

I was especially disappointed to find that all photographs were placed together in the back of the book rather than with the appropriate text for quick reference, as they were in the original series. I presume the change was due to cost, but I certainly hope the original format will be followed in any future revision. Unfortunately, no photographs of leucistic or albinistic gulls were included, which Grant had originally indicated would be. Also, in discussing the "white-winged" gulls, Grant is incorrect in stating that "Immature leucistic or albinistic gulls *invariably* have normal bill coloration . . ." [emphasis mine]. I certainly have photographic evidence to the contrary and, in my opinion, particularly when discussing gulls, the term "invariably" should be used with great caution or, perhaps, not at all.

The only real drawback to this book is the price, but I highly recommend it for those who can afford it. However, for those on a limited budget, I suggest going to a university library that has *British Birds* and consulting the original series. Although the book supposedly has "extensive textual improvements" and "most of the drawings have been revised," I found very little change from the original series significant to correct identification. In fact, the printing quality of the original illustrations is superior to the book's. Also, although 170 additional photographs are included in the book, the photographs in the original series show all the plumage characteristics of the various species that are useful in identification.—Lyn Atherton, P.O. Box 58124, Tierra Verde, Florida 83715.

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**The molt of Scrub Jays and Blue Jays in Florida.**—G. Thomas Bancroft and Glen E. Woolfenden. 1982. Washington, D.C., The American Ornithologists' Union, Ornithological Monographs No. 29. vii + 51 pp. \$8.00.—Intensive investigations of a Florida Scrub Jay population have been the chief focus of Woolfenden's collaborative research efforts since 1969, with Blue Jays coming under close scrutiny beginning about 1976. These combined efforts have resulted in a number of important publications and a wealth of data on population dynamics of individually-marked birds.

Herein, the authors analyze their molt and breeding data, chiefly with the rationale that so little information is available for any species whose details of molt and breeding are based upon birds of known sex and age. More than one half of this monograph deals with detailed molt data for the two species, all essential to a subsequent discussion of time and duration of molting and the breeding season. Not surprisingly, they found that "the pattern of molt by Scrub Jays and Blue Jays in Florida is similar to that exhibited by other passerines," although remigial molt for both species is relatively long (90-120 days). Also, their data indicate that the two species of jays in Florida are similar to most temperate-zone passerines in that breeding is followed by molt with little overlap. For example, "individual Scrub Jays finish nesting from late April to mid-June" whereas "both species molt between early June and November with peak intensity occurring between mid-July and late September."

But, to this reviewer the most stimulating part of the monograph is the discussion relating molt to breeding from an energetic perspective. It has been generally accepted that molt and breeding are each so energetically stressful that (most) birds have evolved separate schedules for the two activities in their annual cycles. The authors examined this dogma in light of the jays breeding in a hot Florida environment and, using somewhat crude estimates, determined energy budgets for the jays. Their subsequent explanation for the separation of molt and breeding more specifically focuses on a combination of thermoregulation, water balance, and, perhaps, flying efficiency.

Those interested in details of annual molt, breeding cycles, and energetic costs related thereto will find this monograph to be complete, provocative, and challenging.—David W. Johnston, Biology Department, George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia 22030.

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**Songs of the vireos and their allies (Family Vireonidae: vireos, pepper-shrikes, shrike-vireos, and greenlets).**—Jon C. Barlow. 1981. Album of 2 33 1/3 rpm phonograph records. \$12.00 postpaid. (Available from Ara records, 1615 NW 14 Ave., Gainesville, FL 32605.)—The monographic presentation of bird songs is a godsend to the serious amateur and professional ornithologist wishing to learn or compare the songs of a particular group of birds. The comparison of multiple dialects and song variation can be an invaluable analytic tool in avian systematics and ecology. "Songs of the vireos and their allies" is an excellent example of the monographic approach in nature recording. This double album contains the primary songs of 39 of 43 known species in the expanded family Vireonidae. The four missing species are members of the little known neotropical genus *Hylophilus* (*semicinereus*, *sclateri*, *brunneiceps*, *semi-brunneus*). Notable is the inclusion of certain enigmatic Mexican species (e.g., Slaty Vireo [*Vireo brevipennis*], Dwarf Vireo [*Vireo nelsoni*]) and multiple selections of widespread species (six cuts each for Solitary Vireo [*Vireo solitarius*] and Red-eyed Vireo [*Vireo olivaceus*] complexes). The album jacket notes are unusually informative and reflect the phylogenetic relationships suggested by Barlow. Most recordings are clear and free from insect noise and wind turbulence.

In inflationary times when commercial albums retail for \$8.00, the double album "Songs of vireos . . ." is a bargain at \$12.00. I highly recommend this album for all nature sound libraries and the personal collections of serious birders and ornithologists.—Gary R. Graves, Department of Biological Sciences, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida 32306.

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**Distribution and habitat of the Red-cockaded Woodpecker in Big Cypress National Preserve.**—Gary A. Patterson and William B. Robertson, Jr. 1981. South Florida Research Center Report. 137 pp. (Available free of charge from Everglades National Park, South Florida Research Center, P.O. Box 279, Homestead, FL 33030.)—The Red-cockaded Woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*) is an endangered species endemic to mature pine forests of the southeastern United States. Its previously known range extended to Long Pine Key in the Everglades, but the species has not been known from that area for decades, and the few known populations in southern Florida (e.g., Corkscrew Swamp) have disappeared in recent years. It was with considerable excitement that I learned