

PERIODICAL LITERATURE

EDITED BY HERBERT W. KALE II

ANATOMY AND EMBRYOLOGY

- BOCK, W. J. 1972. Morphology of the tongue apparatus of *Ciridops anna* (Drepanididae). *Ibis*, 114: 61-78.—Description of the corneous tongue musculature and skeleton and glottal musculature of one of the only five extant specimens of this extinct species. Bock suggests from a comparison with *Loxops* that the Drepanididae are monophyletic and the closest resemblance in morphology of the tongue apparatus is with the cardueline finches, not with the "coerebids."—R.W.S.
- BURTON, P. J. K. 1971. Some observations on the *os uncinatum* in the Musophagidae. *Ostrich*, Suppl. 8: 7-13.
- NARAYANAN, C. H., AND V. HAMBURGER. 1971. Motility in chick embryos with substitution of lumbosacral by brachial and brachial by lumbosacral spinal cord elements. *J. Exp. Zool.*, 178: 415-432.—Combined wing/leg movements are more frequent in chicks with either two brachial or two lumbosacral segments. The linkage persists after hatching; double-brachial chickens cannot make alternate stepping movements. Regional specificity is established by operation time (52-60 hours incubation).—A.S.G.
- REID, B. 1971. Composition of a kiwi egg. *Notornis*, 18: 250-252.—Analysis of a fresh North Island Kiwi (*Apteryx australis mantelli*) egg shows that kiwi eggs, proportionately larger than those of most other species, also contain proportionately more yolk and less water than eggs of other species.—G.D.S.
- SHEAR, C. R., AND G. GOLDSPIK. 1971. Structural and physiological changes associated with the growth of avian fast and slow muscle. *J. Morphol.*, 135: 351-357.—The characteristic felderstruktur of tonic muscle (*Latissimus dorsi anterior*) in Rhode Island Red chicks develops after hatching, especially between days 87 and 261. The felderstruktur depends on incomplete splitting of the myofibrils, which in turn is related to a slower rate of tension development.—A.S.G.
- SWALES, M. K. 1971. A preliminary study on the application of the internal structure of feather barbs to avian taxonomy. *Ostrich*, Suppl. 8: 55-66.
- UCHIDA, Y. 1970. On the color change in Japanese Crested Ibis. A new type of cosmetic coloration in birds. *Misc. Repts. Yamashina Inst. Ornithol.*, 6: 54-72.—White and gray forms of *Nipponia nippon*, long thought to be color phases, are shown to be seasonal. The skin of the sides of the head produces a "black substance" (chemical analysis in a later paper). Prior to breeding, in January and February, bathing is followed by a characteristic "daubing behavior" in which the sides of the head are rubbed on the shoulder region. Histological preparations show that the gray color is caused by particles of "black substance" adhering to proximal barbules of normal white feathers. Five to six bathing-daubing sequences produced a typical gray bird. The grayed feathers are replaced by white at the normal prebasic molt. (In Japanese with good English summary and figure captions; well-illustrated.)—K.C.P.

BEHAVIOR

- ABS, M. 1971. The breaking of the voice in domestic ducks. *Ostrich*, Suppl. 8: 77-83.
- ALSOP, F. J., III. 1971. Great Crested Flycatcher observed copulating with an immature Eastern Bluebird. *Wilson Bull.*, 83: 312.
- ANDERSON, W. L., S. L. ETTER, AND G. B. JOSELYN. 1971. Robins night-roosting in open fields. *Wilson Bull.*, 83: 443-444.
- BALDA, R. P., G. C. BATEMAN, AND G. F. FOSTER. 1972. Flocking associates of the Piñon Jay. *Wilson Bull.*, 84: 60-76.
- BORROR, D. J. 1972. Yellow-green Vireo in Arizona, with notes on vireo songs. *Condor*, 74: 80-86.
- CLYDE, D. P. 1972. Anna's Hummingbird in adult male plumage feeds nestling. *Condor*, 74: 102.
- COLLIAS, N. E., M. BRANDMAN, J. K. VICTORIA, L. F. KIFF, AND C. E. RISCHER. 1971. Social facilitation in weaverbirds: effects of varying the sex ratio. *Ecology*, 52: 829-836.—When male African Village Weaverbirds, *Ploceus c. cucullatus*, are caged singly, each with several females, their territorial holdings are larger and more of their nests are accepted by the females than when extra males are present. Presence of additional males has little or no effect on the rate of nest building.—C.R.B.
- COLLIAS, N. E., J. K. VICTORIA, AND R. J. SHALLENBERGER. 1971. Social facilitation in weaverbirds: importance of colony size. *Ecology*, 52: 823-828.—Studies of experimental colonies of African Village Weaverbirds, *Ploceus c. cucullatus*, indicated little or no social facilitation of nest building. Crowding of the birds early or late in the building season led to the earlier onset and later cessation of nest building, and so extended the breeding season over a longer period of time.—C.R.B.
- DOWNHOWER, J. F., AND K. B. ARMITAGE. 1971. The yellow-bellied marmot and the evolution of polygamy. *Amer. Naturalist*, 105: 355-369.—The model elaborated here to describe the development of polygynous mating systems needs to be considered by ornithologists studying polygynous bird species. Consideration of the optimal mating system for each sex facilitates predicting the types of behavior that would allow each sex to realize its optimal mating potential.—G.D.S.
- FLANIGAN, A. B. 1971. Predation on snakes by Eastern Bluebird and Brown Thrasher. *Wilson Bull.*, 83: 441.
- FORSYTHE, D. M. 1971. Clicking in the egg-young of the Long-billed Curlew. *Wilson Bull.*, 83: 441-442.
- GOFORTH, W. R. 1971. The three-bird chase in Mourning Doves. *Wilson Bull.*, 83: 419-424.
- HALDEMAN, J. R. 1971. An aberrant incubation stimulus. *Wilson Bull.*, 83: 317.
- HECKENLIVELY, D. B. 1972. Responses of adult Killdeers to a downy young distress call. *Condor*, 74: 107-108.
- HERBERT, K. G. S. 1971. Starling feeds young Robins. *Wilson Bull.*, 83: 316-317.
- KAHL, M. P. 1971. Some observations on the behavior of Whistling Herons. *Wilson Bull.*, 83: 302-303.
- KAZAMA, T., AND K. HASEGAWA. 1969. Some notes on the roosting habits of *Hirundo rustica gutturalis* Scopoli at Akuda, Kashiwazaki City, Niigata Prefecture. *Tori*, 19: 8-16.—A mixed flock of *Hirundo rustica*, *H. daurica*, *Passer montanus*,

- Chloris sinica*, *Sturnus cineraceus*, and "*Sturnia sturnia*" [*sic*; = *Sturnus sturninus*] totalling 20,000 birds (numbers of individual species not given) roosts in a 40,000 m² reed swamp, 30-80 cm above water. The spring roost is in a different part of the swamp from the July-September roost. Adult male and adult female Barn Swallows could be identified by tail length, but this character did not separate adult females from "sub-adult" birds. (In Japanese; summary and photograph captions, but not tables, in English.)—K.C.P.
- KEAR, J., AND T. H. STEEL. 1971. Aspects of social behaviour in the Blue Duck. *Notornis*, 18: 187-198.—Social behavior of the aberrant *Hymenolaimus melacorrhynchos* is reviewed.—G.D.S.
- KEMP, A. C. 1971. Some observations on the sealed-in nesting method of hornbills (Family: Bucerotidae). *Ostrich*, Suppl. 8: 149-155.
- KILHAM, L. 1972. Habits of the Crimson-crested Woodpecker in Panama. *Wilson Bull.*, 84: 28-47.
- LECK, C. F. 1971. Measurement of social attractions between tropical passerine birds. *Wilson Bull.*, 83: 278-283.
- LECK, C. F. 1971. Some spatial and temporal dimensions of kingbird foraging-flights. *Wilson Bull.*, 83: 310-311.
- MCQUEEN, L. B. 1972. Observations on copulatory behavior of a pair of Screech Owls (*Otus asio*). *Condor*, 74: 101.
- MEYERRIECKS, A. J. 1971. Further observations on use of the feet by foraging herons. *Wilson Bull.*, 83: 435-438.
- MUELLER, H. C. 1971. Displays and vocalizations of the Sparrow Hawk. *Wilson Bull.*, 83: 249-254.
- MUELLER, H. C., AND N. S. MUELLER. 1971. Flashes of white in the wings of other species elicit territorial behavior in a Mockingbird. *Wilson Bull.*, 83: 442-443.
- OATLEY, T. B. 1971. The functions of vocal imitation by African Cossyphas. *Ostrich*, Suppl. 8: 85-89.
- PARKER, J. E., AND G. R. MAXWELL. 1969. Selected maintenance behavior in a Great Blue Heron colony on Ironsides Island. *Kingbird*, 19: 192-195.—Describes behavior patterns associated with body maintenance and feeding of young. Lists the diet of *Ardea herodias*.—M.C.B.
- PARKES, K. C., AND H. LAPHAM. 1971. The Ruddy Turnstone as an egg predator. *Wilson Bull.*, 83: 306-308.
- PEEK, F. W. 1971. Seasonal change in the breeding behavior of the male Red-winged Blackbird. *Wilson Bull.*, 83: 383-395.
- PENNYCUICK, C. J. 1971. Gliding flight of the White-backed Vulture *Gyps africanus*. *J. Exp. Biol.*, 55: 13-38.—Glide-comparison measurements were made by photographing birds (10 species in all) from a trailing sailplane. A calculated glide polar yields a minimum sinking speed of 0.76 m/sec at 10 m/sec forward speed and a best glide ratio of 15.3:1 at 13 m/sec. The low-aspect-ratio wings of vultures and storks are more probably related to takeoff and landing requirements than to thermal soaring. Discusses in detail the technique, calculating procedures, and implications thereof.—A.S.G.
- PENNYCUICK, C. J. 1971. Control of gliding angle in Rüppell's Griffon Vulture *Gyps rüppellii*. *J. Exp. Biol.*, 55: 39-46 + 1 pl.—Drag coefficients were determined from wind tunnel tests of a frozen carcass. At high speed, glide angle can be adjusted by using legs and feet as air brakes. At low speed, changing wing shape is more effective.—A.S.G.

- POTTER, P. E. 1972. Territorial behavior in Savannah Sparrows in southeastern Michigan. *Wilson Bull.*, 84: 48-59.
- RAMSEY, J. J. 1968. Observations on the habits of nest care in the Red-winged Blackbird. *Bull. Texas Ornithol. Soc.*, 2:24-27.
- SALT, G. W., AND D. E. WILLARD. 1971. The hunting behavior and success of Forster's Tern. *Ecology*, 52: 989-998.—Attack efficiency of Forster's Tern, *Sterna forsteri*, increased seasonally from spring to winter, but hunting success in terms of weight/hunting time decreased over the same period. Causes may be changes in prey population and/or changes in density and composition of the tern population. Handling time increases proportionally as the square of the length of the fish.—C.R.B.
- SAUER, E. G. 1971. Interspecific behaviour of the South African Ostrich. *Ostrich*, Suppl. 8: 91-103.
- SCHROEDER, M. H. 1972. Vesper Sparrow nests abandoned after snow. *Wilson Bull.*, 84: 98-99.
- SHORT, L. L. 1970. Notes on the habits of some Argentine and Peruvian woodpeckers (Aves, Picidae). *Amer. Mus. Novitates*, No. 2413.—The author studied 25 species of woodpeckers during three field seasons; 18 are covered in this paper, with accounts ranging from 6 lines (*Melanerpes flavifrons*) to more than 5 pages (*M. cruentatus*). Emphasis is on life history aspects (foraging, displays) affecting distribution in relation to sympatry. Sympatric species tend to fall into distinctly separate size-groups, or else to have distinctly different habits. *M. cruentatus* nests communally; at least 11 apparent adults fed young at three nest sites, with some adults feeding at all three. Nomenclature and arrangement of species follow the increasingly famous "Bock and Short (MS)."—K.C.P.
- SLESSERS, M. A. 1971. Adaptive behavior of tits which have lost one eye. *Wilson Bull.*, 83: 312-313.
- SOSEBEE, J. B. 1971. Notes on the activity levels of Burrowing Owls in Texas. *Bull. Texas Ornithol. Soc.*, 4: 10.—Activity was greatest at sunrise and sunset in a Lubbock County colony. Morning feeding was largely confined to insects in the prairie dog town, but the owls moved out of the area to forage during late afternoon.—M.K.R.
- STORER, R. W. 1971. The behaviour of the New Zealand Dabchick. *Notornis*, 18: 175-186.—Describes feeding, agnostic, courtship, and mating behavior in *Podiceps rufopectus*, from observations and motion pictures made in August-September 1969.—G.D.S.
- TAYLOR, W. K. 1972. Mobbing of a Fish Crow by passerines. *Wilson Bull.*, 84: 98.
- WARHAM, J. 1971. Aspects of breeding behaviour in the Royal Penguin *Eudyptes chrysolophus schlegelii*. *Notornis*, 18: 91-115.—Describes events of the late-September to early-April breeding season including various displays and postures.—G.D.S.
- WILLIAMSON, P. 1972. Adaptability and site tenacity in an individual Starling. *Condor*, 74: 108.

DISEASES AND PARASITES

- APPLEGATE, J. E. 1970. Population changes in latent avian malaria infections associated with season and corticosterone treatment. *J. Parasitol.*, 56: 439-443.—House Sparrows were experimentally infected with *Plasmodium relictum*. Half the birds received 250 μ g corticosterone in 0.05 ml peanut oil per day and half

- received 0.05 ml oil per day for 10 days. Corticosterone treatment was consistently accompanied by a higher proportion of birds with patent infections, a higher proportion of blood films with parasites, and a higher proportion of infected erythrocytes than was observed in the oil control group. Parasites were more prevalent in the blood as the season advanced from winter to spring.—W.K.T.
- BOYD, E. M., AND A. E. FRV. 1971. Metazoan parasites of the Eastern Belted Kingfisher, *Megaceryle alcyon alcyon*. J. Parasitol., 57: 150-156.—All 50 kingfishers collected in Massachusetts and Ontario, Canada, were parasitized; 84 percent had ectoparasites, 98 percent helminths. Several new host records. Correlates the habits of the kingfisher with the types and incidence of its parasites.—W.K.T.
- BRENNAN, J. M. 1971. Endoparasitic chiggers: VI. *Neoschoengastia esorhina* sp. n. (Acarina: Trombiculidae), a second intranasal chigger of birds. J. Parasitol., 57: 666-667.—Describes a new species from the nares of the Ovenbird (*Automolus infuscatus*) taken at Para, Brazil.—W.K.T.
- BROWN, N. S. 1970. Distribution of *Menacanthus stramineus* in relation to chickens' surface temperature. J. Parasitol., 56: 1205.—Body lice collected from the domestic chicken seemed to be concentrated on specific body areas: eggs were mainly attached to feathers in the chin, gular, and jugular regions; many nymphs and a very few adults were on the inner wing surface in areas between the insertion of the primaries and secondaries; many adults and a few nymphs were found on the rest of the body, with the anal region heavily infested. The distribution of temperatures for the various regions may be correlated with the distribution of the various life cycle stages of *Menacanthus stramineus*.—W.K.T.
- BROWN, N. S. 1971. A survey of the arthropod parasites of pigeons (*Columba livia*) in Boston. J. Parasitol., 57: 1379-1380.—Incidence and numbers of ectoparasites from 14 nestlings, 36 juveniles, and 72 adults. Nestlings showed the lowest percent infestation with all species except a mite, *Dermanyssus gallinae*.—W.K.T.
- BYRD, E. E. 1970. The Brown Thrasher, *Toxostoma rufum* (L.), as a host for *Collyriclum faba* (Bremser). J. Parasitol., 56: 195-196.—*Collyriclum faba*, a skin-inhabiting fluke, was found in a Brown Thrasher taken in Giles County, Virginia. This infrequently reported fluke presumably was introduced into North America with the importation of *Passer domesticus* and/or *Sturnus vulgaris*. The author summarizes its other avian hosts.—W.K.T.
- BYRD, E. E., AND R. W. HEARD, III. 1970. Two new kidney flukes of the genus *Renicola* Cohn, 1904, from the Clapper Rail, *Rallus longirostris* subspp. J. Parasitol., 56: 493-497.—Of 43 rails from coastal Alabama and Florida 17 had *Renicola* trematodes. Describes and figures two new species, *Renicola ralli* and *R. glandoloboides*, taken in Pinellas, Monroe, and Indian River Counties in Florida.—W.K.T.
- BYRD, E. E., AND F. E. KELLOGG. 1971. *Mediorhynchus bakeri*, a new acanthocephalan (Gigantorhynchidae) from the Bob-white, *Colinus virginianus virginianus* (L.). J. Parasitol., 57: 137-142.
- FRIED, B. 1970. Infectivity, growth, development, excystation and transplantation of *Zygocotyle lunata* (Trematoda) in the chick. J. Parasitol., 56: 44-47.
- FRIED, B., AND W. H. LANG. 1971. Gross and histologic observations on *Leucochloridiomorpha constantiae* (Trematoda) in the bursa of Fabricius of the domestic chick. J. Parasitol., 57: 1370-1372.

- GREINER, E. C. 1970. Epizootiological studies on *Haemoproteus* in Nebraska Mourning Doves (*Zenaidura macroura*). J. Parasitol., 56: 187-188.—Examination of 237 adult, immature, and nestling Mourning Doves for *Haemoproteus maccallumi* and *H. sacharovi* showed 84 percent infected by one or both parasites.—W.K.T.
- KOCH, C. F., AND H. W. HUIZINGA. 1971. *Splendidofilaria passerina* sp. n. (Nematoda: Filarioidea) from the English Sparrow in Illinois. J. Parasitol., 57: 473-475.—First record of a filarial nematode from *Passer domesticus*.—W.K.T.
- KURODA, N. H. 1970. Measurements, stomach contents and intestinal parasites in 13 Jungle Crows obtained in Tokyo. Misc. Repts. Yamashina Inst. Ornithol., 6: 73-81.—Size comparison of male and female, size of various internal organs, stomach contents (omnivorous), and parasites of *Corvus leuillauntii japonensis* (= *C. macrorhynchus japonensis* of Peters' Check-list). Younger birds had fewer and smaller cestodes (*Passerilepis* sp. and *Railletina* sp.) than older birds. (In Japanese with English summary.)—K.C.P.
- NICKOL, B. B., AND R. W. HEARD, III. 1970. *Arhythmorhynchus frassoni* from the Clapper Rail, *Rallus longirostris*, in North America. J. Parasitol., 56: 204-206.—Of 225 rails examined, 58 were parasitized by 1 to 7 of this acanthocephalan. Rails north of Georgia were not infected.—W.K.T.
- PEARSON, J. C., AND G. PREVOT. 1971. *Galactosomum timondavidi* sp. n. (Trematoda: Heterophyidae) from *Larus argentatus*, with a note on the metacercaria. J. Parasitol., 57: 1227-1230.
- PENCE, D. B. 1971. *Toucanectes dryocopi* sp. n. (Acarina: Hypoderidae) from the Pileated Woodpecker, *Dryocopus pileatus* L. J. Parasitol., 56: 1318-1320.
- PENCE, D. B. 1971. The Hypopi (Acarina: Hypoderidae) from the subcutaneous tissue of the White Ibis, *Eudocimus albus* L. J. Parasitol., 57: 1321-1323.—Records *Phalacroctetes whartoni* for the first time and describes *Neottialges eudocimae*, new species.—W.K.T.
- PRESTWOOD, A. K., F. E. KELLOGG, G. L. DOSTER, AND S. A. EDGAR. 1971. Coccidia in Eastern Wild Turkeys of the Southeastern United States. J. Parasitol., 57: 189-190.—Overall incidence of *Eimeria* spp. in wild poults was 50 percent in contrast to 17 percent in adult and juvenile turkeys. The highest prevalence of infection in poults occurred in Pocahontas County, West Virginia.—W.K.T.
- PURSGLOVE, S. R., JR., AND J. E. HALL. 1970. *Longicollia canaanensis* sp. n. (Trematoda: Echinostomatidae) from the intestine of the American Woodcock. J. Parasitol., 56: 490-492.—Describes a new trematode and differentiates it from *L. echinata*, the only other species of *Longicollia*.—W.K.T.
- QUINN, P. J. 1971. Suspected case of bird pox in a small population of New Zealand Pipits. Notornis, 18: 217.—Several *Anthus novaeseelandiae* observed with tumors.—G.D.S.
- SCHMIDT, G. D., AND R. E. KUNTZ. 1971. Nematode parasites of Oceanica. 11. *Madelinema angelae* gen. et sp. n., and *Inglisonema mawsonae* sp. n. (Heterakoidea: Inglisonematidae) from birds. J. Parasitol., 57: 479-484.—Describes *Madelinema angelae* in an eagle, *Spilornis cheela palawanensis* from Taiwan, and *Inglisonema mawsonae* in *Pitta sordida* from Palawan.—W.K.T.
- STADLER, R. M., AND N. J. KITZMILLER. 1970. Hematozoa from Colorado birds. 3. Passeriformes. J. Parasitol., 56: 12-16.—Reports hematozoa from 1,361 Colorado passerines representing 101 species and 22 families. Some parasitemia was observed in 693 birds (51%). The parasites and their incidences were: *Plasmodium* (all species) 3%, *Haemoproteus* 17%, *Leucocytozoon* 20%, *Trypanosoma* 29%,

- Haemogregarines *sensu lato* (*Hepatozoon* and *Lankesterella*) 2.9%, microfilaria 13%; 71 new host-parasite associations were encountered.—W.K.T.
- STANLEY, J. G., AND F. C. RABLAIS. 1971. Helminth parasites of the Red-winged Blackbird, *Agelaius phoeniceus*, and Common Grackle, *Quiscalus quiscula*, in northwestern Ohio. *Ohio J. Sci.*, 71: 302-303.—Three species of trematode, one cestode, four nematodes, and one acanthocephalan were recovered from 49 birds. Four new host records.—A.S.G.
- STEINGER, F. 1971. Transport of micro-organisms by migratory birds between Europe and South Africa, in relation to bird-ringing and disinfection. *Ostrich*, Suppl. 8: 283-297.
- STUNKARD, H. W. 1970. Trematode parasites in insular and relict vertebrates. *J. Parasitol.*, 56: 1041-1054.—Topics discussed in this interesting paper include origins of insular and relict vertebrates, the origins of trematode groups, host-parasite interrelations, parallel evolution of hosts and parasites, and a survey of certain relict vertebrates and their trematode parasites. Birds mentioned include the ratites, Hoatzin, Secretary Bird, lyrebirds, Kagu, and Congo Peacock.—W.K.T.
- TAFT, S. J. 1971. Incidence of the trematode family Cyclocoelidae in some North American birds. *J. Parasitol.*, 57: 831.—Results of a survey on 433 birds from Iowa, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.—W.K.T.
- WATT, J. C. 1971. Ectoparasitic insects on birds and mammals of the Kermadec Islands. *Notornis*, 18: 227-244.—Records 52 phthirapterans, 4 dipterans, and 4 siphonopterans from these New Zealand islands. Includes a key to the main groups of ectoparasites.—G.D.S.

DISTRIBUTION AND ANNOTATED LISTS

- ADAMS, G. P. 1971. Wildlife survey of the Noturoa Islands. *Notornis*, 18: 43-49.—Describes the physiography and vegetation of these islands at the northern edge of New Zealand, and presents an annotated list of 24 bird species.—G.D.S.
- ADAMS, R., AND J. EASTMAN. 1971. First breeding record of Ring-necked Ducks in Kalamazoo County. *Jack-Pine Warbler*, 49: 130.—Discovery of two broods of *Aythya collaris* in southern Michigan supports apparent long-term expansion of breeding range.—W.T.V.
- ANDRLE, R. F. 1971. Range extension of the Golden-crowned Kinglet in New York. *Wilson Bull.*, 83: 313-316.
- ARNOLD, K. A. 1968. Olivaceous Flycatcher in the Davis Mountains of Texas. *Bull. Texas Ornithol. Soc.*, 2: 28.—Sight record 9 May 1968.—M.K.R.
- BLACKBURN, A. 1971. Some notes on Fijian birds. *Notornis*, 18: 147-174.—A survey of the land birds on Viti Levu, Taveuni, and Kadavu islands was made in August-September 1970. Discusses present status of almost all species previously recorded and includes notes on seabirds.—G.D.S.
- BROOKE, R. K. 1971. Zoogeography of the Swifts. *Ostrich*, Suppl. 8: 47-54.
- BROWN, J., B. BROWN, H. R. MCKENZIE, AND R. B. SIBSON. 1971. Ringed Plover in the Firth of the Thames. *Notornis*, 18: 262-266. [New Zealand.]
- BUSSE, P. 1971. [Rarities observed in Poland during "Operation Baltic". Rept. No. 4. Operation Baltic.] *Vår Fågelvärld*, 30: 243-245.—An annotated list of 23 birds, among which was a female Slate-colored Junco, *Junco hyemalis*. (In Swedish, English summary.)—L.DEK.L.
- CARR, M. M. 1970. Second state record for the Gray-headed Junco [Minnesota]. *Loon*, 42: 116.

- CASTO, S. D., AND H. W. GARNER. 1969. Photographic evidence for the occurrence of the Dipper in West Texas. *Bull. Texas Ornithol. Soc.*, 3: 29.
- DAVIS, T. H. 1969. Red-bellied Woodpecker nesting at Old Field, Suffolk Co., New York. *Kingbird*, 19: 205-206.—First nesting record in the New York City area (photo).—M.C.B.
- DAVIS, T. H., AND L. MORGAN. 1969. Highlights of the spring season Region 10—Marine. *Kingbird*, 19: 181-182.—Documents incursions of Red-bellied Woodpeckers and Summer Tanagers in southeastern New York state.—M.C.B.
- DEVILLERS, P. 1971. The alleged occurrence of Nutting's Flycatcher in Baja California. *California Birds*, 2: 140.—The only *Myiarchus nuttingi* record for Baja, a specimen taken at Cataviña on 6 October 1930, proves to be *M. cinerascens*.—L.C.B.
- DICK, J. A., AND J. C. BARLOW. 1972. The Bran-colored Flycatcher in Guyana. *Condor*, 74: 101.
- DICKINSON, E. C. 1970. Birds of the Legendre Indochina Expedition 1931-1932. *Amer. Mus. Novitates*, No. 2423.—The 365 birdskins collected on this primarily mammalogical expedition were divided between the AMNH and the Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia. Most of the paper consists of a table showing numbers of each species taken at 23 collecting localities, and taxonomic or distributional notes for 11 species.—K.C.P.
- EDELSTAM, C., AND L. LAGER. 1971. [The Swedish records of the Siberian Chiffchaff *Phylloscopus collybita tristis*. Rept. No. 54, Ottenby Bird Station.] *Vår Fågelvärld*, 30: 238-239.—Comments on six records. (In Swedish, English summary.)—L. DEK.L.
- EDGAR, A. T. 1971. Sightings of rare waders in the far north. *Notornis*, 18: 116-117.—Records of Western Sandpiper (*Calidris mauri*), Little Whimbrel (*Numenius minutus*), and White-rumped Sandpiper (*C. fuscicollis*) for northern New Zealand.—G.D.S.
- EDGAR, A. T. 1971. Field study course, far north 11-18 January, 1971. *Notornis*, 18: 118-130.—Records 137 species and subspecies from northern New Zealand.—G.D.S.
- ESCALANTE, R. 1971. El gaviotín real en la Argentina. *Neotropica*, 17: 101-104.—A juvenile specimen collected in April suggests *Sterna maxima* breeds in Argentina.—O.L.A.Jr.
- FILEWOOD, L. W. C. 1972. Notes on the birds of Bougainville Island. *Emu*, 72: 32.
- FISHER, H. I., AND J. R. FISHER. 1972. The oceanic distribution of the Laysan Albatross, *Diomedea immutabilis*. *Wilson Bull.*, 84: 7-27.
- GILLIARD, E. T., AND M. LECROY. 1970. Notes on birds from the Tamrau Mountains, New Guinea. *Amer. Mus. Novitates*, No. 2420.—Another in the series of papers completed by Mrs. LeCroy from field notes of the senior author, who died in 1965. The Tamrau Mountains, at the northwestern tip of New Guinea on the Vogelkop Peninsula, were visited in July-August 1964. The itinerary includes brief descriptions of the campsites. Data in the annotated list include weights and measurements, perishable colors, stomach contents, taxonomic notes, etc. Plumage color of the kingfisher *Tanysiptera nympha* fades in collections. Discusses (with map) details of the difficult *Sericornis nouhuysi-virgatus-beccarii* complex. Bowers of *Amblyornis inornatus* (photographs) and *Sericulus aureus* were found, the latter for the first time. Subspecies placed in synonymy are

- Melilestes megarhynchus brunneus* Salomonsen = *M. m. megarhynchus* (Gray), and *Oreocharis arfaki bloodi* Gyldenstolpe = *O. arfaki* (Meyer).—K.C.P.
- GRANT, P. 1970. Northerly movement of Silvereyes in winter on the west coast South Island. *Notornis*, 17: 322-323.—*Zosterops lateralis* moving northward in June 1970.—G.D.S.
- HARROW, G. 1971. Yellow-eyed Penguins breeding on Banks Peninsula. *Notornis*, 18: 199-201.—This locality on South Island, New Zealand is about 200 miles north of previously known breeding sites for *Megadyptes antipodes*.—G.D.S.
- JONES, H. L. 1971. Olivaceous Cormorant record for California. *California Birds*, 2: 134.—First state sighting of *Phalacrocorax olivaceus* 13 April 1971 near the Imperial Dam.—L.C.B.
- KATO, C. 1970. A study on avifauna at Mt. Iide in Bandai-Asahi National Park. *Tori*, 20: 1-17.—This mountain in central Honshu (2,105 m high) was studied in late July of 1966 and 1967. No subalpine forest (and related avifauna) are present on Mt. Iide, although found elsewhere at this elevation in Japan. Several species were found below their usual lower altitudinal limits. (In Japanese; summary, but not captions, in English.)—K.C.P.
- KEITH, S., A. TWOMEY, H. FRIEDMANN, AND J. WILLIAMS. 1969. The avifauna of the Impenetrable Forest, Uganda. *Amer. Mus. Novitates*, No. 2389.—This forest in southwest Uganda was inaccessible by road until 1957; since then several expeditions have collected birds there, and this paper pools their data. Describes habitats at various elevations in the forest and includes good photographs of them. Lists bird species known from the forest (which, incidentally, includes the Kalinzu (lowland) and Kayonza (intermediate) Forests of earlier literature) in a table giving altitudinal distribution, forest or nonforest habitat preference, and migratory status. Presents distribution of montane forest species and indicates presence or absence in other mountain areas. Closest avifaunal affinities are with the Western Kivu Range in the Congo rather than with the geographically closer Ruwenzori Range.—K.C.P.
- KEPLER, C. B. 1971. First Puerto Rican record of the Antillean Palm Swift. *Wilson Bull.*, 83: 309-310.
- KINSKY, F. C. 1971. Recent occurrences of rare petrels in New Zealand. *Notornis*, 18: 215-216.—Records of *Pterodroma mollis*, *P. externa cervicalis*, and *Puffinus assimilis elegans*.—G.D.S.
- KOBAYASHI, K. 1970. Observation of the birds on Mariana Islands. *Tori*, 20: 24-29.—Of 18 species seen on Guam and Saipan 27 April-1 May 1970, *Charadrius leschenaultii* is new for Saipan. *Passer montanus* and *Lonchura malacca*, introduced to Guam sometime between 1951 and 1960, are now common. King did not see *Dicrurus macrocercus* on Guam in 1960; Tubb saw a few at the north end of the island in 1965. The species was apparently introduced in the intervening years, and in 1970 it was common in central Guam, expanding its range toward the south. (In Japanese with English summary.)—K.C.P.
- KOHN, B. P., V. E. NEALL, AND C. G. VUCETICH. 1971. Biological observations from the McMurdo Sound region, Antarctica. *Notornis*, 18: 52-54.—Remains of an Adélie Penguin, *Pygoscelis adeliae*, were found in Kennar Dry Valley on the southern side of the Upper Taylor Glacier 80 km from the coast, the farthest point inland this species has been recorded. Other notes on *Catharacta maccormicki* and *Aptenodytes forsteri*.—G.D.S.
- LIEFTINCK, J. E. 1968. Report of an Eskimo Curlew from Texas Coast. *Bull. Texas Ornithol. Soc.*, 2: 28.—Sight record 30 April 1968 near Rockport.—M.K.R.

- LITTLEFIELD, C. D., AND W. L. ANDERSON. 1971. Tennessee Warbler observations in Oregon. *California Birds*, 2: 137-138.—Summary of the only nine records of *Vermivora peregrina*.—L.C.B.
- MANCKE, R. G. 1971. Smith's Longspur visits Midland. *Jack-Pine Warbler*, 49: 127.—Apparently the first sight record of *Calcarius pictus* for Michigan, 25 April to 2 May 1971.—W.T.V.
- MCCASKIE, G. 1971. The Wood Thrush in California. *California Birds*, 2: 135-136.—Data on two specimens, the only California records of *Hylocichla mustelina*.—L.C.B.
- McKENZIE, H. R., M. E. MCKENZIE, B. J. BURCH, AND S. M. FOGARTY. 1971. A sighting of Baird's Sandpiper in New Zealand. *Notornis*, 18: 58-60.
- McROY, C. P., S. W. STOKER, AND G. E. HALL. 1971. Winter observations of mammals and birds [on] St. Matthew Island. *Arctic*, 24: 63-65.
- MERILEES, W. 1971. Bird observations—Macquarie Island 1967. *Notornis*, 18: 55-57.—Annotated list of 10 species.—G.D.S.
- MERILEES, W. J. 1971. Three Song Thrushes at Macquarie Island. *Notornis*, 18: 87-90.—*Turdus philomelos* collected 30 August 1967.—G.D.S.
- MOCHIZUKI, H. 1969. An information about birds in southern sea area of Japan. *Tori*, 19: 1-7.—Observations from coastal liners and fishing vessels in the spring and summer of 1963-65. Records of 20 species of seabirds; photographs of *Pterodroma leucoptera* and *P. longirostris*. (In Japanese with English summary and figure captions).—K.C.P.
- MOCHIZUKI, H. 1970. Seabirds in summer off Miyako I., Okinawa Is. *Tori*, 20: 64-66.—Observations and counts of 9 species seen from a fishing vessel 30 June and 2-3 July 1965. (In Japanese, with summary and captions in English).—K.C.P.
- MOLLHAGEN, T. 1971. A Gray Hawk in the Davis Mountains of Texas. *Bull. Texas Ornithol. Soc.*, 4: 10.—Collected 28 August 1969 in Jeff Davis County.—M.K.R.
- MUNRO, M. 1971. Birds of Whangarei Harbour. *Notornis*, 18: 202-206.—Summary of bird records between January 1970 and April 1971.—G.D.S.
- NELSON, A. 1971. King Shags in the Marlborough Sounds. *Notornis*, 18: 30-37.—Colonies of *Leucocarbo carunculatus carunculatus* were visited three times in 1964-65. The 200-300 birds are approximately the same number as when they were discovered in 1773. Gives details of nests and eggs.—G. D. S.
- OZAWA, K. 1970. Observations of birds in the East China Sea, April 1968, "Umitaka Maru". *Misc. Repts. Yamashina Inst. Ornithol.*, 6:195-205.—Log of observations in an area roughly equidistant from southern Japan, Okinawa, and the China coast. Special studies include the distribution of *Calonectris leucomelas* and *Phalaropus (Lobipes) lobatus* in relation to surface temperature, and *Hirundo rustica* sightings in relation to cloud cover, winds, and temperature. (In English).—K.C.P.
- PEAKALL, D. B. 1969. Photographs of New York state rarities. 19. Hawk Owl. Kingbird, 19: 187-188.—Reviews records of *Surnia ulula* in northern New York state.—M.C.B.
- PETTINGILL, O. S., JR. 1971. Cape May Warbler nesting in Michigan. *Jack-Pine Warbler*, 49: 125-126.—Breeding of *Dendroica tigrina* confirmed in Cheboygan County. This species may shift breeding localities erratically.—W.T.V.
- POST, W. P. 1969. Photographs of New York state rarities. 13. Tufted Duck.

- Kingbird, 19: 132-134.—Reviews the American records of *Aythya fuligula*.—M.C.B.
- POST, W., AND F. ENDERS. 1969. Reappearance of the Black Rail on Long Island [New York]. Kingbird, 19: 189-191.—Four *Laterallus jamaicensis* were captured at Oak Beach in May and June 1968 where the species was first seen in 1937. No summering birds had been reported since 1940. Since 1937 *Spartina patens*, considered the preferred cover for Black Rails, has been replaced by *S. alterniflora* and *Phragmites*. The marsh has not been ditched for mosquito control. At Tobay Sanctuary 13 km away, in a ditched marsh, *S. patens* is more common than at Oak Beach, but Black Rails are absent. The authors suggest that unditched marshes provide a better food supply, and that the species can adapt within certain limits to changes in plant cover.—M.C.B.
- RAMSAY, G. W., AND J. C. WATT. 1971. Notes on the birds of Great Island, Three Kings Islands. Notornis, 18: 287-290.—Reports changes in the bird fauna following the extermination of goats in 1947.—G.D.S.
- RIPLEY, S. D., AND G. M. BOND. 1971. Systematic notes on a collection of birds from Kenya. Smithsonian Contrib. Zool., 111: 1-21.—Specimens collected by A. D. Forbes-Watson from 1964 to 1966 promote new information on Kenya avifauna. Includes four species previously unrecorded, two new subspecies, two species thought to have been extirpated, and one species known only from the type. Presents taxonomic comments, including readjustments, revisions, and extensions of ranges for 8 species and 30 subspecies. Discusses the effects of human exploitation on the avifauna of the Sokoke and Kakamega forests.—H.W.K.
- ROWLETT, R. A. 1971. First Maryland record for the Sage Thrasher. Maryland Birdlife, 27: 171-172.—On Assateague Island 24 October 1971.—H.B.
- SANDGREN, L. 1971. [Second record for Sweden of the Subalpine Warbler *Sylvia cantillans*. Rept. No. 55, Ottenby Bird Station.] Vår Fågelvärld, 30: 240-242.—(In Swedish, English summary.)
- SAOTOME, Y. 1969. Streaked Shearwaters observed on the seas south of Japan, with notes on other species. Misc. Repts. Yamashina Inst. Ornithol., 5: 575-584.—Observations from shipboard during July-August 1967 and March-April 1968. Numbers of *Calonectris leucomelas* seen diminished with distance from shore, with most observations within 100 nautical miles offshore. An exceptional group of 40 was seen far offshore at 31° N, 139° E, where long-line fishing was being conducted. The southern limit of distribution in the northwest Pacific appears to be 30° N. (In Japanese, English summary.)—K.C.P.
- SMART, J. B. 1971. Notes on the occurrences of waders in Fiji. Notornis, 18: 267-279.—Records of 15 species.—G.D.S.
- STEVENSON, H. M. 1972. Records of the Scarlet Ibis and Red-breasted Blackbird in Ecuador. Wilson Bull., 84: 99.
- SUNDELL, R. A. 1969. Highlights of the summer season Region. 1—Niagara Frontier. Kingbird, 19: 214.—First breeding record of the Myrtle Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*) in western New York state, in 1969.—M.C.B.
- TAKARA, T. 1970. Seabird colonies of the Nakanogami Island, Ryukyus. Misc. Repts. Yamashina Inst. Ornithol., 6: 188-194.—Observations made on 8 June 1965 and 8 August 1967. Total seabird population estimated at 50,000, consisting of *Sterna fuscata* 75%, *Calonectris leucomelas* 15%, *Anous stolidus* 7%, and *Sula leucogaster* 3%. *Sula dactylatra* and *Sterna sumatrana* were also seen, but albatrosses, formerly reported, were not found. As a result of this investigation, the island has been designated a natural monument. Egg poachers from surround-

- ing islands are still causing considerable damage, and enforcement must be strengthened. (In Japanese with English summary and figure captions.)—K.C.P.
- TAKARA, T., AND N. H. KURODA. 1969. Rare and new records of birds from the Ryukyu Is. Misc. Repts. Yamashina Inst. Ornithol., 5: 547-562.—Accounts of 9 species collected by Takara and 65 seen or collected by Kuroda. Several species of resident and migrant birds have decreased in numbers in spite of game laws, and better enforcement is needed. A search for the supposedly extinct *Halcyon miyakoensis*, based on rumors of its rediscovery, was unsuccessful, but the authors believe further investigation is warranted. Miyako is the only island of the group that is flat with stable air movements; the authors believe that this may account for the numbers of uncommon large gliding birds (hawks, eagles, storks, cranes) that have been found only on Miyako. (In Japanese with English summary and figure captions.)—K.C.P.
- UNGER, U. 1971. [First nesting in Sweden of the Mediterranean Gull *Larus melanocephalus*.] *Vår Fågelvärld*, 30:236-237.—(In Swedish, English summary.)
- WALSH, G. 1969. Immature Black-legged Kittiwake on Seneca Lake at Geneva (New York). *Kingbird*, 19: 95-96.
- WESTERSKOV, K. E. 1971. Distribution and numbers of the Crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus* in Canterbury. *Notornis*, 18: 3-29.—One of New Zealand's rarer breeding birds, the Crested Grebe is now restricted to South Island. The 50 breeding pairs present in Canterbury during 1969-70 indicate a 35-40 percent decrease in numbers during the last 20-30 years. Most birds are found above 2,000 feet in lakes that do not freeze in the winter.—G.D.S.
- WILLIAMS, M. 1971. The distribution and abundance of the Paradise Shelduck (*Tadorna variegata*, Gmelin) in New Zealand from pre-European times to the present day. *Notornis*, 18: 71-86.—Summarizes records based on availability of certain habitat types, semifossils, published work, and field observations.—G.D.S.
- WODZICKI, K. 1971. The birds of Niue Island, South Pacific: an annotated checklist. *Notornis*, 18: 291-304.—Lists 5 seabirds, 3 waders, and 11 landbirds, 5 of which are new.—G.D.S.
- WON, P. O. 1969. Some bird collections from Taiwan. *Tori*, 19: 67-69.—List of 51 specimens of 23 species deposited in the Institute of Ornithology, Kyung Hee University, Seoul, Korea. Includes only name, number of specimens, sex, and date. (In English.)—K.C.P.
- WON, P. O. 1970. Bird survey of Chuja Island[s], Cheju-Do, Korea. *Tori*, 20: 18-23.—The Chuja Islands, consisting of 3 major (inhabited) and 35 small (mostly uninhabited) islands, lie between the southwestern end of the Korean mainland and Cheju-Do (Quelpart) Island. The author surveyed the group 4-11 August 1969, observed 18 species and collected 18 specimens of 7 species. Most of the islands have been deforested, but Sasu-Do is unspoiled and covered with old broad-leaf trees. Breeding birds include *Procellaria* [= *Calonectris*] *leucomelas*, *Columba j. janihina*, and *Locustella ochotensis pleskei*. The island is recommended as a bird sanctuary. (In Japanese with English summary and figure captions.)—K.C.P.
- YAMASHINA, Y. 1970. Birds collected by Kyoto University West Iran Scientific Expedition, 1963-64, in the central highlands of West New Guinea. Misc. Repts. Yamashina Inst. Ornithol., 6: 1-15.—Annotated list of 66 specimens of 39 species of birds. The only information accessible to nonreaders of Japanese is the measurements of specimens. (In Japanese.)—K.C.P.

ECOLOGY AND POPULATIONS

- AUSTIN, G. T., AND E. L. SMITH. 1972. Winter foraging ecology of mixed insectivorous bird flocks in oak woodland in southern Arizona. *Condor*, 74: 17-24.
- BOCK, C. E., H. H. HADLOW, AND P. SOMERS. 1971. Relations between Lewis' and Red-headed Woodpeckers in southeastern Colorado. *Wilson Bull.*, 83: 237-248.
- BOCK, C. E., AND R. B. SMITH. 1971. An analysis of Colorado Christmas counts. *Amer. Birds*, 25: 945-947.
- BORRETT, R. P., AND K. J. WILSON. 1971. Comparative feeding ecology of *Anthus novaeseelandiae* and *Anthus vaalensis* in Rhodesia. *Ostrich, Suppl.* 8: 333-341.
- BYSTRAK, D. 1971. How to prepare a winter range map from Christmas Bird Count data. *Amer. Birds*, 25: 952-956.
- CORNWELL, G., AND H. A. HOCKBAUM. 1971. Collisions with wires—a source of anadid mortality. *Wilson Bull.*, 83: 305-306.
- GARGETT, V. 1971. Black Eagle survey, Rhodes Matopos National Park: A population study, 1964-1968. *Ostrich, Suppl.* 8: 397-414.
- GODDARD, S. V. 1971. Size, migration pattern, and structure of fall and early winter blackbird and Starling populations in western Oklahoma. *Wilson Bull.*, 83: 371-382.
- GOERING, D. K., AND R. CHERRY. 1971. Nestling mortality in a Texas heronry. *Wilson Bull.*, 83: 303-305.
- GRANT, P. R. 1971. Comment on Simberloff's letter. *Amer. Naturalist*, 105: 194-197.—A response to a paper listed below that criticizes Grant's analysis of population sizes between mainland and island congeneric pairs of birds. Author contends that his critic has chosen to answer a question different from the one Grant approached. He concludes that in a move from mainland to island, the density ratios of congeneric pairs of bird species generally increase.—G.D.S.
- JAMES, F. C. 1971. Ordinations of habitat relationships among breeding birds. *Wilson Bull.*, 83: 215-236.
- KAISER, G. E. 1971. A new method of gathering ecological data on the Common Buzzard (*Buteo buteo*) and on the Field Mouse (*Microtus arvalis*). *Oecologia (Berlin)* 7: 290-308. (In German, English summary.)
- KARR, J. R., AND R. R. ROTH. 1971. Vegetation structure and avian diversity in several New World areas. *Amer. Naturalist*, 105: 423-435. Analyses of avian community structure and vegetation structure of study areas in Illinois, Panama, Texas, and Bahama indicate that bird species diversity is linearly related to foliage height diversity and sigmoidally related to the percent vegetation cover. Horizontal habitat selection is more precise in mature tropical habitats than in temperate or less mature tropical habitats.—G.D.S.
- KENDEIGH, S. C. 1971. A population collapse in the House Wren—or is there one? *Amer. Birds*, 25: 951.—A marked decline in breeding *Troglodytes aedon* near Urbana, Illinois is apparently correlated with colder winter temperatures. Information on status elsewhere is sought.—E.E.
- KROHN, W. B. 1971. Some patterns of Woodcock activities on Maine summer fields. *Wilson Bull.*, 83: 396-407.
- KURODA, N. H. 1969. A bird census in the Imperial Palace for 1968. *Misc. Repts. Yamashina Inst. Ornithol.*, 5: 462-472.—The fourth such census. Of 74 species that have been recorded since 1965, 48 were found in 1968. No scientific names of birds given. (In Japanese with brief English summary.)—K.C.P.
- KURODA, N. H. 1970. A bird census in the Imperial Palace for 1969. *Misc. Repts. Yamashina Inst. Ornithol.*, 6: 16-31.—The fifth census, with 48 species recorded.

- Monthly species counts varied from 18 in June to 31 in April. (No scientific names; brief summary in English.)—K.C.P.
- LECK, C. F. 1972. Seasonal changes in feeding pressures of fruit- and nectar-eating birds in Panama. *Condor*, 74: 54-60.
- McNAB, B. K. 1971. On the ecological significance of Bergmann's rule. *Ecology*, 52: 845-854.—Although this paper deals specifically with mammals, the author's ideas about Bergmann's rule may relate to avian ecology as well. Most widespread mammals do not conform to Bergmann's rule in North America. Those that do are usually carnivorous or granivorous. Latitudinal changes in size are attributed to distribution of prey species or distribution of other predators using the same prey. Smaller species of similar predators normally conform to Bergmann's rule, but only beyond the limits of distribution of the largest species.—C.R.B.
- MOREL, G., AND M. Y. MOREL. 1971. Adaptations Écologiques de la Reproduction Chez les Oiseaux Granivores de la Savane Sahélienne. *Ostrich*, Suppl. 8: 323-331.
- POWER, D. M. 1971. Warbler ecology: diversity, similarity, and seasonal differences in habitat segregation. *Ecology*, 52: 434-443.—Reanalysis of Parnell's data (*Auk*, 86: 505, 1969) on foliage type and habitat preferences of warbler species during and after migration reveals that indices of ecological diversity (H) of broadly distributed species are 3 to 5 times greater than those of the most narrowly distributed forms. Ecological diversity in foliage types was not found to be correlated with diversity in habitat zones within seasons, but there are significant correlations for H between spring migration and postmigration samples within vegetational subdivisions. The dominant component of H is the number of vegetational subdivisions occupied, rather than the equitability of distribution within subdivisions. Ecological similarity as determined from Euclidian distance in hyperspaces defined by vegetational subdivisions is not correlated between foliage type and habitat zone occurrences within seasons, but is correlated between spring migration and postmigration samples within vegetational subdivisions. Average ecological distance is greater in reproductive season than during spring migration for both foliage and habitat data.—C.R.B.
- NAKAMURA, T. 1969. Structure of flock range in the Long-tailed Tit. 1. Winter flock, its home range and territory. *Misc. Repts. Yamashina Inst. Ornithol.*, 5: 433-461.—Study of 243 winter flocks of *Aegithalos caudatus* during three seasons in central Honshu. Flock size ranged from 3 to 15 (mean 7.6), with a flock-defended activity range averaging 0.2 km². Neither the range nor the size of a flock changed during a winter, and there was seldom any exchange of flock members. (In Japanese with English summary and figure captions.)—K.C.P.
- NAKAMURA, T. 1970. A study of Paridae community in Japan. 2. Ecological separation of feeding sites and food. *Misc. Repts. Yamashina Inst. Ornithol.*, 6: 141-169.—Comparison of foraging area, foraging behavior, and diet of *Aegithalos caudatus*, *Parus major*, *P. ater*, *P. montanus*, and *P. varius*, which are sympatric in central Japan. The latter three store food items; the two former do not. "The ecological separation of Paridae is sharp and complex in the forest canopy but at lower strata it is simple being used only by few species". (In Japanese; summary, tables, and figure captions in English.)—K.C.P.
- NAKAMURA, T., S. YAMAGISHI, K. IJIMA, AND H. USHIYAMA. 1970. Territoriality of *Emberiza yessoensis* in a high population density. *Misc. Repts. Yamashina Inst. Ornithol.*, 6: 82-102.—A breeding colony in marshy grassland along the

- shore of Lake Kasumi, Japan, had a density of 7.67 birds/ha. A common feeding ground surrounded the colony; individual birds flew 20 to 700 m from nest to feed in weeds along paths in a large paddy field. Clutch size, brood size, and egg weights were smallest in innermost nests of a colony; the authors attribute this to the greater expenditure of energy needed by these "inner" birds to reach the feeding ground. (In Japanese with English summary and figure captions).—K.C.P.
- NIETHAMMER, G. 1971. Some problems connected with the House Sparrow's colonisation of the world. *Ostrich*, Suppl. 8:445-448.
- OGASAWARA, K. 1970. Analysis of mixed flocks of tits in the botanical garden of Tôhoku University, Sendai. 2. Foraging layers by species and their interrelations within the mixed flock. *Misc. Repts. Yamashina Inst. Ornithol.*, 6: 170-178.—Preferred foraging layers differed significantly for four species of tits: *Aegithalos caudatus*, *Parus major*, *P. ater*, and *P. montanus*. *Aegithalos* and *P. major* showed marked seasonal changes in foraging height; *P. major* is the only ground feeder, and only in late fall and winter. If a flock included *Aegithalos*, *P. major* and *P. ater* were attracted by it and followed it in its preferred stratum. In the absence of *Aegithalos*, *P. major* and *P. montanus* were attracted by and followed *P. ater*. (In Japanese with English summary and figure captions).—K.C.P.
- OGASAWARA, K. 1970. Analysis of mixed flocks of tits in the Botanical Garden of Tôhoku University, Sendai. 3. Flock behaviors and interspecific relations within the mixed flock. *Misc. Repts. Yamashina Inst. Ornithol.*, 6: 179-187.—Analysis of kind and speed of movement in mixed foraging flocks of the same four species listed above. *Aegithalos* moves much faster than the other species, but mixed flocks that included *Aegithalos* moved at its speed. Without *Aegithalos*, flocks moved at same rate as pure flocks of *P. major*, but no species was clearly the "leader". (In Japanese with English summary and figure captions).—K.C.P.
- RAMSEY, J. J. 1971. The status of the Cattle Egret in Texas. *Bull. Texas Ornithol. Soc.*, 4: 6-7.—Brief history of this species and descriptions of the eleven heronries currently occupied in Texas, including census results and brief ecological descriptions.—M.K.R.
- SIEGFRIED, W. R. 1969. Energy metabolism of the Cattle Egret. *Zool. Africana*, 4: 265-273.—The average gross daily intake was 105 kcal/day and the average daily metabolized energy was 100 kcal/day for aviary birds.—J.J.D.
- SIMBERLOFF, D. 1971. Population sizes of congeneric bird species on islands. *Amer. Naturalist*, 105: 190-193.—Grant analyzed bird censuses and concluded that congeneric species differed more from one another in population sizes on islands than on the mainland. This paper criticizes the method of analysis, analyzes the data in a different way, and finds no obvious differences between mainland and island congeneric pairs. For Grant's response see above.—G.D.S.
- STEYN, P., AND R. K. BROOKE. 1971. Cold induced mortality of birds in Rhodesia during November 1968. *Ostrich*, Suppl. 8: 271-282.
- STOBO, W. T., AND I. A. MCLAREN. 1971. Late-winter distribution of the Ipswich Sparrow. *Amer. Birds*, 25: 941-944.—*Passerculus princeps*, which breeds only on Sable Island, Nova Scotia, was censused by walking through its known coastal habitats. Numbers were greatest on outer dunes, especially near freshwater ponds, from New Jersey to Virginia.—E.E.

- URBAN, E. K. 1971. Ecology of water birds of four Rift Valley lakes in Ethiopia. Ostrich, Suppl. 8: 315-322.
- VAN VELZEN, W. T. (Ed.). 1971. Thirty-fifth breeding-bird census. Amer. Birds, 25: 960-1022.—Results of 53 censuses made in 1970 throughout North America. A Clay-colored Sparrow nest was found in New York.—E.E.
- VERNON, C. J. 1971. The application of botanical ordination techniques to the analysis of avian communities. Ostrich, Suppl. 8: 299-313.
- WINTERBOTTOM, J. M. 1971. Results of the garden bird counts organised by the Percy Fitzpatrick Institute of African Ornithology: part 1. Ostrich, Suppl. 8: 449-469.

EVOLUTION AND GENETICS

- FRIEDMANN, H. 1971. Phenotypic potential and speciation in *Indicator* and *Prodotiscus*. Ostrich, Suppl. 8: 21-26.
- DRESSLER, R. L. 1971. Dark pollinia in hummingbird-pollinated orchids or do hummingbirds suffer from strabismus? Amer. Naturalist, 105: 80-83.—Contrasts features of hummingbird- and insect-pollinated orchids and suggests that pollinia of hummingbird-pollinated orchids are dark colored to reduce their visibility on the bird's beak.—G.D.S.
- GOULD, S. J. 1971. Geometric similarity in allometric growth: a contribution to the problem of scaling in the evolution of size. Amer. Naturalist, 105: 113-136.—Author contends that the coefficient b of the power function $y = bx^a$ has long been misinterpreted as a measure of size-independent differences between regressions. However b is actually a scale factor that expresses differences in size between comparable animals of the same shape on two or more regressions of constant a . Suggests criterion based on b -values that measures the relative difference in size at which animals on two curves have the same shape. Presents examples of geometric similarity via transposition for body shape in gulls and other animals.—G.D.S.
- HARWIN, R. M. The concept of sibling species. Ostrich, Suppl. 8: 27-32.
- JERISON, H. G. 1971. More on why birds and mammals have big brains. Amer. Naturalist, 105: 185-189.—Further speculations on the causal chains in the evolution of larger brains prompted by the Nyberg paper listed below. Author attempts to answer the evolutionary question, "How did the lives of the earliest mammals and birds differ from those of their reptilian relatives in similar niches to make it advantageous (or perhaps necessary) to evolve larger brains?" Analyzes differences between reptiles and *Archaeopteryx*.—G.D.S.
- LEVIN, D. A. 1970. Reinforcement of reproductive isolation: plants versus animals. Amer. Naturalist, 104: 571-581.—Contrast of evolution of reproductive isolation in plants and animals (including birds). Concludes that selection for reproductive isolation in plants is usually the product of competition, while in animals it is usually the product of heterospecific mating.—G.D.S.
- NUR, U. 1970. Evolutionary rates of models and mimics in Batesian mimicry. Amer. Naturalist, 104: 477-486.—Close mimicry may evolve even when the mimic is more common than the model; author theorizes why mimic should be able to evolve faster than the model.—G.D.S.
- NYBERG, D. 1971. A hypothesis concerning the larger brains of homoiotherms. Amer. Naturalist, 105: 183-185.—Author speculates that the informational burden required in poikilotherms for physiological adaptation to different temperatures

- restricted the development of a larger brain. Written in response to Jerison's (1969) earlier study of brain/body weight relationships. Further comments by Jerison above.—G.D.S.
- PULLIAM, R., B. GILBERT, P. KLOPPER, D. McDONALD, L. McDONALD, AND G. MILLIKAN. 1972. On the evolution of sociality, with particular reference to *Tiaris olivacea*. *Wilson Bull.*, 84: 77-89.
- RIJKE, A. M. 1971. The phylogenetic development of water repellency in water bird feathers. *Ostrich*, Suppl. 8: 67-76.
- ROTHSTEIN, S. I. 1971. Observation and experiment in the analysis of interactions between brood parasites and their hosts. *Amer. Naturalist*, 105: 71-74.—Comments on R. B. Payne's 1967 paper analyzing various aspects of brood parasitism in terms of natural selection. Suggests that additional experimental data are needed to provide evidence for the adaptiveness of the polymorphism in egg color found in the parasitic African Diederik Cuckoo (*Chrysococcyx caprius*).—G. D. S.
- SCOTT, J. M. 1971. Interbreeding of the Glaucous-winged Gull and Western Gull in the Pacific Northwest. *California Birds*, 2: 129-133.—At least 5 of 15 mixed pairs of *Larus glaucescens* and *L. occidentalis* in Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia fledged young; photographs of copulation and incubation.—L.C.B.
- SHORT, L. L. 1971. The evolution of terrestrial woodpeckers. *Amer. Mus. Novitates.*, No. 2467.—More than 12 species of the generally arboreally-adapted Picidae forage regularly on the ground, and three (*Colaptes rupicola* and *C. campestris* of South America, and *Geocolaptes olivaceus* of Africa) have become essentially terrestrial. Ground-foraging woodpeckers belong to three phyletic lines within the Picidae. The three terrestrial species evolved in open country, and share several morphological and behavioral adaptations: walking locomotion, ground nesting, brownish color, less massive skull, thin and curved bill, loud voices, flash color patterns, and sociality.—K.C.P.
- WILLIAMS, O., AND P. WHEAT. 1971. Hybrid jays in Colorado. *Wilson Bull.*, 83:343-346.

GENERAL BIOLOGY

- ANDERSSON, N. A., AND B. PERSSON. 1971. [Notes on food selection of the Snowy Owl *Nyctea scandiaca* in Lapland.] *Vår Fågelvärld*, 30: 227-231.—Examination of pellets showed that lemmings comprised 91.6 percent of the total food items. (In Swedish, English summary.)—L.DEK.L.
- BINFORD, L. C. 1971. Roadrunner captures Orchard Oriole in California. *California Birds*, 2: 139.
- BELKNAP, J. B. 1969. Gray Partridges in Jefferson County [New York]. *Kingbird*, 19: 96.—*Perdix perdix* adapts to heavy snow by feeding along plowed shoulders of secondary roads. Early summer weather is critical for chicks. Current decline in farming of small grains indicates a doubtful future for the species.—M.C.B.
- BROEKHUYSEN, G. J., AND W. R. SIEGFRIED. 1971. Age and moult in the Steppe Buzzard in southern Africa. *Ostrich*, Suppl. 8: 223-237.
- BROWN, L. H. 1971. Some factors affecting breeding in eagles. *Ostrich*, Suppl. 8: 157-167.
- CHIBA, S. 1969. Stomach analysis of Japanese woodpeckers. *Misc. Repts. Yamashina Inst. Ornithol.*, 5: 487-510.—Based on 165 stomachs (collected 1923-1941)

- of 8 species (including 3 subsp. of *Dendrocopos leucotos* and 2 each of *D. major* and *D. kizuki*). Ants predominated among insects eaten, especially by *Picus canus*, *P. awokera*, *Dendrocopos major hondoensis*, *D. leucotos*, and *Jynx torquilla*. Much vegetable matter was eaten by *P. awokera*, *Sphaeopipo noguchii*, and *D. major*. (In Japanese with English summary and tables.)—K.C.P.
- COLLIAS, N. E., AND E. C. COLLIAS. 1971. Some experimental studies of the breeding biology of the Village Weaver *Ploceus (Textor) cucullatus* (Müller). Ostrich, Suppl. 8: 169-177.
- COON, D. W., R. F. GOTIE, AND K. A. ARNOLD. 1971. Winter nesting attempts by Great-tailed Grackles. Wilson Bull., 83: 440.
- COOPER, J. A., AND J. R. HICKIN. 1972. Chronology of hatching by laying sequence in Canada Geese. Wilson Bull., 84: 90-92.
- COURSER, W. D. 1972. Variability of tail molt in the Burrowing Owl. Wilson Bull., 84: 93-95.
- DICKERMAN, R. W., AND F. HAVERSCHMIDT. 1971. Further notes on the juvenal plumage of the Spotted Rail (*Rallus maculatus*). Wilson Bull., 83: 444-446.
- EATON, S. W., AND J. A. GRZYBOWSKI. 1969. Food habits of owls on the Niagara frontier. Kingbird, 19: 135-138.—Of 570 individual mammals identified in pellets from 8 species, 80 percent were *Microtus pennsylvanicus*. Authors suggest that the meadow vole would be a key prey species to assay for biocides.—M.C.B.
- EDDINGER, C. R. 1972. Discovery of the nest of the Kauai Akepa. Wilson Bull., 84: 95-97.
- ELLIOTT, C. C. H. 1971. Ecological considerations and the possible significance of weight variations in the chicks of the Great Shearwater on Gough Island. Ostrich, Suppl. 8: 385-396.
- ERSKINE, A. J. 1971. Some new perspectives on the breeding ecology of Common Grackles. Wilson Bull., 83: 352-370.
- FEDUCCIA, J. A. 1970. Natural history of the avian families Dendrocolaptidae (woodhewers) and Furnariidae (ovenbirds). J. Grad. Res. Center, Dallas, 38: 1-26.—A survey of the distribution, habits, nests, and food of these two families, the ovenbirds being treated by subfamilies. Illustrates many species by photographs of skins.—J.J.D.
- FINLAY, J. C. 1971. Breeding biology of Purple Martins at the northern limit of their range. Wilson Bull., 83: 255-269.
- FRY, C. H. 1971. Migration, moult and weights of birds in northern Guinea savanna in Nigeria and Ghana. Ostrich, Suppl. 8: 239-263.
- GRABER, R. R., J. W. GRABER, AND E. L. KIRK. 1970. Illinois birds: Mimidae. Illinois Nat. Hist. Surv., Biol. Notes, 68: 1-38.—A detailed account of the migration, distribution, nesting cycle, and food of the Catbird, Mockingbird, and Brown Thrasher in Illinois. The first in a projected series of papers to cover all Illinois birds, this is a fine start in presenting quantitative information on present day bird populations.—J.J.D.
- GRAFTON, R. N. 1971. Winter food of the Helmeted Guineafowl in Natal. Ostrich, Suppl. 8: 475-485.
- GONZALO, G. T., AND R. W. DICKERMAN. 1972. Nestling development of Green Herons at San Blas, Nayarit, Mexico. Condor, 74: 72-79.
- HANEDA, K., AND H. NAKAMURA. 1970. Life history of the Japanese Greenfinch. Breeding biology 1. Tori, 20: 41-59.—Study of *Chloris sinica minor* in farmlands of Nagano Prefecture, based on 262 nests and 824 marked individuals between March 1966 and August 1968. Describes pair formation behavior. Females select

- nest site; if it is not in male's original territory, that territory is abandoned. Nest building (by female), if prior to mid-April, may take 14 days and occurs only in the morning; pairs join flocks in the afternoon. After 1 May nests may be built in as few as 4 days. This is correlated with time-consuming foraging for last year's seeds early in the season; later abundance of new grass seeds permits adequate foraging in less time. Incubation (by female only) begins with the first egg by day, but night incubation begins only after the clutch is completed. Males feed incubating females, but not usually at nest. Feeding spots were at least 8 m from nest, and usually along territory border 20-40 m from nest. Incubation periods varied: 12 days (40.6%), 13 days (46.9%), and 14 or 15 days (12.5%). Clutches hatched over 1-3 day periods (89.4% in 2 days). Both sexes fed young, an average of 11 times per day. The low feeding rate was attributed to the presence of a crop in which parents carry and young store food. Fledging occurred at 12-17 days (51.7% at 14-15 days); both parents fed young for 7-10 days after fledging. A few pairs then began a second brood. (In Japanese with English summary and captions.)—K.C.P.
- HANEDA, K., AND S. NOZAWA. 1969. A study on the life history of *Streptopelia orientalis*. 1. Breeding cycle. Misc. Repts. Yamashina Inst. Ornithol., 5: 473-486. —Study of five nests on a college campus in Nagano City during one breeding season. Males gathered twigs, females constructed nests; building took 2-4 days. Clutch size was 2 in 4 nests, 1 in 1. Incubation began with first egg; male incubated about 7 hours during the day, female the rest of the time. Incubation period was 15-16 days. Brooding schedule was similar to incubation schedule. Both parents fed young. Nestling period was 15-17 days. While females incubated second nests, males fed young from first nest. Males did 30% of incubation and brooding, 60% of feeding, and 90% of territorial defense. (In Japanese with English summary, but not figure captions.) K.C.P.
- HANEDA, K., AND T. OKABE. 1970. The life history of *Cettia diphone*. 1. Breeding ecology. Misc. Repts. Yamashina Inst. Ornithol., 6: 131-140.—Observations during two breeding seasons in a larch and deciduous forest in Nagano Prefecture. Population density was about 147 birds/km². Clutch size was 4-6; incubation, by female alone, lasted 16 days. Female alone brooded and fed young, which left nest at 14 days. Throughout breeding season, home range of males coincided with singing area, but singing was restricted to higher parts of trees, while foraging took place at all heights. (In Japanese with English summary and figure captions.)—K.C.P.
- HAYS, H., AND M. LECROY. 1971. Field criteria for determining incubation stage in eggs of the Common Tern. *Wilson Bull.*, 83: 425-429.
- HOWARD, W. I. 1969. Two Mockingbirds, five nests, 15+ eggs—no young fledged. *Kingbird*, 19: 94.—Six nesting attempts by one pair between April and August 1968 at Elmira (New York). Five nestlings hatched. Untimely near-cloudbursts and predators were suspected causes of mortality.—M.C.B.
- IMMELMANN, K. 1971. Environmental factors controlling reproduction in African and Australian birds—a comparison. *Ostrich, Suppl.* 8: 193-204.
- KING, J. R. 1972. Postnuptial and postjuvenile molt in Rufous-collared Sparrows in northwestern Argentina. *Condor*, 74: 5-16.
- KINGERY, H. E., AND P. R. JULLIAN. 1971. Cassin's Sparrow parasitized by cowbird. *Wilson Bull.*, 83: 439.
- LABUDA, S. E., JR. 1969. Tree Duck—Wood Duck egg parasitism. *Bull. Texas Ornithol. Soc.*, 3:28.

- LASKEY, A. R. 1971. Bluebirds successfully nesting in house under construction. *Wilson Bull.*, 83: 440-441.
- LITTLEFIELD, C. D. 1972. An unusual nest of the Sandhill Crane. *Wilson Bull.*, 84: 93.
- LIVERSIDGE, R. 1971. The biology of the Jacobin Cuckoo *Clamator jacobinus*. *Ostrich*, Suppl. 8: 117-137.
- MACLEAN, G. L. 1971. The breeding seasons of birds in the south-western Kalahari. *Ostrich*, Suppl. 8: 179-192.
- MARONEY, D. 1972. Plumage changes in the Superb Lyrebird. *Emu*, 72: 17-21.—Based on observations of banded wild *Menura novaehollandiae*. Young closely resemble females except for having patches of rufous on the frons and throat; frons patch disappears in the 2nd year and throat patch fades at 3 to 4 years. Head and neck are molted in autumn, tail in spring. Change in male from plain to mature tail feathers occurs gradually from age two until mature at 5, 6, or 7 years. Sequence of rectricial molt could not be determined, but during molt known males were seen without tails.—C.F.S.
- McKENZIE, H. R. 1971. The Brown Teal in the Auckland Province. *Notornis*, 18: 280-286.—Notes on habits, habitat, feeding, flocking, and the decrease in numbers of *Anas aucklandica chlorotis*.—G.D.S.
- NIEDRACH, R. J. 1971. Bull Snake and Common Grackles. *Wilson Bull.*, 83: 317-318.
- NILES, D. M. 1972. Molt cycles of Purple Martins (*Progne subis*). *Condor*, 74: 61-71.
- NYE, P. A. 1971. Song Thrushes feeding on mud snails. *Notornis*, 18: 211-214.—*Turdus philomelos* fed on *Amphibola crenata* at Papanui Inlet, Otago Peninsula, New Zealand.—G.D.S.
- ONIKI, Y. 1971. Parental care and nesting in the Rufous-throated Antbird, *Gymnopithys rufigula*, in Amapa, Brazil. 1971. *Wilson Bull.*, 83: 347-351.
- PORTER, R. D., AND S. N. WIEMEYER. 1972. Reproductive patterns in captive American Kestrels (Sparrow Hawks). *Condor*, 74: 46-53.
- ROWAN, M. K. 1971. The foods of South African birds. *Ostrich*, Suppl. 8: 343-356.
- RYDER, J. P. 1971. Size differences between Ross' and Snow Goose eggs at Karrak Lake, Northwest Territories in 1968. *Wilson Bull.*, 83: 438-439.
- RYEL, L. A., AND V. S. JANSON. 1971. Lincoln's Sparrows in Jack Pine stands. *Jack-Pine Warbler*, 49, 96-97.
- SAMUEL, D. E. 1971. The breeding biology of Barn and Cliff Swallows in West Virginia. 1971. *Wilson Bull.*, 83: 284-301.
- SEIBERT, H. C. 1972. Another record of a short incubation period for the Robin. *Wilson Bull.*, 84: 95.
- SNELLING, J. C. 1971. Some information obtained from marking large raptors in the Kruger National Park, Republic of South Africa. *Ostrich*, Suppl. 8: 415-427.
- STEIN, P. 1971. Horuhoru revisited/longevity of the Australian Gannet. *Notornis*, 18: 310-365.—A 17-year old *Sula bassana serrator* banded as a chick in 1954 was found near the same site. Discusses mortality, incubation times, banding results, plumage changes, age of eggs, growth of tail feathers, age of chicks at departure, and age of breeding.—G.D.S.
- STILES, F. G., AND H. H. HESPENHEIDE. 1972. Observations on two rare Costa Rican finches. *Condor*, 74: 99-101.

- TIKHOMIROV, E. A. 1970. Cases of eating birds by harbor seal. Tikhookeansk. nauk-issledov. Inst. Nybonogo Khozialst. Okeanograf. Isv. (Vladivostok), 70: 249-250. (In Russian.)
- TOMICH, P. Q. 1971. Notes on foods and feeding behavior of raptorial birds in Hawaii. *Elepaio*, 31: 111-114.
- VAN BOCKSTAELE, R. 1971. Les strigiformes. *Zoo (Antwerp)*, 37: 21-44.—Owl pellets.
- WILLIS, E. O., AND Y. ONIKI. 1972. Ecology and nesting behavior of the Chestnut-backed Antbird (*Myrmeciza exsul*). *Condor*, 74: 87-98.
- YAMAGISHI, S. 1970. Observations on the breeding biology of *Emberiza cioides*. Misc. Repts. Yamashina Inst. Ornithol., 6: 103-130.—Observations during three breeding seasons in Nagano, Honshu. Several adjacent pairs begin nesting synchronously in late April and early May. Females build nests; early nests may take 9 days; late nests 3 days; average 6 days. If eggs or young are destroyed, renesting is attempted immediately at an average distance of 29 m from first nest. Early nests tend to be on the ground or less than 1 m high, later nests are higher. Average clutch size of early nests is 4.4, diminishing in later nests. Incubation, by female, begins with last egg; average incubation period 11.2 days. Female alone broods, but feeding of young shared equally by sexes. Young are fed 25-29 days after leaving nest, whereupon female begins building nest for second brood. Low success per egg laid (20-25%) in this area is attributed to predation. (In Japanese; summary, tables, and figure captions in English.)—K.C.P.

MISCELLANEOUS

- ANONYMOUS. 1968. George Miksch Sutton: an interview. *Bull. Texas Ornithol. Soc.* 2:17-21.—Comments on bird illustration and the state of ornithology today.—M.K.R.
- BACKHURST, G. C. 1971. Some results of ringing in East Africa. *Ostrich, Suppl.* 8: 209-210.
- BELL, F. H. 1969. Some observations on the birds of a locality near Sapporo, Hokkaido. *Tori*, 19: 64-66.—Birds seen in and near a hotel garden during 3 days in June 1968.—K.C.P.
- CLEPPER, H. 1972. To whom honor is due. *Amer. Forests*, 78: 28-31.—A discussion of awards given by conservation organizations, including the Brewster Memorial Medal of the A.O.U.—R.C.B.
- COTT, H. B., AND C. W. BENSON. 1971. The palatability of birds, mainly based upon observations of a tasting panel in Zambia. *Ostrich, Suppl.* 8: 357-384.
- FEDUCCIA, J. A. 1971. Rapid method for preparation of avian skeletal material. *Texas J. Sci.*, 23: 147-148.—Skin, eviscerate, remove larger muscles, boil in Calgon 3 to 5 minutes, mascerate 4 to 7 days; reboil in Calgon 3 to 5 minutes. [It works!]
—A.S.G.
- KURODA, N. 1968. Notes from a Japanese ornithologist. *Bull. Texas Ornithol. Soc.* 2: 2-3.—Review of current ornithological activities in Japan.—M.K.R.
- MACLEAN, G. L. (Ed.). 1971. Proceedings of the Third Pan-African Ornithological Congress, 1969. *Ostrich, Suppl.* 8: 530 pp.—Forty-eight papers in five sections: 1) Osteology, taxonomy and zoogeography; 2) behavior and breeding biology; 3) symposium on bird migration in relation to Africa; 4) ecology and population studies; 5) symposium on the influence of man on the African Avifauna. The separate papers are listed under the appropriate headings.—M.A.T.

- QUICKELBERGE, C. D. 1971. The role played by birds in the lives of southern Nguni tribesmen. *Ostrich*, Suppl. 8: 487-495.
- REID, B. 1971. The weight of the kiwi and its egg. *Notornis*, 18: 245-249.—Careful calculations indicate that *Apteryx australis* lays an egg equivalent to 17.5 percent of the female body weight. *A. oweni*, which is only one-half as large, has an egg weighing about 25 percent of the female's weight. The proportional weights are not nearly so high as reported in a number of textbooks and other works. Some of the smallest storm petrels and smallest terns (weighing less than 100 g), some sandpipers (less than 75 g), and crab plovers (*Dromas*, 400 g), have egg-adult female weight ratios comparable to *A. oweni*. However no birds of similar weight (1,000-3,000 g) lay as large eggs as the kiwis do.—G.D.S.
- RYLANDER, M. K., AND B. WHITE. 1968. A bibliography of Texas birds. *Bull. Texas Ornithol. Soc.*, 2: 42-51.—Lists 445 articles from journals published from 1950 through 1967. Entries indexed by geographical region, subject, and family.—M.K.R.
- SKUTCH, A. F. 1968. The challenge of tropical America. *Bull. Texas Ornithol. Soc.*, 2: 30-33.—Reference to the major areas where research in tropical ornithology is needed.—M.K.R.
- STILES, F. G. 1972. Age and sex determination in Rufous and Allen Humming-birds. *Condor*, 74: 25-32.
- STORER, R. W. 1971. The centers of learning. 5. The University of Michigan. *Amer. Birds*, 25: 949-950.—*Inter alia* lists recent doctoral theses on birds.—E.E.
- WINTER, J. 1971. The California Rarities Committee. *California Birds*, 2: 109-110.—A new body of nine members will accept, judge, file, and publish records for unusual bird species. Includes format for submission of data.—L.C.B.
- YOSHII, M., AND Y. HASUO. 1969. Seventh annual report on the bird-ringing for the year ending 31st March 1968. *Misc. Repts. Yamashina Inst. Ornithol.*, 5: 511-533.—Foreign recoveries of Japanese-banded birds included 1 *Ninox scutulata*, 1 *Egretta alba*, 6 *E. intermedia*, 2 *E. garzetta*, 1 *Bubulcus ibis*, 1 *Nycticorax nycticorax*, all in the Philippines; 5 ducks and 1 *Larus crassirostris* in the USSR; and 10 *Arenaria interpres* in Alaska. Japanese recoveries of foreign-banded birds included 9 species, mostly water birds. (In both Japanese and English.)—K.C.P.
- YOSHII, M., Y. HASUO, AND N. ICHIDA. 1970. Eighth annual report on the bird ringing for the year ending 31st March, 1969. *Misc. Repts. Yamashina Inst. Ornithol.*, 6: 32-53.—Foreign recoveries of birds banded in Japan included 5 *Motacilla alba* and 1 *Anas crecca* in the USSR; 1 *Hirundo rustica* in Malaysia; 3 *Egretta intermedia* and 1 *Bubulcus ibis* in the Philippines. Japanese-banded Ruddy Turnstones were recovered in Alaska, USSR, and New Guinea. The most interesting Japanese recovery was a Pintail (*Anas acuta*) banded as a juvenile in California 20 September 1961, recovered in Shizuo Prefecture, southern Honshu, 25 January 1968. (In both Japanese and English.)—K.C.P.

TAXONOMY AND PALEONTOLOGY

- BROOKE, R. K. 1971. Geographical variation in the Alpine Swift *Apus (Tachymarptis) melba* (Aves: Apodidae). *Durban Mus. Novitates*, 9: 131-143.—Recognizes ten races.—M.A.T.
- CLANCEY, P. A. 1971. Miscellaneous taxonomic notes on African birds. 32. *Durban Mus. Novitates*, 9: 39-57.—Discusses various species and describes three new forms. M.A.T.

- CLANCEY, P. A. 1971. Miscellaneous Taxonomic notes on African birds. 33. Durban Mus. Novitates, 9: 109-129.—Discusses various species and describes four new forms.—M.A.T.
- COLSTON, P. R. 1972. A new Bulbul from Southwestern Madagascar. Ibis, 114: 89-92.—*Phyllastrephus apperti* sp. nov.
- IMBER, M. J. 1971. The identity of New Zealand's Canada Geese. Notornis, 18: 253-261.—*Branta canadensis* became established in 1905 after the introduction of 50 from central or eastern U. S. In 1920 ten more were introduced from western Canada. Plumage, weights, and measurements show that the present New Zealand population belongs to the giant race *B. c. maxima*.—G.D.S.
- JENSEN, R. A. C., AND M. K. JENSEN. 1971. First breeding records of the Herero Chat *Namibornis herero*, and taxonomic implications. Ostrich, Suppl. 8: 105-116.
- POCK, T. N. 1971. Pleistocene bird fossils from Kromdraai and Sterkfontein. Ostrich, Suppl. 8: 1-6.
- RAIKOW, R. J. 1971. The osteology and taxonomic position of the White-backed Duck, *Thalassornis leuconotus*. Wilson Bull., 83: 270-277.
- ROWLEY, I. 1971. The use of mud in nest-building—a review of the incidence and taxonomic importance. Ostrich, Suppl. 8: 139-148.
- CRACRAFT, J. 1971. Systematics and evolution of the Gruiformes (Class Aves). 2. Additional comments on the Bathornithidae, with descriptions of new species. Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 2449.—Describes *Eutreptornis uintae*, n. gen., n. sp., from the upper Eocene of Utah, and *Bathornis minor*, n. sp., from the lower Miocene of South Dakota. The new genus is morphologically primitive within the Bathornithidae and shows several characteristics of the presumably ancestral Geranoididae. Reports additional specimens of *Bathornis veredus* and *B. geographicus*. The type specimen of *Phalacrocorax mediterraneus* Shufeldt is re-identified as the bathornithid *Paracrax antiqua* (Marsh). The author now believes, contrary to his earlier statement, that *P. wetmorei* could probably fly, albeit weakly.—K.C.P.
- CRACRAFT, J., AND J. J. MORONY, JR. 1969. A new Pliocene woodpecker, with comments on the fossil Picidae. Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 2400.—Describes *Palaeonerpes shorti* from a partial tibiotarsus from Nebraska; it and the contemporaneous *Pliopicus brodkorbi* are the oldest Picidae known from the New World. Neither is clearly related to any Recent woodpecker. The senior author has examined the Eocene *Uintornis lucaris*; it is not a woodpecker. Several other fossils, not seen, are thought from their published descriptions also to be probably wrongly assigned to the Picidae.—K.C.P.
- DICKERMAN, R. W. 1972. Further notes on the Pinnated Bittern in Mexico and Central America. Wilson Bull., 84: 90.
- SCHÜZ, E. 1971. The riddle of the so-called "Benin Ibis" and the Artificial Wattled Birds. Ostrich, Suppl. 8: 15-19.
- SHORT, L. L. 1971. The affinity of African with Neotropical woodpeckers. Ostrich, Suppl. 8: 35-40.
- SIEGERIED, W. R. 1971. Affinities of the small African and Palaearctic buteos. Ostrich, Suppl. 8: 41-46.
- VAURIE, C., AND P. SCHWARTZ. 1972. Morphology and vocalizations of *Synallaxis unirufa* and *Synallaxis castanea* (Furnariidae, Aves), with comments on other *Synallaxis*. Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 2483.—*Synallaxis unirufa* Lafresnaye 1843 and *S. castanea* Sclater 1856 replace each other geographically in Venezuela, are closely similar in color, and have been considered conspecific by most authors.

Vaurie had earlier considered them a separate species based on tail morphology, and this separation is confirmed by the distinctiveness of their vocalizations; neither species responds to playback of sounds of the other. The same thing is true of another pair of supposed conspecifics, *S. azarae* and *S. elegantior*. Tail shape and number of rectrices is variable in *Synallaxis*, and the genus *Poecilurus* Todd, based on rectrix shape, cannot be upheld. The type of "*Poecilurus*", *candei*, behaves and sounds like a typical *Synallaxis*.—K.C.P.

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OBITUARIES

WENDELL TABER, during his lifetime one of the most active and enthusiastic amateur ornithologists in New England, was born in Newton, Massachusetts July 14, 1897. Early in World War I he left Harvard to drive an ambulance with the French army, and in 1917 entered the U. S. Navy for the rest of the war. He received his B.A. from Harvard in 1920 and later graduated from the Harvard Business School. An active outdoorsman, Taber was for 35 years a member of the Union Boat Club of Cambridge, where he played squash three or four times a week and rowed a shell whenever the Charles River was open. He was also a capable mountaineer and a longtime member of the Appalachian Mountain Club, to whose journal, *Appalachia*, he contributed regularly. Most of his life he worked as an investment councilor with the Boston firm of Standish, Ayer, and McKay; but his chief and all-consuming interest was always his hobby, ornithology.

Taber joined the Nuttall Ornithological Club in 1930 and served as its secretary for many years. In those days the N.O.C. meetings were held on the first Monday evening of the month at the historic home of Charles F. Batchelder on Kirkland Street, one of the oldest houses in Cambridge. When in 1949 Batchelder, then 93, could no longer have the meetings at his home, he was very happy to have Taber host them at his home nearby on Mercer Circle. There the club met for several years until the younger, radical element insisted on moving the meetings to the Harvard biological laboratories.

Wendell Taber joined the A.O.U. in 1933 and contributed the first of a number of short notes (Western Grebe in Massachusetts) to the *Auk* in 1939. He was also a member of the Wilson and Cooper Clubs and of the New Hampshire and the