Nisbet suggested that some species have a tendency to home to points between their breeding and wintering areas where they fatten up for long migratory flights. My data do not support this idea. Of the 43 Northern Waterthrushes captured in Spring 1971 only one was recaptured on a later date, indicating that they did not remain in the area. On the other hand, 32 has no subcutaneous fat at the time of capture, so they may have remained in the general area, but left the netting area.

Northern Waterthrushes are common migrants through Hughes Hollow. Prior to spring 1971, 16 had been banded there (6 in spring 1969, 7 in spring 1970, and 3 in fall 1970). With a greatly expanded netting effort 42 were banded in spring 1971. I look forward to the spring of 1972 when I may again catch one of these transient Northern Waterthrushes.

-- 1856 Mintwood Place N.W., Washington, D. C. 20009

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We regret that we were unable to insert a chapter of "Nine Years of Bird Banding at Four Areas in New Jersey" in this issue. We simply ran out of room. After some correspondence with the authors, we are pleased to learn that the remaining chapters may be published somewhat shortened. Although the articles are well written, we felt that some of the tables often repeated what could be read in the body of the text. As such, some of these long tables shall be omitted. In the August issue of EBBA NEWS, Chapter V on Certhiidae, Troglodytidae, Sylviidae, Vireonidae and Thraupidae, will be presented. Editor.

AVIAN BIOLOGY (Volume One)
Edited by Donald S. Farner and James R. King
Academic Press, Inc., New York, 1971, Pp. 586, \$30.00

Edited by Donald S. Heintzelman, Review Editor

The appearance of the first volume of this multivolume work is a major ornithological event. Prior to the beginning of this series, the only similar reference in the English language was A. J. Marshall's Biology and Comparative Physiology of Birds which still remains a valuable work. However, great advances have occurred in ornithology since the publication of Marshall's volume and a good deal of the material he presented needed updating and revision in the light of new knowledge. Thus Farner and King have set about to prepare a current summary of ornithological knowledge covering a broad variety of topics related to the roughly 8,600 species of living birds. They have been aided in their efforts by Kenneth C. Parkes who serves as taxonomic editor for the series.

The first volume contains ll chapters, each written by specialists. They are: Classification of Birds by Robert W. Storer, Origin and Evolution of Birds by Pierce Brodkorb, Systematics and Speciation in Birds by Robert K. Selander, Adaptive Radiation of Birds by Robert W. Storer, Patterns of Terrestrial Bird Communities by Robert MacArthur, Sea Bird Ecology and the Marine Environment by N. Philip Ashmole, Biology of Desert Birds by D. L. Serventy, Ecological Aspects of Periodic Reproduction by Klaus Immelmann, Population Dynamics by Lars von Haartman, Ecological Aspects of Reproduction by Martin L. Cody, and Ecological Aspects of Behavior by Gordon Orians.

Some of these chapters seem somewhat esoteric, particularly to appear in the first volume of a new series, but it is difficult to judge their overall relevancy since we are not informed as to the total number of volumes to be expected or the topics to be covered in future volumes. Nevertheless, most of the authors seem to have covered their subjects carefully although it is a little annoying to have European authors select as examples of points discussed nearly all European species or material from the foreign literature. In a broad summary of basic ornithological advances one would expect a diversity of examples from many parts of the world and from the worldwide literature. It seems to me that the editors should have insisted upon such representation, and I hope that they will do so in future volumes.

Bird banders seriously interested in ornithology will want to own this and future volumes since there is much valuable information of direct relevancy to field study projects involving banding. And, bird-banding records have been utilized in various ways in this book, e.g. Pettingill's record of a 36 year old Herring Gull.

Despite the limitations present in certain of the chapters, this volume and its successors will remain a standard reference work for many years. Banders would be well advised to secure a copy for home use or at least to have their local institutional libraries purchase the series.

--reviewed by D.S.H.

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