

Station operation in 1972 was essentially the same as in prior years. Up to 41 mist nets were used, and only minor changes were made in net locations. Weather and work load permitting, nets were opened before dawn and furled in mid or late afternoon, although on a few very slow days the nets were closed in the early afternoon. In general, one licensed bander was in charge of the station for a week at a time. These were Mrs. Herbert M. Church, Jr., C. W. Hacker, Mrs. Betty Lancaster, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Mitchell, F. R. Scott, and W. P. Smith. Backing up these were 71 other banders and assistants, without whose help the station would have shown much poorer results. The final editing and tabulation of the field records were performed by W.P. Smith.

Our sincere thanks go to Chandler S. Robbins, Chief, Migratory Non-Game Studies, Patuxent Wildlife Res., Ctr., Laurel, Md. 20810, for his presentation of Atlantic Flyway Region V. (ed.)

COVERAGE OF REGION VI WILL BE POSTPONED TO THE WINTER 1974 ISSUE SINCE THIS ISSUE BECAME LONGER THAN ANTICIPATED.

HANDBOOK OF THE BIRDS OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN. Volume six.

By Salim Ali and S. Dillon Ripley.

Oxford University Press, New York, 1971. Pp. 245. \$17.50.

With the appearance of volume six of the Handbook, the work is half completed (volume five has not yet appeared). This volume treats 209 forms from the Cuckoo-Shrikes to the Babaxes. Eight color plates serve as illustrations. The same general format and subject headings appear as in previous volumes. These volumes contain a vast accumulation of ornithological knowledge and are major reference works which anyone with a broad interest in ornithology will find of great interest.

--Reviewed by Donald S. Heintzelman.

A GUIDE TO THE BIRDS OF CEYLON

By G. M. Henry

Oxford University Press, New York, N. Y. Second Edition.
1971. Pp. 457. \$9.00

The island of Ceylon, located off the southern tip of India, is actually a detached portion of the South-Indian peninsula. Thus many of the birds of Ceylon also are found on the Indian sub-continent although the island has been geologically isolated from the sub-continent for a period of time sufficient to permit numerous new subspecies to evolve. However, the author feels that many of the endemics native to Ceylon represent the remaining members of a relic fauna whose parent stock died out long ago on the mainland. In any event, this fine book covers the 397 species and subspecies of the birds of Ceylon with special emphasis upon their field identification.

The arrangement of the species and subspecies accounts follows an older British sequence rather than the Wetmore sequence which is more familiar to most Americans. Nevertheless, the species accounts give much useful information on description, range, habitat, and related aspects of the birds. Although the book is not a field guide as we know it, it contains 30 plates of which 27 are in full color, and 136 pen and ink sketches. All of the illustrations were prepared by the author himself. The color plates are extremely well done and very attractive and are an important feature of the book. The sketches also are well done and supplement the species illustrated in color. A map of the geography of Ceylon on the inside covers, along with a glossary of terms and a systematic list of the birds treated, add to the value of the volume. Bird-banders having an opportunity to visit Ceylon certainly will find this book a required part of their field equipment. It is a major contribution to the ornithological literature of that island country.

--Reviewed by Donald S. Heintzelman