

moreland Parish. Since that time, Dr. Williams has observed Magnolia Warblers on February 15 and 18, 1949, at Greenwood, St. James Parish (Williams, 1949a: 17). R. G. Taylor (1949: 56) has reported another individual seen on November 8, 1948, in St. Andrew Parish, near Kingston.

*Dendroica virens*, BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER.—A male (HBT 333) which I obtained on February 12, 1947, at Greenwood, St. James Parish, seems worthy of note since this species, although previously recorded, is rare in Jamaica.

*Passerina cyanea*, INDIGO BUNTING.—A female (HBT 340) which I took on February 15, 1947, at Greenwood, St. James Parish, is the first Indigo Bunting taken in Jamaica. Dr. Williams told me he had seen a male Indigo Bunting near Kingston in March, 1946. No other Jamaican records of this species have come to my attention.

#### LITERATURE CITED

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#### NOTES AND NEWS

An important advance in the study of bird migration in America was marked by the appearance last year of George H. Lowery's 'A Quantitative Study of the Nocturnal Migration of Birds' (Univ. Kansas Publ., Mus. Nat. Hist., 3 (2): 361-472). This paper presents a technique for measuring the comparative volumes of migration at different times and places by counting the birds passing before the disc of the moon through a small telescope. Applying this technique, Lowery discovered that the nightly flights of migrants in spring follow a surprising time pattern, typically increasing in intensity until the hour before midnight and subsiding to near-zero in the hour before dawn. He also found evidence that nocturnal migration, unlike diurnal migration, is characterized locally by a remarkably uniform dispersal of birds in the sky; that heavy migrations in the air are not likely to produce heavy densities of migrants on the ground, unless concentrative factors come into play; and that the movement of birds at night is profoundly affected by the movement of air masses.

These conclusions were made possible by observations gathered in the spring of 1948 at 30 stations on the North American continent by over 200 ornithologists and astronomers. An even wider coverage could have been arranged, had it not been for the difficulty at that time of processing data in large numbers. Since then, the

development of new mathematical approaches has largely removed this difficulty, and it has become possible to deal with observations in the vast quantities that most problems in migration require. A second cooperative effort, on a still larger scale, is scheduled for the fall of 1952. If you have access to a small telescope, your help is urgently needed, whether you have only a couple of hours to devote to the project, or several nights. The mathematical reductions of your data will be performed at the Louisiana State University Museum of Zoology. You will be furnished with a summary expressing your observations in terms of the number of birds per hour per mile of front for each directional sector. The broader aspects of this information will be integrated with information from other stations as the basis for a report on fall migration in America. You, however, are invited to make any use you choose of the computations furnished by the University. Nothing would please the sponsors of the project more than to have observers prepare papers of their own on local aspects of nocturnal migration.

Interested persons should get in touch immediately with Robert J. Newman at the Museum of Zoology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La. The details of the observational procedure, which is an extremely simple one, will be promptly forwarded, together with specific suggestions regarding the many local problems to which the telescopic method can be profitably applied.

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At the next meeting of the International Congress of Zoology at Copenhagen in early August, 1953, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature will propose several changes of and additions to the Rules. These deal particularly with the following points: Emendation of zoological names (356), the naming of families (357), the naming of orders and higher taxonomic categories (360), the status of *nomina nuda* published in synonymy (387), the validity of types designated in connection with the proposal of a substitute name for a previously published name (361), the selection of neotypes (358), and "means to be devised for securing stability in zoological nomenclature" (359). Further details on these points have been published in Volume 7 of the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature. All zoologists who want to submit comments on these matters to the Commission should address them to the Secretary of the Commission, Mr. Francis Hemming, 28 Park Village East, Regent's Park, London, N. W. 1, England. All communications should be marked with the reference numbers cited above in parentheses; they must reach the Secretary before July 31, 1952.

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The Aves section of the 'Zoological Record' (Volume 87, containing the literature for 1950) has been published and is available to subscribers.