

RECENT LITERATURE

EDITED BY FRANK MCKINNEY

- ADAMS, C. T. 1955. Comparative osteology of the night herons. *Condor*, **57**: 55-60.—Numerous skeletal measurements are recorded for 41 *Nycticorax nycticorax* and 19 *Nyctanassa violacea*, and these are compared statistically. The two genera differ significantly in 17 of the 47 measurements, and it is recommended that they should be retained as separate genera.—David W. Johnston.
- ALDRICH, J. W., and J. H. STENIS. 1955. Neck-banding and other color-marking; its merits and shortcomings. *Journ. Wildl. Mgt.*, **19**: 317-318.
- ALEXANDER, S. M. D. 1954. The birds of the Basket Islands. *Bird Study*, **1**: 148-168.
- AMADON, D., and D. R. ECKELBERRY. 1955. Observations on Mexican Birds. *Condor*, **57**: 65-80.
- ANDERSON, F. G. 1955. Juvenile Cowbird [*Molothrus ater*] attended by Parula Warblers [*Parula americana*]. *Wilson Bull.*, **67**: 66.
- ANDREW, D. G., G. FRAZER, M. F. M. MEIKLEJOHN, H. MAYER-GROSS, R. W. T. SMITH, and C. WALKER. 1954. A Baldpate (American Wigeon) in Lanarkshire. *Scot. Nat.*, **66**: 123.
- ANONYMOUS. 1952. Miscellaneous notes. *Bull. Me. Aud. Soc.*, **8**: 92-95.—Pine Warblers decreasing near Brunswick; Indigo Buntings increasing in Knox County.
- ARMSTRONG, E. A. 1955. The adaptable Wren. *Animal Kingdom*, **58**: 21-24.
- AUBER, L., and APPLEYARD, H. M. 1955. The structure of the feathers in *Chlorophanes* and *Iridophanes* (Coerebidae). *Ibis*, **97**: 252-258.—Structural blue feathers of *Chlorophanes spiza*, "*C. purpurascens*" [actually *C. spiza caerulescens* R.W.S.] and *Iridophanes pulcherrima* have similar atypical structure; this probably is due to a rigid cortex and a less resistant medulla in the barbs, the reverse of the usual condition in birds. The genera accordingly are considered closely related, confirming the best recent opinion.—R. F. Johnston.
- AUBER, L., and MASON, M. V. 1955. Structurally coloured pattern marks on the inner webs of flight feathers. *Ibis*, **97**: 259-265.—The uncommon feature of bright structural color on the reverse surfaces of inner webs of primary feathers is due optically to morphological configurations similar to those that cause colors on the obverse surfaces of the same feathers in *Eurystomus australis* (Coraciidae), *Pionus menstruus*, and *Loriculus vernalis* (Psittacidae). Structural colors on remiges do not occur in areas subject to high mechanical stress; these remain melanized.—R. F. Johnston.
- AXTELL, H. H. 1954. What constitutes adequate verification? *Prothonotary*, **20** (1): 29-32 (mimeo.).
- AXTELL, H. H. 1955. Can a sight record be scientific? *Prothonotary*, **21** (2): 13-17 (mimeo.).
- AXTELL, H. H. 1955. An analysis of the reasons for writing detailed verifying accounts of unusual sight records. *Prothonotary*, **21** (3): 21-27 (mimeo.).
- AXTELL, H. H. 1955. How to write verifying accounts of unusual sight records. *Prothonotary*, **21** (4): 32-36 (mimeo.).—Four papers on how to be a "sight record ornithologist." "The most adequate verification is the one that most fully anticipates and answers in advance all the doubts and questions that the most skeptical and imaginative critic might raise." A sight record has scientific value when the observation is recorded in the form of a complete written account which is available for examination. Careful censorship of records to be published is possible only when such accounts are written.

- BALFOUR, E. 1955. Sooty Tern (*Sterna fuscata*) in Orkney. Scot. Nat., **66**: 190.
- BARNES, I. R. 1954. A new look at Bachman's Warbler. Atlantic Nat., **10**: 18-30.
- BARTH, E. K. 1955. Egg-laying, incubation and hatching of the Common Gull (*Larus canus*). Ibis, **97**: 222-239.—This study was made in southern Norway. Incubation begins after the last egg is laid and lasts for about 26 days (24 d., 1 h. to 28 d., 4 h.). The temperature at the top of the eggs during the laying period varies from about 6° C. to above 30° C. Development of the embryo does not begin until it is subject to a temperature of from 25° to 30° C. Development is most rapid above 30° C., and most eggs are incubated above this temperature. 43° C. was the highest temperature recorded. It is likely that prolonged rain increases the length of incubation because it cools the nests.—R. F. Johnston.
- BARTHOLOMEW, G. A., JR., and W. R. DAWSON. 1954. Temperature regulation in young pelicans, herons, and gulls. Ecol., **35**: 466-472.—In absence of parental care, body temperature of naked young Brown Pelicans (*Pelecanus occidentalis*) varied from 21.4° to 43.7° C. at different times of day, newly hatched Great Blue Herons (*Ardea herodias*) from 32.2° to 43.5° C., and downy newly hatched Western Gulls (*Larus occidentalis*) from 34.6° to 43.3° C. Brooding at night and shading of the young during the day by adults was most extensive in the sensitive pelicans and least so in the more resistant Western Gulls, showing "the importance of behavior as a supplement for physiological mechanisms in birds."
- BARTLESON, F. D., JR., and O. F. JENSEN. 1955. A study of Purple Finch winter weights. Wilson Bull., **67**: 55-59, 2 figs., 1 table.—1300 winter weights of *Carpodacus purpureus* were analyzed for differences between the ages and sexes (none), for hourly changes, and for weekly variations.
- BEECHER, W. J. 1955. Late-Pleistocene isolation in salt-marsh sparrows. Ecol., **36**: 23-28.—Gulf and Atlantic coast races of Seaside and Sharp-tailed sparrows were isolated from each other when melting glaciers raised the sea level and formed large bays that interrupted the continuity of the salt marsh habitat. The northern and inland races of the Sharp-tailed Sparrow could have followed marine shorelines just south of the ice front from the Atlantic.
- BELLROSE, F. C. 1955. A comparison of recoveries from reward and standard bands. Journ. Wildl. Mgt., **19**: 71-75.—For every 10 Illinois-banded mallards reported shot by hunters, 15 to 20 are bagged but unreported.
- BLACKFORD, J. L. 1955. Woodpecker concentration in burned forest. Condor, **57**: 28-30.—Sixty acres of a burned forest were traversed for woodpecker counts four months after the fire. Hairy, Black-backed, and Three-toed woodpeckers, and Red-shafted Flickers were recorded in rather high concentrations.—David W. Johnston.
- BLACKFORD, J. L. 1955. Nesting of European Starling in western Montana. Condor, **57**: 122-123.
- BLAKE, E. R. 1955. A collection of Colombian game birds. Fieldiana: Zool., **37**: 9-23.—Distributional and taxonomic notes on 29 forms.
- BOURNE, W. R. P. 1955. Migration seen in the Pyrenees in August and September. Ibis, **97**: 306-310.
- BROWN, L. H. 1955. Supplementary notes on the biology of the large birds of prey of the Embu District, Kenya Colony. Ibis, **97**: 38-64; 183-221.—Population fluctuations and general breeding biology are described for *Sagittarius serpentarius*, *Aquila wahlbergi*, *A. verreauxi*, *Hieraëetus ayresi*, *H. spilogaster*, *Terathopius ecaudatus*, *Polemaëetus bellicosus*, *Stephanoaëetus coronatus*, *Lophaëetus occipitalis*, *Circæetus cinereus*, and *C. pectoralis*.—R. F. Johnston.

- BUSS, I. O., and E. S. DZIEDZIC. 1955. Relation of cultivation to the disappearance of the Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse from southeastern Washington. *Condor*, **57**: 185-187.—Historical records show a correlation between increased cultivation and decline of *Pedioecetes phasianellus columbianus* since about 1860. The decade of greatest decline was 1910-1920 at a time when about 80 per cent of the original virgin prairie was being farmed. Thus, destruction of the Sharp-tail's habitat is believed to be the most important factor in the virtually complete extirpation of a once-abundant game bird.—David W. Johnston.
- CADE, T. J. 1955. Experiments on winter territoriality of the American Kestrel, *Falco sparverius*. *Wilson Bull.*, **67**: 5-17, 1 fig., 2 tables.—Winter territoriality was studied by experiments using captive birds and dummies as "intruders." Males were less aggressive. Movement and calls by the "intruder" stimulated attack by the territorial falcon.
- CADE, T. J. 1955. Records of the Black Brant in the Yukon Basin and the question of a spring route. *Journ. Wildl. Mgt.*, **19**: 321-324.—*Branla nigricans* regularly migrates through the Basin in large numbers about the middle of May.
- CAMPBELL, B. 1954. The breeding distribution and habitats of the Pied Flycatcher (*Muscicapa hypoleuca*) in Britain. *Bird Study*, **1**: 81-101.
- CAPILDEO, R. and J. B. S. HALDANE. 1954. The mathematics of bird population growth and decline. *Journ. Animal Ecol.*, **23**: 216-223.
- CLARK, J. A. 1954. Another Marsh Harrier in Aberdeenshire. *Scot. Nat.*, **66**: 123-124
- COOCH, G. 1955. Modifications in mass goose trapping technique. *Journ. Wildl. Mgt.*, **19**: 315-316.—Herding by age groups recommended.
- COOCH, G. 1955. Spring record of Ross Goose from James Bay, Ontario. *Condor*, **57**: 191.
- COULTER, M. W. 1955. Spring food habits of surface-feeding ducks in Maine. *Journ. Wildl. Mgt.*, **19**: 263-267.—Study of stomachs of 39 *Aix sponsa*, 20 *Anas rubripes*, 12 *A. carolinensis*, and 1 *A. discors*. Sedges and bur-reeds had been taken in large quantities.
- CRISSEY, W. F. 1955. The use of banding data in determining waterfowl migration and abundance. *Journ. Wildl. Mgt.*, **19**: 75-84.—Suggestions for determining the relative volume of movement and the fraction of the population taken by hunters. Between one-half and two-thirds of bands recovered by sportsmen are never reported.
- CRUICKSHANK, A. D. 1952. Lincoln County notes. *Bull. Me. Aud. Soc.*, **8**: 88-90.—Highlights of the summer of 1952 at the Audubon Camp of Maine.
- CRUICKSHANK, A. D. 1952. Little Green Island. *Bull. Me. Aud. Soc.*, **8**: 90.—Nesting Leach's Petrel population down to about 24 pairs. Laughing Gulls again nested successfully.
- DAVIS, D. E. 1955. Determinate laying in Barn Swallows and Black-billed Magpies. *Condor*, **57**: 81-87.—The author states (p. 85) that "a species may be considered an indeterminate layer if the addition of eggs to the nest at the start of laying results in a reduction of clutch size and if the daily removal of eggs results in an increase." By this definition, the Barn Swallow and Magpie were found to be determinate layers since neither the addition of eggs or removal of eggs resulted in a significantly different clutch size. A search of the literature indicates that only a few species may be indeterminate—*Colaptes auratus*, *Jynx torquilla*, *Passer domesticus*, *Pygoscelis papua*, and the domestic fowl.—David W. Johnston.

- DAVIS, J., and B. S. DAVIS. 1954. The annual gonad and thyroid cycles of the English Sparrow in Southern California. *Condor*, **56**: 328-345.—Males came into breeding condition in mid-February, but females not until mid-March. Thyroid activity was highest prior to molting in August. Comparing the gonad cycles at Pasadena with those of birds at Norman, Okla., and Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn., the authors determined a correlation between winter temperatures and the onset of breeding at the three localities. The time of breeding at Pasadena was determined by the ovarian rather than the testis cycle.—David W. Johnston.
- DEIGNAN, H. G. Remarks on *Picus vittatus* and some of its allies. *Ibis*, **97**: 18-24.—*P. v. eurous* (Khao Sa Bap, Chanthaburi Prov., Thailand), new subspecies.—R. F. Johnston.
- DEKEYSER, P. I. 1951. Mission A. Villiers au Togo et au Dahomey (1950), iii, Oiseaux. *Études Dahoméennes*, v, pp. 47-90.—An annotated catalog of some 115 kinds of birds collected in these two west African countries, with a brief summary of their ecological distribution.
- DEL TORO, M. A. 1954. Notes on the occurrence of birds in Chiapas, Mexico. *Condor*, **56**: 365.—Ten species are discussed.
- DEL TORO, M. A. 1955. Frigate Birds crossing the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. *Condor*, **57**: 62.
- DICKERMAN, R. W. 1955. Some recent Arizona bird records. *Condor*, **57**: 120-121.—Sixteen species are mentioned.
- DOVE, R. S., and GOODHART, H. J. 1955. Field observations from the colony of Hong Kong. *Ibis*, **97**: 311-340.—Annotated list.
- EDWARDS, E. P., and R. B. LEA. 1955. Birds of the Monserrate Area, Chiapas, Mexico. *Condor*, **57**: 31-54.—For an area of 6×10 miles, there are presented descriptions of three ecological zones and the characteristic avifauna, incidental notes on associated vertebrate fauna, and an annotated list of 155 species which were collected and 29 others which were observed.—David W. Johnston.
- ELKINS, K. C., and R. P. EMERY (eds.). 1954. Records of New England birds. *Mass. Aud. Soc.*, **10**: 1-24.—Tufted Duck at Newburyport; Florida Gallinule at Saybrook, Conn.; numbers of many "stragglers" were up as a result of several years of mild winters. 181 spp. are listed for January.
- ELKINS, K. C., and R. P. EMERY (eds.). 1954. Records of New England birds. *Mass. Aud. Soc.*, **10**: 25-48.—Tufted Ducks (2) still present. Orange-crowned Warbler wintered successfully in East Hadley, Mass. Noticeable migration began in last ten days of the month. 171 spp. are listed for February.
- ELKINS, K. C., and R. P. EMERY (eds.). 1954. Records of New England birds. *Mass. Aud. Soc.*, **10**: 49-68.—Snow Geese in 16 localities, including about 1000 birds at Newburyport; Tufted Ducks still present; a Dowitcher at Springfield, Mass.; and a "spotty" duck migration are highlights of the 158 spp. listed for March.
- ELKINS, K. C., and R. P. EMERY (eds.). 1954. Records of New England birds. *Mass. Aud. Soc.*, **10**: 69-100.—Rarities include Brown Pelican and Glossy Ibis in Rhode Island; Cattle Egret at Newbury, Mass.; Bewick's Wren at Monroe, N. H., and Hooded Warbler at Crichaven, Me. Migration was early. 234 spp. are listed for April.
- ELKINS, K. C., and R. P. EMERY (eds.). 1954. Records of New England birds. *Mass. Aud. Soc.*, **10**: 101-140.—American Egret nested in South Hanson, Mass.; Swainson's Hawk seen at Plum Island; and Scissor-tailed Flycatcher in Brunswick, Me., are among the 261 spp. listed for May.

- ELKINS, K. C., and R. P. EMERY (eds.). 1954. Records of New England birds. Mass. Aud. Soc., **10**: 141-172.—Many new breeding records indicate possible range extensions in the making. 248 spp. are listed for June and July.
- ELKINS, K. C., and R. P. EMERY (eds.). 1954. Records of New England birds. Mass. Aud. Soc., **10**: 173-200.—Louisiana Heron at South Hanson, Mass.; breeding of the Turkey Vulture confirmed in Tyringham, Mass.; and the many uncommon species resulting from Hurricane Carol highlight the 243 spp. listed for August.
- ENG, R. L. 1955. A method for obtaining Sage Grouse age and sex ratios from wings. Journ. Wildl. Mgt., **19**: 267-272.—Age can be determined in early fall by the presence or absence of primaries retained from the juvenal plumage; sex can be determined by criteria based on the earlier molt of the males. [The findings are reported on wings collected on October 4, 1953, and will need to be re-evaluated for variation between years and between dates in a given autumn.]—J. J. Hickey.
- FARNER, D. S., and L. R. MEWALDT. 1955. The natural termination of the refractory period in the White-crowned Sparrow. Condor, **57**: 112-116.—In order to find the natural end of the refractory period, different groups were exposed to 15 hours of light from September until early February. Only those which began treatment after the last two weeks of October and the first week of November showed significant responses (gain in testicular weight and spermatogenesis), thus indicating the end of the refractory period as being at the end of October or beginning of November.—David W. Johnston.
- FARNER, D. S., L. R. MEWALDT, and J. R. KING. 1954. The diurnal activity patterns of caged migratory White-crowned Sparrows in late winter and spring. Journ. Comp. Physiol. Psych., **47**: 148-153.
- FISHER, H. I., and D. C. GOODMAN. 1955. An apparatus for measuring kinetics in avian skulls. Wilson Bull., **67**: 18-24, 1 fig.—Description of an apparatus designed to measure reliably the degree of movement of the frontonasal hinge of a bird's skull.
- FITCH, H. S., and V. R. FITCH. 1955. Observations on the Summer Tanager in northeastern Kansas. Wilson Bull., **67**: 45-54, 2 figs., 1 table.—Observations of *Piranga rubra* during the nesting season.
- FOSTER, B. 1955. The Short-eared Owl at Churchill, Manitoba. Ont. Field Biol., **9**: 15-17.
- FRANCIS, G. 1955. The winter birds of Strathgowan [Toronto, Ontario]—a five year summary. Ont. Field Biol., **9**: 12-13.
- FRENCH, N. R. 1955. Foraging behavior and predation by Clark Nutcracker. Condor, **57**: 61-62.
- GALBREATH, E. C. 1955. An avifauna from the Pleistocene of central Kansas. Wilson Bull., **67**: 62-63.—Remarks on fossils of five species which are also Recent.
- GENELLY, R. E. 1955. Additional records of Emperor Goose from California. Condor, **57**: 63.
- GLENNY, F. H. 1954. Arteries of the neck and thorax in the true Archaeornithes. Anat. Anz., **100**: 326-328.
- GLENNY, F. H. 1954. The clavicles and dorsal carotid arteries as indices of phyletic relations and levels of avian evolution. Anat. Anz., **101**: 95-100.
- GLENNY, F. H. 1954. Antarctica as a center of origin of birds. Ohio Journ. Sci., **54**: 307-314.
- GOODMAN, J. D. 1954. Another record of the Painted Redstart in Southern California. Condor, **56**: 361-362.

- GRABER, R. R. 1955. The Nighthawks of the Tamaulipas Coast of Mexico. *Condor*, **57**: 125-126.
- GWYNN, A. M. 1953. The egg-laying and incubation periods of Rockhopper, Macaroni, and Gentoo penguins. *Australian Nat. Antarctic Res. Exped. Rep.*, Ser. B, **1**: 1-29.
- HAMILTON, F. D., and K. S. MACGREGOR. 1954. Grey-headed Wagtail in East Lothian. *Scot. Nat.*, **66**: 126-127.
- HAMILTON, F. D., and K. S. MACGREGOR. 1954. Lapland Buntings in East Lothian. *Scot. Nat.*, **66**: 127-128.
- HAMILTON, F. D., and K. S. MACGREGOR. 1955. Wilson's Phalarope in Scotland. *Scot. Nat.*, **66**: 188-190.
- HAMILTON, F. D., K. S. MACGREGOR, and R. F. C. ZAMBONI. 1954. Notes on the birds of Glen Moidart, Inverness-shire. *Scot. Nat.*, **66**: 89-93.
- HEBARD, F. V. 1952. A visit to Little Green Island. *Bull. Me. Aud. Soc.*, **8**: 91.—250 pairs of Laughing Gulls nesting (increase); pair of Razor-billed Auks in courtship on Matinicus Rock; Puffin colony holding its own.
- HELM, L. G. 1955. Plastic collars for marking geese. *Journ. Wildl. Mgt.*, **19**: 316-317.—Koroseal strips overlapped and stapled at the ends lasted four to six months (one up to two years).
- HERING, L. 1955. New nesting records from Boulder County, Colorado. *Condor*, **57**: 62.—*Psaltriparus minimus*, *Regulus satrapa*, and *Passerina cyanea* are discussed.
- HICKLING, R. A. O. 1954. The wintering of gulls in Britain. *Bird Study*, **1**: 129-148.
- HOWARD, H. 1955. New records and a new species of *Chendytes*, an extinct genus of diving geese. *Condor*, **57**: 135-143.—To 61 known specimens of the Pleistocene *Chendytes* are added another 82 specimens, all from various localities in southern California or from San Nicolás Island. *Chendytes milleri* is described from the San Nicolás Island material and is believed to be an earlier species than *C. lawi*.—David W. Johnston.
- HOWELL, T. R. 1955. A southern hemisphere migrant in Nicaragua. *Condor*, **57**: 188-189.—*Atticora cyanoleuca patagonica*.
- HOWLAND, L. 1955. Howland Island, its birds and rats, as observed by a certain Mr. Stetson in 1854. *Pacific Sci.*, **9**: 95-106.—Natural history notes and observations by J. C. Greenway, Jr. are appended.
- HUBBS, C. L. 1955. Black Scoters reported from Baja California. *Condor*, **57**: 121-122.
- HUDSON, G. E., and P. J. LANZILLOTTI. 1955. Gross anatomy of the wing muscles in the family Corvidae. *Amer. Midland Nat.*, **53**: 1-44.—“In regard to the musculature of the wing the Corvidae studied [19 species] show a remarkable uniformity.”
- JOHNSGARD, P. A. 1955. Courtship activities of the Anatidae in Eastern Washington. *Condor*, **57**: 19-27.—Courtship displays are described for the following species—*Anas platyrhynchos*, *A. acuta*, *A. carolinensis*, *A. discors*, *A. cyanoptera*, *A. streperus*, *Mareca americana*, *Spatula clypeata*, *Aythya americana*, *A. valisineria*, *A. collaris*, *A. affinis*, *Bucephala albeola*, *B. clangula*, *B. islandica*, *Oxyura jamaicensis*, and *Mergus merganser*. Some illustrations are presented.—David W. Johnston.
- JOLLIE, M. 1955. New records for Idaho. *Condor*, **57**: 189.—*Grus c. canadensis* and *Clangula hyemalis*.
- JONES, L. V. 1954. Distinctiveness of color, form, and position cues for pigeons. *Journ. Comp. Physiol. Psych.*, **47**: 253-257.

- KETTLEWELL, H. B. D. 1955. A Story of Nature's Debauch. The Entomologist, vol. 88, no. 1101, February, 1945, pp. 45-47.—Near Pretoria, Transvaal, the author found a nest of wild bees in an old rusted ruin of an automobile chassis. It was full of apparently intoxicated bees and one semi-drunk honey-guide (*Indicator indicator*). With a long-handled clamp Kettlewell extracted the bird, covered with bees. On releasing it, the bird, "... began to flap, and before we could catch it, it became air-borne and flew in the most crazy fashion, obviously quite drunk and incapable, but not before I had had time to take good note of it." The honey in the nest was found to be fermented and strongly alcoholic. It is suggested that the fact that the nest was within a metal container exposed to the direct rays of the sun had hastened this unusual fermentation.—H. Friedmann.
- KIEL, W. H., JR. 1955. Nesting studies of the Coot in southwestern Manitoba. Journ. Wildl. Mgt., 19: 189-198.—Nest success 97 per cent for 380 nests; in contrast to 73 per cent for over-water-nesting ducks and 50 per cent for land-nesting ducks. Mean clutch 9.9 (169 clutches). Cattail and bulrush preferred for nesting.
- KIMSEY, J. B. 1955. The White-tailed Kite in Humboldt County, California. Condor, 57: 190.
- KINSEY, E. C. 1955. A recent record of the Pileated Woodpecker in Marin County, California. Condor, 57: 190-191.
- KIRSHER, W. K. 1954. Willet nesting in the Central Sierra Nevada, California. Condor, 56: 361.
- KLONGLAN, E. D. 1955. Factors influencing the fall roadside pheasant census in Iowa. Journ. Wildl. Mgt., 19: 254-262.—Numbers of *Phasianus colchicus* seen on early-morning transects from August 1 to October 31 were affected by dew, by time of day, by rain falling during or before the census, by fog, and by other weather factors.
- KOZICKEY, E. L., G. O. HENDRICKSON, and P. G. HOMEYER. 1955. Weather and fall pheasant populations in Iowa. Journ. Wildl. Mgt., 19: 136-142.—Continuous subnormal temperatures from December through February, apparently depressed the level of the subsequent fall population. A warm March and/or April had no discernible effect. A cold May and/or June were not conducive to an increase.
- KURODA, N. 1955. A list of photographs or drawings of male ducks in their eclipse plumages. Annot. Zool. Jap., 28: 48-51.
- KURODA, N. 1955. The present status of the protection of birds and mammals in Japan. Proc. 7th Pac. Sci. Congr., 4: 719-727.
- LEGG, K. 1954. Nesting and feeding of the Black Oyster-catcher near Monterey, California. Condor, 56: 359-360.
- LOCKIE, J. D. 1955. The breeding and feeding of Jackdaws and Rooks with notes on Carrion Crows and other corvidae. Ibis, 97: 341-369.—Clutch-size in *Corvus monedula* is 4.4 eggs and in *C. frugilegus* 4.3 eggs. These seem to result in the brood sizes that produce the most young. Asynchronous hatching is shown to be an adaptation to a variably abundant food supply: in a food shortage the smaller young die first, leaving the remainder in better correspondence with the food supply. The young of several corvids are shown to be in the nest when the greatest amount of food is available to them.—R. F. Johnston.
- LONGSTAFF, T. G. 1954. Migration along the north-west coast of Scotland. Scot. Nat., 66: 94-100.
- LORD, D. 1955. Occurrence of the Prairie Warbler at Georgian Bay, Ontario. Ont. Field Biol., 9: 23-24.

- MACDONALD, D. 1955. Spotted Redshank in South-east Sutherland. *Scot. Nat.*, **66**: 185.
- MACKENZIE, J. M. D. 1954. Some Capercaillie notes. *Scot. Nat.*, **66**: 124-125.
- MACKENZIE, J. M. D. 1955. Redstarts reared in tits' nests. *Scot. Nat.*, **66**: 146-154.
- MARSHALL, A. J. 1955. We are beginning to understand the bower-birds. *Animal Kingdom*, **53**: 34-43.
- MARSHALL, J. T., JR. 1955. Hibernation in captive goatsuckers. *Condor*, **57**: 129-134.—Two young *Chordeiles acutipennis* were kept from July to November, at the end of which time they were in a dormant state (room temp., 18.7°; oral temp., 18.6° and 19.2°) and had become fat. Three adult *Phalaenoptilus nuttallii* similarly became dormant during the winter. Lack of food and low body weight rather than low external temperature induced hibernation, although when handled the birds would become fully awake.—David W. Johnston.
- MAYHEW, W. W. 1955. Spring rainfall in relation to Mallard production in the Sacramento Valley, California. *Journ. Wildl. Mgt.*, **19**: 36-47.—Birds nested in dry as well as in wet years, but brought off broods only in latter. Since direct application of water is apparently necessary for successful hatching, the wetting of eggs by rainfall seems to affect the production of young in the central Sacramento Valley.
- MAYR, E. 1955. Comments on some recent studies of song bird phylogeny. *Wilson Bull.*, **67**: 33-44.—A detailed review of the studies by H. B. Tordoff and W. J. Beecher.
- MCCABE, R. A. 1955. Some data on Wisconsin pheasants obtained by interviewing farmers. *Journ. Wildl. Mgt.*, **19**: 150-151.—Nest destruction during hay-mowing, hen mortality, clutch size, broods and birds per farm were investigated.
- MCINTYRE, J. D. 1955. First record of a Double-crested Cormorant in Algonquin Park. *Ont. Field. Biol.*, **9**: 25.
- MCMILLAN, I. I. 1955. An observation of flight exhaustion in California Quail. *Condor*, **57**: 188.
- MEIKLEJOHN, M. F. M. 1954. Shore-larks in East Lothian. *Scot. Nat.*, **66**: 125-126.
- MEIKLEJOHN, M. F. M., and C. R. PALMAR. 1954. Report on birds of the Clyde area, 1953. *Scot. Nat.*, **66**: 65-69.
- MEIKLEJOHN, M. F. M., and J. K. STANFORD. 1955. June notes on the birds of Islay. *Scot. Nat.*, **66**: 129-145.
- MEINERTZHAGEN, R. The speed and altitude of bird flight (with notes on other animals). *Ibis*, **97**: 81-117.—Detailed tabular presentation of selected records.—R. F. Johnston.
- MELLOR, N. H. 1955. A winter-active Poor-will. *Condor*, **57**: 120.
- MELLOR, N. H. 1955. Inca Dove and Ground Dove recorded at Corona, Riverside County, California. *Condor*, **57**: 191.
- MICHAEL, V. C., and S. L. BECKWITH. 1955. Quail preference for seed of farm crops. *Journ. Wildl. Mgt.*, **19**: 281-296.—In 600 feeding trials involving 53 different food items offered simultaneously to penned *Colinus virginianus*, grass seeds were preferred to legumes and annual grasses to perennial grasses. Recognized quail foods were all placed relatively low. Some selection by taste alone was thought to take place.
- MILLER, A. H. 1954. Nomenclature of the Black-throated Sparrows of Chihuahua and Western Texas. *Condor*, **56**: 364-365.

- MILLER, A. H. 1955. Record of the Least Flycatcher in Central British Columbia. *Condor*, **57**: 62-63.
- MILLER, A. H. 1955. The avifauna of the Sierra del Carmen of Coahuila, Mexico. *Condor*, **57**: 154-178.—This large sierra is significantly isolated both spatially and ecologically from similar areas. It is insular in nature. Insularity in the avifauna is indicated by the absence of many conifer-zone species present in mountainous areas to the north, west and south, and by subsequent ecological relationships and extensions of species which are present. Thus, the absence of competitive species in woodpeckers, jays, parids, and warblers has permitted the existing species to expand their geographic and ecological ranges. Certain of these "insular" forms have been derived from sierras to the north, west, and south, most of them showing affinities to northern forms of west Texas. In addition to these ecological analyses, an annotated list of 112 species is presented.—David W. Johnston.
- MISKIMAN, M. 1955. Meteorological and social factors in autumnal migration of ducks. *Condor*, **57**: 179-184.—A study of migrant Black Ducks, Mallards, and Lesser Scaups in Ohio showed that resting ducks became increasingly active with a decrease in light. Rafting ducks faced strong winds. Migrants supposedly build up in numbers during prefrontal weather and then continue to migrate when the weather clears.—David W. Johnston.
- MUIR, R. C. 1954. Calling and feeding rates of fledged Tawny Owls. *Bird Study*, **1**: 111-117.
- MUNRO, J. A. 1955. Additional observations of birds and mammals in the Vanderhoof Region, British Columbia. *Amer. Midland Nat.*, **53**: 55-60.
- MURDOCH, C. C. I. 1955. Blackcap in Inverness-shire in winter. *Scot. Nat.*, **66**: 191.
- MURPHY, R. C. 1955. Patagonian Penguins. *Nat. Hist.*, Mar., 1955: 134-139.
- NEWMAN, R. J. 1954. *Toxostoma ocellatum* and *Diglossa baritula* in Hidalgo. *Condor*, **56**: 361.
- NICE, M. M. 1955. Blue Jay [*Cyanocitta cristata*] anting with hot chocolate and soap suds. *Wilson Bull.*, **67**: 64.
- OWEN, D. F. 1955. The food of the heron *Ardea cinerea* in the breeding season. *Ibis*, **97**: 276-295.—Food samples were collected from nestlings at three heronries in central England. Herons took the most available food (mainly fish) that was large enough to be easily handled. Incidence of prey species varied at different heronries seasonally and yearly due to parallel fluctuations in the number and kind of prey available. The breeding season of this bird seems timed so that when young are in the nest there is a maximum of prey available. In spite of this, many nestlings died of starvation. Asynchronous hatching of herons seems to be advantageous; in the event of a food shortage the youngest nestlings die first, enabling the remaining young to survive on the diminished food supply. In this fashion whole broods are not exposed equally to starvation, all perhaps to die.—R. F. Johnston.
- PARKER, H. M., and R. P. EMERY (eds.). 1953. Records of New England birds. *Mass. Aud. Soc.*, **9**: 157-183.—Manx Shearwater off Chatham, Mass.; Oystercatcher at Nantucket; Sabine's Gull and Bridled Terns at Monomoy. First breeding record of Ruddy Duck on Mt. Desert, Maine. Migration began early. 234 spp. are listed for August.
- PARMALEE, P. W. 1955. Some factors affecting nesting success of the Bob-white Quail in east-central Texas. *Amer. Midland Nat.*, **53**: 45-55.
- PARTRIDGE, W. H. 1954. Estudio preliminar sobre una coleccion de aves de

- Misiones. Rev. Inst. Nac. Invest. Cien. Nat., Zool., **3**: 87-153, 4 pls.—Annotated list of birds in a collection from Misiones, Argentina.
- PASTORE, N. 1954. Spatial learning in the Canary. Journ. Comp. Physiol. Psych., **47**: 288-289.
- PAYNTER, R. A., JR. 1955. Additions to the ornithogeography of the Yucatan Peninsula. Postilla, **22**, 4 pp. (unpaged).
- PEARSON, O. P. 1954. The daily energy requirements of a wild Anna Hummingbird. Condor, **56**: 317-322.—The author has determined the metabolic rate and time for hovering and perching in this hummingbird's daily activities. Most of its time and energy were expended in perching and feeding. The male under observation (for two 24-hr. periods) obtained most of its food (energy) from the 1022 flowers on a single *Fuchsia* bush.—David W. Johnston.
- PENNIE, I. D. 1955. Garden Warbler and Chiffchaff in Sutherland. Scot. Nat., **66**: 191.
- PITELKA, F. A., P. Q. TOMICH, and G. W. TREICHEL. 1955. Ecological relations of jaegers and owls as lemming predators near Barrow, Alaska. Ecol. Mono., **25**: 85-117.—As the lemming cycle increased from a low in 1951 to a high in 1953, Pomarine Jaegers, Snowy and Short-eared owls became numerous and bred. These and other predators reduced lemming population to 1/10 or even 1/20 the number present in mid-June when they became vulnerable with the melting of snow. The main growth of the lemming population is between August and June of the next year, but the heavy predation tends to dampen the cyclic peaks and extend the interval between peaks. Factors affecting the timing and success of the breeding of these avian predators are discussed in some detail.
- PITELKA, F. A., P. Q. TOMICH, and G. W. TREICHEL. 1955. Breeding behavior of jaegers and owls near Barrow, Alaska. Condor, **57**: 3-18.—During the breeding seasons of 1952 and 1953 extensive studies were made on three predators on the tundra: *Stercorarius pomarinus*, *Nyctea scandiaca*, and *Asio flammeus*. The number of nests found were 110, 10, and 28, respectively. Their breeding is dependent upon the number of brown lemmings. All three of these species show territorial behavior which in many ways resembles territoriality of passerines. Details of the nesting cycle for each species are presented.—David W. Johnston.
- PORTER, R. D. 1954. Additional and new bird records for Utah. Condor, **56**: 362-364.—Fourteen species are listed.
- PORTER, R. D. 1955. The Hungarian partridge in Utah. Journ. Wildl. Mgt., **19**: 93-109.—*Perdix perdix* has been introduced successfully in Utah in those regions with the largest percentages of land acreage in farms. Free water is required in desert areas. Mowing operations and severe winters are critical mortality factors. In most parts of Utah, high June and July temperatures seem to be limiting.
- PRESTON, F. W. 1955. Tail winds and migration. Wilson Bull., **67**: 60-62.—Different strata of air may be simultaneously moving in different directions, and migrating birds seem to be able to select those which will give them a tail wind.
- RAINEY, D. G., and T. S. ROBINSON. 1954. Food of the Long-eared Owl in Douglas County, Kansas. Trans. Kansas Acad. Sci., **57**: 206-207.
- RAND, A. L. 1955. The origin of the land birds of Tristan da Cunha. Fieldiana: Zool., **37**: 139-166.—“Evidence indicates that the land avifauna of Tristan da Cunha [and Gough Island] is entirely of American origin and that the islands were colonized by accidental wanderers aided by the prevailing west winds.”
- RAND, A. L. 1955. A new species of thrush from Angola. Fieldiana: Zool., **34**: 327-329.—*Cossypha heinrichi*, new species.

- RANDALL, R. N. 1955. Mourning Dove production in south central North Dakota. *Journ. Wildl. Mgt.*, **19**: 157-159.—In a coulee, nesting activities reached a peak in July while the time curve of usage in a shelterbelt was much flatter; 70-77 per cent of the nests were successful. There was little evidence of preference for any species of tree or shrub in selection of nest site.
- RICHARDSON, F., and D. H. WOODSIDE. 1954. Rediscovery of the nesting of the Dark-rumped Petrel in the Hawaiian Islands. *Condor*, **56**: 323-327.
- RICHDALE, L. E. 1955. Influence of age on size of eggs in Yellow-eyed Penguins. *Ibis*, **97**: 266-275.—892 eggs of marked female *Megadyptes antipodes* in New Zealand were studied. Immature penguins, to 4 or 5 years of age, laid lighter and narrower eggs than did mature penguins, which are 5 to 14 years of age. Aged birds, to 19 years, laid lighter and more variably-shaped eggs.—R. F. Johnston.
- RIDGELEY, B. S. 1952. Atlantic Murre at Machias Seal Island. *Bull. Me. Aud. Soc.* **8**: 87-88.—On June 23, 1952.
- RIPLEY, S. D. 1954. Comments on the biogeography of Arabia with particular reference to birds. *Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.*, **52**: 241-248.
- RIPLEY, S. D., and D. S. RABOR. 1955. A new fruit pigeon from the Philippines. *Postilla*, **21**: 2 pp. (unpaged).—*Ptilinopus arcanus*, new species.
- ROOT, O. M. 1952. Franklin County bird notes. *Bull. Me. Aud. Soc.*, **8**: 85-87.—Brown Thrasher and Field Sparrow seen north of records listed by Palmer; also notes on other summering spp.
- ROSCOE, E. J. 1955. Aquatic snails found attached to feathers of White-faced Glossy Ibis [*Plegadis mexicana*]. *Wilson Bull.*, **67**: 66.—An important method of dispersal for some mollusks.
- RUDD, R. L., and R. E. GENELLY. 1955. Avian mortality from DDT in Californian rice fields. *Condor*, **57**: 117-118.—DDT-treated rice was experimentally fed to a number of Ring-necked Pheasants and Pintail Ducks. In both species some individuals began to resist the diet but others died. These experiments are correlated with numerous field observations of feral ducks and pheasants killed apparently by the agricultural sowing of DDT-treated rice.—David W. Johnston.
- SABINE, W. S. 1955. The winter society of the Oregon Junco: the flock. *Condor*, **57**: 88-111.—Two winter flocks of *Junco oreganus* were color-marked so that social phenomena might be observed. Some of the important conclusions reached in this detailed investigation were: flocks are stable until spring dispersal, only relatively small flocks and individuals move from one feeding spot to another, more frequent visits are made to feeding spots on colder days, winter flocks may include both local and winter residents, transients probably attach themselves to already established flocks, and winter residents disappear abruptly at the onset of the migratory season.—David W. Johnston.
- SCHULTZ, V. 1955. Status of the Wild Turkey in Tennessee. *Migrant*, **26**: 1-8.
- SELANDER, R. K. 1955. Great Swallow-tailed Swift in Michoacan, Mexico. *Condor*, **57**: 123-125.—This is an extension of known range of over 500 miles for *Panyptila sancti-hieronymi*.
- SELANDER, R. K., and M. A. DEL TORO. 1955. A new race of Booming Nighthawk from southern Mexico. *Condor*, **57**: 144-147.—*Chordeiles minor neotropicalis*; southern Mexico from Chiapas north to central Guerrero, Veracruz, and southern Tamaulipas.
- SHELDON, W. G. 1955. Methods of trapping woodcocks on their breeding grounds. *Journ. Wildl. Mgt.*, **19**: 109-115.—Spring-set butterfly-shaped nets were quite effective for catching males. Japanese mist nets were effective in summer.

- SHELFORD, V. E., and R. E. YEATTER. 1955. Some suggested relations of Prairie Chicken abundance to physical factors, especially rainfall and solar radiation. *Journ. Wildl. Mgt.*, **19**: 233-242.—Recommendations include measurement of visible light, ultraviolet light, moisture, temperature, etc. on study areas; pairing of factors in analyses of data; correlation of number of eggs produced per female with these factors.
- SKUTCH, A. F. 1954-1955. The parental stratagems of birds. *Ibis*, **96**: 544-564; **97**: 118-142.—Some birds do not flush from the nest until an observer is practically upon it; others stealthily leave the nest while an observer is yet a long way off. Any middle ground between these two behavior patterns is strategically unsound. Many birds that flush only when pressed use also a distraction display or injury simulation; the evolutionary derivation of such behavior is discussed at length. Much detailed field observation is marshalled to support the author's thesis. It is understandable, but, I think, nonetheless unfortunate, that scientific papers today have often to be published in two, or more, parts, due to restrictions in length. But it is not right to put these fractions into two separate volumes of a journal, as has happened in the present, excellent paper by Dr. Skutch.—R. F. Johnston.
- SKUTCH, A. F. 1955. How birds handle their population problem. *Animal Kingdom*, **58**: 72-77.
- SKUTCH, A. F. 1955. The Hairy Woodpecker in Central America. *Wilson Bull.*, **67**: 25-32.—The habitat and roosting and nesting habits of *Dendrocopos villosus* in Guatemala and Costa Rica are described.
- SMITH, A. J. 1954. Lutino Willow Warbler. *Scot. Nat.*, **66**: 126.—Lacks melanin pigment.
- SMITH, D. A. 1955. Predation on mosquitoes by a Willow Ptarmigan chick. *Ont. Field Biol.*, **9**: 21.
- SMITH, D. A. 1955. Birds taken in a trap-line for small mammals. *Ont. Field Biol.*, **9**: 22-23.—At Churchill, Manitoba.
- SOUTHERN, H. N., R. VAUGHAN, and R. C. MUIR. 1954. The behaviour of young Tawny Owls after fledging. *Bird Study*, **1**: 101-110.
- STEWART, I. F. 1954. Red-backed Shrike in Inverness-shire. *Scot. Nat.*, **66**: 127.
- STRESEMANN, E., and P. THOMSEN. 1954. J. F. Naumanns Briefwechsel Mit H. Lichtenstein 1818-1856. *Acta Hist. Sci. Nat. Med.*, Copenhagen, **11**. 74 pp.—The correspondence, long believed to have been lost, between the celebrated Johann Friedrich Naumann and Lichtenstein, director of the Berlin Museum, gives an interesting picture of the development of ornithological knowledge in the first half of the 19th century. At that time there was still doubt about the validity of some well known European species and the study of molts and plumages was yet at the beginning. The letters are perhaps most valuable for the light they throw on the personalities not only of the two writers but also of many of their contemporaries, particularly C. L. Brehm.—Ernst Mayr.
- STULTZ, A. 1955. Another Blue-footed Booby in southern California. *Condor*, **57**: 123.
- SUMMERS-SMITH, D. 1955. Display of the House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*. *Ibis*, **97**: 296-305.—Pair-formation, courtship-feeding, billing, presentation of nest material, coition, pair ceremonies at the nest, attraction of nestlings from the nest, threat display, and aerial chasing are described.—R. F. Johnston.
- SUTTON, G. M. 1955. Glossy Ibis in Oklahoma. *Condor*, **57**: 119-120.
- TABER, W. 1952. Altitudinal Records. *Bull. Me. Aud. Soc.*, **8**: 74-85.—Many

- years' records of spp. encountered at various altitudes in mountainous areas. An annotated list.
- TANNER, J. T., *et al.* 1954. Bird mortality during night migration October 1954. *Migrant*, **25**: 57-68.—Detailed analyses and a summary of instances of bird mortality especially at ceilometers in Tennessee.
- TODD, W. E. C. 1955. Taxonomic comment on races of Leach Petrel of the Pacific Coast. *Condor*, **57**: 122.—Specimens of *Oceanodroma leucorhoa willetti* proved to be inseparable in color and measurements from *O. l. chapmani*.
- TOMKINS, I. R. 1954. Life history notes on the American Oyster-catcher. *Oriole*, **19**: 37-45.
- TORDOFF, H. B. 1954. Social organization and behavior in a flock of captive, nonbreeding Red Crossbills. *Condor*, **56**: 346-358.—A flock of 12 birds was caged and studied. Information relating to feeding, bathing, and social behavior is presented. Especial attention is devoted to peck-order of males and females and to the dominance of males over females. Triangles of dominance are also reported.—David W. Johnston.
- TOWE, A. L. 1954. A study of figural equivalence in the pigeon. *Journ. Comp. Physiol. Psych.*, **47**: 283-287.
- TUCKER, H. M. 1955. Calliope Hummingbird entangled in grass barbs. *Condor*, **57**: 119.
- VON BLOEKER, J. C., JR. 1955. Albino swallow in Sequoia National Park. *Condor*, **57**: 63.
- VON BOETTICHER, H. 1955. Die Larmvogel, Turakos und Pisangfresser (Musophagidae). A. Ziemsen Verlag, Wittenberg, Die Neue Brehm-Bucherei, No. 147. 72 pp., 24 fig., 10 maps, 1 col. plate 3 DM.—A short popular description of the species of African touracos. Some thirty pages are devoted to a summary of their habits as recorded in the literature. All major kinds of touracos are illustrated.—Ernst Mayr.
- WARNER, D. W., and B. E. HARRELL. 1953. Una nueva raza de *Dactylortyx thoracicus* de Quintana Roo, Mexico. *Rev. Soc. Mex. Hist. Nat.*, **14**: 205-206.—*Dactylortyx thoracicus paynteri*, new subspecies.
- WATSON, A. 1954. Bridled Guillemot counts in Norway. *Bird Study*, **1**: 169-173.
- WATSON, A. 1954. Nesting of the Shag in Banffshire and Aberdeenshire. *Scot. Nat.*, **66**: 122-123.
- WATSON, A. 1954. Curlew nesting in cornfields. *Scot. Nat.*, **66**: 125.
- WATSON, D. 1955. Lesser White-fronted Geese in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. *Scot. Nat.*, **66**: 186-188.
- WEST, D. 1955. Pied Flycatcher in East Inverness. *Scot. Nat.*, **66**: 145.
- WETMORE, A. 1955. The genus *Lophodytes* in the Pleistocene of Florida. *Condor*, **57**: 189.
- WILLIAMSON, K. 1955. A synoptic study of the 1953 crossbill irruption. *Scot. Nat.*, **66**: 155-169.
- WINSTON, F. A. 1955. Color marking of waterfowl. *Journ. Wildl. Mgt.*, **19**: 319.—To get information on movement, the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (Tallahassee, Florida) is dyeing waterfowl, mostly Blue-winged Teal, each spring with red, green, and yellow. Reports have been received from as far as North Dakota.
- WOLF, K. Some effects of fluctuating and falling water levels on waterfowl production. *Journ. Wildl. Mgt.*, **19**: 13-23.—*Anas platyrhynchos*, *Aythya americana*, and *Fulica americana* were variously affected by rising and falling water on Idaho reservoirs.

- WOLFSON, A. 1955. Origin of the North American Bird Fauna: critique and reinterpretation from the standpoint of continental drift. *Amer. Midland Nat.*, **53**: 353-380.
- WOOD, D. M. 1955. Nesting of Brewer's Blackbird at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. *Ont. Field Biol.*, **9**: 23.
- WOODFORD, J. 1955. Grackle's feeding behaviour. *Ont. Field Biol.*, **9**: 25.
- WOODFORD, J. 1955. The Bluebird Project—1954 report. *Ont. Field Biol.*, **9**: 25.
- YEAGER, L. E. 1955. Two woodpecker populations in relation to environmental change. *Condor*, **57**: 148-153.—On two widely separated and different study areas woodpecker populations were determined over a period of several years. In the Illinois area, flooded hardwoods died by the thousands; there was a subsequent increase in species and numbers of woodpeckers. In Colorado, millions of conifers died due to a mass bark-beetle outbreak; in this instance woodpeckers fluctuated in numbers.—David W. Johnston.
- YOUNG, H. 1955. Breeding behavior and nesting of the Eastern Robin. *Amer. Midland Nat.*, **53**: 329-352.

An intensive life history study of the European Swallow (*Hirundo rustica rustica*) is being undertaken, and information on all aspects of this bird's life throughout the year will be very welcome. Comparative material on all the species and subspecies of the genus *Hirundo* is to be included, and information on the Barn Swallow will be particularly appreciated. Full acknowledgments will be made on any material published.—Henry A. Bilby, 2, Sunnyside Cottages, High Street, Harlington, Hayes, Middx., England.

The *Handbook of North American Birds/Outline for Collaborating Authors;/ Sample Pages*, a 59-page illustrated brochure, was printed May 23, 1955. On that date it was mailed to various persons and a few scientific libraries. A limited supply of copies remains. Persons needing this item should address their request to Dr. Ralph S. Palmer, New York State Museum, State Education Building, Albany 1, New York.

Most of the following errata were corrected in copies mailed: p. 2, 14th line from top, for 33 read 35; p. 5, last line, for 33 read 35; p. 13, lower right figure, transpose guide lines for Femoral and Crural; p. 25, 14th line from bottom, for grown read growth; p. 31, in lower box, for Wilson read *Wilsonia*; p. 43, 2nd line under Voice, for neetah read meeah; p. 49, 15th line from top, for Quachita read Ouachita; p. 51, 5th line from bottom, for indicates read indicate.