

RECENT LITERATURE

EDITED BY FRANK MCKINNEY

ANATOMY AND EMBRYOLOGY

- Humphrey, P. S., and G. A. Clark, Jr. 1961. Pterylosis of the Mallard Duck. *Condor*, **63**: 365-385.—Pterylosis of the Mallard is described in detail from fresh, preserved, clipped, and unclipped specimens, and by x-ray. The carpal remex, diastataxy, and the reversed under wing coverts are discussed.—R. E. P.

BEHAVIOR

- Aschoff, J., and D. v. Holst. 1960. Schlafplatzflüge der Dohle, *Corvus monedula* L. Proc. XII Int. Orn. Congr.: 55-70.—Endogenous factors as well as synchronizing external ones determine the roosting behavior of Jackdaws. The timing of morning and evening flights is correlated with a definite light intensity. While overcast, etc. affect the time of flights, the endocrine state of birds throughout their annual cycle influences thresholds.—M. D. F. U.
- Cullen, J. M. 1960. Some adaptations in the nesting behaviour of terns. Proc. XII Int. Orn. Congr.: 153-157.—Common and Arctic terns space out their nests and show a number of behavioral adaptations apparently concerned with protecting the nest and young against predators. Sandwich Terns nest close together in large, conspicuous colonies, often near other colonial sea birds, and their protective adaptations are of a different kind.—M. D. F. U.
- Harrison, C. J. O. 1961. Notes on the behavior of the Scaly Dove. *Condor*, **63**: 450-455.—The behavior of the Scaly Dove is compared with that described for the Inca Dove.—R. E. P.
- Kilham, L. 1962. Reproductive behavior of Downy Woodpeckers. *Condor*, **64**: 126-133.—Describes calls, drumming, display postures, copulation, and nest-hole excavation as observed in both wild and captive birds. Comparisons are made with other species.—F. M.
- Leopold, A., and A. E. Eynon. 1961. Avian daybreak and evening song in relation to time and light intensity. *Condor*, **63**: 269-293.—Data are presented for time of first morning song and last evening song in relation to civil twilight and to light intensity with additional observations on the effects of weather and moon. Seasonal variations occurred, possibly related to hormone levels. Evening song ceased at consistently higher light intensities than those at which morning song began in diurnal species. Possible mechanisms are discussed.—R. E. P.
- McCabe, R. A. 1961. The selection of colored nest boxes by House Wrens. *Condor*, **63**: 322-329.—An 11-year study of color preference in House Wrens using batteries of five different colored nest cans (98 nests built) with color position varied so all colors were presented in all positions. No position preference appeared, but red and green were preferred, white used least.—R. E. P.

DISEASES AND PARASITES

- Kenoga, E. E. 1961. Some insect parasites associated with the Eastern Bluebird in Michigan. *Bird-Banding*, **32**: 91-94.
- Rayski, C., and E. A. Garden. 1961. Life-cycle of an acanthocephalan parasite of the Eider Duck. *Nature*, **192**: 185-186.—A crab, *Carcinus moenas*, is intermediate host of *Profilicollis botulus*.—H. C. S.

DISTRIBUTION AND ANNOTATED LISTS

- Baepler, D. H. 1962. The avifauna of the Soloma region in Huehuetenango, Guatemala. *Condor*, **64**: 140-153.—Brief notes on habitat and an annotated list.—R. E. P.
- Borrero, J. I., A. Olivares, and J. Hernández. 1962. Notas sobre aves de Colombia. *Caldasia*, **8**(40): 586-601.—Notes, chiefly distributional and taxonomic, on birds collected in Colombia, mainly from the lower Magdalena Valley. (In Spanish; brief English summary.)—E. E.
- Bowman, R. I. 1961. Late spring observations on birds of South Farallon Island, California. *Condor*, **63**: 410-416.
- Ely, C. A. 1962. The birds of southeastern Coahuila, Mexico. *Condor*, **64**: 34-39.
- Etchécopar, R.-D., and Fr. Hue. 1960. Evolution récente de l'avifaune des Canaries. *Proc. XII Int. Orn. Congr.*: 193-196.
- Ferens, B. 1960. Bird notes from Spitsbergen. Summer 1957. *Proc. XII Int. Orn. Congr.*: 209-212.
- Jehl, J. R., Jr. [1962.] Remarks on the Great Cormorant in New Jersey. *Urn Field Observer*, **9**: [1-14].—*Phalacrocorax carbo*, rather than *P. auritus*, is believed to be the cormorant regularly wintering on the coast of northern New Jersey. There is an indication from Christmas Counts that wintering cormorants, mostly listed as Double-crested but probably mainly the Great Cormorant, have been increasing.—E. E.
- Lanyon, W. E. 1961. Specific limits and distribution of Ash-throated and Nutting flycatchers. *Condor*, **63**: 421-449.—Combined museum and field study of *Myiarchus cinerascens* and *M. nuttingi* indicated their specific status and failed to find evidence for reported mass hybridization.—R. E. P.
- Meanley, B., and J. S. Webb. 1961. Distribution of winter Redwinged Blackbird populations on the Atlantic Coast. *Bird-Banding*, **32**: 94-97.—Known population centers are named, factors influencing distribution are discussed, and roosting cover characterized.—R. E. P.
- Walkinshaw, L. H., and C. M. Walkinshaw. 1961. Mist-netting birds on Andros Island, Bahamas. *Bird-Banding*, **32**: 46-51.

ECOLOGY AND POPULATION

- Baldwin, P. H. 1960. Overwintering of woodpeckers in bark beetle-infested spruce-fir forests of Colorado. *Proc. XII Int. Orn. Congr.*: 71-84.—In the fall, drifting woodpeckers aggregated at a local epidemic of the Engelmann spruce beetle, and a high population of three species was present during the winter (about 3.35 per hectare). There was heavy marten and avian predation. The birds roosted outside the infested area; they showed little feeding competition but rather loose flocking behavior. They fed primarily on trees infested the summer before, and they reduced the survival of the Engelmann spruce beetle by 45 to 98 per cent.—M. D. F. U.
- Bergman, G. 1961. [The migrating population of the Long-tailed Duck (*Clangula hyemalis*) and Common Scoter (*Melanitta nigra*) in the spring 1960.] *Suomen Riista*, **14**: 69-74.—Based on counts of flocks and radar the total migrating population in spring in Finland of Long-tailed Duck is estimated as 300,000 and of the Common Scoter as 1,200,000. (In Finnish; English summary.)—E. E.
- Bruns, H. 1960. Untersuchungen zur Siedlungsbiologie und Populationsdynamik eines Vogelbestandes in einem Eichen-Hainbuchenwald. *Proc. XII Int. Orn. Congr.*: 133-143.—Saturation with breeding boxes greatly increased the number of hole-

- breeders, up to 46.5 pairs per hectare. This was believed to be a real increase and not a concentration from a larger area. Peak populations did not coincide with peak gradations of forest insects; yet birds could substantially reduce the insect damage. In this study the number of potential nest sites is considered more important than the amount of food present. Average clutch size seemed to be higher in less dense populations of two tit and a flycatcher species.—M. D. F. U.
- Curio, E. 1960. Lebenserwartung und Brutgrösse beim Trauerschnäpper (*Muscicapa h. hypoleuca* Pallas). Proc. XII Int. Orn. Congr.: 158-161.—A five-year population study of banded Pied Flycatchers showed that nestlings from large broods have a life expectancy as high as those from smaller broods.—M. D. F. U.
- Grenquist, P. 1961. [Sea bird populations on the archipelago study areas of the Game Research Institute of Finland in 1949 and 1959.] Suomen Riista, **14**: 31-42.—Census data on breeding Anatidae, Laridae, and Alcidae are compared. In 10 years the numbers of all three groups have about doubled, partly as a result of protection, partly from placing of nest boxes for Goldeneyes, partly from the availability of fish scraps, garbage, and sewage for gulls. (In Finnish; English summary.)—E. E.
- Johnston, R. F. 1961. Population movements of birds. Condor, **63**: 386-389.—A brief discussion of dispersal and spacing.—R. E. P.
- Lampio, T. 1961. [The Finnish breeding population and migration of the Bean Goose (*Anser fabalis*).] Suomen Riista, **14**: 82-94. (In Finnish; English summary.)
- Orians, G. H. 1961. Social stimulation within blackbird colonies. Condor, **63**: 330-337.—Data from Red-wing and Tri-color blackbird nesting colonies in California fail to show any stimulating or synchronizing effect of large flocks on breeding initiation, span, or success. These results are discussed in the light of Darling's hypothesis.—R. E. P.
- Pielowski, Z. 1961. Ueber die Verticalverteilung der Vögel in einem Pineto-Quercetum Biotop. Ekologia Polska, Ser. A. 9/1: 1-23.—In a forest near Warsaw, Poland, censuses showed extremely constant bird population size. The species composition of the different vertical strata showed quantitative differences when numerical dominance was expressed for each of these strata. Some species are restricted to one or more strata, and closely related species are thus spatially isolated. These facts enable a utilization of the space by a larger number of individuals. (German; Polish summary.)—F. J. T.

EVOLUTION AND GENETICS

- Hamilton, T. H. 1962. Species relationships and adaptations for sympatry in the avian genus *Vireo*. Condor, **64**: 40-68.—Two phyletic divisions are postulated for the genus *Vireo* on morphological and ecological characters: those with eye rings and wing bars, and those lacking them but having eye stripes and arboreal foraging habits. A long discussion of species formation and of apparent sympatry of two or more forms of the genus.—R. E. P.
- Parkes, K. C. 1961. Intergeneric hybrids in the family Pipridae. Condor, **63**: 345-350.

GENERAL BIOLOGY

- Alderton, C. C. 1961. The breeding cycle of the Yellow-billed Seed-eater in Panama. Condor, **63**: 390-398.
- Arn-Willi, H. 1960. Nestverhalten des Alpenseglers, *Apus melba*. Proc. XII Int.

- Orn. Congr.: 50-54.—Detailed observations on the breeding biology of the Alpine Swift. Banding data show high adult survival. One male returned for 18 years, 11 years with the same female.—M. D. F. U.
- Blank, T. H., and J. S. Ash. 1960. Some aspects of clutch size in the Partridge (*Perdix perdix*). Proc. XII Int. Orn. Congr.: 118-126.—Clutch size decreases with the advance of the season. Repeat clutches are smaller than first. There is some evidence that older birds lay smaller clutches.
- Dexter, R. W. 1961. Further studies on nesting of the Common Night Hawk. Bird-Banding, **32**: 79-84.—Notes on nesting, especially on orientation of the incubating bird relative to the sun's position.—R. E. P.
- Dixon, K. L. 1962. Notes on the molt schedule of the Plain Titmouse. Condor, **64**: 134-139.—The birds molt early in the year, even while the fledglings are still being fed.—R. E. P.
- Drury, W. H., Jr. 1961. Studies of the breeding biology of Horned Lark, Water Pipit, Lapland Longspur, and Snow Bunting on Bylot Island, Northwest Territories, Canada. Bird-Banding, **32**: 1-46.—Descriptions of behavior, nests, and ecology of four species of passerines observed during a 47-day stay with discussion of their adaptations to the environment and comparison of behavior with that described for related species.—R. E. P.
- Frings, H., and M. Frings. 1961. Some biometric studies on the albatrosses of Midway Atoll. Condor, **63**: 301-312.—The birds arrive in late October reaching peak numbers in late November, Black-footed coming 7-10 days earlier than Laysans. Male Laysans but not Black-footed tend to arrive first. Males have wider heads and longer bills than females: measurements show 85 per cent dancing pairs are birds of opposite sex.—R. E. P.
- Goethe, F. 1960. Felsbrüttertum und weitere beachtenswerte Tendenzen bei der Silbermöwe. Proc. XII Int. Orn. Congr.: 252-258.—The nesting of Herring Gulls in unusual habitats (rocks, flat roofs, chimneys) is discussed.—M. D. F. U.
- Haverschmidt, F. 1962. Notes on the feeding habits and food of some hawks of Surinam. Condor, **64**: 154-158.
- Johnston, D. W. 1961. Timing of annual molt in the Glaucous Gulls of northern Alaska. Condor, **63**: 474-478.—Adults begin molting before or soon after the eggs are laid, by the end of May.—R. E. P.
- Krüger, P. 1961. [The influence of temperature on the selection of nest site and nesting success of the partridge (*Perdix perdix*).] Suomen Riista, **14**: 112-120.—Nesting success of pen-reared partridges was reduced if weather was exceptionally warm as well as too cold. If site was too sunny, hen deserted even after eggs were laid. (In Finnish; English summary.)—E. E.
- Matthews, J. P. 1961. The pilchard of South Africa (*Sardinops ocellata*) and the marsbanker (*Trachurus trachurus*) bird predators. Investg. Rept. No. **3**: 1-35. Adm. South West Africa Marine Res. Lab.—A study of the food of the Cape Gannet (*Sula capensis*), Cape Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax capensis*), and Cape or Jackass Penguin (*Spheniscus demersus*).—E. E.
- Miller, A. H. 1961. Bimodal occurrence of breeding in an equatorial sparrow. Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci., **48**: 396-400.—While nesting of *Zonotrichia capensis* near the equator in the highlands of Colombia is continuous in the species as a whole, where individual pairs are concerned there are two peaks of frequency at five- and seven-month intervals. While male reproductive capability may extend through four months, culmination in nesting is controlled by a shorter potential of production of

- fertile eggs in the female. The two peaks in nesting are correlated with two annual wet and dry periods, in particular with the two points when the daily rains of the wet season cease.
- Rand, A. L. 1961. Wing length as an indicator of weight: a contribution. *Bird-Banding*, **32**: 71-78.—Examines the validity of using wing length as an index of weight in comparing populations, presenting original data from Philippine birds and selections from the literature. Wing length is useful only for closely related populations and becomes less so at subspecies and higher levels.—R. E. P.
- Richardson, F. 1961. Breeding biology of the Rhinoceros Auklet on Protection Island, Washington. *Condor*, **63**: 456-473.—Results of monthly trips through four breeding seasons. A population of 3,000-4,000 pairs inhabits the island. Includes observations on nesting, duration of pair, incubation period, time of fledging, and feeding of young.—R. E. P.
- Ruschi, A. 1961. A coleção viva de Trochilidae do Museu de Biologia Prof. Mello Leitão, nos anos de 1934 até 1961. *Bol. Mus. Biol. "Prof. Mello Leitão,"* No. **30**: 1-41.—List of examples of living hummingbirds (204 forms) that Ruschi has had in the collection at Santa Teresa, Espírito Santo, Brazil, with sex, date of acquisition and loss, and a list of forms (some 60) that have nested in captivity. Another 28 species live at liberty in the park but come to the buildings to take syrup.—E. E.
- Ruschi, A. 1962. Algumas observações sobre *Augastes lumachellus* (Lesson) e *Augastes scutatus* (Temminck). *Bol. Mus. Biol. "Prof. Mello Leitão,"* No. **31**: 1-24.—An account of two Brazilian hummingbirds, including distribution, habitat, voice, courtship display, nest and other information, such as wing beats per second and rectal temperature.—E. E.
- Sawyer, P. J. 1961. Report on the cause of mortality and the morphometry of seventy Ruby-crowned Kinglets killed at the WENH-TV tower in Deerfield, New Hampshire. *Bird-Banding*, **32**: 162-168.
- Selander, R. K., and D. J. Nicholson. 1962. Autumnal breeding of Boat-tailed Grackles in Florida. *Condor*, **64**: 81-91.—Describes groups found breeding at least three autumns in city parks in Orlando, and compares with the normal spring season over the range of this and related species. Autumn breeding is thought to be a post-refractory period response to favorable environment, mostly green vegetation and abundant food facilitated by the highly social behavior.—R. E. P.
- Skutch, A. F. 1962. Life histories of honeycreepers. *Condor*, **64**: 92-116.—Life histories of Green Honeycreeper, Turquoise Dacnis, and notes on a nest of the Scarlet-thighed Dacnis. New notes on Blue Honeycreeper and Shining Honeycreeper.—R. E. P.
- Snow, D. W. 1961. The natural history of the Oilbird, *Steatornis caripensis*, in Trinidad, W. I. Part I. General behavior and breeding habits. *Zoologica*, **46**: 27-48.—Based on three and one-half years' observation, this account stresses the adaptations of the Oilbird to cave dwelling and a fruit diet. The wings are specialized for flight in restricted spaces and for load carrying. Sonar orientation is used only when there is not enough light, sight being used whenever possible. The breeding cycle is very slow. The young become very fat, reaching a weight half as much again as the adult's weight at about the 70th day. Thick down feathers and fat deposits are thought to be important to the young in maintaining body temperature; they acquire temperature control at an age of about three weeks. The probable course of the Oilbird's evolution from caprimulgiform stock is discussed.—F. M.

- Stotts, V. D., and D. E. Davis. 1960. The Black Duck in the Chesapeake Bay of Maryland: breeding behavior and biology. *Chesapeake Science*, **1**: 127-154.—Results of an intensive six-year study with special attention given to pairing, territorial behavior, nesting, and renesting. The male tended to remain with the female longer during the first nesting attempt than during renesting. The frequency of territorial defense was low considering the high density of the population. At least eight of 51 marked ducks were known to reneest. Clutch size declined during the season; young females laid smaller clutches than adults. The fate of 574 nests is reported and production is discussed.—F. M.
- Wetherbee, D. K., and N. S. Wetherbee. 1961. Artificial incubation of eggs of various bird species and some attributes of neonates. *Bird-Banding*, **32**: 141-159.—Artificial incubation of eggs of 83 species of wild birds, data on clutch parameters, and descriptions of neonates.—R. E. P.
- Willis, E. 1961. A study of nesting ant-tanagers in British Honduras. *Condor*, **63**: 479-503.—Breeding biology of the Red-crowned (*Habia rubica*) and Red-throated (*H. gutturalis*) ant-tanagers, including information on nesting, development of young, renesting, and general behavior.—R. E. P.

MIGRATION AND ORIENTATION

- Berndt, R. 1960. Zur Dispersion der Weibchen von *Ficedula hypoleuca* im nördlichen Deutschland. *Proc. XII Int. Orn. Congr.*: 85-96.—In an area of roughly 2,250 sq km, about 11,000 Pied Flycatchers were banded on 22 study areas over several years, and 5,200 breeding boxes were erected on an area of about 1,000 hectares. Banding returns of 168 females are analyzed, and it is shown that most are faithful to the first breeding place. While a smaller percentage "nomadizes" every year, these are not necessarily the same individuals. The nomadizing is much greater in juveniles before they settle.—M. D. F. U.
- Berndt, R., and P. Dancker. 1960. Analyse der Wanderungen von *Garrulus glandarius* in Europa von 1947 bis 1957. *Proc. XII Int. Orn. Congr.*: 97-109.—In "invasion" years, the European Jay undertakes regular migrations at fixed times in the fall and spring. It appears that this species needs an additional stimulus to induce migration in some years. Authors assume that crowding is the stimulus, as has been proposed for microtine rodents and several kinds of periodically migrating insects.—M. D. F. U.
- Bernis, F. 1960. About wintering and migration of the Common Crane (*Grus grus*) in Spain. *Proc. XII Int. Orn. Congr.*: 110-117.—The results of a special enquiry defining the migration route, times, and the wintering area.—M. D. F. U.
- Bourne, W. R. P. 1960. Migration through Cyprus. *Proc. XII Int. Orn. Congr.*: 127-132.
- Drost, R. 1960. Über den nächtlichen Vogelzug auf Helgoland. *Proc. XII Int. Orn. Congr.*: 178-192.—A general discussion of the night-migrant species, their seasonal occurrence, and the role of illumination, the moon, and meteorological factors.—M. D. F. U.
- Farner, D. S. 1960. Metabolic adaptations in migration. *Proc. XII Int. Orn. Congr.*: 197-208.—Experimental evidence from the author's laboratory indicates that in *Zonotrichia leucophrys gambelii* photoperiodically controlled mechanisms evolved that (1) cause the development of marked hyperphagia, which is primarily responsible for the energy surplus, and (2) cause an adjustment in intermediary metabolism so that this surplus energy is stored almost exclusively as fat. The latter is char-

- acteristic of the premigratory and migratory periods and has the obvious advantage of maximum energy storage with a minimum increment of weight. The vernal migration is inserted between the prenuptial molt and the reproductive activity, conveniently spacing all these photoperiodically controlled activities.—M. D. F. U.
- Formozov, A. N. 1960. La production de graines dans les forêts de conifères de la taiga de l'U.R.S.S. et l'envahissement de l'Europe occidentale par certaines espèces d'oiseaux. Proc. XII Int. Orn. Congr.: 216-229.—An important summary of studies on the relation of conifer crops and periodic irruptions of birds that feed upon them. The Pine Crossbeak has adapted its feeding habits so that it can utilize a fir cone crop throughout 10 months of the year. This bird shows prenesting behavior where and when the trees, rich with flower buds, are presaging a good cone year. The Great Spotted Woodpecker displays a different but equally effective adjustment to pine crops. The irruptions of the Siberian Nutcracker are correlated with pine crop failures. Big invasion years of all these species in Western Europe could be explained by simultaneous failure of cone crops in their native taiga, rather than with too high population densities as Lack (1954) postulates.—M. D. F. U.
- Hamilton, W. J. III. 1962. Celestial orientation in juvenal waterfowl. Condor, **64**: 19-33.—Young ducklings reared with only the overhead sky visible could be trained to choose the correct compass direction for a water reward with no cues other than the overhead sky both day and night, but in overcast weather searching was random.—R. E. P.
- Stoddard, H. L. 1962. Bird casualties at a Leon County, Florida TV Tower, 1955-1961. Bull. No. 1, Tall Timbers Research Station, Tallahassee, Florida, pp. 1-94.—Reports on kills of night migrants at a (224-meter) 673-foot tower between 1 October 1955 and 15 April 1960, and at a (336-meter) 1,010-foot tower that then replaced it. The biggest kill occurred on the night of 8 October 1955; 1,988 birds of 62 species were examined, but the total kill was estimated at 4,000-7,000. Daily searches of the ground beneath the tower were made the year round, and the position of dead birds was plotted on maps. Most large kills and many small ones occur on nights of favoring winds, usually with partial or complete overcast, although the vicinity of the tower itself may be clear. The main migration flows from southwest to northeast in spring and the reverse in fall. A smaller but distinct "Florida Peninsula-West Indian Flight" also occurs in spring and fall. Heavy kills of finches occur in late fall; in contrast to vireos, warblers, and thrushes, these birds continue to fly on nights of heavy rain. "Predation" on casualties (e.g., by owls, shrikes, mammals, and insects) is heavy, and searches must be made promptly. This important paper includes a list summarizing information on 149 species (15,251 individuals).—F. M.
- Wetherbee, D. K., and K. F. Jacobs. 1961. Migration of the common coturnix in North America. Bird-Banding, **32**: 85-91.—Analysis of direction and distance traveled by 143 banded coturnix recovered after release in the wild.—R. E. P.

PHYSIOLOGY

- Bartholomew, G. A., J. W. Hudson, and T. R. Howell. 1962. Body temperature, oxygen consumption, evaporative water loss, and heart rate in the Poor-will. Condor, **64**: 117-125.—Body temperature in normally alert Poor-wills varies from 35 to 43.5° C. Thermal neutrality lies from 35 to at least 44° C. Basal metabolic rate (0.8 cc O₂/gm/hr) is much less than expected on body weight basis, apparently an adaptation to a hot environment. Data for change in heart rate, water loss, O₂ consumption, and shivering over wide range of temperatures are given.—R. E. P.

- Davis, J. 1961. Some seasonal changes in morphology of the Rufous-sided Towhee. *Condor*, **63**: 313-321.—Significant seasonal variations in bill length and length of intestine correlate with seasonal changes in food habits. Weight was lowest during the breeding cycle.—R. E. P.
- Donner, K. O. 1960. On the effect of the coloured oil droplets on the spectral sensitivity of the avian retina. *Proc. XII Int. Orn. Congr.*: 167-172.—These droplets act as selectively absorbing filters, causing a general red shift of the sensitivity curves and of hue discrimination curves. It seems likely that all birds are provided with identical cone pigment or pigments and the colored oil droplets form a more adaptive mechanism.—M. D. F. U.
- Glick, B. 1961. The influences of dipping eggs in male hormone solutions on lymphatic tissue and antibody response of chickens. *Endocrin.*, **69**: 984-985.—The thymus and the bursa of Fabricius do not react the same; it now appears that the latter plays a major role in the antibody potential of the chicken.—H. C. S.
- Hartman, F. A., and K. A. Brownell. 1961. Lipids in the locomotor muscles of birds. *Condor*, **63**: 403-409.—Data on total alcohol-ether soluble lipid from muscles of 104 species of 42 families. Lipids of thigh muscles generally were equal to or less than those of the pectoralis.—R. E. P.
- Howell, T. R., and G. A. Bartholomew. 1962. Temperature regulation in the Red-tailed Tropic Bird and the Red-footed Booby. *Condor*, **64**: 6-18.—Measurements of egg, chick, juvenile, and adult tropic birds and boobies were taken under varied conditions. Both species showed diurnal body-temperature cycles. The tropic birds pant for evaporative cooling while the boobies utilize gular flutter.—R. E. P.
- Jeuniaux, C. 1961. Chitinase: an addition to the list of hydrolases in the digestive tract of vertebrates. *Nature*, **192**: 135-136.—Chitinase and chitobiase have been found in the gastric secretions of *Turdus merula* and *Passer domesticus*.—H. C. S.
- Johnson, O. W. Reproductive cycle of the Mallard Duck. *Condor*, **63**: 351-364.—Weights and measurements of testes, penis, ovary, and oviduct and histology of testes are related to the stages of the breeding cycle. Development of reproductive organs in females lags behind that of males. So does regression seasonally, but that of females seems to occur more suddenly.—R. E. P.
- Lemez, L., and Z. Rychter. 1961. Number of recirculations of chick embryo erythrocytes. *Nature*, **192**: 1298-1299.—Recirculations (oxygenations and deoxygenations) are roughly 14,000 for the chick compared with over 150,000 for the adult hen.—H. C. S.
- Opel, H., and A. V. Nalbandov. 1961. Follicular growth and ovulation in hypophysectomized hens. *Endocrin.*, **69**: 1016-1028.
- Opel, H., and A. V. Nalbandov. 1961. Ovulability of ovarian follicles in the hypophysectomized hen. *Endocrin.*, **69**: 1029-1035.
- Phillips, J. G., W. N. Holmes, and D. G. Butler. 1961. The effect of total and subtotal adrenalectomy on the renal and extrarenal responses of the domestic duck (*Anas platyrhynchos*) to saline loading. *Endocrin.*, **69**: 958-969.—Bilateral adrenalectomy abolishes the ability of the nasal gland to respond to a saline load; this ability could be restored by the administration of cortisol. Therefore, one essential controlling factor of nasal secretion, the adrenocorticosteroids, must be added to those involving the nervous system.—H. C. S.
- Raitt, R. J., Jr. 1961. Plumage development and molts of California Quail. *Condor*, **63**: 294-303.—Description of molts of young and adults. Adult males molt earlier

than females but seem to take longer. Criteria are given for aging juveniles by remige development.—R. E. P.

Solomon, D. H. 1961. Effects of thyrotropin on thyroidal water and electrolytes in the chick. *Endocrin.*, **69**: 939-957.

TAXONOMY AND PALAEOLOGY

Amadon, D. 1962. A new genus and species of Philippine bird. *Condor*, **64**: 3-5.—*Micromacronus leytensis*, a very distinct new genus and species of babbler (family Timaliidae) from Leyte.

Dementiev, G. P. 1960. Espèces aviennes récentes trouvées à l'état fossile au post-tertiaire dans l'URSS. *Proc. XII Int. Orn. Congr.*: 162-166.—The specific composition of the fossil avifauna agrees mainly with the present one in the USSR.—M. D. F. U.

Dorst, J. 1960. Considérations sur les Passereaux de la famille des Vangidés. *Proc. XII Int. Orn. Congr.*: 173-177.—A summary of taxonomic studies of the family.—M. D. F. U.

Johnston, R. F. 1962. The taxonomy of pigeons. *Condor*, **64**: 69-74.—Regards *Columba* as subdivided into "New World" and "Old World" pigeons. Considers most American species in genera *Patagioenas* and *Oenoenas* but puts the band-tailed group (*C. fasciata*, *C. araucana*, and *C. caribaea*) still in *Columba*.—R. E. P.

Miller, L. 1961. Birds from the Miocene of Sharktooth Hill, California. *Condor*, **63**: 399-402.

Plótnick, R. 1961. Posición sistemática de la Avutarda de Mar, *Taenidiestes hybrida* (Aves, Anatidae). *Neotrópica*; **7**: no. 24: 93-96.—The genus *Taenidiestes* Reichenbach, 1852 is recognized for the Kelp Goose, on the basis of 16 rectrices and a much greater development of the nasal gland, in contrast with 14 rectrices and much smaller gland in the related species of the genus *Chloëphaga*.

MISCELLANEOUS

Campbell, B. 1960. The research methods of the British Trust for Ornithology. *Proc. XII Int. Orn. Congr.*: 144-152.—Describes the questionnaires and record cards used by the Trust.—M. D. F. U.

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