

## RECENT LITERATURE

EDITED BY FRANK MCKINNEY

### ANATOMY AND EMBRYOLOGY

- BAUMEL, J. J. 1958. Variation in the brachial plexus of *Progne subis*. *Acta anat.*, **34**: 1-34.—The results of bilateral dissections of 10 specimens. In general, variations were minor. Often as much variation was found between sides of the same individual as there was between different individuals.—F. M.
- DINNENDAHL, L. and G. KRAMER. 1957. Über grössenabhängige Änderungen von Körperproportionen bei Möwen (*Larus ridibundus*, *L. canus*, *L. argentatus*, *L. marinus*). *Journ. für Ornith.*, **98**: 282-312.—A statistical analysis of size-independent modifications of the body proportions of four species of gulls.—H. C. M.
- ENLOW, D. H., and S. O. BROWN. 1958. A comparative histological study of fossil and recent bone tissues. Part II. Class Aves. *Texas Journ. Sci.*, **9** (2): 206-214.—Details of structures, listed under generic name only, in *Dinornis*, and in one or more examples in 11 orders of living birds.
- MALEWITZ, T. D., and M. L. CALHOUN. 1958. The gross and microscopic anatomy of the digestive tract, spleen, kidney, lungs, and heart of the turkey. *Poultry Sci.*, **37**: 388-398.
- NELSON, O. E. 1958. The development of the primitive streak and early chick embryo in relation to low O<sub>2</sub> pressure. *Growth*, **22**: 109-124.—Two levels of minimal O<sub>2</sub> requirement are found, a lower one for development and function of the primitive streak and a higher one for individuating rudiments.—P. H. B.
- RIGDON, R. H., T. M. FERGUSON, G. L. FELDMAN, and J. R. COUCH. 1958. Air sacs in the turkey. *Poultry Sci.*, **37**: 53-60.—A study employing injected latex. A single cervical or clavicular, a paired thoracic, and two paired abdominal air sacs are described.—P. H. B.
- SCHMIDT, W. J. 1957. Schraubiger Faserverlauf in der Schalenhaut des Vogeleies. *Journ. für Ornith.*, **98**: 432-440.—Structural evidence in the shell and egg membrane indicates that the egg rotates in its passage through the oviduct.—H. C. M.
- STEINBACHER, J. 1958. Zur Anatomie der Diplopodie bei einem Vogel. *Senck. Biol.*, **39** (1/2): 41-45. Frankfurt am Main, Germany. The anatomy of diplopodia in a jay (*Garrulus glandarius*).

### BEHAVIOR

- ANDREW, R. J. 1956. Begging responses of certain Buntings. *Brit. Birds*, **49**: 107-111.—The begging of young *Emberiza schoeniclus*, *E. canandra*, and *E. citrinella* and the development of fear responses are described.—F. M.
- ARMSTRONG, E. A. 1956. The amateur and the study of bird display. Suggestions for further work. *Brit. Birds*, **49**: 97-106.
- FRITH, H. J. 1957. Experiments on the control of temperature in the mound of the Mallee-fowl, *Leipoa ocellata* Gould (Megapodiidae). *C.S.I.R.O. Wildlife Research*, **2**: 101-110.—Artificially induced changes in the internal temperature of the incubator mound are detected and the bird alters its behavior to deal with them. It is suggested that the tongue is the organ involved in the perception of mound temperature.—F. M.
- HOESCH, W. 1958. Über das Zusammenwirken von Färbung und Verhalten.

- Journ. für Ornith., **99**: 173-177.—An analysis of behavior in relation to plumage color and pattern. Based on field observations in southwest Africa.—H. C. M.
- HURRELL, H. G. 1956. A Raven roost in Devon. *Brit. Birds*, **49**: 28-31.
- KILHAM, L. 1958. Sealed-in winter stores of Red-headed Woodpeckers. *Wilson Bull.*, **70**: 107-113.—Several individuals of *Melanerpes erythrocephalus* stored acorns and insects in crevices and cavities and closed the entrances by pounding in splinters of wood and pieces of bark.—J. T. T.
- KORNOWSKI, G. 1957. Beiträge zur Ethologie des Blässhuhns (*Fulica atra* L.). *Journ. für Ornith.*, **98**: 318-355.—A contribution to the ethology of the Coot; results of a two year study in East Holstein.—H. C. M.
- MUMFORD, R. E., and R. L. ZUSI. 1958. Notes on movements, territory, and habitat of wintering Saw-whet Owls. *Wilson Bull.*, **70**: 188-191.—*Aegolius acadicus* in Michigan.—J. T. T.
- NEWMAN, D. L. 1958. A nesting of the Acadian Flycatcher. *Wilson Bull.*, **70**: 130-144.—Detailed observations from nest-building to feeding of fledglings of *Empidonax vireescens*.—J. T. T.
- ROLLIN, N. 1956. Song output of unstimulated Skylark [*Alauda arvensis*]. *Brit. Birds*, **49**: 218-221.
- SAUER, F. 1957. Ein Beitrag zur Frage des "Einemsens" von Vögeln. *Journ. für Ornith.*, **98**: 313-317.—Four hand-raised Garden Warblers (*Sylvia borin*) were experimentally subjected to ants and "anting" behavior observed. 16 photographs.—H. C. M.
- STEWART, P. A. 1958. Locomotion of Wood Ducks. *Wilson Bull.*, **70**: 184-187.—Data are presented on the swimming and running speeds of young and the flying speed of adult *Aix sponsa*.—J. T. T.
- WEBER, H. 1958. Beobachtungen am Nest des Zwergschnäppers (*Muscicapa parva*). *Journ. für Ornith.*, **99**: 160-172.—Breeding biology and behavior of the Red-breasted Flycatcher. Enemy recognition was tested with models.—H. C. M.
- WENDLAND, V. 1958. Einiges vom Verhalten der Nebelkrähe (*Corvus corone cornix*). *Journ. für Ornith.*, **99**: 203-208.—Notes on a winter roost of the Hooded Crow; and on this species' reactions to various raptors and martens.—H. C. M.

#### DISEASES AND PARASITES

- ARUNDEL, J. H. 1958. Perosis and folic acid antagonism in chickens. *Nature*, **181**: 342.
- BAKER, J. R. 1958. Leucocytozoon spp. in some Hertfordshire birds. *Nature*, **181**: 205.—Five species found in 7 species of adult birds; none in nestling birds.
- BARD, F. G. 1958. Botulism at Old Wives Lake. *Blue Jay*, **16**: 60.—Brief account of 46 dead birds on one-quarter mile of beach.
- STAFSETH, H. J. 1958. Advances in knowledge of poultry diseases over the past fifty years. *Poultry Sci.*, **37**: 741-775.—Covers bacterial, protozoan, viral, Rickettsial, and nutritional diseases and mycoses with reference to the fowl and to some extent game birds and waterfowl.—P. H. B.

#### DISTRIBUTION AND ANNOTATED LISTS

- BULL., J. L. 1958. The birds of the New York City area. *Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, New York: 47 pp. Price 85 cents.—A briefly annotated list of all species collected or observed in New York City, and adjacent portions of southern New York, northern New Jersey, and southwestern Connecticut. Distribution

- given only in general terms, with indication of preferred habitat of most breeding species. Terms used for relative abundance and frequency of occurrence are carefully defined. The area covered is shown on a double-page map. Subspecific indentifications given for some species, but not for all.—K. C. P.
- DEMENTIEV, G. P., and N. A. GLADKOV. 1956. Notes on the avifauna of the Soviet Union with special reference to the new Russian Handbook. *Brit. Birds*, **49**: 272-278.—A brief account of the history of ornithology in Russia with remarks on the procedure followed in compiling "The Birds of the Soviet Union". A table lists the number of species in each family which are known to occur or breed in the U.S.S.R.—F. M.
- DOHLE, W., H. D. JÜDE, and F. GOETHE. 1957. Blauschwanz, *Tarsiger cyanurus* (Pall.), auf Mellum. *Journ. für Ornith.*, **98**: 119-121.—First record of the Red-flanked Bluetail for Germany.—H. C. M.
- FYFE, R. W. 1958. Prairie Falcon nesting records in Saskatchewan. *Blue Jay*, **16**: 115-116.
- GODFREY, W. E. 1958. Birds of Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. *Canad. Field-Nat.*, **72**: 7-27.
- HÖHN, E. O. 1958. The supposed occurrence and nesting of the Slaty-backed Gull in the western arctic of Canada. *Canad. Field-Nat.*, **72**: 5-6.—Evidence that there is no valid record for Canada of this species.—R. W. N.
- HOUSTON, C. S., F. G. BARD, and R. W. NERO. 1958. Further information on certain unusual Saskatchewan bird records. *Blue Jay*, **16**: 64-65.
- JOHANSEN, H. 1957. Die Vogelfauna Westsibiriens III. Teil (Non-Passeres) 3. Fortsetzung: Aquilinae I (*Aquila-Circus*). *Journ. für Ornith.*, **98**: 262-278.—The birds of Western Siberia.—H. C. M.
- JOHANSEN, H. 1957. Die Vogelfauna Westsibiriens. *Journ. für Ornith.*, **98**: 397-415.—Birds of Western Siberia, Part III (*Accipiter-Aegypius*).—H. C. M.
- KEITH, K., and M. P. HINES. 1958. New and rare species of birds at Macquarie Island during 1956 and 1957. *C.S.I.R.O. Wildlife Research*, **3**: 50-53.
- KOELERS, H. J. No date (1958). Beschermde en te beschermen vogels van de Benedenwindse Eilanden. (Protected and beneficial Birds of the Leeward Islands) 32 pp., ill. Published by Vereniging voor Dierenbescherming op de Nederlandse Antillen, Curaçao, N.W.I. Price, 1 Florin.—Brief popular accounts of 60 species, in the Dutch, Papiamento and English languages. 59 additional species known certainly to occur on Curaçao are listed under the scientific, Dutch and English (North American) names.
- LAHRMAN, F. W. 1958. The Blue Goose in Saskatchewan. *Blue Jay*, **16**: 57-58.—Occurrence and distribution, mainly Regina vicinity.
- MERIKALLIO, F. 1958. Finnish birds. Their distribution and numbers. *Fauna Fennica*, **5**: 1-181. Societas pro Fauna et Flora Fennica, Helsinki. A detailed distributional list. The estimated number of breeding pairs is given for each species, with 131 distributional maps showing relative abundance in different parts of the country. The quantitative data, based largely on line surveys made throughout the country from 1941-1956, are surely unrivalled for an area as large as Finland. 327 species are listed; the total number of breeding pairs is estimated to be 32,160,000.—E. E.
- MOREAU, R. E. 1956. Quail in the British Isles, 1950-53. *Brit. Birds*, **49**: 161-166.—Summary of records of *Coturnix coturnix* with a discussion of distribution and fluctuations.—F. M.
- MORLEY, A., and K. L. H. PRICE. 1956. The Black-tailed Godwit in Great Britain

- and Ireland, 1938-1952. *Brit. Birds*, **49**: 258-267.—Documents the spectacular increase in *Limosa limosa*.—F. M.
- MURRAY, L. H. 1958. The Black Duck in Saskatchewan. *Blue Jay*, **16**: 109-111.—General review of Black Duck range extension, especially in Canada.
- PEITZMEIER, J. 1957. Zur Ausbreitung und Oekologie der Türkentaube (*Streptopelia decaocto*) in Westfalen. *Journ. für Ornith.*, **98**: 441-444.—Extensions of range of the Collared Turtle Dove into Westphalia.—H. C. M.
- PORTENKO, L. A. 1958. Die zoogeographische Erforschung Nordost-Asiens. *Journ. für Ornith.*, **99**: 192-202.—The zoogeography of North-east Asia. A summary and classification.—H. C. M.
- RAPP, W. F., JR., J. L. C. RAPP, H. E. BAUMGARTEN and R. A. MOSER. 1958. Revised Check-list of Nebraska Birds. *Occ. Pap. Nebraska Orn. Union*, No. **5**: i-viii + 1-35 + index. Nebraska Ornithologists' Union, 430 Ivy Ave., Crete, Nebr. \$1.00. This is a briefly annotated list giving local distribution and status in a summarized fashion, mentioning also the subspecies that have been recorded. Nebraska is a particularly interesting area as the meeting ground for several eastern and western representatives whose status as species is in dispute.—E. E.
- STRESEMANN, E. 1957. Eine Ornithologische Studienfahrt in den Parco Nazionale d'Abruzzo. *Journ. für Ornith.*, **98**: 1-21.—An account of an ornithological excursion to an Italian national park in the mountains near Rome.—H. C. M.
- STRESEMANN, E. 1957. Ein ornithologischer Streifzug durch Calabrien. *Journ. für Ornith.*, **98**: 372-388.—Account of a trip through Calabria (South Italy), with a list of breeding birds.—H. C. M.
- SNYDER, L. L. 1957. Changes in the avifauna of Ontario. In, *Changes in the Fauna of Ontario*, pp. 26-42. Royal Ontario Museum, Univ. of Toronto Press.—The other papers in this publication deal with factors influencing the changing fauna of Ontario, changes in the Insect, Amphibian and Reptilian, Fish, and Mammal fauna, and changes in Climate. Changes in the avifauna are classified under the headings "Extirpations" (2 species), "Range shrinkages and fluctuations" (6 species), "Introduced Exotics" (4 species) and "Range expansions" (23 species). Most, if not all, changes in the first three categories can be related to the works of man. Of the range expansions, 2 have been to the West, 7 to the East, and 15 to the North.—F. M.
- STEINBACHER, J. 1958. Weitere Beiträge zur Vogelfauna von El Salvador. *Senck. Biol.*, **39** (1/2): 11-40. Notes on a collection of birds from El Salvador. *Dives dives* is new to that country, and several others are interesting because of supposed rarity, molt condition, or date of northern migrants.—E. E.
- TUCK, L. M. 1958. Present distribution and population of the Starling in Newfoundland. *Canad. Field-Nat.*, **72**: 139-144.

#### ECOLOGY AND POPULATION

- BELCHER, M. 1958. Bird notes from a farm shelterbelt. *Blue Jay*, **16**: 101-104.—Species established in a shelterbelt in the prairie in south-central Saskatchewan.
- COX, G. W. 1958. A comparison of wintering bird populations in three open field types in central Ohio. *Ohio Journ. Sci.*, **58**: 189-193.—Disked corn stubble, undisturbed corn stubble, and soybean stubble were censused.
- CRONAN, J. M. 1958. Sex ratios of wintering scaups in Long Island Sound. *Wilson Bull.*, **70**: 191-192.—Data mostly on Greater Scaup (*Aythya marila*)

- show a preponderance of males; in about 9600 field identifications, the ratio approximated 140 males per 100 females.—J. T. T.
- GATES, J. M., and J. R. BEER. 1956. A marsh bird study—Spring 1955. Flicker, **28**: 16–21.—Notes on phenology on spring migration, territorial behavior and nesting for waterfowl and other marsh birds of a small marsh north of St. Paul, Minn.—F. M.
- GODFREY, W. E. 1958. (Editor) Christmas bird census—1957. Canad. Field-Nat., **72**: 32–47.—Summary reports across Canada.
- HOESCH, W. 1957. Über die Auswirkungen der Besiedlung auf den Vogelbestand in Südwest Afrika. Journ. für Ornith., **98**: 279–281.—Some observations on how bird populations are affected by human settlement in southwest Africa.—H. C. M.
- LOUND, M., and R. LOUND. 1958. The 1957 Christmas bird count. Passenger Pigeon, **20**: 9–20.
- MATHESON, C. 1956. Fluctuations in Partridge populations. Brit. Birds, **49**: 112–114.—Records of total bags of *Perdix perdix* on estates in Norfolk (years 1847-73) and Cardiganshire (1832-69).—F. M.
- QUAY, T. L. 1957. The Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis* Gmelin) in winter in the Lower Piedmont of North Carolina. Journ. Elisha Mitchell Sci. Soc., **73** (2): 378–388. Habitats, population densities, food, social behavior, responses to abnormal weather, and daily activity cycles.—E. E.
- ROY, R. 1958. Resident longspurs in Lucky Lake area. Blue Jay, **16**: 56–57.—General population changes in McCown's and Chestnut-collared Longspurs in Saskatchewan.—R. W. N.
- SNOW, D. W. 1956. The annual mortality of the Blue Tit in different parts of its range. Brit. Birds, **49**: 174–177.—“The annual mortality of the Blue Tit [*Parus caeruleus*] is estimated by the proportion of first-year to adult birds in museum specimens collected in the breeding season. In the British population the annual mortality of adults appears to be about 70%. The figures indicate that the mortality of juveniles is higher than that of adults in October and November, but from December onwards juvenile and adult mortality are about equal. Annual mortality of adults in different parts of the range is correlated with clutch-size.”
- UDAGAWA, T. 1957. On the population changes of birds before and behind the opening day for hunting season. Misc. Rept., Yamashima Inst. Orn. and Zool., No. **11**: 32–34. After the hunting season began certain small non-game birds showed a decrease in the area, notably the Japanese Jay (*Garrulus galandarius japonicus*) and the Brown-eared Bulbul (*Microcelis a. amaurotis*)—probably frightened by gun noise. (In Japanese; English summary.)

## EVOLUTION AND GENETICS

- ASMUNDSON, V. S., and F. W. LORENZ. 1957. Hybrids of Ring-necked pheasants, turkeys, and domestic fowl. Poultry Sci., **36**: 1323–1334.
- WARREN, D. C. 1958. A half century of advances in the genetics and breeding improvement of poultry. Poultry Sci., **37**: 3–20.—Of interest to ornithologists is the survey of development of the genetics of birds, as represented by the fowl, from 1908 on. Morphological and plumage color traits, sex-linkage and sex identification, viability, population genetics and others are treated, with extensive bibliography.—P. H. B.

## GENERAL BIOLOGY

- BETTS, M. M. 1956. Further experiments with an artificial nestling gape. *Brit. Birds*, **49**: 213-215.—An artificial nestling gape was used to collect samples of food from the parent as it perches outside the nest-box. The same model gape was used by Great Tits, Coal Tits, Blue Tits and Wrens. Food samples collected at nests in pine woods confirmed that there are differences in the foods brought by Great, Blue and Coal Tits.—F. M.
- BROWNE, K. and E. 1956. An analysis of the weights of birds trapped on Skokholm. *Brit. Birds*, **49**: 241-257.—During 1947-53 over 4,000 birds of 69 species were weighed. The weight range and average weights for each species are given. Reasons for the great variability in weights are discussed. Spring migrants weigh less than birds on autumn passage. Fluctuations in weight of residents and diurnal variations were studied.—F. M.
- EATON, S. W. 1957. A life history study of *Seiurus noveboracensis* (with notes on *Seiurus aurocapillus* and the species of *Seiurus* compared). *Science Studies*, **19**: 7-36. Centennial Celebration Issue. St. Bonaventure Univ., St. Bonaventure, N.Y. Eaton studied the three species of *Seiurus* about Ithaca, New York, and as wintering birds in Cuba. Comparison of singing and nesting behavior.—E. E.
- GATES, J. M. 1957. Autumn food habits of the Gadwall in northern Utah. *Utah Academy Proc.*, **34**: 69-71.—Results of analysis of 199 stomachs. Only 6 of these contained ingested lead shot.—F. M.
- GROSSKOPF, C. 1957. Das Durchschnittalter der auf Wangerooge nistenden Küstenseeschwalben (*Sterna macrura*). *Journ. für Ornith.*, **98**: 65-70.—Arctic Terns have been banded on the Baltic isle of Wangerooge since 1935. In the summers of 1955 and 1956 an effort was made to trap banded birds. Average age of recaptures banded as young was about 12 years; those banded as adults 6.5 years plus.—H. C. M.
- HAVERSCHMIDT, F. 1957. Nachbarschaft von Vogelnestern und Wespennestern in Surinam. *Journ. für Ornith.*, **98**: 389-396.—Observations on several species of birds which habitually nest in the vicinity of wasp's nests.—H. C. M.
- HEINRICH, G. 1958. Zur Verbreitung und Lebensweise der Vögel von Angola. *Journ. für Ornith.*, **99**: 121-141.—A contribution to the Biology of the birds of Angola, West Africa. Introduction by E. Stresemann. Account of the expedition, ecological notes, observations on mixed flocking, climate and breeding cycle; and on duet singing in some species.—H. C. M.
- HOHLT, H. 1957. Studien an einer süddeutschen Population der Wacholderdrossel (*Turdus pilaris*). *Journ. für Ornith.*, **98**: 71-118.—Life history and breeding biology of the Fieldfare.—H. C. M.
- HOWARD, W. E. 1958. Food intake and pellet formation of a Horned Owl. *Wilson Bull.*, **70**: 145-150.—A captive *Bubo virginianus* was fed for four months and a complete record is presented of the items fed, amount eaten, and number and dry-weight of pellets formed.—J. T. T.
- KLOPMAN, R. B. 1958. The nesting of the Canada Goose at Dog Lake, Manitoba. *Wilson Bull.*, **70**: 168-183.—*Branta canadensis interior* nesting dates, density, location, success, etc.—J. T. T.
- LÖHRL, H., and R. BÖHRINGER. 1957. Untersuchungen an einer südwestdeutschen Population des Haussperlings (*Passer d. domesticus*). *Journ. für Ornith.*, **98**: 229-240.—8112 House sparrows were collected by poisoning; weights and measure-

- ments were taken. 50.3% were males, 49.7% females. Out of 1440 birds collected in November and December 32.8% were adults. November adults were slightly heavier and had longer wing chords than juvenals. Sparrows collected near Würtenberg were heavier than those collected near Stuttgart.—H. C. M.
- MC EWEN, E. H. 1958. Observations on the Lesser Snow Goose nesting grounds, Egg River, Banks Island. *Canad. Field-Nat.*, **72**: 122-127.
- MAUERSBERGER, G. 1957. Umsiedlungsversuche am Trauerschnäpper (*Muscicapa hypoleuca*) durchgeführt in der Sowjetunion.—Ein Sammelreferat. *Journ. für Ornith.*, **98**: 445-447.—A summary of several Russian papers on the transplanting of Pied Flycatchers.—H. C. M.
- NORRIS, R. A., and D. W. JOHNSTON. 1958. Weights and weight variations in summer birds from Georgia and South Carolina. *Wilson Bull.*, **70**: 114-129.—Statistical data are presented on weights of 576 specimens representing 97 species, classified to sex and maturity. Some of the groups are compared and tested for significant differences.—J. T. T.
- PEAKALL, D. B. 1956. Some notes on the Red-spotted Bluethroat. *Brit. Birds*, **49**: 135-139.—Observations on nest sites, nest building, incubation, and feeding the young in *Cyanosylvia s. svecica* made in Swedish Lapland.—F. M.
- PORTENKO, L. A. 1957. Studien an einigen seltenen Limicolen aus dem nördlichen und östlichen Sibirien I. *Journ. für Ornith.*, **98**: 454-466.—Life history of the Spoon-billed Sandpiper (*Eurynorhynchus pygmaeus* L.).—H. C. M.
- TAKASHIMA, H. 1957. Notes on the Black Stork in Japan. *Misc. Rep. Yamashina Inst. Orn. and Zool.*, No. **11**: 5-9. The status of *Ciconia nigra*. (In Japanese; English summary.)
- TUTT, H. R. 1956. Nest-sanitation and fledging of the Green Woodpecker [*Picus viridis*]. *Brit. Birds*, **49**: 32-36.
- WENDLAND, V. 1957. Aufzeichnungen über Brutbiologie und Verhalten der Waldohreule (*Asio otus*). *Journ. für Ornith.*, **98**: 241-261.—An intensive five year study of as many as 6 pairs of long-eared owls which nested in a forest near Berlin.—H. C. M.
- YOUNG, H. 1958. The robin's year. *Passenger Pigeon*, **20**: 51-57.—Popular life history review.

#### MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION

- AXELL, H. E. 1956. Predation and protection at Dungeness Bird Reserve. *Brit. Birds*, **49**: 193-212.—During the 1939-45 war, gull and tern colonies were seriously depleted by human interference and high populations of bird and mammal predators. Efforts to restore the colonies by control of crows and foxes and the erection of fences around nests to prevent predation by Hedgehogs met with some success.—F. M.
- NEWCOMBE, F. L. 1958. The conservation of waterbirds and their habitat in New Zealand. *N. Z. Dept. of Internal Affairs, Wildlife Publ. No. 52*.—A review of the present situation concerning waterbirds, their hunting and habitat requirements. Drainage programs threaten to destroy valuable waterbird habitats.—F. M.

#### MIGRATION AND ORIENTATION

- ALLEN, R. H., and G. RUTTER. 1956. The moult-migration of the Shelduck from Cheshire in 1955. *Brit. Birds*, **49**: 221-226.—Observations on flocks of adult

- Tadorna tadorna* leaving the area of the Mersey and Dee on their migration across England. Evening watches during July in the years 1950-55 showed that 1,500-2,000 birds leave the area. The flocks fly to the east over a 10-12 mile wide belt, less than 10 miles south of Manchester. No migration occurs if the wind is from the east or south-east; strong north-west winds make the birds take a more southerly route.—F. M.
- BARNES, J. A. G. 1956. Delayed emigration of certain birds in autumn 1954. *Brit. Birds*, **49**: 74-79, 167-171.
- BARRAUD, E. M. 1956. The Crossbill invasion of Great Britain in 1953. *Brit. Birds*, **49**: 289-297.—Documents the irruption of *Loxia curvirostra* from Sweden in June-September.—F. M.
- BECKIE, P. L. 1958. Observations of longspurs at Bladworth. *Blue Jay*, **16**: 55-56.—Migration data on McCown's, Lapland, and Chestnut-collared Longspurs in Saskatchewan.
- CARRICK, R., N. KEITH, and K. KEITH. 1957. Third annual report of the Australian bird-banding scheme, July 1956 to June 1957. *C.S.I.R.O. Wildlife Research*, **2**: 145-163.—12,552 birds of 69 species were banded. Full data for 71 recoveries are given.—F. M.
- CARRICK, R., W. R. WHEELER, and M. D. MURRAY. 1957. Seasonal dispersal and mortality in the Silver Gull, *Larus novae-hollandiae* Stephens, and Crested Tern, *Sterna bergii* Lichtenstein, in Australia. *C.S.I.R.O. Wildlife Research*, **2**: 116-144.—The results of the first cooperative banding project organized by the Australian Bird-banding Scheme since it began to operate in 1953.—F. M.
- DILLON, S. T. 1956-57. A nine-year study of fall waterfowl migration on University Bay, Madison, Wisconsin. *Wisc. Acad. Sci., Arts and Letters*, **45**: 31-57, **46**: 1-30.—An analysis of counts made from late September to about mid-December in the years 1946 to 1954. 23 species of waterfowl are recorded for the area; 11 of these are considered common. Fluctuations in fall populations are discussed in relation to weather conditions and available food. The area is evaluated as a waterfowl refuge.—F. M.
- HANTGE, E., and K. SCHMIDT-KOENIG. 1958. Vom Herbstzug des Steinschmätzers (*Oenanthe oenanthe* L.) auf Wangerooge und Langeoog. *Journ. für Ornith.*, **99**: 142-159.—3,400 Wheatears were observed and 547 were trapped in the autumn migrations of 1951-54 on the Baltic islets of Wangerooge and Langeoog.—H. C. M.
- HITCHCOCK, W. B., and R. CARRICK. 1958. First report of banded birds migrating between Australia and other parts of the world. *C.S.I.R.O. Wildlife Research*, **3**: 54-70.—Reviews migratory status of Australian birds. The results of banding are analysed in maps and tables. At least 87 of the 650 Australian species leave the country; most of these are sea-birds and shore-birds.—F. M.
- KEMPER, C. A. 1958. Destruction at the T.V. tower. *Passenger Pigeon*, **20**: 3-9.—An account of three major disasters. On one night an estimated 20,000 birds were killed.—R. W. N.
- KRAMER, G., J. G. PRATT, and U.V. ST. PAUL. 1958. Neue Untersuchungen über den "Richtungseffekt". *Journ. für Ornith.*, **99**: 178-191.—A further investigation into the directional differences in homing performance of pigeons. The "directional effect" persisted at distances of 8 to 200 km and also under overcast skies. The results are taken to indicate that these observed differences are not due to differential ability to orient as to compass direction but that

- the ability of determining the location of home (locating on a "map") is different for the various directions from the home loft.—H. C. M.
- KURODA, N. 1957. A brief note on the pelagic migration of the Tubinares. Misc. Rep. Yamashima Inst. Orn. and Zool., No. 11: 10–23.—Migration routes of various species of Procellariiformes, with a number of interesting banding recoveries. (In English.)—E. E.
- NISBET, I. C. T. 1956. Records of Wood Sandpipers in Britain in the autumn of 1952. Brit. Birds, 49: 49–62.—An analysis of a heavy passage of *Tringa glareola* in Great Britain.—F. M.
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## TAXONOMY AND PALAEOLOGY

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- VAURIE, C. 1958. Systematic notes on Palearctic birds. No. 33. A second review of *Carpodacus puniceus*, with a study of its plumages, and a supplementary note on *Emberiza schoeniclus*. Amer. Mus. Novitates, **1898**: 10 pp.—Reexamination of these two species, previously discussed by Vaurie, based on study of specimens in European museums. *C. p. szetschuanus* is now synonymized with *C. p. longirostris*. Lack of adequate molting material prevents full understanding of plumage sequence in this species; yellow-rumped individuals are postulated to be two years old, but such birds are not known from some populations. *E. s. reiseri*, formerly synonymized with *E. s. intermedia* by Vaurie, is resurrected as a valid race.—K. C. P.
- WILLIAMSON, K. 1955. Migrational drift and the Yellow Wagtail complex. British Birds, **48**: 382-403. The *Motacilla flava* complex is interesting as a group undergoing extensive speciation. Most "Yellow Wagtails" have dark

heads, but in Great Britain and in two widely separated parts of Asia breeding yellow-headed populations seem to be overlapped in part by dark-headed populations. Apparent hybrids and birds similar in appearance to those usual in other areas occur in Britain and elsewhere. The prevailing view has been that most aberrant specimens were "mutants" of the local populations, merely "convergent" in appearance with other subspecies. Williamson believes that the yellow-headed birds should be regarded as a species, *M. lutea*, that the birds resembling extra-limital forms are not mutants but actually members of those subspecies, which have been carried off their course by prevailing winds ("migrational drift"). The propensity of wagtails to form multi-racial flocks, especially when they have drifted outside their racially-specific migration routes, causes them to be carried along with the migrants appropriate to the area ("migrational drag"), and even to breed outside their normal range.—M. T. M.

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