which 723 were published, representing every state of the United States and almost all provinces of Canada. While bird-watchers are still concentrated in the urban areas of the northeast, it is significant that this year there were more reports from Texas (48) than from any other state. As is to be expected, the largest number of species were found in coastal areas of states with a mild winter climate (Florida, California, Texas and Louisiana). The highly organized Coca, Florida, count reported 204 species; next were Tomales Bay, California (186), and Freeport, Texas (183). A "light" flight of Snowy Owls reached as far south as Virginia. The eastern movement of western forms is indicated by a count of 13 Oregon Juncos in Laconia, New Hampshire. The decline in the Peregrine Falcons breeding in the East is unfortunately confirmed by the relatively few reported in areas where formerly resident. The summary of high counts of particular species, compiled by B. L. Monroe, Jr., is becoming one of the most ornithological useful features. The highest count at any one locality for any heron was 3,011 Cattle Egrets at Ft. Lauderdale, Florida. The only species estimated to run over a million on any single count were Icteridae: 40 million Red-winged Blackbirds at Fayetteville, Arkansas; 2 million Common Grackles and 1 million Brewer's Blackbirds at Rome, Georgia; 1.3 million Brown-headed Cowbirds at York, Pennsylvania. The last two reports are especially interesting, because Brewer's Blackbird is regarded as a western breeder and the cowbird is a parasitic bird.—E. E.

DIAMOND, A. W., AND W. J. PLUMB. 1965. Semi-palmated Sandpiper in Pembrokeshire. Brit. Birds, **58:** 218–219. On Skokholm, 20–21 July 1964. Third British record.—H. B.

DOWSETT, R. J. 1965. The occurrence of the Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla flava flavissima* in central Africa. Ostrich, **36:** 32–33.—The winter range of the yellow wagtail is outlined; it is only a straggler in the Rhodesias. The author adds the very appropriate *caveat*, "Subspecific identification of any specimen taken in its winter quarters should not in any way be considered indicative of its origin in the Palaearctic." —M. A. T.

ECKELBERRY, D. R. 1965. A note on the parrots of northeastern Argentina. Wilson Bull., **77:** 111.

HOLLIDAY, C. S. 1965. A new record of the Red-eyed Bulbul *Pycnonotus nigricans* Vieillot, in Zambia. Ostrich, **36:** 39. It appears to be a regular resident around Livingstone.—M. A. T.

HUBBARD, J. P. 1965. Two western occurrences of the Orchard Oriole. Condor, **67:** 265.

HUDSON, R. 1965. Summary of foreign-ringed birds in Britain and Ireland during 1906–63. Brit. Birds, **58:** 87–97. Includes, without details, four species from North America and eight from Greenland.—H. B.

HUDSON, R. 1965. The spread of the Collared Dove in Britain and Ireland. Brit. Birds, **58:** 105–139. First seen in 1952, it has now been recorded in 95 of the 119 counties, with breeding known in 74. Population at least 18,855 at end of 1964; pest status being approached. Chief dispersal period seems to be April–June.—H. B.

LAWSON, W. J. 1964. Systematic notes on African birds. Part III. Durban Mus.

Novit., **7:** 189–200.—*Batis capensis* (including *reichenowi* and *mixta*, but not *margaritae* and *kathleeni*) is revised; *B. c. sola* subsp. nov. is described from Zambia. —M. A. T.

MALUQUER, S. 1964. [Occurrence of the different species of European *Cygnus* in Cataluña during the winter 1962–63.] Ardeola, **9:** 111–119.—A cold wave caused an invasion of swans into north and northwestern Spain. At least two forms, *Cygnus olor* and *C. cygnus bewickii*, were present. They arrived separately, but mixed in some areas. (In Spanish.)—L. R. P.

PARSLOW, J. L. F., AND M. J. CARTER. 1965. Bobolink in the Isles of Scilly: a bird new to Great Britain and Ireland. Brit. Birds, **58:** 208–214. On St. Agnes, 19 September 1962. First definite occurrence in Europe. Weight suggests that it "was not newly arrived from America or that it had made all or part of its journey on a ship where it found considerable sustenance."—H. B.

PETERSON, C. T. 1965. An unusual colony of Little Blue Herons. Wilson Bull., **77:** 192–193.

PETTINGILL, O. S., JR, AND N. R .WHITNEY, JR. 1965. Birds of the Black Hills. Cornell Lab. Ornithol., Spec. Publ. No. 1, vii + 139 pp.—Many data on seasonal occurrence, distribution, and ecology are presented for 131 species that occur regularly in the Black Hills of South Dakota and Wyoming. Additional notes are included for 87 species that are considered to be rare, casual, or irregular, and for 8 species of hypothetical occurrence. Nesting records for many of the more common breeding birds are discussed in detail. Brief introductory statements pertain to physiography, climate, and origin of Black Hills' avifauna.—G. C. P.

RIVERO, J. A. 1964. The distribution of Venezuelan frogs. V. The Venezuelan Guayana. Caribbean J. Sci., **4:** 411–420.—Describes physiography and vegetation, and analyzes geographic relationships shown by various groups, including birds. A useful review; 38-title bibliography.—W. B. R.

RYDZEWSKI, W., ed. 1964. [Contributions to the avifauna of Poland. II.] Acta Ornithol., **8:** 287–360.—A collection of short faunistic notes and a faunistic bibilography for 1962–1963. Rare occurrences were *Anser fabalis brachyrhynchus Baill.*, and Greater Sand Plover (*Charadrius leschenaultii* Les). A. Dyrcz discusses a crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra* L.) and Great Spotted Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos major* (L.)) invasion that was due to a bumper crop of spruce cones. (In Polish; English summary.)—M. D. F. U.

SHORT, L. L., JR. 1965. Specimens of Nuttall Woodpecker from Oregon. Condor, **67:** 269–270.

STEVENSON, H. M. 1964. Some comments on the species of dowitchers in Alabama. Alabama Birdlife, **12:** 3–4.—No good evidence for the occurrence of the Long-billed Dowitcher in the Southeast from late May to early August exists, and no specimens are known for Alabama.—G. E. W.

STEVENSON, H. M. 1964. Additional records and a specimen of the Eared Grebe in Alabama. Alabama Birdlife, **12:** 11.—Three seen, one collected; only one previous record for state.—G. E. W.

TOWNSEND, A. D. 1965. Solitary Sandpiper in Lincolnshire. Brit. Birds, **58:** 191–192.—10–12 August 1963; eighth British record.—H. B.

VERNER, J. 1965. Northern limit of the Acorn Woodpecker. Condor, **67:** 265.

WHITE, C. M., G. D. LLOYD, AND G. L. RICHARDS. 1965. Goshawk nesting in the Upper Sonoran in Colorado and Utah. Condor, **67:** 269.

WINTERBOTTOM, J. M. 1965. A preliminary list of the birds of South West Africa.

S. Afr. Avifauna Ser., no. 25: 38 pp.—A bare list, to species only, of the known birds of South West Africa (522 in all).—M. A. T.

YOCOM, C. F. 1963. Birds of the Tetlin Lake-Tok Junction—Northway area, Alaska. Murrelet, **44:** 1–8.—Brief notes on 66 species recorded in an area 200 miles southeast of Fairbanks, chiefly in July, 1962.—R. M. M.

ECOLOGY AND POPULATION

DAVIS, D. H. S., ED. 1964. Ecological studies in southern Africa. Dr. W. Junk, The Hague. 415 pp., many figs. and maps.—Twenty-eight articles on the ecology of Africa south of the Cunene-Zambesi rivers. Two (noticed elsewhere) deal specifically with birds, but many are of importance to anyone interested in the ecology of southern Africa in Pleistocene and recent times.—M. A. T.

DYRCZ, A. 1963. [Comparative studies on the avifauna of wood and park.] Acta Ornithol., **7:** 337–385.—A park, developed from original oak woodland suffering from human disturbance, had a denser bird population than an undisturbed woodland (20 pairs per hectare in woodland, near 26 in park). The ecology of the Blackbird, which was much more numerous in the parkland, is contrasted with that of the Song Thrush, which is slightly more abundant in the natural wood. Nest site selection, effects of weather, length of breeding season, reaction to humans handling the young, and growth, weight, and mortality of the young were studied and compared, explaining much about the differences in density of these two species in the two habitats. (In Polish; Russian and English summaries.)—M. D. F. U.

LEIGH, E. G., JR. 1965. On the relation between the productivity, biomass, diversity, and stability of a community. Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci., **53:** 777–783.—Through the application of Volterra's equations it is concluded that an increase in number of species in association without corresponding increase in food web links will not increase stability in the community.

LUNIAK, M., W. KALBARCZYK AND W. PAWLOWSKI. 1964. [Birds of Warsaw.] Acta Ornithol. **8:** 175–285.—A five-year study of the avifauna of Warsaw, a city of over one million population. Marked changes due to urbanization have occurred. Availability of food is the initial attraction to the city, which leads gradually to the decline of fear of humans. If suitable nest sites are present in the newly acquired habitat species begin to breed and then to increase rapidly. The Penduline Tit (*Remiz pendulinus*), Black-headed Gull (*Larus ridibundus*), and Raven (*Corvus corax*) have increased in numbers; the Tawny owl (*Strix aluco*), Little owl (*Athene noctua*), and Partridge (*Perdix perdix*) are becoming urbanized. Other species, urbanized in the West, are still in their native biotopes in Poland. (In Polish; English and Russian summaries.)—M. D. F. U.

MOREL, M-Y. 1964. Natalité et mortalité dans une population naturelle d'un passereau tropical, le *Lagonosticta senegla*. La Terre et la Vie, no. 4, pp. 436–451.—A sedentary population of *Lagonsticta s. senegala* in Senegal (7,759 banded) had a 9-month breeding season during which one male was observed to fledge 4 broods. Of 388 eggs layed only 28 per cent fledged young. Mortality rates were approximately 70 per cent per year for adults, and 63 per cent for juveniles. Most birds breed at the beginning of the breeding season following their birth. The nest parasite *Hypochera chalybeata* was the most important mortality factor not tied to the presence of man. (In French.)—S. A. R.

SKEAD, C. J. 1964. The ecology of the ploceid weavers, widows and bishopbirds in southeastern Cape Province, South Africa. In Davis, Ecological studies in southern

Africa, Dr. W. Junk, The Hague: 219–232.—Distributional ecology, habitats and food, and nesting ecology of 15 species of *Ploceus, Quelea* and *Euplectes*.—M. A .T.

TENEVUO, R. 1963. Zum Problem der Haustaube, *Columba livia* Gm., um Umsiedlung der Population aus den Stadten in Landgegenden. Ornis Fennica, **40:** 125–131.—Attention was focused in Finland on feral pigeons as carriers of ornithosis. The birds are spreading from urban areas to places in southwestern Finland where suitable nest sites are to be found on seaside cliffs and in the understructures of highway bridges. The reasons for the spread are believed to be the destruction of old buildings with suitable nesting niches, and natural selection of the feral genotype, shown by the "rock dove" coloration that predominates in the feral flocks. (In German; Finnish summary.)—M. D. F. U.

ZMUDZINSKI, L. 1964. [Phenological observations of wintering water birds in Gdynia.] Acta Ornithol., **8:** 67–95.—Graphs and discussion show that the fluctuation in species and in numbers is dependent on temperature and ice conditions. (In Polish; English and Russian summaries.)—M. D. F. U.

GAUNT, A. S. 1965. Fossorial adaptations in the Bank Swallow, *Riparia riparia* (Linnaeus). Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., **46:** 99–146.—A rapid lateral slashing motion, similar perhaps to feeding movements, is used in digging. Although the muscles involved are about the same as in the other swallows, the bill is smaller and more circular in cross-section. Nesting sites for swallows are frequently scarce: the evolution of burrowing is thought to constitute a solution to the housing problem. G. E. W.

JOHNSTON, R. F., AND R. K. SELANDER. 1964. House Sparrows: rapid evolution of races in North America. Science, **144:** 548–550.—Adaptive differentiation in color and size in no more than 50 years has occurred in North American and Hawaiian populations of *Passer domesticus*. The patterns of differentation parallel those of native species and conform with Gloger's and Bergmann's rules.—G. E. W.

SELANDER, R. K., AND R. F. JOHNSTON. 1963. Geographic variation and evolution in North American House Sparrows (*Passer domesticus*). Proc. XVI Inter. Congr. Zool., **2:** 173.

WILLIAMS, L. E., JR. 1964. A recurrent color aberrancy in the wild turkey. J. Wildl. Mgmt., **28:** 148–152.—Descriptions of three schizochroistic pale wild turkeys are presented together with comments on other color aberrancies in this species.—J. P. R.

GENERAL BIOLOGY

ASHMOLE, N. P. 1965. Adaptive variation in the breeding regime of a tropical sea bird. Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci., **53:** 311–318.—On Christmas Island (central Pacific), 52 of 371 Sooty Terns that probably failed to rear young, but none of 170 known to have reared young to large size, were found breeding six months later; 33 and 20, respectively, were found breeding one year later. Molt was continuous in the off-season, but stopped abruptly when a breeding cycle began. Between breeding attempts, some biannual breeders did not replace all their primaries, and many annual breeders replaced inner primaries twice. These important data presumably will be published in more detail. Here they are mainly a springboard for theorizing to the conclusion that variation in the sexual and molt cycles of Sooty Tern populations is adaptive and results in the most frequent breeding likely to be productive in the local environment of the colony.—W. B. R.

BAIRD, J., AND C. E. SMITH. 1965. Common Grackle attacks Dickcissel. Wilson Bull., **77:** 195.

BALDWIN, D. H. 1965. Mass mortality of nocturnal migrants in Ontario. Ontario Nat., **3:** 3–11.—Details on 89 species and 5,789 + individuals killed at tall structures in Ontario from 1961 to 1963. Flashing lights, as opposed to constant circling beams, have been used in England, and virtually eliminate lighthouse kills. A similar effect of floodlighting is questioned.—G. E. W.

BANKS, R. C. 1965. The nesting Starling populations in San Diego County, California. Bull. S. California Acad. Sci., **64:** 11–15.—Breeding records through 1964, and winter records for a recently invaded area.—G. E. W.

CLARK, A. 1964. The Maccoa Duck (*Oxyura maccoa* (Eyton)). Ostrich, **35:** 264–276.—Annual cycle, behavior and nesting biology.—M. A. T.

FROHLING, R. C. 1965. American Oystercatcher and Black Skimmer nesting on salt marsh. Wilson Bull., **77:** 193–194.

GIBBON, R. S. 1964. Studies and observations of the Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker near Stewiacke. Nova Scotia Bird Soc. Newsletter, **6:** 5–10.—Data on breeding biology, general behavior, and ecology (with evidence that locally limited distribution is caused by type of habitat) for *Picoïdes arcticus*.—W. P. N.

HAVLIN, J. 1964. Die Brutdauer bei der Löffelente (*Anas clypeata* L.). Folia Zoologica, **13:** 178–180.—Both in nature and in the laboratory the incubation period was 25 to 27 days, 2 to 4 days longer than what general handbooks report. (In Czech.; German summary.)—M. D. F. U.

HEPPNER, F. 1965. Sensory mechanisms and environmental clues used by the American Robin in locating earthworms. Condor, **67:** 247–256.

HÖGLUND, N. H. 1964. Über die Ernährung des Habichts (*Accipiter gentilis* Lin.) in Schweden. Viltrevy, **2:** 271–328.—Data on the feeding habits of Goshawks were collected over a period of five years by placing the young under a wire basket and removing the female, thus inducing the male to deposit prey onto the basket, and by analyzing stomach contents of more than 100 adult birds. Birds constituted 90 per cent of the prey, and 10 per cent was mammals (mainly squirrels). A case of the Goshawk preying on an undefended goshawk nest, and two cases of the plundering of Buzzard (*Buteo buteo* L.) nests are reported. (In German; Swedish summary.)—M. D. F. U.

JOHNSTON, D. W. 1965. Ecology of the Indigo Bunting in Florida. Quart. J. Florida Acad. Sci., **28:** 199–211.—Widespread breeding in north-central Florida in 1964, where previously unknown, attributed to an increase in secondary plant succession. Analysis of autumn migrants supports the thesis that only buntings weighing 18 g could fly nonstop across the Gulf of Mexico to Central America. Lean birds probably winter in Florida or the West Indies.—G. E. W.

KALE, H. W., II. 1964. Food of the Long-billed Marsh Wren, *Telmatodytes palustris griseus*, in the salt marshes of Sapelo Island, Georgia. Oriole, **29:** 47–61.—Spiders, Hymenoptera, Coleoptera, and Diptera were staples in the diet during the summer; Homoptera, Hymenoptera, Coleoptera, and Hemiptera during the winter. Based on analysis of 195 stomachs.—G. E. W.

KALE, H. W., II. 1965. Nesting predation by herons in a Georgia heronry. Oriole, **30:** 69–70.—Young Black-crowned Night Herons regurgitated a nestling White Ibis and Common Egret, and a young Common Egret disgorged a nestling White Ibis. —G. E. W.

KALE, H. W., II. 1965. Notes on predation by the Bald Eagle on Sapelo Island, Georgia. Oriole, **30:** 70.—Feathers of Great Blue Herons, Common Egrets, and Snowy Egrets were found beneath the nest. Also witnessed unsuccessful attempts

by eagles to capture terns, and diving behavior of an injured Laughing Gull in order to escape predation.—G. E. W.

KILHAM, L. 1965. Differences in feeding behavior of male and female Hairy Woodpeckers. Wilson Bull., **77:** 134–145.

LARSON, J. S., AND J. M. ABBOTT. 1962. A mid-winter census of American Bald Eagles in the Chesapeake Bay region, 1962. Chesapeake Sci., **3:** 211–213.—Ground and aerial surveys revealed 200 eagles (48 immature).—R. M. M.

MARKUS, M. B. 1964. A note on *Euplectes ardens* (Boddaert) during the postnuptial regeneration phase. Ostrich, **35:** 297–298.—State of gonads and molt in the month after nesting.—M. A. T.

MAYFIELD, H. 1965. Chance distribution of Cowbird eggs. Condor, **67:** 257–263.

MCCABE, R. A. 1965. Nest construction by House Wrens. Condor, **67:** 229–234.

MCKELVEY, M. 1965. Unusual bathing habits of the Turkey Vulture. Condor, **67:** 265.

MCNEIL, R. 1964. Un cas inusité d'asymetrie testiculaire chez le *Crotophaga ani* L. Kasmera, Univ. del Zulia, Venezuela, **1:** 273–287.—Statistical tests applied to testicular measurements of 35 specimens of *Crotophaga ani* collected from the same locality within three days at the height of the breeding season showed the right testis to be slightly longer than the left. (In French.)—S. A. R.

MILLER, A. H., I. I. MCMILLAN, AND E. MCMILLAN. 1965. The current status and welfare of the California Condor. Res. Rept. 6, Nat'l. Aud. Soc., 61 pp., maps, photos.—In the 15 years since Koford's report the population of this condor has decreased from about 60 to about 40. The chief threat is wanton shooting; more complete protection of the range is needed, yet this becomes more difficult.—D. A.

NOLAN, V., JR. 1965. A male Cardinal helper at a nest of Yellow-breasted Chats. Wilson Bull., **77:** 196.

PAYNE, R. B. 1965. The molt of breeding Cassin Auklets. Condor, **67:** 220–228.

RATCLIFFE, D. A. 1965. Organo-chlorine residues in some raptor and corvid eggs from northern Britain. Brit. Birds, **58:** 65–81. General contamination with DDT, dieldrin, heptachlor, and BHC indicated; levels average higher in raptors than in corvids. Some declines in population and breeding success seem related.—H. B.

ROBBINS, C. S. 1964. A guide to the ageing and sexing of wood warblers (Parulidae) in fall. EBBA News, **27:** 199–215.—A summary of plumage differences between fall adult and immature warblers. Included is a table of wing chords and body weights. Listing the skull as either ossified or not ossified is misleading since intermediate stages occur.—G. E. W.

ROLLE, F. J. 1963. Life history of the Red-legged Thrush (*Mimocichla plumbea ardosiacea*) in Puerto Rico. Studies Fauna Curaçao and other Caribbean Islands, no. 60, pp. 1–40, pl. 1.—Measurements, food habits, song, territory, nest building, incubation, care and development of young, molt, and other matters are described for a previously little-known species.—R. M. M.

SKUTCH, A. F. 1965. Life history notes on two tropical American kites. Condor, **67:** 235–246.

SNOW, D. W. 1965. The breeding of the Red-billed Tropic Bird in the Galapagos Islands. Condor, **67:** 210–214.

SPENCER, R. 1964. Report on bird-ringing for 1963. Brit. Birds, **57:** 525–596. Report of the Bird-Ringing Committee of the British Trust for Ornithology. Includes a Knot which flew 3,500 miles in 8 days, a Redwing (*Turdus iliacus*) which reached mid-Atlantic in 3 days, several Great Skuas and Kittiwakes recovered in

Greenland and Newfoundland. Some movements relate to the severe cold of 1962–63 winter.—H. B.

STEYN, P. 1965. A note on the breeding of the African Hobby *Falco cuvieri* Smith. Ostrich, **36:** 29–31.—Notes on nest and nestling, with a colored plate of the juvenile. —M. A. T.

STRAWINSKI, S. 1963. [Studies on the synanthropism of birds in the Old Park in Ciechocinek.] Acta Ornithol. **7:** 159–188.—Human occurrence and activity are decisive factors influencing the species composition of the avifauna of the park. Many species are able to live and breed there because their main feeding and activity time is in the early morning when humans are largely absent. Avifauna of abandoned and frequented city parks are compared with those of natural woodlands. (In Polish; English and Russian summaries.)—M. D. F. U.

SVENSSON, S. 1964. [Weight variations in young Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*).] Ottenby Bird Station Report no. 39. Vår Fagelvärld, **23:** 43–56.—Over 600 young Starlings, captured and weighed in July during migration, weighed about 10 per cent less than adult birds. The diurnal variation, (increase in the morning and evening, decrease in the afternoon) agrees with earlier data and is related to cycles of activity. Positive correlation of weather and weight curves is stressed; this finding does not agree with some of the literature. The discrepancy is explained with the assumption that when the birds have a continuous supply of food, they eat more in cold weather. On the other hand, if food is scarce and the temperature is low, they cannot completely balance the weight loss caused by a higher rate of metabolism. The general physical condition of young Starlings depends to a remarkable degree on the weather. Fat deposition or fat conditions of the birds have not been studied. (In Swedish; English summary.)—M. D. F. U.

SZCZEPSKI, J. B. 1965. [Report of the Ornithological Station for 1963.] Acta Ornithol. **7:** 387–426. Over 18,000 birds of 121 species were banded; 353 were recovered. (In Polish; Russian summary.)—M. D. F. U.

TAYLOR, W. K. 1965. Nesting heights of some Louisiana birds. Wilson Bull., **77:** 146–150.

TAYLOR, W. K., AND J. W. GOERTZ. 1965. Additional records of Brown Thrashers parasitized by Brown-headed Cowbirds. Wilson Bull., **77:** 194–195.

THOMAS, L. P., AND S. B. THOMAS. 1965. Herring Gulls diving for starfish. Quart. J. Florida Acad. Sci., **28:** 195–196.—*Asterias forbesi* taken from sandbar submerged 80 to 90 cm on Connecticut coast.—G. E. W.

TOMKINS, I. R. 1965. The Willets of Georgia and South Carolina. Wilson Bull., **77:** 151–167.

VALVERDE, J. A. 1964. The breeding of the Flamingo in Andalucia in 1963. Ardeola, **9** (2): 55–65.—A colony of about 7,200 adults bred successfully for the first time since 1933. Eight groups of nests on seven islands, and 1,600–2,400 juveniles (1½ to 3 months old) were found. Behavior of adults and juveniles was observed. Two diagrams and three plates of nests and young are included. (In Spanish.)—L. R. P.

VERNON, C. I. 1964. The breeding of the cuckoo-weaver (*Anomalospiza imberbis* (Cabanis)) in Southern Rhodesia. Ostrich, **35:** 260–263.—Hosts, eggs, and development of young. All the eggs of the host are probably removed at time of laying.—M. A. T.

WOLK, E. 1964. [Contribution to the breeding biology of the Sand Martin, *Riparia riparia* (L.).] Acta Ornithol. **8:** 125–138.—A detailed description of digging is given. Weight data of young show that they are heavier than adults between days 10 and 16 of nestling life; their weight decreases before fledging. Two broods are raised

per season, as is true of other populations in western Poland, while in eastern Poland there is only one brood per year. (In Polish; English and Russian summaries.)—M. D. F. U.

WOOLFENDEN, G. E. 1965. A nest-record program for Florida. Florida Nat., pp. 22–23.—Cards printed on stock adaptable to data processing machines. Approximately 1,000 records already accumulated.—G. E. W.

MIGRATION AND ORIENTATION

BENSON, C. W., AND M. P. STUART IRWIN. 1964. The migrations of the pitta of eastern Africa (*Pitta angolensis longipennis* Reichenow). N. Rhod. J., Livingstone, **5:** 465–475. The pitta of eastern Africa breeds in the southern part of its range and migrates north of the equator during the southern dry season.—M. A. T.

BERNIS, F. 1963. [Two days August 1961 watching visible migration near Tarifa (Straits of Gibraltar).] Ardeola, **8:** 143–149.—Gives details of migration of the kite (*Milvus milvus*), the swift (*Apus apus*), and the swallow (*Hirundo rustica*). (In Spanish; English summary.)—L. R. P.

BERNIS, F. 1963. [Phenological report of 1961 and 1962: section on summer visitors and transaharan migrants.] Ardeola, **8:** 151–188.—A condensed account about Spanish summer visitors and transaharan migrants from observations made during 1961 and 1962. Data on both spring and postnuptial migration are given. A map showing the principle localities studied is included. (In Spanish; brief English summary.)—L. R. P.

BERNIS, F. 1964. [The migration and wintering of *Anser anser* and *Anser fabalis.*] Ardeola, **9:** 68–109.—Comparative data on *Anser anser* and *A. fabalis,* the only geese common in winter in Spain. From 5,000 to 8,000 *A. anser* winter primarily in the marshes of Guadalquivir. They arrive in Spain (mostly from Denmark) from September to November and depart from February to March. Their migration path extends diagonally through France from the northeast to the southwest entering Spain over the western Pyrennes and the Basque coast. Less is known about *A. fabalis,* even though several wintering colonies are well established. *A. f. rossicus* is found in the basin of Duero and comes from Russia and possibly Siberia; its migratory path is believed to be more southeastern than that of *A. anser.* Five maps showing species and subspecies distribution are included. (In Spanish.)—L. R. P.

COLSTON, P. R., AND G. S. COWLES. 1963. [Notes on spring migration on the lower Guadalquivir.] **8:** 121–130.—Reports on 322 birds of 50 species that were collected. Transaharan migrants were more abundant after prevailing east or northeast winds. (In Spanish; English summary.)—L. R. P.

EASTWOOD, E., AND G. C. RIDER. 1964. The influence of radio waves upon birds. Brit. Birds, **57:** 445–458. Powerful radar beams found not to affect flight behavior.—H. B.

ENEMAR, A. 1964. [A preliminary estimation of the reliability of the registration work of four ornithologists watching autumm bird migration. (Reports from Falsterbo Bird Station no. 25).] Vår Fagelvärld, **23:** 1–25.—Independent estimates of numbers and kinds of migrant birds were in fair agreement ("effectivity" 55 per cent and 59 per cent respectively). Estimates of smaller flocks were very similar and differences in total numbers resulted from overlooking single flocks. Buzzards were censused with greatest accuracy, swallows with least. (In Swedish; English summary.)—M. D. F. U.

GLANVILLE, D., AND C. WALKER. 1963. [Spring migration in Almería in 1960.] Ardeola, **8:** 131–141.—Observations on the extent and variety of migration in the province of Almería in southeastern Spain from 25 April to 9 May 1960. (In Spanish; English summary.)—L. R. P.

HÖGLUND, N. H. 1964. Der Habicht Accipiter gentilis Linne in Fennoskandia. Beringungsergebnisse und ökologische Studien. Viltrevy, **2:** 195–270.—An analysis of winter movements, population dynamics, and human predation of the Goshawk based upon recoveries in Scandinavia of 630 banded birds. Goshawks of the Scandinavian peninsula spend the winter within the area. Birds nesting in northern regions move to southern Sweden; Goshawks from southern Sweden undertake irregular and local winter movements. Finnish birds cross the Baltic to central Sweden. Siblings move independently, in widely different directions, and Goshawks show a certain degree of philopatry. Harsh winters caused more extensive movements. Seventy-five per cent of the birds recovered were killed, directly or indirectly, by man. (In German; Swedish summary.)—M. D. F. U.

MUELLER, H. C., AND D. D. BERGER. 1965. A summer movement of Broad-winged Hawks. Wilson Bull., **77:** 83.

MURRAY, B. G., JR. 1965. On the autumn migration of the Blackpoll Warbler. Wilson Bull., **77:** 122–133.

NISBET, I. C. T. 1963. [Study on migration across the face of the moon.] Ardeola, **8:** 5–17.—Spanish version of papers by the author in Wilson Bulletin, **71:** 237–243, and in Bird Migration, **2:** 38–42.

PAXTON, R. O. *ET AL.* 1965. The Fall migration. Aud. Field Notes, **19:** 4–82.—Compares migration in the Far West with that on the East Coast.—E. E.

TAIT, G. M. 1961. [Banded birds recovered in Portugal in 1960 and 1961.] Ardeola, **8:** 189–222.—331 banded birds of 63 species and from 17 European countries. *Muscicapa albicollis,* the Collared Flycatcher, had not previously been recorded for Portugal. (In Spanish; brief English summary.)—L. R. P.

VAUGHT, R. W. 1964. Results of transplanting flightless young Blue-winged Teal. J. Wildl. Mgmt., **28:** 208–212.—Ducklings transplanted from Minnesota to Missouri moved north after reaching flight stage and did not return to the release sites to breed.—J. P. R.

WALLRAFF, H. G., AND J. KIEPENHEUER. 1963. [Migration and orientation in birds: observations in Autumn in southwestern Europe.] Ardeola, **8:** 19–40.—Night migration was observed by moon-watching in France and Portugal. Effects of topographical features and winds are reported. Observations of resting migrants in daytime are also described. A map showing the locations studied and diagrams indicating the direction of migration are included.—L. R. P.

WINTERBOTTOM, J. M. 1964. The migrations and local movements of some South African birds. In Davis, Ecological studies in southern Africa. Dr. W. Junk, The Hague: 233–243.—Discusses the movements of two palaearctic migrants, four local species, and the introduced Starling.—M. A. T.

MISCELLANEOUS

DAVIS, J. 1965. The "singing male" method of censusing birds: a warning. Condor, **67:** 86.

HALLETT, A. F., AND A. R. BROWN. 1964. A method of trapping European swallows. Ostrich, **35:** 293–296.—A hand-operated net that proved much more effective than a mist net.—M. A. T.

POTTER, E. F. (compiler). 1964. Index to The Chat Volumes 1–25. Carolina Bird Club, Inc., Zebulon, North Carolina. Pp. 1–28.—A useful cumulative index to major materials appearing in *The Chat* from 1937 through 1963; available on request at no charge.—R. M. M.

REPORT ON THE WORKING CONFERENCE ON BIRDS OF PREY AND OWLS, CAEN, FRANCE [1965]. 140 pp., 8 pls.—Reports by various authors on the status of raptors in Europe, reasons for their decline (especially pesticides), and possible remedies. Some original material, e.g., a study of the ecology of a population of *Accipiter gentilis* and *A. nisus* by H. Brüll.—D. A.

SCHEFFEL, R. L. 1964. Bird art in science: the growth of a tradition. Educ. Leaflet no. 16, Univ. of State of New York, State Education Dept. Pp. i–vi, 1–30. Price $0.65 (free to New York State teachers).—A simple but essentially scholarly review of the history and philosophy of "bird art." So far as scientific illustration is concerned, 21 pp are devoted to remote history (pre-Fuertes) and only 8 pp to Fuertes (who gets over 6) and his successors. The author correctly notes the essential conflict between ornithological illustration *sensu stricto* and art, but seems not to recognize the force of his own best evidence: namely that bird illustration has *improved* over the centuries and, with all credit to Fuertes, may continue to, while the qualities that mysteriously but unmistakably distinguish art are equally valid in any century. Possibly because he lacks the special equipment, he does not recognize that some of Fuertes' portraits have the same quality of greatness as Liljefors' paintings, although the comparison may be of overture to symphony.—R. M. M.

NEW SERIES

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PHYSIOLOGY

DUNSON, W. A. 1965. Physiological aspects of the onset of molt in the Redwinged Blackbird. Condor, **67**: 265–269.

JOHNSTON, D. W. 1964. Ecologic aspects of lipid deposition in some postbreeding Arctic birds. Ecology, **45**: 848–852. No significant increase in lipids was noted in 112 postbreeding specimens of 5 migratory Arctic birds except a few adult Western Sandpipers. Autumnal fattening need not be as great and precisely timed as vernal fattening since exodus from the breeding grounds is less precisely timed, food is more abundant, and weather less severe.—G. E. W.

YARBROUGH, C. G., AND D. W. JOHNSTON. 1965. Lipid deposition in wintering and premigratory Myrtle Warblers. Wilson Bull., **77**: 175–191.

TAXONOMY AND PALEONTOLOGY

BRODKORB, P. 1964. Fossil birds from Barbados, West Indies. J. Barbados Mus. Hist. Soc., **31**: 3–10.—*Puffinus lherminieri, Dendrocygna arborea, D. autumnalis, Neochen barbadiana,* n. sp., *Buteo jamaicensis*, and *Fulica podagrica,* n. sp.—G. E. W.

BRODKORB, P. 1964. A new name for *Fulica minor* Shufeldt. Quart. J. Florida Acad. Sci., **27**: 186.—*Fulica shufeldti.*

BRODKORB, P. 1965. New taxa of fossil birds. Quart. J. Florida Acad. Sci., **28:** 197–198.—*Hovacrex*, new genus, type *Tribonryx roberti*, Rallidae; Idiornithidae for Orthocnemidae; *Neanis* new genus, for *Hebe* which was preoccupied, family Scytalopidae (synonym Rhinocryptidae).—G. E. W.

CLANCEY, P. A. 1964. Subspeciation in the South African populations of the Scrub Robin *Erythropygia leucophrys* (Vieillot). Arnoldia (Rhodesia), **1:** no. 11, 12 pp.—Five races are recognized for southern Africa, and *E. l. simulator* from southern Mocambique is described as new.—M. A. T.

CLANCEY, P. A. 1964. Miscellaneous taxonomic notes on African birds XXII. Durban Mus. Novit., **7:** 157–187.—Revisions of *Campethera bennettii, Parus niger, Anthus similis*, and *Serinus scotops*. The following races here described as new: *Parus niger ravidus*, near Bulawayo; *Anthus similis frondicolus,* Charama plateau, So. Rhodesia; *Serinus scotops umbrosus,* Knysna, Cape Province.—M. A. T.

CLANCEY, P. A. 1965. A revision of the South African races of the Cardinal Woodpecker *Dendropicos fuscescens* (Vieillot). Ostrich, **36:** 17–28.—Five races are recognized in southern Africa, and the extra-limital races are summarized.—M. A. T.

CLANCEY, P. A. 1965. On the variation exhibited by the continental populations of the Malachite Kingfisher *Alcedo cristata* Pallas. Ostrich, **36:** 34–35.—Two races are recognized.—M. A. T.

FICKEN, M. S. 1965. Mouth color of nestling passerines and its use in taxonomy. Wilson Bull., **77:** 71–75.

FRITH, H. J. 1964. The downy young of the Freckled Duck, *Stictonetta naevosa*. Emu, **64:** 42–47.—The plumage of the downy of *Stictonetta* is described and is depicted in a black and white photograph. The conclusion is the same as listed below: *Stictonetta* is anserine in its affinities.—G. E. W.

FRITH, H. J. 1964. Taxonomic relationships of *Stictonetta naevosa* (Gould). Nature, **202:** 1352–1353.—Certain threat, alarm, and triumph postures, the plumage of the downy young, and an acute S-bend in the trachea outside the sternum indicate that the Freckled Duck is not a member of the Anatinae, but of the Anserinae, probably most closely related to the swans.—G. E. W.

LAWSON, W. J. 1965. The geographical races of the Bar-throated Apalis *Apalis thoracica* (Shaw and Nodder) occurring in South Africa. Ostrich, **36:** 3–8.—Fourteen races are recognized, and one new one is described, *Apalis thoracica griseopyga* from the southwest Cape.—M. A. T.

MARKUS, M. B. 1964. Premaxillae of the fossil *Passer predomesticus* Tchernov and the extant South African Passerinae. Ostrich, **35:** 245–246.—Resembles those of *P. domesticus* and *P. iagoensis* in robustness, but not in ventral patterning.—M. A. T.

PHILLIPS, A. R., AND W. ROOK. 1965. A new race of the Spotted Nightingale-Thrush from Oaxaca, México. Condor, **67:** 3–5.

SALOMONSEN, F. 1961. A new tit-babbler (*Stachyris hypogrammica,* sp. nov.) from Palawan, Philippine Islands. Dansk Ornithologisk Forenings Tidsskrift, **55:** 219–221.—"Noona Dan Papers no. 1." A well marked new species extends the range of the genus to Palawan (seven species inhabit Borneo and several Philippine islands other than Palawan).—R. M. M.

SALOMONSEN, F. 1962. Whitehead's Swiftlet (*Collocalia whiteheadi* Ogilvie-Grant) in New Guinea and Melanesia. Vidensk. Medd. fra Dansk naturh. Foren., **125:** 509–512.—"Noona Dan Papers no. 3." *Collocalia whiteheadi leletensis*, new subsp., described from a single specimen taken by the author at 900 m elevation on Lelet Plateau, in central New Ireland, represents the first record of the species from the Bismarck Archipelago. It is compared with *Collocalia whiteheadi orientalis* Mayr,

from Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands. Study of New Guinean specimens in the American Museum of Natural History further resulted in the separation of *C. w. nuditarsus*, new subsp. (Baroka, Bioto Creek, near Hall Sound, Papua) from *C. w. papuensis* Rand (northwestern Netherland New Guinea).—R. M. M.

SALOMONSEN, F. 1964. Some remarkable new birds from Dyaul Island, Bismarck Archipelago, with zoogeographical notes. Biol. Skr. Dan. Vid. Selsk., **14**: 1–37, fold. map, 2 col. pls.—"Noona Dan Papers no. 9." New endemic forms discovered by the Noona Dan Expedition are: *Monarcha ateralba,* n. sp.; *Dicaeum eximium phaeopygium, Monarcha chrysomela pulcherrima, M. hebetior cervinicolor, Lalage leucomela sumunae,* n. sspp. The fauna of the small, questionably oceanic island of Dyaul is much richer than those of other small oceanic islands in the area, and more strikingly differentiated than those of the much larger New Britain and New Ireland. Yet Dyaul is not remote. Faunal analysis of the islands involved (New Britain, New Ireland, the Admiralties and the outlying "Hibernian Islands") and comparisons with the Philippines leads to the conclusion that Dyaul has been in a comparatively favorable position for colonization, yet was isolated during considerable time when the larger islands may have been joined.—R. M. M.

TCHERNOV, E. 1962. Paleolithic avifauna in Palestine. Bull. Res. Council Israel, Sec. B (Zoology), **11** (3): 95–131, "November."—An extensive discussion of bird remains from the Lower, Middle, and Upper Pleistocene, variously from the Oumm-Quatafa ("Lower Paleolithic" culture) and Kebara ("Lower Levalloiso-mousterian" and lower "Upper Levalloiso-mousterian" caves. "The avifaunal types found in the Oumm-Quatafa Cave contradict [an earlier] hypothesis of a hot and humid climate in the period . . . ." Further, the birds of the Kebara Cave give no indication of the faunal break, postulated by some, between the Upper and Lower Levalloiso-mousterian. Described as new are *Passer predomesticus* (Oumm-Quatafa) and *Melanocoryphya major* (Kebara), no type specimen being identified for either. Many troublesome lapses and contradictions would have fallen under rigorous editing.—R. M. M.

WOOLFENDEN, G. E. 1965. Bird remains from a Kentucky Indian midden. Quart. J. Florida Acad. Sci., **28**: 115–116.—A midden from the middle or latter half of the Mississippian Period (archaeology), somewhere between 1300 and 1500 A.D., contained 22 species including *Corvus corax* cf. *principalis* which probably resided in Kentucky, but for which no state specimen existed. *Meleagris* was by far the most abundant form represented.—G. E. W.

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