

RECENT LITERATURE

EDITED BY FRANK MCKINNEY

ANATOMY AND EMBRYOLOGY

- ALDRICH, E. C. 1956. Pterylography and molt of the Allen Hummingbird. *Condor*, **58**: 121-133.—Feather tracts of *Selasphorus sasin* are diagrammed in detail and discussed, and comparisons are made with certain other species. Specialized rectrices, which are sexually dimorphic, assist in production of flight sounds. Molt and degrees of plumage wear are suggested as criteria of age and sex.—D. W. J.
- BAILLEY, R. E. 1955. The incubation patch of tinamou. *Condor*, **57**: 301-303.—Twenty-seven individuals of *Nothoprocta* from Peru have been examined in this study. All males had incubation patches during the breeding season (Feb.-Apr.), but males collected at other times of the year and all females lacked such patches. Gross anatomical descriptions are given for ventral apteria, molt, and the patches, and microscopic sections are depicted for nonbreeding and breeding males. These are the first details available for the incubation patches of ratite birds.—D. W. J.
- BAS, C. 1954-1955. On the relation between the masticatory muscles and the surface of the skull in *Ardea cinerea* (L.) Parts I-III (to be continued). *Kon. Nederlandse Akad. Wetensch. Ser. C. Biol. Med. Sci.*, **57**: 678-685, figs. 1-6. **58**: 101-120, figs. 7-40.
- BERGER, A. J. 1955. On the anatomy and relationships of Glossy Cuckoos of the genera *Chrysococcyx*, *Lampromorpha*, and *Chalcites*. *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, **103**: no. 3335: 585-597, 3 pls.
- BERGER, A. J. 1956. The appendicular myology of the Pygmy Falcon (*Polihierax semitorquatus*). *Amer. Midl. Nat.*, **55**: 326-333, 3 figs.
- BURGGRAAF, P. D., and A. FUCHS. 1954-1955. On the correlation between the skull structure and the muscles in the male *Phasianus colchicus* L. Parts I-VII (to be continued). *Kon. Nederlandse Akad. Wetensch.*, **57**: 286-303, figs. 1-10; 454-470, figs. 11-28; 666-677, figs. 29-35. **58**: 98-100; 114-120, figs. 36-40.
- FISHER, H. I. 1955. Major arteries near the heart in the Whooping Crane. *Condor*, **57**: 286-289.—The major arteries of three "salvaged" *Grus americana* are described and compared with those of certain other gruiform species. Interspecific variations are believed to be, for the most part, really individual variations, because among these three specimens there were considerable variations. Similarities and differences are shown between *americana* and other gruiforms.—D. W. J.
- FRANK, G. H. 1954. The development of the chondrocranium in the Ostrich. *Ann. Univ. Stellenbosch*, **30** (3 & 4): 179-248, 30 figs.—The chondrocranium does not differ in any essential detail from that of carinate birds.
- HARTMAN, F. A. 1955. Heart weight in birds. *Condor*, **57**: 221-238.—Percentage heart weights are given for 1340 birds of 291 species and 64 families. The birds were collected in the eastern United States and Panama. Hummingbirds have the largest hearts (2.4 per cent) and tinamous the smallest (0.2 per cent). Direct correlations are made between heart size and activity. There is no difference in heart size between the sexes. Some northern subspecies have larger hearts than do southern subspecies of the same species, and larger hearts can be associated with permanent residents at high altitudes. Birds have relatively larger hearts than mammals.—D. W. J.

BEHAVIOR

- ARMITAGE, K. B. 1955. Territorial behavior in fall migrant Rufous Hummingbirds. *Condor*, **57**: 239-240.
- BANKS, E. M. 1956. Social organization in Red Jungle Fowl hens (*Gallus gallus* subsp.). *Ecology*, **37**: 239-248.—A study of the social organization and peck-right dominance in four flocks totalling 26 hens. The social hierarchy was found to be quite stable.—R. W. S.
- BORROR, D. J., and C. R. REESE. 1956. Vocal gymnastics in Wood Thrush songs. *Ohio Journ. Science*, **56**: 177-182.—Audiospectographs reveal overlapping notes (in one record, 4 notes were uttered simultaneously), a rapid up and down fluctuation of pitch (as fast as 200 times per second), and other interesting physical characteristics.—H. C. S.
- BULL, P. C. 1953. Observations on a marked population of Blackbirds at Lower Hutt. *Notornis*, **5**: 149-156.—Results generally follow those already reported from Blackbirds in Great Britain.—W. R. B. O.
- DAANJE, A. 1950. On locomotory movements in birds and the intention movements derived from them. *Behaviour*, **3**: 48-98.—An analysis of locomotion indicates that many displays may have evolved as ritualized intention movements. Many interesting examples are discussed and figured.—F. M.
- DILGER, W. C. 1956. Nest-building movements performed by a juvenile Olive-backed Thrush. *Wilson Bull.*, **68**: 157-158.—Typical nest-shaping actions of an adult female were performed by a juvenile *Hylocichla ustulata*.—J. T. T.
- DIXON, K. L. 1956. Territoriality and survival in the Plain Titmouse. *Condor*, **58**: 169-182.—This significant six-year study involved a 144-acre canyon in which several occupied territories of *Parus inornatus* remained fairly constant. Defense of territories is discussed at length. On the basis of banded adults renesting year after year, the annual adult mortality is 24 per cent and further life expectancy of those adults is figured at 3.5 years. Since established adults dominate the population, juveniles must emigrate to establish their own territories.—D. W. J.
- GOODWIN, D. 1956. Further observations on the behaviour of the jay *Garrulus glandarius*. *Ibis*, **98**: 186-219.—This paper is based on observations of both wild and captive jays in England. Flight intentions, threat behavior, lateral and submissive display and food begging are discussed; nesting behavior is examined at length.—R. F. J.
- GUHL, A. M. 1948. Heterosexual dominance and mating behavior in chickens. *Behaviour*, **2**: 106-120.—Experiments indicate that "the passive dominance of normal cocks over the hens in well integrated flocks facilitates mating."—F. M.
- KLOPFER, P. H. 1956. Goose-behavior by a White Leghorn [*Gallus gallus*] chick. *Wilson Bull.*, **68**: 68-69.—When reared with a gosling.
- KRAMER, G., and U. VON ST. PAUL. 1951. Über angeborenes und erworbenes Feinderkennen beim Gimpel (*Pyrrhula pyrrhula* L.) *Behaviour*, **3**: 243-255.—English summary. Experiments with models show that Bullfinches react with anxiety responses to objects which have (1) a hairy or feathered texture, (2) a convex shape, (3) a colored surface. Stuffed hawks and owls do not cause more anxiety than harmless species.—F. M.
- LYERLY, S. B., B. F. RESS, and S. ROSS. 1950. Color preference in the Mexican Violet-eared Hummingbird, *Colibri t. thalassinus* (Swainson). *Behaviour*, **2**: 237-248.
- MARLER, P. 1956. The voice of the chaffinch and its function as a language. *Ibis*, **98**: 231-261.—14 basic calls of *Fringilla coelebs* can give 21 different signals.

- Information given in these calls concerns social, environmental, identifying, and locating phenomena. Responses to calls are of the two basic types characteristic of any system of communications: in one the responder behaves as the caller does, and in the other the responder behaves complementarily. It is concluded that the Chaffinch has a true language, although it is composed of a limited and rigid vocabulary.—R. F. J.
- MEWALDT, L. R. 1956. Nesting behavior of the Clark Nutcracker. *Condor*, **58**: 3-23.—This paper is based primarily on the observation of a single pair of nutcrackers, but additional data were taken from five other pairs. At least nine calls and courtship activities are described. The territory of 2.1 acres was used for nesting only and was defended by the male against other nutcrackers. The female did most of the nest building, but the male, which had an incubation patch, incubated about 20 per cent of the time. The incubation period was 18 days. Attentiveness to the young and their development are described.—D. W. J.
- NERO, R. W. 1956. A behavior study of the Red-winged Blackbird. I. Mating and nesting activities. *Wilson Bull.*, **68**: 5-37, 4 figs.—A detailed description of the mating behavior of *Agelaius phoeniceus* in Wisconsin.—J. T. T.
- NERO, R. W. 1956. A behavior study of the Red-winged Blackbird. II. Territoriality. *Wilson Bull.*, **68**: 129-150, 3 figs.—The aggressive behavior of males in establishing and defending territories is described. Females defended small territories around their nests from other females.—J. T. T.
- POULSEN, H. 1950. Morphological and ethological notes on a hybrid between a domestic duck and a domestic goose. *Behaviour*, **3**: 99-104.
- POULSEN, H. 1951. Inheritance and learning in the song of the Chaffinch (*Fringilla coelebs* L.) *Behaviour*, **3**: 216-228.—Experiments with hormone injections and rearing in isolation showed that in adult males the improvement of song in the spring is due to the effect of male sex hormone; in young males the song has an innate basis but the perfect song is learnt by imitation.—F. M.
- RÄBER, H. 1948. Analyse der Balzverhaltens eines domestizierten Truthahns (*Meleagris*). *Behaviour*, **1**: 237-266.—English summary. An analysis of the courtship of a domesticated turkey-cock. This individual had been raised away from others of its species and reacted to the appearance of a man by performing "courtship activities" while at the sight of a woman the bird would either attack or flee. The observations are interpreted in terms of a "hierarchy of moods."—F. M.
- RÄBER, H. 1948. Das Verhalten gefangener Waldohreulen (*Asio otus otus*) und Waldkäuze (*Strix aluco aluco*) zur Beute. *Behaviour*, **2**: 1-95.—English summary. An experimental analysis of the perceptual world of owls seeking prey. The author confirms Lorenz's conclusion for predatory animals that killing and eating belong to two different functional centers. The owls would continue to kill although satiated. Experiments show that there are various visual releasing stimuli which initiate attack on a prey animal. Observations on the development of preying behavior in young birds do not indicate whether the recognition of these prey patterns is innate or acquired.—F. M.
- RAND, A. L. 1956. Foot-stirring as a feeding habit of Wood Ibis and other birds. *Amer. Midland Nat.*, **55**: 96-100.
- RINEY, T. 1953. Notes on habitat and behaviour of the Rock Wren subspecies *Xenicus gilviventris rineyi* Falla. *Notornis*, **5**: 186-188.—Between Chalky and Dusky sounds, New Zealand.
- SIMMONS, K. E. L. 1955. Studies on Great Crested Grebes. *Avicultural Mag.*,

- 61: 3-13, 93-102, 131-146, 181-201, 235-253, 294-316. (Reprinted by The Avicultural Society, 61 Chase Rd., Oakwood, London, N. 14, England. Price, 5 shillings.)—This is the most important paper yet published on the behavior of grebes and may serve as a model for future work on other species. The figures showing the displays of the Great Crested Grebe are particularly valuable.—R. W. S.
- SKUTCH, A. 1956. Roosting and nesting of the Golden-olive Woodpecker. Wilson Bull., 68: 118-128.—*Piculus rubiginosus*, the observations being made mostly in Central America.—J. T. T.
- TINBERGEN, N. 1952. "Derived" activities; their causation, biological significance, origin, and emancipation during evolution. Quart. Rev. Biol., 27: 1-32.—An important review which brings up to date the author's theories first put forth in 1940 (Zeitschr. f. Tierpsychol., 4: 1-40). The situations in which displacement activities occur are analyzed. The most important are hostile and sexual situations. Intention movements and their ritualization are discussed and the conclusion deals with the function, causes, and evolution of display.—F. M.
- TINBERGEN, N., and A. C. PERDECK. 1950. On the stimulus situation releasing the begging response in the newly hatched Herring Gull chick (*Larus argentatus argentatus* Pont.) Behaviour, 3: 1-39.—Newly hatched chicks peck toward the red spot on the lower mandible of the parent, and thereby they reach the regurgitated food which is held in the tip of the parent's bill. The pecking response was analyzed in detail by the use of models of gull heads and bills which varied in color and shape. Many factors were important in releasing a high intensity reaction.—F. M.
- VON HAARTMAN, L. 1951. Successive polygamy. Behaviour, 3: 256-274.—Successive polygyny is described in detail in the Pied Flycatcher (*Muscicapa hypoleuca*) and comparison is made with the other known examples of polygamy in birds.—F. M.
- WAGNER, H. O. 1954. Versuch einer Analyse der Kolibribalz. Zeitschr. Tierpsychol. 11: 182-212.—A discussion of display, courtship flights, and "play flights" in hummingbirds.
- WODZICKI, K., and F. H. ROBERTSON. 1955. Observations on diving of the Australasian Gannet (*Sula bassana serrator*). Notornis, 6: 72-76.—Fishing habits of gannets and pattern of diving in New Zealand waters.
- WOOLFENDEN, G. E. 1956. Preening and other behavior of a captive Horned Grebe [*Colymbus auritus*]. Wilson Bull., 68: 154-156.

DISEASES AND PARASITES

- ANDERSON, R. C. 1954. The development of *Ornithofilaris fallisensis* Anderson, 1954, in *Simulium venustum* Say. Journ. Parasit., 40: (5, Sect. 2): 12.—Black flies are vectors of this common duck nematode.
- CABLE, R. M., and L. A. QUICK. 1954. Some Acanthocephala from Puerto Rico with the descriptions of a new genus and three new species. Trans. Amer. Micro. Soc., 73: 393-400.—One species from the Yellow-crowned Night Heron is re-described.
- CHATTERJI, P. N. 1954. Two new cestodes of the genera *Idiogenes* Krabbe, 1868, and *Choanotaenia* Railliet, 1896. Journ. Parasit., 40: 535-539.—From Buzzard Eagle and Gray Teal in India.
- CHU, G. W. T. C., and C. E. CUTRESS. 1954. *Austrolobilharzia variglandis* (Miller and Northrup, 1926) Penner, 1953, (Trematoda: Schistosomatidae) in Hawaii

- with notes on its biology. *Journ. Parasit.*, **40**: 515-524.—Cercariae cause swimmers' itch on Hawaiian sea beaches. Intermediate host a marine snail; natural definitive host Ruddy Turnstone.—J. D. W.
- CLARK, D. T. 1954. A new cyclophyllidian cestode from the Avocet. *Journ. Parasit.*, **40**: 340-346.—From Nebraska.
- DIAMOND, L. S., and C. M. HERMAN. 1954. Incidence of trypanosomes in the Canada Goose as revealed by bone marrow culture. *Journ. Parasit.*, **40**: 195-202.—Cultural and biopsy techniques described. Trypanosomes were present in from 14 to 40% of wild geese.—J. D. W.
- ELSEA, J. R. 1954. An unsuccessful attempt to establish *Eustrongylides* in the Black-crowned Night Heron, *Nycticorax nycticorax hoacili*. *Journ. Parasit.*, **40**: 362-363.—A nematode, larvae in minnows.
- HERMAN, C. M., and E. E. WEHR. 1954. Fluctuations in intensity of *Amidostomum* infection in a wintering population of Canada Geese. *Journ. Parasit.*, **40** (5, Sect. 2): 12-13.—Important gizzard nematode.
- HOFFMAN, G. L. 1954. The occurrence of *Ornithodiplostomum ptychocheilus* (Faust) (Trematoda: Strigeida) in fish and birds. *Journ. Parasit.*, **40**: 232-233.—Adults in ducks; metacercariae in various species of small fresh water fish in North Dakota and Wisconsin.
- HOOGSTRAAL, H. 1954. *Ixodes (Ceratixodes) uriae*. White, 1952, parasitizing penguins and sea birds in the Falkland Islands (Ixodoidea, Ixodidae). *Journ. Parasit.*, **40**: 232.—Found on two species of penguins, one gull, and two species of cormorants on one small island.
- HOOGSTRAAL, H. 1954. A preliminary, annotated list of ticks (Ixodoidea) of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. *Journ. Parasit.*, **40**: 304-310.—Sixty species, several from birds.
- HUGHINS, E. J. 1954. Life history of a strigeid trematode, *Hysteromorpha triloba* (Rudolphi, 1819) Lutz, 1931. II. Sporocyst through adult. *Trans. Amer. Micro. Soc.*, **73**: 221-236.—Adults cosmopolitan in cormorants; first intermediate host an aquatic snail; second intermediate host Black Bullhead.—J. D. W.
- JAIWAL, G. P., and S. N. SINGH. 1954. On two new trematodes of the genus *Philophthalmus* Loos, 1899, from the eyes of birds in Hyderabad, Deccan. *Journ. Helminthol.*, **28**: 135-142.—From *Milvus govinda* and *Neophron percnopterus*.
- LEIGH, W. H. 1954. Schistosome dermatitis in a South Florida lake. *Journ. Parasit.*, **40** (5, Sect. 2): 43.—Several clinical cases caused by *Trichobilharzia physellae* cercariae; adult host Pintail.
- MACGREGOR, W. G. 1955. Cyanide poisoning of songbirds by almonds. *Condor*, **57**: 370.
- MANWELL, R. D. 1954. Blood parasites of birds of the high Rockies. *Journ. Parasit.*, **40**: 229-231.—Extensive examinations found microfilariae and several genera of protozoans common.
- MANWELL, R. D. 1954. A case of aspergillosis in a Song Sparrow. *Journ. Parasit.*, **40**: 231.—From New York.
- MIELCAREK, J. E. 1954. The occurrence of *Plasmodium relictum* in the Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*). *Journ. Parasit.*, **40**: 232.—In Pennsylvania.
- OWEN, D. F. 1954. Protocalliphora in birds' nests. *Brit. Birds*, **47**: 236-243.
- POULDING, R. H. 1954. Parasitism of a Herring Gull by the duck leech. *Brit. Birds*, **47**: 306-307.—*Theromyzon tessulatum* in Somerset.
- RADFORD, C. D. 1954. The larval genera and species of 'Harvest Mites' (Acarina: Trombiculidae). *Parasitology*, **44**: 247-276.—Figures and host lists for identification in this important family; many are bird parasites.—J. D. W.

- ROBINSON, E. J. 1954. Notes on the occurrence and biology of filarial nematodes in southwestern Georgia. *Journ. Parasit.*, **40**: 138-147.—880 birds of 66 species examined; many infections with adults, larvae, and eggs of filariae found.
- ROBINSON, E. J. 1954. Additional data on filarial worm infections in vertebrates of southwestern Georgia. *Journ. Parasit.*, **40**: 690-691.—Host list for microfilariae and adults found in a large number of birds.
- SCHILLER, E. L. 1954. Studies on the helminth fauna of Alaska. XVIII. Cestode parasites in young Anseriformes on the Yukon Delta nesting grounds. *Trans. Amer. Micro. Soc.*, **73**: 194-201.—A new species of *Hymenolepis* described from the Spectacled Eider. Examination of many downy young of Emperor Geese, Cackling Geese, Spectacled Eider, and Pintail showed almost 100% infection with cestodes of several species. One gosling showed pathogenic effects.—J. D. W.
- SINGH, K. S. 1954. Some trematodes collected in India. *Trans. Amer. Micro. Soc.*, **73**: 202-210.—Two new species described and one redescribed from the Pintail.
- SHELLEWELL, E. M. 1954. A redescription of *Echinostephilla virgula* Lebour, 1909. *Journ. Helminthol.*, **28**: 127-134.—Trematode from the Ruddy Turnstone in England.
- SMITHERS, S. R. 1954. On a new anaplocephalid cestode, *Pulluterina nestoris* gen. et sp. nov., from the Kea (*Nestor notabilis*). *Journ. Helminthol.*, **28**: 1-8.—From New Zealand bird in captivity in England.
- WESTERSKOV, K. 1953. Bird pox in a New Zealand pipit. *Notornis*, **5**: 168-170.
- WILLIAMS, G. R. 1955. A case of aspergillosis in the Black-backed Gull. *Notornis*, **6**: 166-167.—The causative organism was *Aspergillus fumigatus*.
- WILLIAMSON, K. 1954. The Fair Isle apparatus for collecting bird ecto-parasites. *Brit. Birds*, **47**: 234-235.
- YEH, L. S. 1954. On a new trematode *Allechinostomum renale* sp. nov. (Trematoda: Echinostomatidae) from *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*. *Journ. Helminthol.*, **28**: 159-164.—From North American bird in captivity in England.
- YEH, L. S. 1954. On two new species of the genus *Serticeps* (Nematoda: Schistophilidae) from the gizzard of birds. *Journ. Helminthol.*, **28**: 165-170.—From African *Nectarinia pulchella* and Brazilian *Cyanerpes cyaneus*, both in captivity in England.

DISTRIBUTION

(See also Taxonomy and Palaeontology)

- ASH, J. S., and K. B. ROOKE. 1954. Balearic Shearwaters off the Dorset coast in 1953. *Brit. Birds*, **47**: 285-296.—On the field identification of *Puffinus puffinus mauretanicus* and its occurrence in British waters.
- BRATTSTROM, B. H., and T. R. HOWELL. 1956. The birds of the Revilla Gigedo Islands, Mexico. *Condor*, **58**: 107-120.—In March and November, 1953, 34 species of birds were observed and/or collected on these volcanic islands, and, including the work of previous observers, a total of 53 species has been recorded. Many nest on the islands. A short discussion is devoted to the possible origin of some of these insular species.—D. W. J.
- CHENG, TSO-HSIN. 1955. *Chung Kuo Niao Lei Fen Pu Mu Lu*. (A Distributional List of Chinese Birds. Part I, Non-Passeriformes.) (In Chinese, with a one page English summary.) Academia Sinica, Peking, 329 pp., 86 maps.—A check-list of "non-passerine birds heretofore recorded from China in her present boundaries, including Taiwan and nearby islands." The scientific name is followed by the reference and any pertinent synonymy in the English alphabet.

- A common name, the range and dates of occurrence are in Chinese characters. The list includes 747 forms, plus 12 of questionable status, divided among 486 species. The maps illustrate the range of related species and subspecies.
- DEMENTIEV, G. P., and N. A. GLADKOV. 1951-1954. The Birds of the Soviet Union. Moscow, State Publishers "Soviet Science." 6 vols. (In Russian.)—This important faunal study has been reviewed at length by D. D. Harber in *British Birds*, **48**: 218-224, 268-276, 313-319, 343-348, 404-410, 447-453, 505-511.
- FRUGIS, S., and H. HOLGERSEN. 1955. Ornithological observations from Corsica, in June 1954. *Sterna* (Stavanger Museum), **22**: 1-26.—Annotated list.
- GIZENKO, A. I. 1955. Ptitsy Sakhalinskoi Oblasti. Akademiya Nauk U.S.S.R. Sakhalinskii Filial, Moscow, 328 pp., 73 figs. (In Russian.)—Annotated list of 339 forms, recorded from the Sakhalin district, with occurrence, habits, characters, nesting and other details. A brief account of habitats is included, and a final chapter covers a summary relating to the Kurile Islands.
- HANSON, H. C., P. QUENEAU, and P. SCOTT. 1956. The geography, birds, and Mammals of the Perry River region. Special Publ. No. 3, Arctic Inst. N. Amer. 96 pp.—Includes important contributions to our knowledge of the following geese: *Brania canadensis parvipes*, *B. bernicla orientalis*, *Anser albifrons* subsp., *A. c. caerulescens*, and *A. rossii*.—R. W. S.
- HAVERSCHMIDT, F. 1955. North American shore birds in Surinam. *Condor*, **57**: 366-368.—Twenty species are discussed.
- HERROELEN, P. 1954. L'ornithologie au Congo Belge. Première communication. *Zooleo* (Bull. Soc. Bot. Zool. congolaises), **29**: 519-523.—Annotated list of lower non-passerines.—R. W. S.
- JOHNSTON, D. W. 1955. The Glaucous Gull in western North America south of its breeding range. *Condor*, **57**: 202-207.—Forty-one specimens of *Larus hyperboreus* are reported for western North America. There are 20 first-year birds, 18 second-year, no third-year, and two adults, plus one of undetermined age. Subadults are therefore much more common than adults. Detailed descriptions of the four age groups are given, and comparisons are made between first-year *hyperboreus* and *glaucescens*.—D. W. J.
- KESSEL, B. 1955. Distributional records of waterfowl from the interior of Alaska. *Condor*, **57**: 372-373.
- KURODA, N. 1955. Observations on pelagic birds of the northwest Pacific. *Condor*, **57**: 290-300.—This is a report of birds observed and collected on a 6000-mile voyage from Japan to the Bering Sea and return during June and July, 1954. Thirty-seven oceanic and 8 nonoceanic species were recorded, of which the most significant were *Puffinus bulleri*, *Pterodroma solandri*, and *Pterodroma inexpectata*. Correlations are made between air and water temperatures and numbers of birds seen; crude population densities are indicated.—D. W. J.
- KRAUSE, H., and S. G. FROILAND. 1956. Distribution of the Cardinal in South Dakota. *Wilson Bull.*, **68**: 111-117, 2 fig.—Since 1902, the year of the first nesting record, *Richmondia cardinalis* has spread over eastern South Dakota, mostly along the larger rivers.—J. T. T.
- LONGHURST, W. M. 1955. Additional records of "Tule Geese" from Solano County, California. *Condor*, **57**: 307-308.
- MAYR, E. 1953. Fragments of Papuan Ornithogeography. *Proc. VII Pac. Sci. Congr.*, **4**: 11-19.—Geographical relationships of birds of New Guinea. Difference between distribution of plants and birds.—W. R. B. O.
- MILLER, A. H. 1955. The breeding range of the Black Rosy Finch. *Condor*, **57**: 306-307.

- MILLER, A. H. 1955. Acorn Woodpecker on Santa Catalina Island, California. *Condor*, **57**: 373.
- MILLER, A. H., and W. C. RUSSELL. 1956. Distributional data on the birds of the White Mountains of California and Nevada. *Condor*, **58**: 75-77.
- PAYNTER, R. A., JR. 1956. Avifauna of the Jorullo Region, Michoacán, Mexico. *Postilla*, **25**: 1-12.—Annotated list.—R. W. S.
- PAYNTER, R. A., JR. 1956. Birds of the Swan Islands. *Wilson Bull.*, **68**: 103-110.—An annotated list of 65 species, seven or eight being resident, recorded from two small islands in the western Caribbean Sea.—J. T. T.
- PYLE, R. L. 1953. Annotated field list of the birds of southern California. Audubon Center of Southern California (San Gabriel River Wildlife Sanctuary), 664 N. Durfee Ave., El Monte, Calif. 40 pp.—Contains information on abundance and seasonal occurrence.—R. W. S.
- RIPLEY, S. D. 1956. Considerations on the origin of the Indian avifauna. *Natl. Inst. Sci. India Bull.*, **7**: 269-275.
- RIPLEY, S. D., and G. E. WATSON, 3rd. 1956. Cuban Bird Notes. *Postilla*, **26**: 1-6.—Annotated list.—R. W. S.
- STBLEY, C. G. 1955. Nesting of the Western Tanager in the Santa Cruz Mountains, California. *Condor*, **57**: 307.
- STEPHENS, T. C., W. G. YOUNG WORTH, and W. R. FELTON, JR. 1955. The birds of Union County, South Dakota. *Nebr. Ornith. Union, Occas. Papers No. 1*, 35 pp.—Annotated list.
- STRAUTMAN, F. I. 1954. Ptitsy Sovetsky Karpat. *Akademiya Nauk Ukrainskoi S. S. R.*, Kiev, 331 pp., 79 figs., 15 additional maps. (In Russian.)—Annotated list of 180 species of birds of mountainous Soviet Carpathia, southwestern Ukraine, with others recorded in the general region of the Ukraine that may be expected. Detailed discussion of habitats, including in this reptiles, amphibians and mammals in addition to birds.
- TANNER, J. T. 1955. The altitudinal distribution of birds in a part of the Great Smoky Mountains. *Migrant*, **26**: 37-40.
- TEAGUE, G. W. 1955. Aves del litoral Uruguayo. Observaciones sobre las aves indígenas y migratorias del orden *Charadriiformes* (Chorlos, Gaviotas, Gaviotines y sus congéneres) que frecuentan las costas y esteros del litoral del Uruguay. *Com. Zool. Museo Hist. Nat. Montevideo*, **4**, no. 72: 1-58.—Observations on the charadriiform birds of the coast of Uruguay.
- TURBOTT, E. G. 1953. Distribution and speciation of land birds on offshore islands, northern New Zealand. *Proc. VII Pac. Sci. Congr.*, **4**: 53-58.
- VAN TYNE, J. 1956. What constitute scientific data for the study of bird distribution. *Wilson Bull.*, **68**: 63-67.—After reviewing the history of the "sight record" in American ornithology, from its early, rare use to the present custom of publishing many, poorly evaluated records, the author calls for more care in the reporting, editing, and use of such records.—J. T. T.
- WESTERKOV, K. 1956. History and distribution of the Hungarian Partridge in Ohio, 1909-1948. *Ohio Journ. Science*, **56**: 65-70.—An increase in the number of partridges occurred in western and northwestern Ohio up till 1937-40, when a rapid decline began, which is not considered to be a cyclic low.—H. C. S.
- WILLIAMS, E. A. 1955. The Cattle Egret comes to South Carolina. *Chat*, **19**: 54-57.

ECOLOGY AND POPULATION

- BRECKENRIDGE, W. J. 1956. Measurements of the habitat niche of the Least Flycatcher. *Wilson Bull.*, **68**: 47-51, 1 fig.—Least Flycatchers (*Empidonax*

- minimus*) consistently used some parts of a woods more than others. An analysis of several aspects of the habitat revealed that the birds preferred the more open spaces beneath the forest canopy, where fewest limbs were present.—J. T. T. DUNNET, G. M. 1956. The autumn and winter mortality of Starlings *Sturnus vulgaris*, in relation to their food supply. *Ibis*, **98**: 220–230.—Details of food taken, body and fat weight of Starlings, and composition of winter flocks indicate that mortality in winter cannot regulate the density of the breeding population. There is evidence that mortality in autumn could maintain population stability by acting as a “density-governed” factor; however, autumnal mortality was not measured.—R. F. J.
- FLEMING, C. A., and WODZICKI, K. A. 1952. A census of the Gannet (*Sula seruator*) in New Zealand. *Notornis*, **5**: 39–78.—Annual cycle in New Zealand. Descriptions of New Zealand gannetries with counts of birds. The Gannet population is assessed at 21,033 pairs but may be as low as 18,000 or as high as 24,000. The paper is illustrated with 34 photographs and 4 maps.—W. R. B. O.
- GOODPASTURE, K. A. 1955. Recovery of a Chickadee population from the 1951 ice storm. *Migrant*, **26**: 21–23.
- KEAN, R. I. 1956. Notornis faeces as evidence on foods as a factor in chick rearing success. *Notornis*, **6**: 229–240.—Differences in availability and utilization of food types that are shown between two nesting areas investigated correspond to success and failure in chick rearing.—W. R. B. O.
- KEAST, J. A., and A. J. MARSHALL. 1954. The influence of drought and rainfall on reproduction in Australian desert birds. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, **124**: 493–499.—These birds have “evolved an unusually high degree of nomadic mobility” and “exhibit a further vital physiological aspect of drought adaptation in that their sexual cycles can respond quickly to rainfall, or its effects, so that nidification may begin within a few days of heavy precipitation, irrespective of daylength and light increment.”—R. W. S.
- MARSHALL, J. T., JR. 1956. Summer birds of the Rincon Mountains, Saguaro National Monument, Arizona. *Condor*, **58**: 81–97.—In this significant ecological study, Marshall groups the major vegetation types into three woodland and two forest subtypes. The occurrence and something of the relative abundance of each avian species are presented for each of these vegetation types. Niche requirements are discussed for several species, and attention is drawn to the subspecies of Brown Creeper and House Wren found in the Rincons. Evidence from song and coloration indicates that *Troglodytes brunneicollis* (Brown-throated Wren) and *Troglodytes aedon* (House Wren) are conspecific.—D. W. J.
- MCCANN, C. 1952. The Tui and its food plants. *Notornis*, **5**: 6–14.—Adaptations of flowers of New Zealand plants to visits of birds. Drawings show how the stigma and anthers touch the birds’ foreheads while they are sipping nectar from the bases of the flowers.—W. R. B. O.
- PALUDAN, K., and J. FOG. 1956. Den Danske Ynglebestand af vildtlevende Knopsvaner i 1954. *Danske Vildtundersøgelser No. 5*, 47 pp. (In Danish, with English summary.)—The Danish breeding population of wild-living *Cygnus olor* in 1954.
- RAND, A. L. 1956. Changes in English Sparrow population densities. *Wilson Bull.*, **68**: 69–70.—Populations of *Passer domesticus* have varied with the use of grain in feeding domestic animals, decreasing with fewer horses, etc.—J. T. T.

GENERAL BIOLOGY

- BARNARD, G. C. 1956. Nesting of the Blue-black Grassquit [*Volatinia jacarina*] in Panama. *Condor*, **58**: 229-231.
- BENDELL, J. F. 1955. Age, molt, and weight characteristics of Blue Grouse. *Condor*, **57**: 354-361.—This study is concerned primarily with molts and weights of yearlings and adults so that these two age groups might be separated. Characters employed for separation include length of the outer pair of rectrices, presence or absence of the bursa of Fabricius, and average weight. Whereas, yearlings usually have bursas longer than adults', some breeding adults had a bursa and others lacked them. Yearling females may breed, but none of the yearling males was breeding. The average weight of adults was significantly greater than weights of yearlings.—D. W. J.
- BERGER, A. J. 1955. Six-storied Yellow Warbler nest with eleven Cowbird eggs. *Jack-Pine Warbler*, **33**: 84.
- BERGER, A. J. 1956. Barn Swallows and Rough-winged Swallows nesting under bridges. *Jack-Pine Warbler*, **34**: 10.
- BERGER, A. J. 1956. Prairie Horned Lark nesting notes. *Jack-Pine Warbler*, **34**: 69-72.
- BETTS, M. M. 1954. Experiments with an artificial nestling. *Brit. Birds*, **47**: 229-231.—An artificial nestling was used to sample the food brought to the nest by a pair of Pied Flycatchers.
- BLACK, M. S. 1955. Some notes on the Black-billed Gull (*Larus bulleri*) at Lake Rotorua, with special reference to the breeding cycle. *Notornis*, **6**: 167-170.
- CAIN, A. J., and I. C. J. GALBRAITH. 1956. Field notes on birds of the eastern Solomon Islands. *Ibis*, **98**: 100-134; 262-295.—An annotated list of 138 species. Coverage varies from 2 or 3 short paragraphs to six full pages on *Aplonis brunneo-capillus* and usually is concerned with recognition, habitat, voice, gut contents, and miscellaneous observations.—R. F. J.
- COTTRILLE, B. D. 1956. Chimney Swifts apparently nesting in Pileated Woodpecker hole in live tree. *Jack-Pine Warbler*, **34**: 30-31.
- CRUCKSHANK, A. D. 1956. Nesting heights of some woodland warblers in Maine. *Wilson Bull.*, **68**: 157.—267 nests of seven species.
- DAVIS, D. E. 1955. Observations on the breeding biology of Kingbirds. *Condor*, **57**: 208-212.—A decline in clutch size in *Tyrannus tyrannus* may occur during the breeding season since a mean number of eggs in 30 nests was 3.5 whereas the mean number of young in 32 nests was 2.7. Heights of nests and habitats are discussed.—D. W. J.
- FRIEDMANN, H., and J. KERN. 1956. The problem of cerophagy or wax-eating in Honey-guides. *Quart. Rev. Biol.*, **31**: 19-30.—Honey-guides were reared in captivity for 18 to 27 days on a diet of beeswax. The intestinal microflora is responsible for the degradation of beeswax. Thus the selective value of cerophagy is related to the importance of wax to the dietary picture.—J. H.
- GENELLY, R. E. 1955. Annual cycle in a population of California Quail. *Condor*, **57**: 263-285.—This is a major contribution toward the life history of this species because Dr. Genelly has spent three years observing annual behavior patterns and physiological changes of a marked feral population. Detailed discussions include pair bonds and formations, functions of calls, fighting and threatening, gonad size, molt, and weight. Most of the anatomical data for reproduction were taken from nearby populations especially for the male, but the data for females were obtained by live-trapping. Males did not develop

- incubation patches. By knowing either the weight or the stage of molt of the primaries, it is possible to determine the age of juvenal quail up to about 150 days.—D. W. J.
- GULLION, G. W. 1956. Evidence of double-brooding in Gambel Quail. *Condor*, **58**: 232-234.
- HERROELEN, P. 1953. La Chevêchette à queue barrée, *Glaucidium Sjöstedti* Reichenow au Congo belge. Bull. Cercle Zool. Cong., **21**: 9-11.—Description, habits, and distribution.—R. W. S.
- HERROELEN, P. 1954. Notes sur le comportement de la Guignette de rivage, *Actitis hypoleucos* (Linné), au Congo Belge. Ann. Mus. Congo Tervuren, **1**: 31-33.—Notes on molt, weight, distribution, habitat, food, migration, and behavior.—R. W. S.
- INTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPT. 1953. Notes on Notornis, 1951-52. *Notornis*, **5**: 144-148.—Behavior, relationships with other animals.
- JOHNSTON, R. F. 1956. Predation by Short-eared Owls on a *Salicornia* salt marsh. Wilson Bull., **68**: 91-102, 2 figs.—The foraging habits and food of *Asio flammeus* in the San Francisco Bay region are described. 90 per cent of the mass of food eaten is *Microtus* and *Rattus*.—J. T. T.
- JOHNSTON, R. F. 1956. The incubation period of the Clapper Rail. *Condor*, **58**: 166.—Two observations each revealed an incubation period of 23 days.
- KELLY, J. W. 1955. History of the nesting of an Anna Hummingbird. *Condor*, **57**: 347-353.—This detailed study of *Calypte anna* was an almost daily one from January 4 to March 6. The author has added materially to the extant knowledge on nest construction, incubation period, hatching, and care of young. Climatological data are correlated with these phases of the nesting cycle.—D. W. J.
- KELLY, J. W. 1956. Prolonged incubation by an Anna Hummingbird. *Condor*, **58**: 163.
- KENNEDY, J. G. 1955. Takahe research 1954-1955 season: a summary. *Notornis*, **6**: 164-166.—Breeding season, chick survival, measurements, deer and Takahe.
- LEGG, K. 1956. A sea-cave nest of the Black Swift. *Condor*, **58**: 183-187.
- LOWE, C. H., JR. 1955. Gambel Quail and water supply on Tiburon Island, Sonora, Mexico. *Condor*, **57**: 244.
- MIDDLETON, D. S., and B. J. JOHNSTON. 1956. A study of the Phoebe in Macomb County. Part 1. Jack-Pine Warbler, **34**: 63-66.
- MOREL, G., and F. BOURLIÈRE. 1955. Recherches écologiques sur *Quelea quelea quelea* L. de la basse vallée du Sénégal. I. Données quantitatives sur le cycle annuel. Bull. Inst. Français d'Afr. Noire, **17** (ser. A): 617-663.—Data on the number of nests per tree and the number of trees per colony, clutch size, number of clutches, the role of the parents in incubation, nesting success, sex ratio at various ages, banding returns, wing length, morphology and development of the gonads, and food.—R. W. S.
- NICE, M. M. 1956. Four generations of a Song Sparrow family. Jack-Pine Warbler, **34**: 57-62.
- SIBLEY, C. G. 1955. The responses of salt-marsh birds to extremely high tides. *Condor*, **57**: 241-242.
- SKUTCH, A. F. 1956. Life history of the Ruddy Ground Dove. *Condor*, **58**: 188-205.—In Skutch's most recent contribution to Central American ornithology, he presents the usual life history data for *Columbigallina talpacoti*, including mating, nest construction, eggs, incubation, and nestling activities.—D. W. J.
- STEINBACHER, J. 1955. Über die Schwanzmauser der Eulen (Strigidae) und

- Nachtschwalben (Caprimulgidae). Senckenbergiana Biologica. **36**: 235-240.—On the tail molt of owls and nightjars.
- SUMMERS-SMITH, D. 1954. Colonial behaviour in the House Sparrow. Brit. Birds, **47**: 249-265.—An important study of *Passer domesticus*. In a rural area in Hampshire, sparrows are separated into isolated breeding colonies of about 10-15 pairs. The structure of a breeding colony is described and there is a discussion of colonial nesting.—F. M.
- SUTTON, G. M., and D. F. PARMELEE. 1955. The Purple Sandpiper in Southern Baffin Island. Condor, **57**: 216-220.—Field observations and descriptions of adult specimens are presented.
- SUTTON, G. M., and D. F. PARMELEE. 1956. The Rock Ptarmigan in southern Baffin Island. Wilson Bull., **68**: 52-62, 3 fig.—Notes on the activities of *Lagopus mutus* during summer, including nesting, nesting success, and molt.—J. T. T.
- WAGNER, H. O. 1953. Der Breitschnabelschnäpper (*Rhynchocyclus* [sic] *brevirostris* Cabanis) mausert die Handschwinge während der Brutzeit. Veröffentl. Überseemuseum Bremen, Ser. A, Vol. **2**, Pt. 3: 211-212.—Molting of the remiges in *Rhynchocyclus brevirostris* (Tyrannidae) during the breeding season. The nest of the species is described and figured.—R. W. S.
- WALKINSHAW, L. H. 1955. Nesting of the Olive-sided Flycatcher in Schoolcraft County, Michigan. Jack-Pine Warbler, **33**: 134-136.
- WARHAM, J. 1956. The breeding of the Great-winged Petrel *Pterodroma macroptera*. Ibis, **98**: 171-185.—At Eclipse Island, off western Australia, this petrel begins breeding in March, has eggs by the end of May, and the young are fledged in November. The incubation period lasts perhaps 53 days; two fledging periods were known to be 128 and 134 days. There is no starvation period.—R. F. J.
- WILLIAMS, G. G. 1956. Altitudinal records for Chimney Swifts. Wilson Bull., **68**: 71-72.—*Chaetura pelagica* seen from an airplane at about 7000 feet three different times under similar weather conditions.—J. T. T.
- WILLIAMS, G. R. 1952. *Notornis* in March, 1951. Notornis, **4**: 202-208.—Observations in Takahe Valley and Point Burn, Fiordland, New Zealand, dealing with molt, behavior of chick, adult behavior, occupation of territory, census, deer and Takahe. The known population is 23, possibly 27.

MIGRATION AND ORIENTATION

- COOPER, J., and A. LYSAGHT. 1956. Migrating pintails [*Anas acuta*] in the central Pacific. Ibis, **98**: 316-319.
- GIBBS, A., I. C. T. NISBET, and P. S. REDMAN. 1954. Birds of North Donegal in autumn, 1953. Brit. Birds, **47**: 217-228.—Observations on migration in north-west Ireland.
- HOLGERSEN, H. 1954. Ornithological observations from Utsira, 1952. Sterna (Stavanger Museum) **12**, 32 pp.—Observations on fall migration on the island of Utsira, Norway.—R. W. S.
- HOWELL, J. C. 1955. A comparison of ceilometer mortality at Knoxville and Nashville, Tennessee, in 1951 and 1954. Migrant, **26**: 53-57.
- JOHNSTON, D. W. 1955. Mass bird mortality in Georgia, October, 1954. Oriole, **20**: 17-26.—At one locality 50,000 birds were killed.
- OWEN, D. F., D. W. SNOW, and R. E. MOREAU. 1955. Observaciones ornitológicas otoñales en el norte de España. Ardeola, **2**: 57-78. (In Spanish, with English summary.)—Ornithological observations in northern Spain in the autumn of 1954, including data on visible migration.—R. W. S.

- REDMAN, P. S., and W. D. HOOKE. 1954. Firecrests in Britain, 1952-1953. *Brit. Birds*, **47**: 324-335.—A large autumn immigration of *Regulus ignicapillus* into the British Isles, followed by wintering and a further immigration in the spring is described and correlated with meteorological conditions. Wintering was thought to be due to adverse weather conditions inhibiting the migratory urge.—F. M.
- RIGGS, C. D. 1955. Night migration of the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher. *Condor*, **57**: 310.
- SERVENTY, D. L. 1956. A Japanese recovery of an Australian-ringed *Puffinus tenuirostris*. *Ibis*, **98**: 316.
- SORENSEN, J. H. 1954. Royal Albatross A99. *Notornis*, **6**: 25-27.—Ringed as fledgling on Campbell Island, south of New Zealand, Oct. 4, 1943, when about 7 months old; captured at El Tabo, Province of Santiago, Chile, at end of March or beginning of April, 1944. The bird was in an exhausted condition and died soon after.—W. R. B. O.
- STEIN, P. A. S. 1955. Dispersal of New Zealand Gannets. *Notornis*, **6**: 58-64.—Records of ringing at Cape Kidnappers and Horuhoru Islet and of recoveries in New Zealand and Australia. Twenty-seven birds ringed have been recovered on the coasts of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. Birds from Cape Kidnappers have been recovered from northerly stations as far south as 34° S., while those from Horuhoru were collected from 30° S. southwards.—W. R. B. O.
- WALKINSHAW, L. H. 1956. Migration of the Chimney Swift in Calhoun County, Michigan. *Jack-Pine Warbler*, **34**: 29.
- WEISE, C. M. 1956. Nightly unrest in caged migratory sparrows under outdoor conditions. *Ecology*, **37**: 274-287.—Nocturnal activity is correlated with physiological state and appears to be a reliable indicator of the migratory condition.—R. W. S.
- WILLIAMSON, K. 1954. Paddyfield Warbler at Fair Isle. *Brit. Birds*, **47**: 297-301.—The second British record of *Acrocephalus agricola* is correlated with the weather conditions over Europe which favored drift from the East.
- WILLIAMSON, K. 1954. Gray-checked Thrush at Fair Isle: a new British bird. *Brit. Birds*, **47**: 266-267.
- WILLIAMSON, K., and A. BUTTERFIELD. 1954. The spring migration of the Willow Warbler in 1952. *Brit. Birds*, **47**: 177-197.—Detailed analysis of the migration of *Phylloscopus trochilus* through Britain in the light of the migrational drift theory.—F. M.

PHYSIOLOGY

- BASTIAN, J. W., and M. X. ZARROW. 1955. A new hypothesis for the asynchronous ovulatory cycle of the Domestic Hen (*Gallus domesticus*). *Poultry Sci.*, **34**: 776-788.—A stimulating discussion of value to ornithologists interested in the process of egg production and factors affecting the number of eggs laid.—P. H. B.
- BAUM, G. J., and R. K. MEYER. 1956. Influence of diethylstilbestrol on lipids in intact and hypophysectomized cockerels. *Endocrin.*, **58**: 338-346.
- BRENEMAN, W. R. 1956. Steroid hormones and the development of the reproductive system in the pullet. *Endocrin.*, **58**: 262-271.
- FISHER, H. I. 1956. Apparatus to measure forces involved in the landing and taking off of birds. *Amer. Midland Nat.*, **55**: 334-342.
- GLICK, B., T. S. CHANG, and R. G. JAAP. 1956. The Bursa of Fabricius and Antibody Production. *Poultry Sci.*, **35**: 224-225.—The bursa of the domestic fowl produced antibodies to *Salmonella typhimurium*.—P. H. B.

- IRVING, L. 1955. Nocturnal decline in temperature of birds in cold weather. *Condor*, **57**: 362-365.—The body temperatures of seven species of birds held in captivity in Alaska were taken at various times of the day and night in winter. Even though winter air temperatures varied between -9° C and -22° C, the body temperatures by day were about the same as on warmer days. Nocturnal body temperatures were $0.9-4^{\circ}$ C lower. Also discussed are matters relating to diurnal activity among arctic owls and the elevation of body temperature during activity. The conclusion is drawn that at least some homiotherms can change their body temperatures in sleep, waking rest, and activity, both in cold and temperate weather conditions.—D. W. J.
- MOULTRIE, F., C. D. MUELLER, and L. F. PAYNE. 1955. Molting and Growth of Individual Feathers in Turkeys Exposed to 10 or 24 Hours of Daily Light. *Poultry Sci.*, **34**: 383-388.—A difference in extent of molting in postjuvenile primary and secondary wing feathers characterized turkeys reared under 10- and 24-hour regimes of daily light. Under 10 hours the birds molted no postjuvenile wing feathers, while under continuous light they molted postjuvenile primary 1 and secondaries 2, 3, and 4.—P. H. B.
- OAKESON, B. B. 1956. Liver and spleen weight cycles in nonmigratory White-crowned Sparrows. *Condor*, **58**: 45-50.—Liver and spleen weights were taken for nonmigratory (*nuttalli*) and migratory (*gambelii*) races of *Zonotrichia leucophrys*. Cyclic changes in these organs' weights were similar, both showing declines at the height of testis development, and yet one race migrated whereas the other did not. It is concluded that the decline in weights could not be directly attributed to stress associated with a long migratory flight, but that inherent endocrine changes are responsible for low body, liver, and spleen weights at the end of migration.—D. W. J.
- ODUM, E. P., and C. E. CONNELL. 1956. Lipid levels in migrating birds. *Science*, **123** (3203): 892-894.
- ODUM, E. P., and J. C. MAJOR. 1956. The effect of diet on photoperiod-induced lipid deposition in the White-throated Sparrow. *Condor*, **58**: 222-228.—One group of white-throats was given a high fat diet and another group fed on a low fat diet. Both groups were then exposed to gradually increased photoperiods in midwinter. Birds given the high fat diet had only a little more subcutaneous fat at the end of the experiment, and resembled more closely normal premigratory birds than did the experimentals given the low fat diet.—D. W. J.
- SHIRLEY, H. V., JR., and A. V. NALBANDOV. 1956. Effects of neurohypophysectomy in domestic chickens. *Endocrin.*, **58**: 477-483.
- WILSON, W. O., and A. WOODARD. 1955. Some Factors Affecting Body Temperature of Turkeys. *Poultry Sci.*, **34**: 369-371.—In air temperatures between 65° to 105° F, the amount of shade influenced the body temperature. Air temperatures above 90° caused hyperthermy.—P. H. B.

TAXONOMY AND PALAEOLOGY

- BEHLE, W. H. 1956. A systematic review of the Mountain Chickadee. *Condor*, **58**: 51-70.—For each of the seven subspecies of *Parus gambeli*, the author discusses racial characters of color and the standard measurements, geographic distribution, variation, and intergradation with other subspecies. Suggestions are made as to the oldest subspecies and origins.—D. W. J.
- BRODKORB, P. 1956. Pleistocene birds from Crystal Springs, Florida. *Wilson Bull.*, **68**: 158.—*Anas carolinensis*, *Aythya collaris*, *Aramus guarauna*.

- BUTTERFIELD, A. 1954. *Falco columbarius subaeson* Brehm: a valid race. Brit. Birds, 47: 342-347.
- CADE, T. J. 1955. Variation of the Common Rough-legged Hawk in North America. Condor, 57: 313-346.—One of the most variable hawks is *Buteo lagopus*, and it is this individual variability of plumage characters of North American and nearby Asiatic specimens which is investigated in detail by the author. Molt, extreme colorations, sexual dimorphism, weight, mensural characters, and population genetics are some of the subjects which are discussed. Nomenclaturally, the North American breeding population is *sancti-johannis* east of the Mackenzie River whereas west of the river to the Bering Sea, specimens are considered to be intergrades with the Siberian subspecies, *kamtschatkensis* Dementiev. This latter name should replace *pallidus* (Menzbier) which, in the absence of unequivocal specimens, should be deleted from the North American list.—D. W. J.
- CUNNINGHAM, J. M. 1953. Notes on the immature plumages of *Larus bulleri* and *L. novaehollandiae*. Notornis, 5: 166-167.
- FALLA, R. A. 1953. Description of a new form of New Zealand Wren. Notornis, 5: 142-143.—*Xenicus gilviventris rineyi*, Lake McArthur, south of Dusky Sound, New Zealand.
- FALLA, R. A. 1954. A new rail from cave deposits in North Island of New Zealand. Rec. Auck. Mus., 4: 241-244.—*Capellirallus karamu*, n. gen. and n. sp. Skeleton found in cave at Karamu.
- GURR, L. 1952. A skeleton of *Notornis hochstetteri* Meyer from Waitati, Otago. Trans. Roy. Soc. N. Z., 80: 19-21.—Description with list of occurrences in South Island.
- HACHISUKA, M. 1953. The affinities of *Pityriasis* of Borneo. Proc. VII Pac. Sci. Congr. 4: 67-69.—Most likely an aberrant member of the shrikes.
- HARDY, J. W., and R. W. DICKERMAN. 1955. The taxonomic status of the Maroon-fronted Parrot [*Rhynchopsitta terrisi*]. Condor, 57: 305-306.
- HOLGERSEN, H. 1955. On the type-locality of *Phylloscopus collybita abietinus* (Nilsson). Sterna (Stavanger Museum) 18: 1-4.—Restricted to Stjørdalen (= Stjørdal), Nord-Trøndelag, Norway.—R. W. S.
- HOWARD, H. 1955. Fossil birds from Manix Lake, California. Geol. Surv. Prof. Paper 264-J: 199-205, pl. 50.—Twelve species, three of which are extinct, recorded from upper Pleistocene deposits. *Phoenicopterus minutus*, new species.
- JOLLIE, M. 1955. A hybrid between the Spruce Grouse and the Blue Grouse. Condor, 57: 213-215.—*Canachites canadensis franklini* × *Dendragapus obscurus richardsonii* taken on November 12, 1950, in Benewah County, Idaho.
- JUNGE, G. C. A. 1956. New bird records from Biak Island. Zool. Mededel. (Leiden), 34: 231-237.—Notes on ten species. *Aviceda subcristata obscura*, new subspecies.
- KOEPKE, M. 1954. *Zaratornis stresemanni* nov. gen. et nov. sp. Un cotingido nuevo de Peru. Pub. Mus. His. Nat. "Javier Prado," Ser. A. Zool., no. 16, 8 pp. 2 fig.—A new genus and species of cotinga, most nearly related to *Doliornis* and *Heliochera*.—M. A. T.
- MARPLES, B. J. 1952. Early Tertiary Penguins of New Zealand. N. Z. Geol. Surv. Pal. Bull., 20: 1-66.—Monographic study of the bones of 8 species (5 being new). New genera: *Platydyptes*, *Archaeospheniscus*, *Duntroonornis*, *Korora*.
- MAYR, E., and J. C. GREENWAY, JR. 1956. Sequence of passerine families (Aves). Breviora (Mus. Comp. Zool.), 58, 11 pp.—Includes a report by the editors of Peters' check-list on the sequence to be followed in that work.

- MERTENS, R., and J. STEINBACHER. 1955. Die im Senckenberg-Museum vorhandenen Arten ausgestorbener, aussterbender oder seltener Vögel. *Senckenbergiana Biologica*, **36**: 241-265.—List of the rare, vanishing, and extinct birds in the Senckenberg Museum.
- MILLER, A. H., and R. I. BOWMAN. 1956. A fossil magpie from the Pleistocene of Texas. *Condor*, **58**: 164-165.
- MILLER, A. H., and R. I. BOWMAN. 1956. Fossil birds of the late Pliocene of Cita Canyon, Texas. *Wilson Bull.*, **68**: 38-46, 1 fig.—Material is described from four species, two being considered new species: *Plegadis gracilis*, new species, and *Meleagris leopoldi*, new species.—J. T. T.
- NEILL, W. T., H. J. GUT, and P. BRODKORB. 1956. Animal remains from four preceramic sites in Florida. *Amer. Antiquity*, **21**: 383-395.—Remains of 24 species of birds recorded.—R. W. S.
- ORR, P. C. 1956. Pleistocene Man in Fishbone Cave, Pershing County, Nevada. *Nevada State Mus. Bull.* 2, pp. 1-20, 11 figs.—Records of Western Grebe, American Merganser, Shoveler, and American Coot, and part of the skin of a young pelican, from archeological deposits with radiocarbon dates of 6000 to 10,000 years ago.
- PARTRIDGE, W. H. 1954. Estudio preliminar sobre una coleccion de aves de Misiones. *Rev. Inst. Nac. Invest. Cien. Nat.*, **3**: 87-153, pls. 1-4. (In Spanish, with English summary.)—A preliminary study of a collection of birds from the Province of Misiones, Argentina.
- PHILLIPS, A. R., and K. C. PARKES. 1955. Taxonomic comments on the Western Wood Pewee. *Condor*, **57**: 244-246.
- PINTO, O. 1954. Resultados ornitológicos de duas viagens científicas ao Estado de Alagoas. *Papéis Avulsos Dept. Zool. Secretaria Agric. São Paulo*, **12**: 1-97. (In Portuguese, with English summary of new subspecies.)—Annotated list of the birds of the State of Alagoas, Brazil. *Xenops minutus alagoanus*, *Sclerurus caudacutus caligineus*, *Thamnophilus aethiops distans*, *Conopophaga melanops nigrifrons*, *Schiffornis turdinus intermedius*, *Platyrinchus mystaceus niveigularis*, *Cyanocorax chrysops interpositus*, new subspecies.—R. W. S.
- PINTO, O. M. DE O., and E. A. DE CAMARGO. 1955. Lista anotada de aves coleccionadas nos limites ocidentais do Estado do Paraná. *Papéis Avulsos Dept. Zool. Secretaria Agric. São Paulo*, **12**: 215-234. (In Portuguese.)—Annotated list of a collection of birds from the State of Paraná, Brazil. *Hylocharis chrysura lessoni*, *Campylorhamphus trochilirostris guttistriatus*, new subspecies.—R. W. S.
- PITELKA, F. A., R. K. SELANDER, and M. ALVAREZ DEL TORO. 1956. A hybrid jay from Chiapas, Mexico. *Condor*, **58**: 98-106.—*Calocitta formosa* × *Psilorhinus mexicanus*.
- PIVETEAU, J. 1955. Oiseaux, in *Traité de Paléontologie*, vol. V, Amphibiens, Reptiles, Oiseaux, La sortie des eaux, Naissance de la Tétrapodie, l'Éxubérance de la Vie Végétative, la Conquête de l'Air. pp. 994-1091, Publ. Masson et Cie., 120, Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris VI^e. Price of complete volume 12,800 francs. (In French.)—A general resumé based mainly on Lambrecht's *Palaeornithologie* (1933), including in addition some recent studies, as that of de Beer on *Archaeopteryx*, Gregory on the skull of *Ichthyornis*, Marples on Seymour Island Penguins, and Tucker on the origin of birds. Following a brief summary of the skeleton and other morphological characters in birds, there is a systematic review of the orders and families known as fossils in which pertinent examples are cited in running paragraph style under generic names. The classification in the main is that of Berlioz. Of value as a general summary but without specific detail.

- RAND, A. L., and R. L. FLEMING. 1956. Two new birds from Nepal. *Fieldiana, Zool.*, **39**: 1-3.—*Dendrocopus* [sic.] *auriceps conoveri* from west Nepal, and *Garrulax affinis bethelae* from east Nepal and Sikkim, new subspecies.
- SCARLETT, R. J. 1953. A sub-fossil Hawk from New Zealand. *Rec. Cant. Mus.*, **6**: 245-252.—*Circus eylesi*, n. sp., Pyramid Valley; also Lake Grassmere.
- SIMPSON, L. O. 1955. A note on a green Moa egg from Chatto Creek, Central Otago. *Trans. Roy. Soc. N. Z.*, **83**: 223-226.—Discussion on position of egg and its identification.
- SIMS, R. W. 1956. Birds collected by Mr. F. Shaw-Mayer in the central highlands of New Guinea, 1950-1951. *Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.)*, **3**: 389-438, pls. 13-14.—Annotated list of 88 species and subspecies.
- SOERGEL, E. 1955. Über einige vogelreste (Seeadler, Kraniche) aus dem Neolithikum von Ehrenstein bei Ulen. *Jahreshefte Ver. vaterländ. Naturk. Württemberg*, 110 Jahrg., pp. 121-124, 1 fig.—Remains of *Haliaeetus albicilla*, *Grus grus*, and *Grus antigone* in southwestern Germany. The last mentioned, the Sarus Crane, is known in modern times from India eastward (casual records from south Russia being in error).
- STORER, R. W. 1955. A preliminary survey of the sparrows of the genus *Aimophila*. *Condor*, **57**: 193-201.—On the basis of measurements, color, habitat, nests, song, and skeletal proportions, the genus *Aimophila* is considered to be composed of at least two natural groups of species. One group inhabits arid tropical scrub: *mystacalis*, *humeralis*, *ruficauda*, *sumichrasti* and *strigiceps*. Another group inhabits temperate grassland or savanna: *aestivalis*, *botterii*, *petenica*, and *cassinii*. Five additional species cannot be relegated to either of these two groups: *quinquestriata*, *carpalis*, *ruficeps*, *notosticta*, and *rufescens*. Until more data are available for these latter species, *Aimophila* should not be split.—D. W. J.
- VERHEYEN, R. 1955. Contribution à la systématique des Piciformes basée sur l'anatomie comparée. *Bull. Inst. Roy. Sci. Nat. Belg.*, **31**, no. 50, 24 pp., and no. 51, 19 pp.—A classification of the Piciformes based on the comparative anatomy of the group. The Galbulidae and Bucconidae are placed in one suborder, and the other four families in a second.—R. W. S.
- VOOUS, K. H. 1955. On *Phylloscopus collybita* from Norway. *Sterna* (Stavanger Museum), **18**: 4-7.—Taxonomic notes.—R. W. S.
- WETMORE, A. 1955. A supposed record of a fossil cormorant. *Condor*, **57**: 371.
- WETMORE, A. 1956. A fossil Guan from the Oligocene of South Dakota. *Condor*, **58**: 234-235.
- WETMORE, A. 1956. A check-list of the fossil and prehistoric birds of North America and the West Indies. *Smiths. Misc. Coll.*, **131** (5), 105 pp.—The present work lists 189 forms still living and 248 extinct species, a total of 88 more species than were listed in Wetmore's 1940 check-list. 17 forms are listed for the Cretaceous, 9 from the Palaeocene, 33 from the Eocene, 18 from the Oligocene, 52 from the Miocene, 59 from the Pliocene, and 247 from the Pleistocene.—R. W. S.
- WESTERSKOV, K. 1953. Taxonomic status of the Redpoll in New Zealand. *Notornis*, **5**: 189-191.—Belongs to the British subspecies *Carduelis flammea cabaret*.
- WILLIAMS, J. G. 1955. A systematic revision and natural history of the Shining Sunbird of Africa. *Condor*, **57**: 249-262.—Measurements, colors of plumage and distributions are given for the five subspecies of *Cinnyris habessinicus*: *habessinicus*, *turkanae*, *alter*, *hellmayri*, and *kinneari*. Three distinct plumages (juvinal, immature, and adult) and molts are described in some detail. Under the subject of Natural History, there follows for each subspecies a discussion of

habitat, food, field appearance, voice, display, breeding seasons, nesting sites and nests, and descriptions of eggs.—D. W. J.

MISCELLANEOUS

- LOCKWOOD, W. B. 1954. Linguistic notes on "Fulmar." *Brit. Birds*, **47**: 336-339.
- NELSON, T. 1956. The history of ornithology at the University of Michigan Biological Station, 1909-1955. Minneapolis, Burgess Publ. Co. xvi + 106 pp.—Contains an annotated list of the birds found near the Station (in Cheboygan Co., Mich.) and a list of student reports on file there.—R. W. S.
- O'BRYAN, A. 1956. The Diné: Origin Myths of the Navaho Indians. *Smiths. Inst. Bur. Amer. Ethn., Bull.* **163**, 1-187. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. \$1.75.—The Navaho story of creation—the five worlds, people, animals of all kinds, and their change and development as told by a chief of his people for preservation in print for future generations. Birds figure prominently in the myths, e.g.,—the Kingfisher who dived to retrieve a lost medicine bag, The Woodpecker who drilled the hole through which the people entered the fourth world, the Grebes that guarded the water entry to the fifth and present world, the Rock Wren who brought the cliff rocks in which he lives, and various others.
- SIBLEY, C. G. 1955. Ornithology *in* A Century of Progress in the Natural Sciences, 1853-1953. San Francisco, Calif. Acad. Sci. pp. 629-659.

Contributors during 1956: P. H. Baldwin, L. M. Bartlett, A. J. Berger, E. R. Blake, J. T. Emlen, H. Friedmann, J. J. Hickey, H. Howard, J. C. Howell, J. Hudson, D. W. Johnston, R. F. Johnston, S. C. Kendeigh, F. McKinney, W. R. B. Oliver, H. C. Seibert, R. W. Storer, J. T. Tanner, M. A. Traylor, J. D. Webster, A. Wetmore, D. A. Zimmerman.

Dues notices for 1957 have recently been mailed. To reduce the costs and work of the Treasurer's office members are requested to return their payments before January 1, 1957. Late payments require special mailings of 'The Auk' with associated additional postage and handling costs.

The "business reply envelope" being used this year requires no postage. Persons dropping their membership are asked to notify the Treasurer so that up-to-date records may be maintained.