RECENT LITERATURE
EDITED BY JOHN WILLIAM HARDY

ANATOMY AND EMBRYOLOGY

COLLINS, C. T. 1963. The natal ptetysiosis of tanagers. Bird-Banding, 34: 36–38.—Comparison of data for one nestling of *Tanagra violacea* and two nestlings of *Thraupis palmarum* with published information indicates that considerable variation exists in the number and distribution of neossoptiles in the Thraupidae.—G. W. C.

LÜDICE, M., AND B. GIEHERHAUS. 1963. Über das Ablagerungsmuster des radioaktiven Schweißels in der wachsenden Konturfedern nach Applikation von ^35^S-DL-Cystinlösungen. J. f. Ornith., 104: 142–167.—The problem of rhythmic growth in feathers that results in the well-known growth bars was investigated with the use of radioactive materials. Primary and secondary rhythms occurred, but the bands of growth as revealed by the radiographs occurred unevenly across the feather. The methods used may be of great value in other studies of the development of feathers.—W. J. B.

RAGOSINNA, M. N. 1963. Die Entwicklung des Haushuhn-Embryos in seinen Beziehungen zum Dotter und zu den Eihüuten. J. f. Ornith., 104: 82–84.—A brief summary of a book in Russian of the same title. Much attention is given to the functions of the egg white during incubation. During the first week of incubation, the egg white supplies water to the embryo; later it is ingested, digested, and used as a source of foodstuffs.—W. J. B.

SCMIDT, W. J. 1963. Uber Vorkommen kristalliner Fettstoffe in den roten Federästern von *Scissirostrum dubium*. J. f. Ornith., 104: 85–88.—Small, colorless particles are found in the red feathers of *Scissirostrum*. These particles are soluble in solvents for fat and are associated with color material already in the anlage of the feathers.—W. J. B.

BEHAVIOR

BEZEL, E. 1963. Beobachtungen über Fremdkörper in Enten- und Blässhunnestern. J. f. Ornith., 104: 16–22.—The occurrence of foreign objects in nests of ducks and coots is recorded. Stones are the objects most commonly found. Between 15 and 20 per cent of nests contain foreign objects, most of which reached the nest by chance.—W. J. B.

CROOK, J. H. 1963. The Asian weaver birds: Problems of co-existence and evolution with special reference to behaviour. J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 60: 1–48.—Problems of reproductive isolation and competition posed by the sympatric distribution of several species of Asian ploceines are discussed. Food, and periods when competition for it may or may not occur, are discussed. Behavioral characteristics, male coloration, nest site and form, and habitat selection are among the more important factors contributing to isolation. Ancestors of Asian forms came from Africa and radiated into swamp and grassland areas in isolation within Asia. The five weavers discussed are placed into two main groups (all in Ploceus), neither of which appears to have close relationship to the African members of the genus.—G. C.

DECKER, G. 1962. Zur Ethologie des Feldsperlings (Passer m. montanus L.). J. f. Ornith., 103: 428-486.—A major paper on many aspects of the behaviour of the European Tree Sparrow. Observations were made on free living birds, on captive birds, and on a few Kaspar Hauser birds. Major topics were general behavior, annual cycle, calls and songs, flocking, responses to enemies, reproductive behavior (including courtship, nest building, incubation and care of young), development of young, molt, and comparison of observation on free living and captive birds. Results of this paper are too numerous to give in this brief abstract. This paper should be read by all serious students of ornithology.—W. J. B.

GOETHE, F. 1963. Verhaltensunterschiede zwischen europäischen Formen der Silbermöwengruppe (Larus argentatus-cachinnans-fuscus). J. f. Ornith., 104: 129-141.—The behavior of European forms of L. argentatus-fuscus group of gulls is compared. Slight formal differences in the most important calls, postures, and movements were found. The differences between L. a. argentatus and L. a. michahellis are as great as those between L. a. argentatus and L. fuscus. The question of whether these differences in behavior are elements of isolating mechanisms is discussed.—W. J. B.


HARRISON, C. J. O. 1962. Solitary song and its inhibition in some Estrildidae. J. f. Ornith., 103: 369-379.—Solitary song, which has a contact function, was studied in a number of estrildid species, mostly waxbills, kept in captivity. This song appears to be common to all species studied. Utterance of this song indicates that the bird is either unpaired or is separated from its mate. Solitary song is inhibited by the presence of a mate in some species, but not by another individual of the same species. In other species, solitary song is inhibited by the continued close proximity of another bird, even if it is of another species. Comments by Nicolai, Immelmann, and Wolters follow.—W. J. B.

HELVERSEN, O. v. 1963. Beobachtungen zum Verhalten und zur Brutbiologie des Spornkiebitzes (Hoplopterus spinosus). J. f. Ornith., 104: 89-96. Observations were made on a small population of the Spur-winged Plover, Hoplopterus spinosus, breeding in northeastern Greece. The courtship displays are described and compared to those of other plovers. Helversen concludes that the behavior of Hoplopterus spinosus is not similar to that of Vanellus vanellus, but does not state whether these forms are more similar to one another than they are to other plovers.—W. J. B.


KUNKEL, P. 1962. Zum Verhalten des Olivgrünen Astrilds (Amandava formosa Lath.). J. f. Orn., 103: 358-368.—The behavior of Amandava formosa is described and compared with that of other species of the genus. Observations were made on birds held in a cage having a floor area of 2.5 × 3.0 m. Kunkel concludes that A. formosa is more closely related to the African species A. subflava than to A. amandava.—W. J. B.

LINKOLA, P. 1963. Beobachtungen über die Nahrung des Raufußkauzes (Aegolius funereus) während des Herbstzuges auf Signilskär, Åland. Ornis Fennica, 4: 69-72.—Tengmalm’s owl specializes in avian prey, often taking species its own size or larger, on islands where transient passerines are abundant.—M. D. F. U.

MASCHE, J. W. 1963. [Some observations of northward and southward movements at the Ottenby Bird Station in the spring of 1962.] Vär Fågelvärld, 22: 37-44.—Observations of reverse migration after the passage of a cold front are reviewed and
analyzed. Just as birds may fly northward into a cold air mass for awhile before stopping or reversing course, they also may be observed flying south, although they have reached the warm air mass. (In Swedish; English summary.)—M. D. F. U.


Nilsson, L. 1963. [Winter and spring studies of ducks and swans on the upper reaches of the river Göta älv (58° 20' N, 12° 20' E) in 1957–61.] Vår fågelvärld, 22: 50–64.—Weekly (or even daily) counts of Mallard, Goldeneye, Goosander, Whooper Swan, and rarer species provided information on numerical fluctuations and on variations in sex ratio. (In Swedish; English summary.)—M. D. F. U.

Pulliainen, E. 1963. On the history, ecology and ethology of the Mallards (Anas platyrhynchos L.) overwintering in Finland. Ornis Fennica, 40: 45–65.—Observations since 1948 show that open water and artificial feeding are necessary for overwintering. The tendency to overwinter is strong since the amelioration of the climate, although setbacks occurred during the hard winters coupled with wartime conditions in the 1940’s. Increasing numbers of successfully wintering ducks remain in the vicinity to breed. Winter bathing and lack of peck-order in flocks are discussed along with other behavioral and ecological observations.—M. D. F. U.

Svanberg, P. O. 1963. [Our small sandpipers and their identification marks—I.] Vår fågelvärld, 22(1): 8 unnumbered pages of photographs.—Excellent black and white photos of Calidris alpina, canutus, ferruginea, maritima, and melanotos; photos are good identification aids when used together with the short description of each species and its habitat in Sweden. Some habitat photos are also given. (In Swedish.)—M. D. F. U.


Walé, W. v. de. 1963. Bewegungsstudien an Anatinien. J. f. Ornith., 104: 1–15.—Courtship displays of several species of Anas and of Aix are compared, supplementing the earlier work of Lorenz; the species studied were ones that were not previously well studied. The major question was whether certain movements such as chin-up are homologous in the several species studied.—W. J. B.


Diseases and Parasites


species found in 195 of 558 birds of 87 species. (In Russian; from Helminth. Abstr., 32: No. 192, 1963.)—J. S. M.


Couch, A. B. 1963. Notes on the biology of Microlychnia pusilla Speiser, a lousefly of Mourning Doves. J. Parasit., 49: 140–146.—A culture established and maintained for 7 months on 2 adult birds. Experimentally infested young birds preened themselves continually, preened their cage-mates, had ruffled feathers, exhibited rapid lateral jumps, and were refractory to infestation, probably because they ate the flies. Flies leave dove to larviposit; emergence from puparia required 19 ± 2 days.—J. S. M.


KORENBERG, E. I. 1962. [The role of birds as hosts of Ixodid ticks in the natural nidi of encephalitis in the forest zone.] Zoologicheskij zhurnal, 41: 1220-1225.—Deals with *Ixodes persulcatus* and *I. ricinus* in eastern Europe and western Siberia. The number of bird species parasitized by these ticks decreases westward. In the Siberian Kamerowsk region, 66 to 71 per cent of bird species are hosts to ticks, while in western parts of the USSR this parasitization falls to 11 per cent. The major importance of *Anthus trivialis* as a host is stressed. (In Russian; English summary.)—F. J. T.

KOTLENIKOV, G. A. 1962. [The role of wild birds in spreading helminth infections of domestic ducks.] Veterinariya, 39: 38-40.—Experimental evidence that wild ducks may be a source of infection to domestic ones. (In Russian; from *Helminth. Abstr.*, 32: No. 1755, 1963.)—J. S. M.


TERRHUSH, L. E. 1963. Incidence of nasal mites in different age classes of Herring Gulls (*Larus argentatus*). J. Parasit., 49: 525.—Adults have a higher incidence than immature birds; in Rhode Island.—J. S. M.


DISTRIBUTION AND ANNOTATED LISTS


CRUCKSHANK, A. D. 1963. Sixty-third Christmas bird count. Audubon Field Notes, 17: 73.—Reviews and summarizes the 672 Christmas counts from every state of the United States and most provinces of Canada. Highest species count for one day from Cocoa, Florida (197), but other counts exceeding 150 from California, Texas, Louisiana, and other localities in Florida. Brewer's Blackbird now reported wintering by the millions (!) in Georgia. As usual, many rarities are reported. While the competitive spur stimulates search, it also requires that reports not confirmed before or after the count be taken cum grano salis.—E. E.


ENNION, H. E. 1962. Notes on birds seen in Aden and the Western Aden Protectorate. Ibis, 104: 560-562.—Notes on various birds were recorded from September, 1959, through March, 1961, from diverse habitats; includes an annotated systematic list. Eighty-seven species of residents and migrants are recorded.—G. C.

ERKINE, A. J. 1963. The Black-headed Gull (Larus ridibundus) in eastern North America. Audubon Field Notes, 17: 334-338.—Review of status of this European species, first taken in North America in 1930. Since 1940's reported regularly in winter (in small numbers) in northeast on Atlantic coast, not yet known to breed. Four birds banded in Iceland recovered in Newfoundland, two from Germany in Barbados and Veracruz, one from Holland in Labrador.—E. E.


GRÄFE, F., H. REQUATE, AND G. VAUK. 1962. Anthus hodgsoni yunnanensis auf Helgoland. J. f. Ornith., 103: 399-400.—An Asiatic pipit, Anthus hodgsoni yun- nanensis, was taken at Helgoland on either 8 May 1962, or 5 August 1961 (the date given is 8-5-1961). The former date is probably the correct one. The problems arising from not using the name of the month or at least Roman numerals for the month are illustrated by this paper, which gives no other hints as to the correct date.—W. J. B.

HALLMAN, R. C. 1963. Black-chinned Hummingbird, a new bird for Florida. Florida Nat., 36: 89.—Sub-adult taken 6 January 1941, at Panama City; said to be first specimen from eastern United States.—E. E.


HERTLIN, L. G. 1963. Contribution to the biogeography of Cocos Island, including a bibliography. Proc. California Acad. Sci., 32: 219-289.—Following descriptive introductory material, data and discussion are presented by phyla. Aves is treated on one page wherein the 7 species and subspecies of land birds from Cocos are noted together with literature citations and a brief discussion. There is a long terminal bibliography.—J. W. H.

HONG KONG BIRD WATCHING SOCIETY. 1963. The Hong Kong Bird Report 1962.—Lists species observed in Hong Kong during 1962; describes best bird watching locality and means of getting there. Report obtainable from Society, c/o Chartered Bank, Hong Kong, for H.K. $3.—E. E.


PUNDT, G., and H. RINGLEBEN. 1963. Der Lößfler (Platalea leucorodia) 1962 erstmals deutscher Brutvogel auf der Insel Memmert. J. f. Ornith., 104: 97-100.—The first breeding of the European spoonbill in Germany is recorded. The nest was found on Memmern Island in the East Frisian Islands.—W. J. B.

RAINES, R. J. 1962. The distribution of birds in northeast Greece in summer. Ibis, 104: 490-502.—Two expeditions to northeast Greece in May 1960 and 1961 recorded 219 species, of which observations are recorded on 111. Several new records of breeding, and discrepancies with previously published data, are discussed for this remote and ornithologically little-known region of Greece.—G. C.


RUCKER, D. 1963. Die Verbreitung des Felsenklebers, Sitta neumayer, im kroatischen Küstenlande. J. f. Ornith., 104: 58-61.—The distribution of the rock nut-hatch along the Yugoslavian coast is described. The species has a continuous
distribution along most of the coast where many cliffs and bare rocks are found.—

W. J. B.

STRAUTMAN, F. I. 1963. [Birds of the western areas of the U.S.S.R.] Lvov Univ. Press, Lvov, 199 pp. Price, 1 ruble, 12 kopeyka.—Birds of the region extending from the Polish border eastward to Khmeljnitskaya oblastj, omitting Passeriformes. Information is given on distribution, on migration, and, in some cases, on breeding and taxonomic status. Maps and drawings are included; the few color plates are rather decorative, but poorly reproduced. Valuable mainly in bringing up to date our knowledge of distribution and status of many species. (In Russian.)—F. J. T.

STRESEMANN, E. 1962. Hemprich und Ehrenberg zum Gedenken. Ihre Reise zum Libanon im Sommer 1824 und deren ornithologische Ergebnisse. J. f. Ornith., 103: 380-388.—Describes the trip of Hemprich and Ehrenberg to Lebanon in 1824, giving a map of their route and dates of their stops. A summary of the important results is given, including a list of specimens collected.—W. J. B.


ECOLOGY AND POPULATION

BEVEN, G. 1963. Population changes in a Surrey oakwood during fifteen years. British Birds, 56: 307-323.—Differences in vulnerability to severe winters shown by some of ten passerines; fluctuation of others unexplainable, but some fluctuations follow a regional pattern.—H. B.

BLASZYK, P. 1963. Das Weisssternige Blaukehlichen, Luscinia specia cyanecula als Kulturfolger in der gebüsclen Ackermarch. J. f. Ornith., 104: 168-181.—The ecology of the Bluethroat in ditches bordering low-lying fields in north Germany is described. This habitat does not contain any bushes or trees, usually required by this species. This habitat is not only quite unusual for this species, but also is a man-made one. The question of how the Bluethroat is able to utilize this new habitat is discussed.—W. J. B.

CONRADS, K., AND A. HERMANN. 1963. Beobachtungen beim Grauspecht (Picus canus Gmelin) in der Brutzelt. J. f. Ornith., 104: 205-248.—An extensive paper on the life history of the Grey-headed Woodpecker based upon observations in the Teutoburger Wald, Westphalia. The major part of the study deals with territorial and courtship behavior, and with events associated with nesting up to the time the young leave the nest. Both Green and Grey-headed woodpeckers are found in these woods; the ecologies of the two species are very similar. In spite of the great similarity between the two species, they live in close proximity. In one case the nest holes were only 50 m apart. Except for call notes, no comparisons are made between the two species; the calls are different, but not strikingly so.—W. J. B.


Since about 1940, the decreased tendency of the birds to avoid humans (coupled with protection) has resulted in recolonization of many areas and in increases in numbers.—R. B.

Dorst, J. 1962. Considerations sur l'hivernage des canards et limicoles paléarctiques en Afrique tropicale. La Terre et la Vie, 1962: 183–192. Comments on the wintering of palearctic ducks and shore-birds in tropical Africa. Northern ducks arrive when African conditions are most favorable and summer rains have converted dry areas into marshes; by spring, conditions are unfavorable in much of Africa. Dorst believes that competition from migrant ducks is an important limiting factor on the modest populations of resident ducks. Migrant shore-birds are more abundant than ducks and go farther south. A considerable number of immature nonbreeding shore-birds remain in wintering areas during the breeding season. (In French.)—E. E.

Feijer, B. 1962. [On waterbirds and types of lakes.] Vår Fågelvärld, 21: 267–274.—Occurrence of waterbirds was correlated with certain environmental factors in the open water; the Arctic Loon and Mute Swan are discussed in particular. The species-spectrum of a lake depends not only on productivity and special adaptations, but on size of the lake as well. (In Swedish; English summary.)—M. D. F. U.

Ferry, C., and M. Hortique. 1962. Observations en montagne dan les Alpes maritimes. L'Ois. et la Rev. Fran. d'Orn., 32: 145-162.—Birds were noted from 5 different localities, and the habitat, weather, and time of year were recorded.—M. D. A.


Hinckley, A. D. 1962. Ecological notes on common birds in Fiji. Elepaio, 23: 24–27.—Notes were taken at the Koronivia Research Station on Vitu Levu between August 1960 and June 1962; 15 species were studied, 9 indigenous and 6 introduced. Food, habitats, competition, and nuisance values to man are recorded.—P. H. B.

Isakov, Yu. A. 1962. [Investigations in the geography of natural resources of animals and plants.] Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow. 250 pp. Price 1 ruble, 64 kopeyka.—The book contains 14 papers dealing with mapping and geography of populations and communities. Two papers deal with ornithological problems as well. Osmolovskaya presents a study of colonies of Rooks over large areas (pp. 33-46), and Formozov analyzes the changes and vicissitudes of the steppe region of the U.S.S.R. due to the activities of man in the last 100 years. Consequent pressures on the Hungarian Partridge are broadly discussed (pp. 114-161). (In Russian.)—F. J. T.

James, D. 1963. The changing seasons—Winter 1962–1963: Late arriving northern finches, interregional mixing of other faunas, and rising bluebird and eastern House Finch populations. Aud. Field Notes, 17: 300-304.—Summary of the regional winter field notes. Exceptional numbers of Purple Finches and Evening Grosbeaks appeared in the northeast in late February and early March. Several western species (a total of 30 Black-headed Grosbeaks) were reported in the East. Discussion of dispersal of introduced House Finch from New York City suburbs north to Boston area and south to North Carolina.—E. E.

Kramer, H. 1962. Das Vorkommen des Fischreihers (Ardea cinerea) in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. J. f. Orn., 103: 401-417.—Distribution of colonies of the Heron in West Germany is given. A table is included listing each colony, the
number of nests, and the age of the colony. Approximately 4,625 nests are known, most of which are in the low-lying country of northern Germany. The two largest colonies contain 340 and 276 pairs respectively. However, less than 20 colonies contain more than 50 nests; most have between 10 and 30 nests.—W. J. B.

**Kuemmerle, H.** 1962. Zur Geschichte der Waldrapp-Kolonie in Birecik am oberen Euphrat. J. f. Ornith., 103: 389-398.—Comments on the history of the large colony of an ibis (Geronticus eremita) on the Euphrates River. This colony is between 90 and 120 years old, and contained about 3,000 breeding pairs in 1890. In 1954 the colony contained about 600 pairs, but dwindled to 200 pairs in 1961. The reason for the decline may be largely the result of heavy spraying of DDT, either through direct poisoning or through reduction in the supply of food. The existence of this colony appears to be in grave danger.—W. J. B.

**Kuroda, N.** 1962. Winter roost distribution and feeding dispersal of the Grey Starling in Kanto Plain. Misc. Repts. Yamashina's Inst. Ornith. and Zool., 3: 144-154.—Winter flocks of *Sturnus cineraceus* were studied from 1953 to 1962. The feeding range of the main roost (ca. 50,000 birds) occupied a circle of 30-40 km radius. During feeding, flocks consisted of "several" to 30 birds, sometimes up to 100, spaced about 500 m apart. In late afternoon, birds feeding within a radius of 1.5-2 km gathered into flocks of up to 300 (rarely to 1,000) prior to departure for the main roost. Density of feeding flocks, although quite variable, averaged 1.6 birds per hectare. At peripheral feeding areas, birds from two or more roosts may feed together, but disperse in different directions when starting roosting flights. (In Japanese; English summary.)—K. C. P.

**Larson, J. S., and J. M. Abbott.** 1962. A mid-winter census of American Bald Eagles in the Chesapeake Bay region, 1962. Chesapeake Sci., 3: 211-213. Ground and air search in mid-January located 152 adults and 48 immatures of *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*, of which 69.5 per cent were found well up major rivers, 28 per cent along the bay proper, and 2.5 per cent along the Atlantic coast of Delaware and Maryland.—H. B.

**Ludwig, J. P.** 1963. Return of Herring Gulls to natal colony. Bird-Banding, 34: 68-72.—An analysis of 47 recoveries in 19 colonies in Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior shows that only 40 per cent of the individuals were recovered in their natal colony. It is suggested that many individuals tending to return are forced to go elsewhere if the colony is saturated or has become unsuitable due to topographic change or disturbance.—G. W. C.

**Lundin, A.** 1962. [Observations on the habits of Jackdaws (*Corvus monedula*) at their wintering and roosting quarters.] Vår Fågelvärld, 21: 81-95.—Two roosts, one of which contained about 40,000 birds, were studied and roosting habits were evaluated. During mid-winter birds leave much earlier in the morning and return much later in the evening than they do both in early and late winter. During late winter they often show mass display flights in mild and breezy weather. The feeding area is at least 40 miles in diameter. (In Swedish; English summary.)—M. D. F. U.

**Mathiasson, S.** 1962. Die Türkentaube in Schweden. J. f. Ornith., 103: 420-427.—The spread of the Collared Turtle Dove in Sweden is described; the species has reached Upsala, having entered Sweden from Denmark by two separate paths. The first bird recorded was in 1949, and the first pair bred in 1951. Winter climate is the most important limiting factor to the spread of the species. The known breeding sites of this species in Sweden are in the area where summer temperature is high and winter climate is mildest.—W. J. B.
MEANLEY, B., AND J. S. WEBB. 1963. Nesting ecology and reproductive rate of the Red-winged Blackbird in tidal marshes of the upper Chesapeake Bay region. Chesapeake Sci., 4: 90-100.—Average of 537 clutches of Agelaius phoeniceus, 3.3 eggs; some females double-brooded; young averaged 4.2 per breeding female. Ratio of territorial males to nesting females 1:1.9. Success of 675 active nests was 57 per cent. Six types of marsh community analyzed.—H. B.

RICHARDSON, F. 1963. Birds of Lehua Island off Niihau, Hawaii. Elepaio, 23: 43–45.—A visit on 10–11 August 1960 yielded data on a number of changes in bird populations since the late 1940's; four species not previously known from the island were recorded.—P. H. B.

SOIKKELE, M. 1962. [On the Sterna albifrons populations in the Gulf of Bothnia and its migration along the west coast of Finland.] Ornis Fennica, 39: 60–67.—In the warm 1930's a small population became established north of the main range of the species. Reproductive success fluctuates with the weather in different years; this probably affects mating rather than the rate of fledging. (In Finnish; English summary.)—M. D. F. U.

STRAWINSKI, S. 1963. [Problems of the urbanization of birds in the light of bird studies in Torun and its vicinity.] Przeglad Zool., 7: 254–259.—Discusses the various concepts and definitions of urban and suburban habitats, proposes a detailed subdivision of urban environments, and gives a list of 28 species considered to be “characteristic” urban birds in a majority of central European towns and cities. Regional and geographic variation in species composition of urban and suburban bird populations is so large that it hardly allows construction of a generalized list. Contains an intriguing discussion. (In Polish; English summary.)—F. J. T.

SUDELOVSKAYA, A. M. 1963. [The change of nesting area by the Grey Crane, White Crane and Beauty Crane.] Bjull. Mo. Obsch. I sp. Prirody, otd. Biol., 68: 125–127.—Recent data on the distribution of nesting cranes of the U.S.S.R., bringing up to date data given in the large monograph “Ptitzy Sovetskogo Soyouza” [Birds of the Soviet Union]. In the past ten years, nesting areas of most species of cranes have diminished, mostly in the southern parts of the breeding range. Descriptions of nesting areas are given for Grus grus, G. leucogeranus, and Anthropoides virgo. For G. leucogeranus body weights are given for the first time; an adult female weighed 5,250 g, two subadult females 4,750 and 5,200 g, respectively, and a subadult male 6,750 g. (In Russian.)—F. J. T.


**Evolution and Genetics**

IMMELMANN, K. 1962. Besiedlungsgeschichte und Bastardierung von Lonchura castaneothorax und Lonchura flaviprymna in Nordaustralien. J. f. Orn., 103: 344–357.—Lonchura castaneothorax and flaviprymna exist in northern Australia, the former apparently having invaded from New Guinea and the latter from Timor. These species are quite similar in their ecological requirements, but differ slightly in their behavior. In the region of overlap, about 10 per cent of the nests are of mixed pairs and about 90–95 per cent of the individuals of flaviprymna (which has the smaller range) show evidence of introgression with castaneothorax. The most likely explanation is that flaviprymna reached Australia earlier because it is better adapted to the arid conditions there. Later, castaneothorax reached Australia from a different
direction. However, the isolating mechanisms between these forms were not fully established and partial interbreeding resulted.—W. J. B.


Murton, R. K., A. J. Isaacson, and N. J. Westwood. 1963. The feeding ecology of the Woodpigeon. British Birds, 56: 345–375.—Time required to find good food leaves margin for breeding to only April–October; other factors reduce period to June–October.—H. B.


Physiology

Holmes, W. N., and B. M. Adams. 1963. Effects of adrenocortical and neurohypophyseal hormones on the renal excretory pattern in the water-loaded duck (Anas platyrhynchos). Endocrin., 73: 5–10.—There are some similarities, but also many differences, in the way the duck responds to cortisol, corticosterone, aldosterone, oxytocin, and vasopressin as compared to the better-known responses in mammals. —H. C. S.


Nisbet, I. C. T. 1963. Weight-loss during migration. Part II: Review of other estimates. Bird-Banding, 34: 139–159.—During the fall of 1962, weight data were obtained for over 2,000 Blackpoll Warblers at two localities in inland parts of Massachusetts and for 138 individuals in Bermuda. Simultaneous observation of local abundance by field observation and of magnitude and direction of nocturnal migration by radar were also made. These data suggest that Blackpoll Warblers pause in their migration for 10–20 days in New England where they put on extensive amounts of fat. These individuals apparently migrate directly south across the western North Atlantic to the West Indies, a distance of over 1,600 miles. Observations and calculations of flight speed, energy use, and fat reserves indicate the possibility of this flight. Correlation of departures from New England and arrivals at Bermuda support the actual occurrence of the flight. Related field studies of weight loss and energy utilization of birds during flight and migration are summarized.—G. W. C.