

RECENT LITERATURE

EDITED BY FRANK MCKINNEY

- ALPERIN, I. M. 1954. A possible effect of sewage pollution on duck abundance. Proc. Linn. Soc. N. Y. nos. 63-65, p. 74.—Concentrations of diving ducks near New York City may be brought about by the prohibition of clamming because of sewage pollution.
- ANSLEY, H. 1954. Do birds hear their songs as we do? Proc. Linn. Soc. N. Y. nos. 63-65, pp. 39-40.—No, their auditory perception is better.
- ARMY, M. T. 1954. Observations on the Screech Owl (*Otus asio*). Proc. Linn. Soc. N. Y. nos. 63-65, pp. 71-73.—On hatching, an owlet backed out of its egg shell. Eyes opened 6-9 days after hatching; they were blue at first and changed to amber 5-7 days after opening. Fledging period was 32 days for the oldest owlet. Young flew well at 5-6 weeks. Screech Owls can have over 400 Japanese beetle carapaces in one pellet; they will scratch for worms, bathe at twilight, and may bring food to the nest at intervals of only 3 minutes.
- ATKESON, T. Z. and L. S. GIVENS. 1954. The use of livestock pastures in southeastern waterfowl management. Jour. Wildl. Mgt. 18: 407-408.—Well-grazed pastures are attractive to geese.
- BAGG, A. M. 1954. An Overlooked Turkey Vulture Record for Maine. Bull. Maine Aud. Soc., 10: 63-64. Bird captured at Camden in 1910.
- BAKER, E. J. 1954. Canada and Snow Geese at Merrymeeting Bay. Bull. Maine Aud. Soc., 10: 40-43. Survey of the migration in the spring of 1954, and comparison of counts from 1944.
- BARNES, I. R. 1954. A New Look at Bachman's Warbler. Atlantic Naturalist, 10 (1): 18-30. History and notes on behavior of *Vermivora bachmanii*.
- BERGSTROM, E. A. 1953. Some Grand Manan Notes. Bull. Maine Aud. Soc., 9: 82-83. Unusual records in August, 1953.
- BOND, J. 1953. Additional Notes on Blackpoll Warblers. Bull. Maine Aud. Soc., 9: 34-35. Supplements *ibid.* 1951; 7 (1) Notes from Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Gaspé Peninsula.
- BOND, J. 1954. Notes from Mount Desert. Bull. Maine Aud. Soc., 10: 56-58. Interesting observations in summer of 1954, particularly on southern forms, based on 25 years of study there.
- BOND, J. 1955. Yellow-billed Cuckoos on Mount Desert. Bull. Maine Aud. Soc., 11: 9. Numerous in October, 1954.
- BOSSENMAIER, E. F., T. A. OLSON, M. E. RUEGER, and W. H. MARSHALL. 1954. Some field and laboratory aspects of duck sickness at Whitewater Lake, Manitoba. Trans. 19th N. A. Wildl. Conf. pp. 163-175.—Either botulism or blue-green algal poisoning.
- BROOKS, M. 1954. Southern Appalachia As a Place for Bird Study. Raven, 25: 144-151
- BROWN, W. L., JR., and E. O. WILSON. 1954. The Case against the Trinomen. Systematic Zoology, 3 (4): 174-176.
- CAMPBELL, H. 1954. Avian malaria in relation to survival and growth of a group of young Gambel's Quail in captivity. Jour. Wildl. Mgt. 18: 416-418.—Infections caused by *Haemoproteus lophortyx* and *Plasmodium* appear to have had little consistently detrimental effect on young *Lophortyx gambeli*.
- CAMPBELL, H. 1954. Use of oil dust baths by quail. Jour. Wildl. Mgt. 18: 543.—In New Mexico, quail prefer to dust in places where a gallon or so of old motor oil has been dumped.

- COULTER, C. W. 1954. Some observations of Mallards in Central Maine. Bull. Maine Aud. Soc., **10**: 20-23. Remarks on nesting and banding recoveries.
- CRUICKSHANK, A. D. 1954. Lincoln County Notes for 1954. Bull. Maine Aud. Soc., **10**: 58-59.
- CRUICKSHANK, A. D. 1954. Hurricane "Carol" in Lincoln County. Bull. Maine Aud. Soc., **10**: 60-61. The Hurricane brought Sooty and Forster's terns and one Least Tern.
- DAHLEN, J. H. and A. O. HAUGEN. 1954. Toxicity of insecticides to the Bobwhite Quail and Mourning Dove. Jour. Wildl. Mgt. **18**: 477-481.—Order of decreasing toxicity: aldrin, dieldrin, toxaphene, and lindane. Doves about 3 times as resistant as quail. No substantial losses of birds in agricultural areas were noted.
- DALE, F. H. 1954. Influence of calcium on the distribution of the pheasant in North America. Trans. 19th N. A. Wildl. Conf. pp. 316-323.—Because *Phasianus colchicus* feeds so extensively on cultivated grains, it may fail to meet its calcium requirements from nutrient sources. There is a correlation of pheasant numbers with availability of calcium over large areas in the eastern half of the United States.
- DANE, N., II. 1954. Christmas Bird Count 1953. Bull. Maine Aud. Soc., **10**: 2-7. Analysis of 31 censuses with total of 93 species listed.
- DANE, N., II. 1955. Christmas Bird Count 1954. Bull. Maine Aud. Soc., **11**: 4-8. 90 species listed.
- DAY, R. L. 1953. The Geographic Distribution of Wildlife in Maine. Bull. Maine Aud. Soc., **9**: 54-62. Covers mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fresh water fish. 3 maps, 1 chart, 2 tables.
- DREIS, R. E. 1954. A field observation method of aging broods of Wood Ducks. Jour. Wildl. Mgt. **18**: 280-281.—Tabulation of characteristics for five age classes.
- EISENMANN, E. and J. L. BULL, JR. 1954. Peculiar behavior of Tree Swallows in relation to dead of their own species. Proc. Linn. Soc. N. Y. nos. **63-65**, pp. 73-74.—In October, an *Iridoprocne bicolor* apparently attempted copulation with a dead swallow crouched on a road surface; other swallows lit on dead birds of their own species and fed on insects or carrion.
- ELDER, W. H. 1954. The effect of lead poisoning on the fertility and fecundity of domestic Mallard ducks. Jour. Wildl. Mgt. **18**: 315-323.—In the domestic Mallard, ingested lead pellets appear to depress fecundity but not fertility or hatchability.
- ELDER, W. H. and M. W. WELLER. 1954. Duration of fertility in the domestic Mallard hen after isolation from the drake. Jour. Wildl. Mgt. **18**: 495-502.—Fertility and hatchability drop when hens are experimentally isolated from drakes. In the wild, renesting will apparently require remating; unbalanced sex ratios at the adult level appear to be essential to species survival.
- FRYE, O. E., JR. 1954. Studies of automatic quail feeders in Florida. Trans. 19th N. A. Wildl. Conf. pp. 298-316.—Artificial feeding is said to have increased *Colinus virginianus* 65 per cent after one breeding season; 180 per cent after two. Costs are fairly high.
- GOSLINE, W. A. 1954. Further Thoughts on Subspecies and Trinomials. Systematic Zoology, **3** (2): 92-94.
- GRANT, R. H. 1954. Common Tern feeding from tin can. Proc. Linn. Soc. N. Y. nos. **63-65**, p. 74.—Several *Sterna hirundo* succeeded in taking half of the live fish from a fisherman's bait can on the beach.

- GRIEB, J. R. and E. L. BOEKER. 1954. Waterfowl migration studies and their application to management in Colorado. Trans. 19th N. A. Wildl. Conf. pp. 195-210.—Fall migration occurs in a regular and definite pattern, by species, each year.
- GRISCOM, L. 1954. Historical developments of sight recognition. Proc. Linn. Soc. N. Y. nos. 63-65, pp. 16-20.—Dark forebodings on the decline of censorship and healthy skepticism in the avifaunal literature.
- GRISCOM, L. 1954. Philosophy of waterfowl abundance. Trans. 19th N. A. Wildl. Conf. pp. 110-114.
- HANSON, H. C. 1954. Apparatus for the study of incubated bird eggs. Jour. Wildl. Mgt. 18: 191-198.—Egg volumeter, portable egg candler, and dark box for photographing eggs.
- HEBARD, F. V. 1954. Mid-July 1953 on Lasell's Island, Knox County, Penobscot Bay, Maine. Bull. Maine Aud. Soc., 10: 23-27. Description of the island and a bird list.
- HERMAN, C. M. and E. E. WEHR. 1954. The occurrence of gizzard worms in Canada Geese. Jour. Wildl. Mgt. 18: 509-513.—*Amidostomum anseris*, a round-worm, is widely distributed in *Branta canadensis* and contributes to low weights, poor condition and mortality.
- HOBBAUM, H. A., S. T. DILLON and J. L. HOWARD. 1954. An experiment in the control of waterfowl depredations. Trans. 19th N. A. Wildl. Conf. pp. 176-185.—Near Delta, Manitoba, patrol, gunfire and scaring devices were effective.
- HUNTER, C. 1954. The value of bicolor and sericea field border plantings to quail in Arkansas. Jour. Wildl. Mgt. 18: 343-347.—After a study of 1,336 miles of field borders, sericea with an annual lespedeza is recommended for *Colinus virginianus* in Arkansas.
- JOHNSON, R. A. 1954. The behavior of birds attending army ant raids on Barro Colorado Island, Panama Canal Zone. Proc. Linn. Soc. N. Y. nos. 63-65, pp. 41-70.—Birds attending the nomadic raids of *Eciton burchelli* feed on insects and other arthropods flushed out by the ants; they were not seen to eat army ants, show fear of them, or to "ant." Some follow the swarm throughout all or most of the day.
- KOZICKY, E. L., T. A. BANCROFT, and P. G. HOMEYER. 1954. Analyses of Woodcock singing ground counts. Jour. Wildl. Mgt. 18: 259-266.—An exploration of the use of present sampling theory in the study of populations of *Philohela minor* in northeastern United States and New Brunswick, Canada.
- LEWIS, J. B. 1954. Further studies of Bob-white mobility in central Missouri. Jour. Wildl. Mgt. 18: 414-416.—Movement in spring is somewhat greater than in late summer and fall.
- LONG, R. H., JR. 1953. Status changes on Mount Desert Island. Bull. Maine Aud. Soc., 9: 30-33. Changes in flora and bird life following fires in 1947.
- LYON, L. J. 1954. Pheasant winter roosting cover preference in North-central Colorado. Jour. Wildl. Mgt. 18: 179-184.—Heavy weeds and cattails highly preferred by *Phasianus colchicus* in northern Colorado.
- MAYR, E. 1954. Notes on Nomenclature and Classification. Systematic Zoology, 3 (2): 86-89.—Three controversial subjects are discussed: (1) stability and the binomen, (2) subspecies, and (3) super- and sub-taxa on the family and ordinal level.
- MCCALL, J. D. 1954. Portable live trap for ducks, with improved gathering box. Jour. Wildl. Mgt. 18: 405-407.

- MOORE, I. M. 1954. Nomenclatorial Treatment of Specific and Intraspecific Categories. *Systematic Zoology*, 3 (2): 90-91.
- MURPHY, R. C. 1954. El Guano y la Pesca de Anchoveta (Guano and the Anchoveta Fishery). Lima, Peru: Compañía Administradora del Guano. 147 pp.—Thirty-two pages devoted to a well-documented plea for limiting the take of this fish and a discussion of the ecology of the anchoveta and its importance as the principal food of the guano fowl of the Humboldt Current. The remainder of the publication consists of official documents.
- MURRAY, J. J. 1954. Biotic Zonation in the Southern Appalachians. *Raven*, 25: 92-96. A review of the modified life-zone concept as applied to a mountain region.
- PACKARD, C. M. 1953. Evening Grosbeaks Summering in Maine and New Brunswick. *Bull. Maine Aud. Soc.*, 9: 7-9. Summary of records which suggest breeding. 1 map.
- PACKARD, C. M. 1954. Cattle Egret collected in Maine. *Bull. Maine Aud. Soc.*, 10: 9.
- PALMER, W. L. 1954. Unusual Ruffed Grouse density in Benzie County, Michigan. *Jour. Wildl. Mgt.* 18: 542-543.—Fifteen nests of *Bonasa umbellus* on 105 acres.
- PAYNE, W. D. 1954. Nest of the Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker. *Bull. Maine Aud. Soc.*, 10: 45-46. Description of adults and young. Nest, located in "burn," was five feet above ground. Diameter of nest hole was two inches.
- PLUNKETT, A. 1954. Hummingbird Behavior and Metabolism. *Redstart*, 21: 63.
- PORTENKO, L. A. 1954. Synoptic tables, Fauna U. S. S. R., no. 54. *Birds*, 3: 1-254, figs. 1-103. This book, published by the Academy of Sciences of the U. S. S. R. (which is not to be confused with the large handbook in six volumes entitled "Birds of the Soviet Union" by Dementiev, Gladkov, and other authors) deals with 15 families of Passeriformes. It is well illustrated by figures of diagnostic details and well printed on good quality paper. The text is in Russian but the new forms proposed, see below, are very briefly described in Latin in a series of footnotes: *Pyrrhocorax p. subdocilis*, *Aegihalos caudatus brachyurus*, *Cyanistes cyanus koktalensis*, *Parus major kapustini*, *Penthestes montanus shulpini*, *Sitta europaea partiaria*, *Tichodroma muraria ognewi*, *Troglodytes t. cineraceus*, *Oenanthe isabellina sibirica*, *Tarsiger cyanurus pacificus*, *Erithacus rubecula valens*, *Pseudaëdon sibilans swistun*, *Luscinia megarhyncha tauridae*, *Oreocinclla dauma exorientis*, *Turdus viscivorus expetibilis*, *T. v. tauricus*, new subspecies.—Charles Vaurie
- READ, B. W. 1954. Florida's Snailhawk. *Atlantic Naturalist*, 9 (5): 224-232. Ecological, life-history, and conservation notes on the Everglade Kite, *Rostrhamus sociabilis*.
- REITZ, R. 1954. Birds meet with Disaster at the Brunswick Naval Air Station. *Bull. Maine Aud. Soc.*, 10: 61-62. Hundreds of warblers and thrushes flew against the doors of a hangar during the night of September 8-9.
- SCOTT, F. R. 1954. Transient Warblers Attracted by Discarded Farm Produce. *Raven*, 25: 133.
- SIBLEY, C. G. 1954. The Contribution of Avian Taxonomy. *In* Symposium: Subspecies and Clines. *Systematic Zoology*, 3 (3): 97-126.—It is emphasized that subspecies and clines are not mutually exclusive concepts but rather different methods applicable to different situations. No completely satisfactory method of describing clinal variation has been developed as yet, but formal nomenclatural recognition is discouraged.

- SKUTCH, A. F. 1954. Life history of the Tropical Kingbird. Proc. Linn. Soc. N. Y. nos. 63-65, pp. 21-38.—*Tyrannus melancholicus* lays 2-3 eggs in Costa Rica, 4 in Guatemala, 3-5 in southern United States. Laying occurs late in the morning, on consecutive or alternate days. Only females incubate; eggs hatch in 15 or 16 days, young fledge in 18 or 19 days. Aggressiveness of adults toward harmless birds has been greatly exaggerated in the literature.
- SOOTER, C. A. 1954. A technique for bleeding nestling birds by cardiac puncture for viral studies. Jour. Wildl. Mgt. 18: 409-410.—Juveniles 4 to 30 days of age were bled as many as four times by a method described. Losses totalled about 2 per cent.
- SPIEGEL, L. E. and R. E. REYNOLDS. 1954. Responses in weight and reproduction of Ring-necked Pheasants fed fruits of gray dogwood and multiflora rose. Trans. 19th N. A. Wildl. Conf. pp. 153-156.—*Cornus racemosa* and *Rosa multiflora thunbergiana* are shown to produce nutritious food for *Phasianus colchicus*.
- SPRUNT, A., JR. 1953. Katahdin Glimpse. Bull. Maine Aud. Soc., 9: 78-80.
- SQUIRES, W. A. 1955. The Clapper Rail in New Brunswick and Maine. Bull. Maine Aud. Soc., 11: 2-3. Summary of records; status, past and present.
- STEWART, R. E. 1955. Notes on Behavior of Ruffed Grouse Broods in Virginia. Atlantic Naturalist, 10: 120-123.
- STIRRETT, G. M. 1954. Field observations of geese in James Bay, with special reference to the Blue Goose. Trans. 19th N. A. Wildl. Conf. pp. 211-221.—The goose population in fall consists of 91-95 per cent *Chen caerulescens*, 1-6 per cent *Branta canadensis*, and 3-5 per cent *Chen h. hyperborea*. The percentage of juveniles each fall varied from 27 to 65 per cent. The hunting kill in the area runs about 78,000.
- SWANK, W. G. and S. GALLIZIOLI. 1954. The influence of hunting and of rainfall upon Gambel's Quail populations. Trans. 19th N. A. Wildl. Conf. pp. 283-297.—Rainfall from December through April critically affects population levels.
- TABER, W. 1952. Altitudinal Records. Bull. Maine Aud. Soc., 8: 74-85. Altitudinal distribution of breeding birds and migrants on New England Mountains. Bicknell's Thrush occurs down to 2800 feet.
- TABER, W. 1953. Winter Status of the Bonaparte's Gull in Maine. Bull. Maine Aud. Soc., 9: 35-36. Probably a regular but local winter visitor in moderate numbers.
- TABER, W. 1954. Forest Roads. Bull. Maine Aud. Soc., 10: 28-30. The "forest" covers three times the area of Massachusetts. Analysis of regions and comments on those roads most desirable for observation of more northern forms of bird life.
- TABER, W. 1954. Herring Gulls and the Hurricane. Bull. Maine Aud. Soc., 10: 62-63. Gulls were at the mercy of the storm.
- TORDOFF, H. B. 1954. An automatic live-trap for raptorial birds. Jour. Wildl. Mgt. 18: 281-284.—Portable, automatic bow-net type.
- WAGNER, F. H. 1954. Wild Turkeys in Wisconsin. Wisconsin Conserv. Bull. 19 (11): 11-14.—In 1954, 69 adult birds were stocked in the central part of the state.
- WEHR, E. E. and C. M. HERMAN. 1954. Age as a factor in acquisition of parasites by Canada Geese. Jour. Wildl. Mgt. 18: 239-247.—Goslings acquired most of their infections during their first week of life.