

## RECENT LITERATURE

EDITED BY JOHN WILLIAM HARDY

### ANATOMY AND EMBRYOLOGY

- MARKUS, M. B. 1963. Pterylographical distribution of the feathers in certain Capitonidae. Ostrich, **34**: 110-111.—Records numbers of feathers and their distribution for *Lybius torquatus*, *Pogoniulus chrysoconus* and *Trachyphonus vaillantii*.—M.A.T.

### BEHAVIOR

- BROSSET, A. 1963. Le Comportement de la Buse des Galapagos (*Buteo galapagoensis*). Alauda, **31**: 5-21.—Several facets in the behavior of the Galapagos Hawk are discussed: tameness, which it may have acquired while scavenging on remains of mammals or fish being cleaned by man, general food and feeding habits, social life, and how various behavior patterns have contributed to the species' rapid evolutionary change in this isolated environment.—M.D.A.
- DORSEY, G. A. 1963. Hawks and vultures harassed by crows. Oriole, **28**: 5-10.
- SINCLAIR, M. 1963. Starlings eating putty. British Birds, **56**: 341.
- SOUTHERN, W. E. 1963. Three species observed anting on a wet lawn. Wilson Bull., **75**: 275-276.—*Turdus migratorius*, *Sturnus vulgaris*, and *Colaptes auratus*.—J.T.T.
- STANTON, J. M. 1963. Mallard killing and swallowing House Sparrow. British Birds, **56**: 339.

### DISEASES AND PARASITES

- BAKER, E. W., AND C. E. YUNKER. 1964. New blattisociid mites (Acarina: Mesistigmata) recovered from neotropical flowers and hummingbirds' nares. Ann. Entomol. Soc. America, **57**: 103-126.—Flower mites found in the nostrils of hummingbirds; eight of eleven birds examined had from one to 127 mites. The association is believed to be neither parasitic nor accidental, but to represent a regular mode of transportation for mites. Five species of mites were found in the nares of *Phaethornis guy* in Panama, one species in the nares of *P. superciliosus*, *P. yarugui*, *Amazilia edward*, and *Lampornis castaneiventris* from Panama and Colombia.—E.E.
- BASSINI, E. 1963. [Hygiene of rearing game birds.] Lab. Zool. a appl. alla Caccia, Circ. **3**: 1-61.—Univ. Bologna. Discusses the diseases and ailments of game birds reared in captivity, their prophylaxis and therapy. (In Italian.)—E.E.
- DEBLOCK, S., AND F. ROSÉ. 1960. *Hymenolepis* (sensu lato) de Charadriiformes. (A propos de 23 descriptions.) Ann. Parasitol. Humaine et Comp., **37**: 767-847.—Twenty forms (5 new) of the genus are described and figured from hosts taken on the coasts of the department of Manche, France. A key to the 47 species of *Hymenolepis* (Cestoda) from Charadriiformes is given. Long abstract with list of hosts. (From Helminthol. Abstr., **32**: No. 3052, 1963.)—J.S.M.
- GUPTA, R. 1963. On *Stephanoprora nigerica* sp. nov., with a brief review of the genus *Stephanoprora* Odhner 1902 (Trematoda: Echinostomatidae). Zool. Anz., **170**: 117-130.—From *Phalacrocorax niger* in India. A key is given for 27 species in the genus. (From Helminthol. Abstr., **32**: No. 3038, 1963.)—J.S.M.
- LEIBOVITZ, L. 1962. Thiabendazole therapy of pheasants affected with gapeworms. J. American Vet. Assoc., **140**: 1310-1313.—A dose of 0.5 per cent thiabendazole in feed rapidly reduced the egg output of *Syngamus trachea* (Nematoda) and resulted in a marked clinical improvement. (From Helminthol. Abstr., **32**: No. 2819, 1963.)—J.S.M.

- MEYER, M. C., AND R. VIK. 1963. The life cycle of *Diphyllbothrium sebago* (Ward, 1910). *J. Parasitol.*, **49**: 962-968.—Chicks and immature *Larus argentatus* were suitable experimental definitive hosts for this cestode; an immature *Larus marinus* was not.—J.S.M.
- SCHNEIDAU, J. D., JR. 1964. Pigeons and cryptococcosis [letter to the editor]. *Science*, **143**: 525-526.—An effective factual response to the near-hysteria in the popular press regarding the possible spread by feral pigeons of human cryptococcosis. It is emphasized that *Cryptococcus* organisms are not present in the pigeons themselves nor in fresh droppings; old dried pigeon droppings are an excellent culture medium, but the organisms are also widely distributed in other natural substances. The chief health hazard is to those persons who clean out old pigeon roosts; wearing respirators should prevent infection. Recommended to all ornithologists who must answer questions from the public.—K.C.P.
- SINGH, K. S., AND B. K. TANDAN. 1962. *Dilepis kumaunensis* sp. n. (Cestoda: Dilepididae) from two Himalayan birds. *Zool. Anz.*, **169**: 485-488.—Hosts: *Argya subrufa* and *Turdus merula similimus*. (From *Helminthol. Abstr.*, **32**: No. 3053, 1963.)—J.S.M.
- VERNER, W. B., AND W. S. HUNTER. 1963. Utilization of certain substrates by larval and adult stages of *Himastha quissetensis*. *Exptl. Parasitol.*, **14**: 311-315.—*Larus argentatus* is the natural host of this trematode.—J.S.M.
- WARREN, E. W., S. J. BALL, AND J. R. FAGG. 1963. Age resistance by turkeys of *Eimeria meleagridis* Tyzzer, 1929. *Nature*, **200**: 238-240. Resistance to infections increases with age.—H.C.S.

## DISTRIBUTION AND ANNOTATED LISTS

- MASON, C. R. 1964. Cory's Shearwater (*Puffinus diomedea*) [in Florida]. *Florida Nat.*, **37**: 24.—Three records, all of birds found dead on beaches in autumn.—E.E.
- SMITHE, F. B., AND R. A. PAYNTER, JR. 1963. Birds of Tikal, Guatemala. *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **128**: 245-324.—A list of 233 forms known from within a radius of about five kilometers of the famous Mayan ruins, now a national park, based chiefly on collections made by the senior author from 1956-1960. Technical and English names are provided, and data are given on local status, habitat, and breeding (when available). Weights are indicated for most specimens. There are taxonomic notes, a discussion of avifaunal relationships, a map of the area, and a color plate by W. C. Dilger depicting the four local species of *Myiarchus*, showing their respective tail patterns.—E.E.

## ECOLOGY AND POPULATION

- ALVAREZ DEL TORO, M. 1963. *Miscelánea Ornitológica*. *Inst. Cien. y Art. Chiapas*. 11 pp.—Three papers on birds of Chiapas, Mexico. The first paper describes a large vine, known as "cepillo," *Combretum farinosum* (Family Combretaceae), the flowers of which produce great quantities of nectar that attract a variety of birds, including granivorous and insectivorous species; in 20 days, 69 species were observed to feed on nectar. A hybrid between *Amazilia yucatanensis* and *A. cyanocephala* is described. The nests (and usually the eggs) of 19 species of birds of Chiapas are described, with photographs of 18. (In Spanish.)—E.E.
- BAGGE, P., M. LEHTOVUORI, AND O. LINDQUIST. 1963. [Quantitative studies in Inari and Enontekiö parishes in northern Lapland.] *Ornis Fennica*, **40**: 21-31.—Density of breeding birds was estimated by strip census in boreal forest, birch ecotone, and

- alpine habitats at 68°30'—69° N latitude. A strip of land over 100 km long and 100 m wide was censused in the summer of 1961. The results (pairs/sq km) were: pine forest, 45; pine-birch forest, 86; subalpine woods, 24–128; alpine dwarf-birch muskeg, 90–94. (In Finnish; German summary.)—M.D.F.U.
- BENGTSON, S. A. 1963. [On the influence of snow upon the nest success in Iceland in 1961.] *Vår Fågelvärld*, **22**: 97–122. (In Swedish; English summary.)
- BLUMENTAL, I. I., AND V. R. DOLNJIK. 1963. [Methods of quantitative estimation of the mutual influence different species of birds have on each other in the migration period.] *In*: *Primeneniye matematicheskikh metodov v biologii* (Application of mathematical methods in biology), pp. 110–117. Leningrad Univ. Press.—The method involves calculation and comparison of three selected correlation coefficients. For example, the three might be 1) relation of fatness to intensity of migration within a species in successive days; 2) relation of fatness of individuals of one species to intensity of migration of any other species which is influenced by the former; or, 3) relation of intensity of migration of any one species or flock to intensity of migration of any other species or flock. In general, the intensity of migration is correlated with the fatness of its individuals, except when a physiologically poorly prepared bird is influenced to migrate by another intensively migrating species. There is rarely a correlation between the abundance of “leading” and “led” species. Some species make poor leaders; for example, *Fringilla montifringilla* flies too fast. The abundance of any migrant depends both on fatness and on intensity of migration. The conclusions are based on field work on the Isthmus of Kursk in the Baltics. (In Russian.)—F.J.T.
- BOWMAKER, A. P. 1963. Cormorant predation on two central African lakes. Ostrich, **34**: 2–26.—A study of predation by *Phalacrocorax africanus* on Lakes Bangweulu and Mweru, Northern Rhodesia, in relation to the rapidly growing commercial fisheries there. Although 68 per cent (by weight) of the fish taken at Bangweulu and 24 per cent at Mweru were of commercial importance, the actual quantities taken were so low that the cormorant cannot be considered harmful to the fisheries and may even be beneficial in cases where there is a local overpopulation of fish.—M.A.T.
- BRACKBILL, H. 1963. Song Sparrow possibly nests 75 miles from birthplace. *Bird-Banding*, **34**: 38.
- BROOKE, R. K. 1963. Little and Palm swifts breeding on man-made structures in Rhodesia. Ostrich, **34**: 27–35.—Describes the use of buildings and bridges as nesting sites by *Apus affinis* and *Cypsiurus parvus*.—M.A.T.
- CRAWSHAW, K. R. 1963. Brent Geese pulling weed from the undersides of ice floes. *British Birds*, **56**: 339–340.
- DAVISON, E. 1963. Introduction of ox-peckers (*Buphagus africanus* and *B. erythrorhynchus*) into McIlwaine National Park. Ostrich, **34**: 172–173.—When large game in McIlwaine National Park, Southern Rhodesia, became infested with ticks, eight ox-peckers from Wankie Game Reserve were released in the Park. Five months later, the three red-billed birds (*B. erythrorhynchus*) were still present and active.—M.A.T.
- ENGLAND, M. D. 1963. Studies of less familiar birds: crane. *British Birds*, **56**: 375–377.—Notes on habitat, color, nesting, voice; 9 photos.—H.B.
- ENGLAND, M. D. 1963. Observations on the Black-winged Kite in Portugal with preliminary notes on its status. *British Birds*, **56**: 444–452.—Nesting, voice, plumage; 11 photos.—H.B.
- FERGUSON-LEES, I. J. 1963. Studies of less familiar birds: Red-rumped Swallow. *British Birds*, **56**: 416–418.

- FITCH, H. S. 1963. Observations on the Mississippi Kite in southwestern Kansas. Univ. Kansas Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., **12**: 503-519.—Colonies of *Ictinia mississippiensis* nest in groves of trees, often reusing nests of previous years. The birds were gregarious in such activities as hunting, roosting, and harassing intruders. Diets of adults and nestlings appeared to consist almost exclusively of insects. Feeding of young was at the remarkable rate of almost 6 times per hour. Although this paper suggests that further verification of predation on vertebrates is needed, Robinson (1957. Trans. Kansas Acad. Sci., 60: 174-180), studying a brood in the same area (Barber Co.), found that about half of the remains in the nest were of frogs.—R.B.
- HALL, G. A., et al. 1963. Twenty-seventh breeding bird census. Audubon Field Notes, **17**: 492-512.—Breeding density in a variety of habitats in temperate North America, from prairie grassland in Saskatchewan and tamarack swamp in Ontario to creosote bush desert in Sonora. Thirty-nine different tracts were censused. Density was expressed as number of territorial males per 100 acres. Some small tracts seemed to show an unusually high density; this may indicate that volunteer census takers tend to select "interesting" areas with varied populations of high density. Aside from colonial species, greatest densities were in hardwood swamps. Most forested areas had densities of 200-400 males per 100 acres—4-8 adult birds per acre. The highest species count, 44, was in the largest tract censused: 71 acres of New Hampshire hardwood, bisected by a highway; but the density was only 145 males per 100 acres.—E.E.
- KLIMSTRA, W. D., AND V. C. ZICCARDI. 1963. Night roosting habitat of bobwhites. J. Wildl. Mgmt., **27**: 202-214.—Description of 58 roosts used by 36 coveys in southern Illinois. Good drainage, low to medium elevation, and low, sparse, vegetation were important features. Changes in weather and vegetation affected the use of roost sites. Low densities of quail in some areas may be due to lack of suitable roosting cover.—J.P.R.
- KURODA, NAGAHISA. 1963. A winter sea-bird census between Tokyo and Kushiro, Hokkaido. Misc. Repts. Yamashina's Inst. Ornith. and Zool., **3**: 227-238.—Birds seen during a trip along the Pacific coast of Japan in mid-December. Observations are given on seasonal movements, abundance, and distribution of several sea birds. Included is the first postwar winter record from Japanese waters of the very rare *Diomedea albatrus*. (In English; Japanese summary.)—K.C.P.
- LEWIS, J. C. 1963. Observations on the winter range of wild Turkeys in Michigan. J. Wildl. Mgmt., **27**: 98-102.—Home ranges averaged 683 acres for eight flocks of gobblers, 435 acres for seven flocks of hens, and 492 acres for six mixed flocks. Daily movements covered 2-160 acres. Most home ranges and roosts bordered streams or lakes along which an efficient census might be made.—J.P.R.
- MACINNES, C. D. 1962. Nesting of small Canada Geese near Eskimo Point, Northwest Territories. J. Wildl. Mgmt., **26**: 247-256.—119 nests were studied in two years. The nesting period was only thirty days long, and incubation required 24-25 days. Parasitic Jaegers and Herring Gulls preyed on eggs and young. Summer distribution on the west coast of Hudson Bay is discussed.—J.P.R.
- MALHERBE, A. P. 1963. Notes on birds of prey and some others at Boshoek, north of Rustenburg during a rodent plague. Ostrich, **34**: 95-96.—During a plague of *Mastomys* there was a significant increase in the number of raptors, and many bred much earlier than usual. Some species were seen for the first time in this area.—M.A.T.
- PEAKALL, D. B. 1964. Nest-record card programs of North America. Audubon Field Notes, **18**: 35-38.—Describes cooperative program (similar to that which has been

- successful in Great Britain) which would provide needed data on breeding season, clutch size, breeding success, and nest site and habitat.—E.E.
- PINOWSKI, J., AND A. WASILEWSKI. 1962. Einfluss einiger Faktoren auf die Zahl der Nebelkrahnen (*Corvus corone cornix* L.) in verschiedenen Biotopen. *Acta Ornithologica*, **6**: 231-251.—Two main factors influencing numbers of Hooded Crows are food conditions and degree of woodedness of the habitat. The breeding habitat has to be more wooded than the postbreeding feeding grounds. Aggregational tendencies are not influenced by occurrence of food or trees, but were related to population densities of the crows. (In German; Polish and Russian summaries.)—M.D.F.U.
- PROZESKY, O. P. M. 1963. Ornithological results of the Transvaal Museum Namib expedition May 1959, and the subsequent trip to Sandwich Harbor during January 1960. *Ostrich*, **34**: 78-91.—The area of coastal Namib desert south of Walvis Bay was studied. The avifauna of the desert proper was sparse, but many species of water-dependent birds followed the river beds down to the coast and were abundant about settlements where there were wells. Lists of all birds seen or collected are given.—M.A.T.
- SNELL, M. L. 1963. Birds at 7,000 feet in an area of montane grassland on the eastern border of Southern Rhodesia. *Ostrich*, **34**: 36-39.
- SOUTHERN, W. E. 1963. Winter populations, behavior, and seasonal dispersal of Bald Eagles in northwestern Illinois. *Wilson Bull.*, **75**: 42-55.—Provides information on numbers and habits of *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* in a backwater area of the Mississippi River; methods of trapping are described.—J.T.T.
- STIMSON, L. A. 1964. Mangrove Cuckoo in deciduous woods. *Florida Nat.*, **37**: 24.—Observed in Florida three-quarters of a mile from nearest mangroves.—E.E.
- STIMSON, L. A. 1964. Black-whiskered Vireos in deciduous woods. *Florida Nat.*, **37**: 24-25.—Has occurred regularly in deciduous growth of Matheson Hammock, Florida, for over thirty years.—E.E.
- SVENSSON, S. 1963. [*Motacilla lutea flavissima* breeding in Sweden and a survey of the Yellow Wagtail complex.] *Vår Fågelvärld*, **22**: 161-181. The author accepts Johansen's theory of late Pleistocene evolution of the *M. flava* complex and the existence of two species, *M. flava* and *M. lutea*. *M. f. flava* and *M. f. tjunbergi* are regular breeders in southern and northern Sweden, respectively; breeding of *M. l. flavissima* in Sweden now known to occur. (In Swedish; English summary.)—M.D.F.U.
- VON HAARTMAN, L. 1963. The Crested Tit on the Åland Islands. *Ornis Fennica*, **40**: 12-20.—The Åland Islands emerged between Sweden and Finland within the last 3000 years but were not invaded by tits until 1926, when nesting of the species was first recorded. It has become a common breeder on the islands, occupying a previously vacant niche. Dispersal of the species can be related to the 300 km northward extension of the range in Finland and to the well-known climatic changes since the 1930's.—M.D.F.U.
- ZIMMERMAN, J. L. "1963" (1964). A nesting study of the Catbird in southern Michigan. Jack-pine Warbler, **41**: 142-160.—Pairs of *Dumetella carolinensis* were observed the same day that females arrived, 9-10 days after males. Territories were defended only by males. Only females built nests, incubated, and brooded; males "guarded" nests and participated in feeding young. Quantitative information on territory size, attentiveness, growth of nestlings, and nesting success.—R.B.

## GENERAL BIOLOGY

- BURNS, R. D. (compiler). 1963. Michigan cooperative Cardinal study: nesting data. Jack-pine Warbler, **41**: 56-61.—Notes on nest sites and construction.—R.B.

- CURRY-LINDAHL, K. 1963. Roosts of Swallows (*Hirundo rustica*) and House Martins (*Delichon urbica*) during the migration in tropical Africa. Ostrich, **34**: 99-101.—Describes the roosts of swallows in the Ruzizi marshes in eastern Katanga.—M.A.T.
- GAVRIN, V. F., J. A. DOLGUSHIN, M. N. KORELOV, AND M. A. KUZMINA. 1962. Ptitzy Kazakhstana [Birds of Kazakhstan]. Tom. 2. The Kazakh SSR Academy of Sci. Publishing House, Alma Ata. 779 pp., photographs, maps, and 6 color plates. Price 6 Rub., 56 kop.—In Kazakhstan there are over 500 species of birds. These are dealt with by order and family. There are keys to families, genera, and species. For each species there is a synonymy, description, and list of measurements (including weight data for mature and immature stages). Measurements of eggs are also given. Details are given on breeding areas (with accompanying maps) and on altitudinal distribution; bionomics, food and habits, migration, breeding, postbreeding life, wintering, and economic importance are discussed. Subspecies are described, and for some species, parasites are mentioned. Except for the color plates, illustrations are good. (In Russian.)—J.F.T.
- GEROUDET, P. 1963. Etudes sur le traquet pâtre *Saxicola torquata* (Pt. 1). Nos Oiseaux, **27**: 1-12.—The habitat, distribution, nesting habits, and methods of food-getting in Stonechats in and around Geneva, Switzerland.—M.D.A.
- GREENE, H. G. 1964. Limpkins swimming on Lake Sue, Orange County. Florida Nat., **37**: 24.
- HAMER, G. C. 1963. Sand Martin breeding in Dipper's nest. British Birds, **56**: 419.
- HARTUNG, R. 1963. Ingestion of oil by waterfowl. Papers Michigan Acad. Sci., **48**: 49-55.—Birds ingest feathers matted by petroleum wastes; large doses may cause reduction of mobility and other symptoms.—R.B.
- HIGHHOUSE, W. L. 1963. Sixth report—operation bluebird, 1962. The Kingbird, **13**: 24-25.—Boxes were sprayed with a mild flea powder to control the birdnest screw-worm, *Apaulina*. Thereafter author recorded the following amazing success: First broods: 62 boxes, 297 eggs laid, 265 hatched, all 265 fledged. Second broods: 51 boxes, 210 eggs, 167 hatched, all 167 fledged.—D.A.
- HOUSTON, C. S. 1963. Redpoll identification—a problem. Bird-Banding, **34**: 94-95.—Observations on variation of plumage and measurements of Common and Hoary redpolls at Yorkton, Saskatchewan.—G.W.C.
- HUDEC, K., AND C. FOLK. 1961. Postnatal development in the Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris* L.) under natural conditions. Zool. Listy, **10**: 305-330. [Czechoslovak Acad. Sci., Brno, Czechoslovakia.]—A detailed account of a two-year study of nestling Starlings. Day by day changes in weight and dimensions, development of sense organs, duration of nestling period, relation of development to number of nestlings, and comparison of first and second broods in growth, duration of nestling period, and survival are discussed. (In English; Czech summary.)—E.E.
- KELSO, L., AND M. M. NICE. 1963. A Russian contribution to anting and feather mites. Wilson Bull., **75**: 23-26.—Anting may destroy feather mites, the feeding of which is described.—J.T.T.
- KUMARI, E. V. (ed.). 1963. [Summaries of papers read at the 5th Baltic Ornithological Conference.] Estonian Acad. Sci., Tartou. 216 pp. (Mimeographed.) Price, 70 kopeyka.—Summaries of 97 papers on faunistics, zoogeography, ecology, physiology, morphology, and migration of birds from the U.S.S.R. (In Russian.)—F.J.T.
- KURODA, NAGAHISA. 1963. The molting of young Gray Starlings. Misc. Repts. Yamashina's Inst. Ornith. and Zool., **3**: 260-273.—Detailed description of the first prebasic molt of three hand-raised *Sturnus cineraceus*. Maximum daily body weights (taken in the evening) increased significantly just prior to molting of primaries,

- while minimum daily weight (taken in the morning) remained rather constant; it is suggested that the additional body weight provided energy for growing quills. The danger of describing the molt sequence of a species from captive birds is illustrated by one of the three, described as "rather ill-nourished," which began an abnormal second replacement of the primaries before the first molt was completed. (In Japanese; summary, tables, and captions in English.)—K.C.P.
- LIVERSIDGE, R. 1963. The nesting of Hamerkop *Scopus umbretta*. Ostrich, **34**: 55–62.—A careful study of the construction of this most peculiar nest, and of the growth and development of the young.—M.A.T.
- MAGNUSSON, B. 1963. [The activities of the Ottenby Bird Station in 1961.] Vår Fågelvärld, **22**: 145–153.—More than 21,000 birds were banded and reported. Special studies were made on fat storage in *Parus*, air sacs, circulation in feet of birds, and ectoparasites. (In Swedish; English summary.)—M.D.F.U.
- MARKUS, M. B. 1963. The number of feathers in the Laughing Dove *Streptopelia senegalensis* (Linnaeus). Ostrich, **34**: 92–94.—The Laughing Dove has about 4,200 contour feathers. There is no seasonal variation in this number in this tropical species, nor any sexual variation. Distribution by pteryxae is given.—M.A.T.
- MICZYNSKI, K. 1962. Birds of Dublany (Ukrainian SSR). Acta Ornithologica, **6**: 118–180.—Data gathered on population fluctuations, phenology, range extensions, and breeding biology and behavior of several species. Some birds observed for first time in the region. (In Polish; English and Russian summaries.)—M.D.F.U.
- MUSSEHL, T. W., AND T. H. LEIK. 1963. Sexing wings of adult Blue Grouse. J. Wildl. Mgmt., **27**: 102–106.—Most wings can be differentiated by color. For the others, a difference in length of primaries allows use of a discriminant function for determining sex.—J.P.R.
- NICKELL, W. P., AND H. D. MAHAN. "1963" (1964). A key to Michigan bird nests that can be identified after the nesting season. Jack-pine Warbler, **41**: 169–177.—Non-dichotomous key to about 55 species, based mainly on composition and structure of the nest.—R.B.
- PARKS, G. H., AND H. C. PARKS. 1963. Some notes on a trip to an Evening Grosbeak nesting area. Bird-Banding, **34**: 22–30.—A total of 500 Evening Grosbeaks were banded, and 16 individuals banded elsewhere were recaptured during June, 1962, on the West Branch of the Patapedia River, Quebec, Canada. Males greatly predominated in both groups. Miscellaneous observations on nesting activity, general behavior, and shooting (!) of banded birds by local residents are also given.—G.W.C.
- PEARSE, T. 1963. Results from banding Glaucous-winged Gulls in the Northern Gulf of Georgia, B. C., from 1922 to 1949. Bird-Banding, **34**: 30–36.—Data on age and recovery locality are given for 100 individuals recovered out of 1,894 nestlings banded.—G.W.C.
- PEETERS, H. J. 1963. Two observations of avian predation. Wilson Bull., **75**: 274.—*Calypte anna* killed by *Accipiter striatus*, and *Speotyto cunicularia* by *Bubo virginianus*.—J.T.T.
- PROZESKY, O. P. M. 1963. Body temperature of birds in relation to nesting habits. Nature, **197**: 401–402.—Nest scrapers have a lower body temperature than nest builders. Since the ground becomes hot, is incubation by nest scrapers a cooling process, rather than one for heating?—H.C.S.
- RATCLIFFE, D. A. 1963. Peregrines rearing young Kestrels. British Birds, **56**: 457–460.
- SAGE, B. L. 1963. The incidence of albinism and melanism in British birds. British Birds, **56**: 409–416.—Albinism is commonest in sedentary species that tend to form

- isolated populations, and in social breeders; it is rare in migratory species except swallows. Melanism is comparatively rare.—H.B.
- SATO, H. 1963. A note on plumage color of *Nipponia nippon*. *Tori*, **18**: 9–12.—Judging by the author's observations, the adult Japanese Crested Ibis gains its grayish breeding plumage on the neck in spring, changing to entirely white in winter. The young bird (presumably the same bird observed) is white and acquires the grayish color possibly after three years when it first breeds. (In Japanese; author's English summary reprinted here *in toto*.)—K.C.P.
- SCHMIDT, F. C. 1963. Record longevity of a wild Red-shouldered Hawk. *Bird-Banding*, **34**: 160.—Minimum possible age of 20 years.—G.W.C.
- SCOTT, D. M. 1963. Changes in the reproductive activity of the Brown-headed Cowbird within the breeding season. *Wilson Bull.*, **75**: 123–129.—The breeding season of *Molothrus ater* in southern Ontario, determined by dissection of females, is from late April to late July. Cowbird parasitism of *Richmondia cardinalis* is high from late April to early July.—J.T.T.
- SKEAD, D. M. 1963. Gurney's Sugarbird, *Promerops gurneyi* Verreaux, in the Natal Drakensberg. *Ostrich*, **34**: 160–164.—Life history notes and breeding biology of the eastern Sugarbird.—M.A.T.
- SKUTCH, A. F. 1963. Habits of the Chestnut-winged Chachalaca. *Wilson Bull.*, **75**: 262–269.—*Ortalis garrula's* food, voice, and nesting, in Costa Rica.—J.T.T.
- SNOW, D. W., AND B. K. SNOW. 1963. Breeding and the annual cycle of three Trinidad thrushes. *Wilson Bull.*, **75**: 27–41.—Breeding seasons, clutch size, incubation, and nesting success of three species of *Turdus* are described and compared.—J.T.T.
- SPENCER, K. G. 1963. Fledglings incapacitated by encumbrances on the toes. *British Birds*, **56**: 341–342.—Feet of *Passer domesticus* became clotted with excreta and nest litter often enough to be possible mortality factor.—H.B.
- STEPHENSON, F. E. 1963. Blue Tit lining and laying in nest of Blackbird. *British Birds*, **56**: 461.
- STEYN, P. 1962. Observations on Wahlberg's Eagle. *Bokmakieric*, **14**: 7–14.—Careful notes on eight nests of *Aquila wahlbergi*, including a detailed study of the growth of the young.—M.A.T.
- SUTTON, G. M. 1963. On the Yellow-billed Loon. *Wilson Bull.*, **75**: 83–87.—Notes on *Gavia adamsii* in the western part of the Canadian Arctic Archipelago, and a figure of a day-old chick.—J.T.T.
- TEDARDS, [MRS.] R. C. 1963. A study of Barn Owls and their food. *Chat*, **27**: 1–3. An annual study of food items taken from pellets. Cotton rats and least shrews were the most abundant prey items. Only eight birds were found in 93 pellets.—D.W.J.
- UYS, C. J., G. J. BROEKHUYSEN, J. MARTIN, AND J. G. MACLEOD. 1963. Observations on the breeding of the Greater Flamingo *Phoenicopterus ruber* Linnaeus in the Bredasdorp district, South Africa. *Ostrich*, **34**: 129–154.—Detailed records of the first successful breeding colonies in southern Africa. The colonies were in a vlei that had been heavily inundated five years before. Breeding success was about 35 per cent. Young were ringed, and, six weeks after dispersion were observed 450 miles away.—M.A.T.
- WEST, O. 1963. Notes on the Wattled Crane *Bugeranus carunculatus* (Gmelin). *Ostrich*, **34**: 63–77.—Studies of a pair of cranes that nested for five consecutive years at the same location near Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia. A single chick hatched each year in June (early winter); only two fledged.—M.A.T.
- WEINS, J. A. 1963. Aspects of cowbird parasitism in southern Oklahoma. *Wilson*



- Bull., **75**: 130-139.—Data are included on the following characteristics of *Molothrus ater*: laying season, host species, location of parasitized nests, survival of host and cowbird eggs and of nestlings.—J.T.T.
- YOUNG, H. 1963. Breeding success of the cowbird. *Wilson Bull.*, **75**: 115-122.—An extensive analysis of hatching and fledging success of eggs of *Molothrus ater* laid in nests of 36 host species.—J.T.T.

## MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION

- CHAMBERS, G. D., H. M. WIGHT, AND T. S. BASKETT. 1962. Characteristics of wintering flocks of Mourning Doves in Missouri. *J. Wildl. Mgmt.*, **26**: 155-159.—The collection of 204 males per 100 females from winter flocks on a permanent study area, including 21 males banded previously in summer on the same area, suggests that winter-resident males contribute to a high rate of homing to nesting areas.—J.P.R.
- CRAMP, S., AND I. J. FERGUSON-LEES. 1963. The birds of the Danube delta and their conservation. *British Birds*, **56**: 323-339.—Status of the more important species and groups briefly given. Rumania encourages killing of diurnal raptors, is effectively protecting most other birds. Table compares avifauna of Danube, Guadalquivir, and Rhone deltas.—H.B.
- DENSON, E. P., JR., AND S. L. MURRELL. 1962. Black Brant populations of Humboldt Bay, California. *J. Wildl. Mgmt.*, **26**: 257-262.—Data on population size and movements, band recoveries, and hunting seasons were obtained from hunter bag-checks and other observations. The importance of Humboldt Bay to brant is discussed.—J.P.R.
- LABISKY, R. F., AND S. H. MANN. 1962. Backtag markers for pheasants. *J. Wildl. Mgmt.*, **26**: 393-399.—Five different plastic materials were tested on 2,689 wild pheasants. U. S. Fiberthin and Armor Tite showed no wear after 18 and 12 months, respectively. Backtags are recommended for long-term field identification.—J.P.R.
- NELSON, R. D., I. O. BUSS, AND G. A. BAINES. 1962. Daily and seasonal crowing frequency of Ring-necked Pheasants. *J. Wildl. Mgmt.*, **26**: 269-272.—Variation in frequency of crowing among individual captive cocks was highly significant statistically, ranging from 44 to 494 times in the same observation period.—J.P.R.
- VANDENBERGH, J. G., AND D. E. DAVIS. 1962. Gametocidal effects of triethylene-melamine on a breeding population of Redwinged Blackbirds. *J. Wildl. Mgmt.*, **26**: 366-371.—Per cent hatchability and production of young per nest were reduced in treated marshes. Reduction was greater with a higher dose. No changes in territorial or reproductive behavior were found.—J.P.R.

## MIGRATION AND ORIENTATION

- BAGG, A. M. 1963. The changing season. Spring migration 1963. *Audubon Field Notes*, **17**: 380-383.—In temperate North America east of the 100th meridian, there are in spring alternations of very favorable and very unfavorable weather; west of the 100th meridian conditions tend to be neutral or mildly unfavorable. Reviews records. Cattle Egrets are being reported from the Great Plains.—E.E.
- BAIRD, J. 1964. The changing seasons. A summary of the fall season, 1963. Early movement of boreal birds. *Audubon Field Notes*, **18**: 4-6.—Straying western species found along east coast, recorded as usual. Eastern birds now recorded in surprising numbers along coast of California. Fulvous Tree Duck appeared at various localities in northeast, confirming trend of past few years. Large flights of the Red-breasted

- Nuthatch, Pine Siskin, Red and White-winged crossbills. Irruptive phenomena believed to be products of population pressures.—E.E.
- BRADLEY, [MRS.] D. M. 1963. White-throated Sparrow banded at Vancouver, B. C. *Bird-Banding*, **34**: 39.
- EISENMANN, E. 1963. Is the Black Vulture migratory? *Wilson Bull.*, **75**: 244-249.—Observations of *Coragyps atratus* in Panama indicate that it may be migratory.—J.T.T.
- ELTRINGHAM, S. K., AND H. BOYD. 1963. The moult migration of the Shelduck to Bridgewater Bay, Somerset. *British Birds*, **56**: 433-444.
- FUCHIMOTO, H. 1963. A meteorological consideration on the breeding places and migration of *Diomedea albatrus*. *Misc. Repts. Yamashina's Inst. Ornith. and Zool.*, **3**: 247-259.—Analysis of the physical features and climatology of the known breeding sites of Steller's Albatross, and correlation of migration dates and meteorological conditions. (In Japanese; English summary.)—K.C.P.
- GREELEY, F. 1962. Effects of calcium deficiency on laying hen pheasants. *J. Wildl. Mgmt.*, **26**: 186-193.—Egg production, egg-shell thickness, and leg-bone ash content were reduced in captive pheasants unless the diet contained more than 1.09 per cent Ca. Using the same indicators, no Ca deficiency was found in wild pheasants in central and southern Illinois.—J.P.R.
- HASSLER, S. S., R. R. GRABER, AND F. C. BELLROSE. 1963. Fall migration and weather, a radar study. *Wilson Bull.*, **75**: 56-77.—Studies by radar of nocturnal migration yielded many data. Large southward migrations apparently are stimulated by the wind shifting from south to north.—J.T.T.
- HOLMBRING, J.-Å., AND H. KJEDEMAR. 1963. Inauguration of Roxen Bird Observatory. *Vår Fågelvärld*, **22**: 220-222.—A massive, two-story tower was built amidst the marshes of Linköping, south-central Sweden, by the local ornithologists' club; the twenty-odd club members have already compiled a notebook on five years of migration. These regular notes on migration and other movements will now be complemented by banding studies. Several observers live throughout the year in the tower. The site seems to be good for ecological work on marsh birds.—M.D.F.U.
- HOUSTON, C. S. 1963. Common Tern recovery from Cook Islands. *Bird-Banding*, **34**: 160-161.
- ISHIZAWA, J. 1963. A note on the origin of three migration routes of *Locustella ochotensis*. *Tori*, **18**: 14-16.—Middendorff's Grasshopper Warbler follows three distinct migration routes, utilized by unequal numbers of individuals. The history of these routes is postulated. (In Japanese; English summary.)—K.C.P.
- ISHIZAWA, J. 1963. Furthe [*sic*] notes on the migration of *Muscicapa mugimaki* and *Erithacus sibilans*. *Tori*, **18**: 17-18.—Specimens of the Mugimaki Flycatcher and Swinhoe's Bush-robins received from lighthouses on the Kyushu coast confirm the author's earlier theories about migration routes of these two species. (In Japanese; English summary.)—K.C.P.
- ISHIZAWA, J. 1963. On the migratory movement of *Cettia diphone* of Sado I. *Tori*, **18**: 18-19.—Northern Kyushu populations of the Bush Warbler are partially migratory. Eight individuals which struck a lighthouse on 15 April 1963, were all males, suggesting differential migration of sexes. (In Japanese; English summary.)—K.C.P.
- JAHNUKAINEN, M. 1963. On the spring migration of the Whooper Swan (*Cygnus cygnus*) in the Helsinki region in the years 1950-1961. *Ornis Fennica*, **40**: 1-12.—More than 5,000 swans were observed during 12 spring seasons, and the number of observed transients fluctuated from a little over 100 to over 1,000. Yearly

- variation in numbers, flock size, peak periods of migration, and other factors are discussed. The main direction of the flight is northeast.—M.D.F.U.
- JOHNSON, N. K. 1963. The supposed migratory status of the Flammulated Owl. *Wilson Bull.*, **75**: 174-178.—The question of whether *Otus flammeolus* is a migrant or a permanent resident is unanswered.—J.T.T.
- MCLACHLAN, G. R. 1963. European Stork *Ciconia ciconia* ringed as nestling in South Africa recovered in Northern Rhodesia. *Ostrich*, **34**: 48.—This bird was ringed as a nestling on 3 December 1961 in South Africa and recovered 25 March 1962 in eastern Northern Rhodesia. The date suggests that it may have been on migration to Europe.—M.A.T.
- MCLACHLAN, G. R. 1963. Ninth Ringing Report. *Ostrich*, **34**: 102-109.—Lists the birds ringed in South Africa from 1 July 1958 to 30 June 1959, and recoveries for the same period. Of special interest are the recoveries in the Congo and Tanganyika of Cattle Egrets, *Bulbulcus ibis*, ringed as nestlings in South Africa.—M.A.T.
- NISBET, I. C. T. 1963. Measurements with radar of the height of nocturnal migration over Cape Cod, Massachusetts. *Bird-Banding*, **34**: 57-67.—Birds flying above 600 feet were observed in spring and fall migrations with a radar height-finder. The average height of flight varied during the night, reaching a maximum before midnight. From 3-4 hours after sunset the most frequent height was between 1,500 and 2,500 feet, with 90 per cent of all birds flying below 5,000 feet. Small passerines appeared to fly higher than larger species. Some echoes at very high elevations were attributed to shorebirds beginning or completing long sea-crossings. Influences of wind direction and local weather are also discussed.—G.W.C.
- PARKS, G. H., AND H. C. PARKS. 1963. Evening Grosbeaks died to supply bands for this "jewelry." *Bird-Banding*, **34**: 73-86.—A listing of banding information for 302 Evening Grosbeaks and 3 Purple Finches shot or found dead by local residents in Rimouski County, Quebec, Canada.—G.W.C.
- SHAUB, M. S. 1963. Evening Grosbeak winter incursions—1958-59, 1959-60, 1960-61. *Bird-Banding*, **34**: 1-22.—A detailed listing of winter and spring observations in eastern North America during the heavy incursion of 1959-60, and the lighter incursions of 1958-59 and 1960-61.—G.W.C.

## TAXONOMY AND PALEONTOLOGY

- CLANCEY, P. A. 1963. Notes on the South African races of the Scarlet-chested Sunbird *Nectarinia senegalensis* (Linnaeus). *Ostrich*, **34**: 97-98.—Three races, *gutteralis*, *saturator*, and *inaestimata* are recognized.—M.A.T.
- CLANCEY, P. A. 1963. On the name of the northern Zululand race of *Cisticola fulvicapilla* (Vieillot). *Ostrich*, **34**: 112.—The correct name is *Cisticola fulvicapilla lebomboensis* (Roberts).—M.A.T.
- CLANCEY, P. A. 1963. On the validity and range of *Apus affinis theresae* Meinertzhagen 1949. *Ostrich*, **34**: 113.—"A moderately well differentiated race, the range of which is from South-West Africa and the western Cape Province, eastwards to the Orange Free State, the Transvaal and Southern Rhodesia."—M.A.T.
- CLANCEY, P. A. 1963. Taxonomic notes on southern African *Acrocephalus baeticatus* (Vieillot). *Ostrich*, **34**: 168-169.—*A. b. hallae* White extends from Southwest Africa to the western and northern Cape, Bechuanaland, Barotseland, and probably southern Angola. *A. b. suahelicus* is a valid race.—M.A.T.
- CLANCEY, P. A. 1964. Miscellaneous taxonomic notes on African birds. xxi. *Durban Mus. Novit.*, **7**: 125-140.—The races in southern Africa of *Corythaixoides concolor*, *Tockus erythrorhynchus*, and *Petronia superciljaris* are reviewed. The following

- new races are described: *Corythaixoides concolor molybdophanes* from Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia; *Tockus erythrorhynchus degenis* from Swaziland; *Petronia superciliaris rufitergum* from Kabompo, Northern Rhodesia; *Passer iagoensis sub-solanus* from Southern Rhodesia; and *Estrilda erythronotos soligena* from Damara-land.—M.A.T.
- HOWARD, H. 1963. Fossil birds from the Anza-Borrego Desert. Los Angeles Co. Mus. Contrib. Sci., **73**: 1-33.—At least 28 species of birds are represented in a mid-Pleistocene fauna from the Vallecito Creek valley, San Diego County, California. Six extinct species are described, including three anseriforms, a vulture, a turkey, and a coot; a new genus, *Brantadorna*, is established. Four other extinct species were found, including the gigantic *Teratornis incredibilis*.—H.H.
- IRWIN, M. P. S. 1963. Systematic and distributional notes on southern African birds. Durban Mus. Novit., **7**: 1-26.—The first part is a thorough revision of *Rhinoptilus africanus* (Temminck). The type locality of *R. africanus* is restricted to Pofadder, northwest Cape Province, and a neotype is selected. A new race, *R. a. traylora*, is described from Lake Dow, Bechuanaland, and *R. a. africanus*, *granti*, *sharpei*, and *bisignatus* are recognized. The second part includes a list of a collection made north of Beira, Moçambique, and a discussion of the limits of the coastal avifauna.—M.A.T.
- LIVERSIDGE, R. 1963. *Himantopus himantopus meridionalis* (Brehm). Ostrich, **34**: 167.—This race may be recognized by the absence of black on the head and neck of breeding males. It is the resident form of Africa south of the Cunene-Zambesi rivers.—M.A.T.
- MILLER, L. 1963. Birds and Indians in the west. Bull. S. California Acad. Sci., **62** (4): 178-189.—Avian bones from two kitchen middens in Idaho are recorded. The significance of these and other previously reported occurrences of avian remains associated with prehistoric Indians is discussed, both as to distribution of the species represented and the possible importance of the birds to the Indians. Several instances of the use of bird bones for artifacts are cited; other uses of parts of birds are noted, such as feathers for clothing, fletching of arrows, and decoration; flesh for food; and remains of certain species for religious or ceremonial sacrifice.—H.H.
- S. A. O. S. LIST COMMITTEE. 1963. Seventh report of the S. A. O. S. List Committee. Ostrich, **34**: 40-45.—Taxonomic and nomenclatural decisions concerning the following genera and species on the South African list: *Procellaria diomedea borealis*; *Capella*; *Gelochelidon nilotica*; *Tauraco corythaix schalowi*; *Halcyon senegalensis cyanoleuca*; *Bycanistes bucinator*; *Lophoceros* (*Tockus*); *Tockus e. erythrorhynchus*; *Tockus flavirostris leucomelas*; *Tockus bradfieldi*; *Apus caffer ansorgei*; *Botha*; *Turdoides jardinei tamalakanei*; *Saxicola torquata*; *Pogonocichla stellata*; *Acrocephalus scirpaceus*; *Eremomela scotops*; *Psalidoprocne*; *Campephaga sulphurata*; *Lanius collurio pallidifrons*; *Lamprocolius corruscus mandanus*; *Serinus sulphuratus sharpii*.—M.A.T.
- WINTERBOTTOM, F. M. 1963. Systematic notes on birds of the Cape Province. xxiii. *Nectarinia chalybes* [sic]. Ostrich, **34**: 155-156.—Races discussed, and *Nectarinia chalybea albilateralis* subsp. nov. described from western Cape Province.—M.A.T.
- WINTERBOTTOM, J. M. 1963. Systematic notes on birds of the Cape Province. xxii. *Buteo buteo* (L.). Ostrich, **34**: 165-166.—The only criterion for separating *B. b. trizonatus* and *B. b. vulpinus* is the greater size of the latter, and the subspecific identity of the newly established colony on Cape Peninsula cannot be determined from field observations.—M.A.T.

- WINTERBOTTOM, J. M. 1963. The South African subspecies of the Buffy Pipit, *Anthus vaalensis* Shelley. Ann. S. African Mus., **46**: 341-352.—The forms of *Anthus vaalensis* are discussed and six subspecies, *vaalensis*, *daviesi*, *clanceyi* subsp. nov., *exasperatus* subsp. nov., *chobiensis*, and *neumanni*, are recognized. A statistical analysis is made of the measurements.—M.A.T.
- WOLTERS, H. E. 1963. What is *Lagonosticta rhodopareia* Heuglin, 1868? Ostrich, **34**: 177-178.—The type of *L. rhodopareia* Heuglin belongs to that group of species, currently called *jamesoni*, in which the ninth primary is not attenuate, and *rhodopareia* is the oldest name for that group.—M.A.T.

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