

PERIODICAL LITERATURE

EDITED BY HERBERT W. KALE II

BEHAVIOR

- BRASH, D. P. 1972. Lek behavior in the Broad-tailed Hummingbird. *Wilson Bull.* 84: 202-203.
- BERGER, M. 1972. Formationsflug ohne Phasenbesiehung der Flügelschläge. *J. Ornithol.* 113: 161-169.—Analysis of movie film of flocks of several species of geese and the Merganser reveals that members of the flock do not show a phase relationship of wingbeats, and the angle of formations and the distance between birds vary. The author argues that these observations effectively abolish the bases for the hypotheses holding that birds in linear flocks derive an aerodynamic advantage. The author proposes that linear flocks provide best optical contact and least risk of collision. This reviewer feels that further observation and refinement of hypotheses are necessary, but this appears to be another case where the theoreticians might deign to do a little bird-watching. (English summary.)—H.C.M.
- BERGER, R. J., AND J. M. WALKER. 1972. Sleep in the Burrowing Owl (*Speotyto cunicularia hypugaea*). *Behav. Biol.* 7: 183-194.—Electrodes for recording cortical electroencephalograms (EEG) and eye and neck muscle electromyograms (EMG) were implanted in four adult Burrowing Owls. Describes three distinct states of sleep and wakefulness after acclimation. Reports patterns of sleep and wakefulness periods. Discusses the findings with reference to the evolution of rapid eye movement (REM) in animals. The owls, whose eyes are immobile, lacked EMG hypotonia of the neck and phasic eye muscle activity described in other birds during desynchronized sleep. The authors believe these differences support the hypothesis that the evolution of REM sleep might be linked with the evolution of binocularly coordinated eye movement.—W.D.C.
- FABRICIUS, E., AND L. FÄLT. 1969. [Sexual imprinting in Mallard hens.] *Zool. Revy* 31: 83-88.—Experiments by Schutz (1963-68, published in various journals) have led to the assumption that sexual imprinting does not occur in Mallard hens. An incubator-hatched hen showed normal sexual behavior toward men. Experiments with hen ducklings reared in association with white drakes, and subsequent sexual attraction of some of these hens to white (abnormal) drakes, show that sexual behavior in Mallard hens can be elicited by objects (man, white drake) not having the nuptial coloration of the drake, provided the hens have been massively exposed to such an object during the period when normal drakes of their own age develop their nuptial plumage. (In Swedish with English summary.)—M.D.F.U.
- FREDRICKSON, L. H., AND M. W. WELLER. 1972. Responses of Adélie Penguins to colored eggs. *Wilson Bull.* 84:309-314.
- FRIEDE, A. 1972. Abstraktionsversuche auf "Gleich" gegen "Ungleich" mit Dohlen. *Z. Tierpsychol.* 30: 383-404.—Experiments with several Jackdaws and one Magpie (which died during the experiments) on several aspects of generalization of concepts of equality and inequality. The birds mastered some problems and failed at others. (English summary.)—H.C.M.
- GRAMZA, A. F. 1972. Avian vocal mimicry: the phenomenon and its analysis. *Z. Tierpsychol.* 30: 259-265.—A theoretical discussion of the problem of mimicry; things may not be what they seem to be.—H.C.M.
- JENNING, W. 1972. [Notes on a wintering Gyrfalcon *Falco rusticolus*.] *Vår Fågelvärld* 31: 1-8.—This falcon chose a bay in the center of Stockholm for its hunting

- grounds. The prey consisted mostly of Mallards (*Anas platyrhynchos*). A few Crows (*Corvus cornix*), young Herring Gulls (*Larus argentatus*), and Tufted Ducks (*Aythya fuligula*) were also taken. The falcon struck its prey after diving from above and behind, after pursuit from behind, or after pursuit on a lower level from below. Of 22 witnessed hunts, 17 were successful. The falcon was seen making two kills in one day only once. (In Swedish, German summary.)—L.DEK.L.
- KAHL, M. P. 1972. Comparative ethology of the Ciconiidae. Part 5. The Openbill Storks (Genus *Anastomus*). J. Ornithol. 113: 121-137.—Descriptions, with photographs, of the ritualized and other behavior patterns of the African and Asian Openbill Storks. Social displays are rather simple in form, compared to homologous displays in other storks. Only one display is unique to the genus. Overall, the behaviors of openbills most closely resemble those of *Mycteria*. The author recommends the abolition of Mycteriinae and Ciconiinae and the inclusion of both in a tribe, Mycteriini.—H.C.M.
- KERN, M. D., AND J. R. KING. 1972. Testosterone-induced singing in female White-crowned Sparrows. Condor 74: 204-209.
- LÖHRL, H. 1972. Zum Verhalten des Weissmaskenbaumhüpfer (*Phoeniculus bollei*) (Bewegungsweise, Nahrungsaufnahme und Sozialverhalten). J. Ornithol. 113: 49-52.—The Buff-headed Woodhoopoe climbs on smooth bark with the aid of its wings. Gaping is used to open crevices in searching for food. Other observations on behavior. (English summary.)—H.C.M.
- MACFARLAND, C., AND J. MACFARLAND. 1972. Goliaths of the Galápagos. Natl. Geogr. 142: 632-649.—Primarily concerned with Galápagos tortoise behavior, authors observed "cleaning symbiosis" between tortoise and ground finches. (Includes photographs.)—J.T.D.
- MIKKOLA, H. 1971. Zur Ernährung der Spurbereule (*Surnia ulula*) zur Brutzeit. Angew. Ornithol. 3: 133-141.—Nine nests were studied between 1958 and 1970, and 40 pellets gave data on 563 prey animals—65% *Microtus*, 33% other rodents and some shrews, and less than 2% birds. The shrew is conspicuously rare in the diet of this Finnish population of the Hawk Owl, although pellets of the Great Gray Owl (*Strix nebulosa*) from the same habitat indicated its availability.—M.D.F.U.
- MOSS, R. 1972. Social organization of Willow Ptarmigan on their breeding grounds in interior Alaska. Condor 74: 144-151.
- MUELLER, H. C. 1972. Zone-tailed Hawk and Turkey Vulture: mimicry or aerodynamics? Condor 74: 221-222.
- RAVELING, D. G., W. E. CREWS, AND W. D. KLIMSTRA. 1972. Activity patterns of Canada Geese during winter. Wilson Bull. 84: 278-295.
- RYLANDER, M. K. 1972. Swallow-like behavior in the Rusty-margined Flycatcher, *Myiozetetes cayanensis*, in Colombia. Wilson Bull. 84: 344.
- SIX, J. C. 1970. Comportement d'une Bernache cravant. Héron 2: 11-12.
- STEWART, P. A. 1972. Change of winter feeding sites by individual Brown-headed Cowbirds. Condor 74: 204.
- TAYLOR, P. M. 1872. Hovering behavior by House Finches. Condor 74: 219-221.
- WILLIS, E. O. 1972. Do birds flock in Hawaii, a land without predators? California Birds 3: 1-8.—Mixed flocks of native land birds are scarce, perhaps in response to lack of native predators.—L.C.B.
- WINKEL, W., AND R. BERNDT. 1972. Beobachtungen und Experimente zur Dauer der Huderperiode beim Trauerschnäpper (*Ficedula hypoleuca*). J. Ornithol. 113: 9-20.—Observations and experiments on the duration of the brooding period of the Pied Flycatcher. Females brood nestlings for the first 6 or 7 days, about 1 day

longer than the young take to acquire thermoregulation. The day on which a female ceased brooding was changed significantly by substituting young of a different age, but the adjustment is not complete; fostered young were not brooded to an age of 6 or 7 days. (English summary.)—H.C.M.

DISEASES AND PARASITES

- BYRD, E. E., AND F. E. KELLOGG. 1972. *Renicola hayesannicae*, a new kidney fluke (Digenea: Renicolidae) from the Wild Turkey, *Meleagris gallopavo silvestris* Vieillot, from Mississippi. J. Parasitol. 58: 99-103.—More closely related to *R. thaidus* Stunkard, 1964, than to other members of the genus.—W.K.T.
- CARNEY, W. P. 1972. Studies on the life history of *Brachylecithum myadestis* sp. n. (Trematoda: Dicrocoeliidae). J. Parasitol. 58: 519-523.—Fluke found in gall bladder of Townsend's Solitaire.—W.K.T.
- CATLING, P. M. 1971. Ectoparasites from the genus *Aegolius*. Bird-Banding 42: 127.—Notes on Mallophaga, Syphonaptera, and Hippoboscidae taken from Sawwhet and Boreal Owls.—B.G.M.
- DISMUKES, J. F., J. J. STUART, AND C. F. DIXON. 1972. Two ectoparasites of the Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) in Alabama. J. Parasitol. 58: 998.—Of two egrets examined, one hosted the louse fly, *Ornithoica confluenta* (Say), which appears to be a specific parasite of Ciconiiformes. Both egrets harbored the chewing louse, *Ciconiphilus decimfasciatus* (Boisduval and Lacordaire), apparently host-specific for ardeids.—W.K.T.
- EVE, J. H., F. E. KELLOGG, AND R. W. BAILEY. 1972. Blood parasites in wild turkeys of eastern West Virginia. J. Wildl. Mgmt. 36: 624-627.—No plasmodium or microfilariiae and only one trypanosome were found in 76 *Meleagris gallopavo*. *Leucocytozoan smithi* occurred in 100% of the adults and 77% of the immatures, and *Haemoproteus meleagridis* occurred in 53% of the adults and 47% of the immatures.—L.H.F.
- KIERANS, J. E. 1967. The Mallophaga of New England. Agr. Exp. Station Univ. New Hampshire Bull. 492: 1-179.—Lists and summarizes all that is known about these parasitic insects in New England. Provides keys to the 64 genera represented, and descriptions, where available, of the species.—H.W.K.
- KINSELLA, J. M. 1972. Helminth parasites of the Black Skimmer, *Rynchops nigra*, from Lake Okeechobee, Florida. J. Parasitol. 58: 780.—Five skimmers had at least 1 tapeworm species, 6 fluke species, and 3 nematode species.—W.K.T.
- KOCAN, A. A., AND R. M. KOCAN. 1972. Immature *Prosthodendrium* sp. in a Lesser Scaup (*Aythya affinis*). J. Parasitol. 58: 1014-1015.—Massive numbers of living immature flukes were found throughout the kidneys of the duck that died 9 days after being found on Chesapeake Bay.—W.K.T.
- LONGCORE, J. R., AND G. S. HUNT. 1972. *Pachytrema* sp. in a Lesser Scaup, *Aythya affinis*, in Michigan. Jack-Pine Warbler 50: 62.
- LUND, E. E., AND A. M. CHUTE. 1972. Reciprocal responses of eight species of galliform birds and three parasites: *Heterakis gallinarum*, *Histomonas meleagridis*, and *Parahistomonas wenrichi*. J. Parasitol. 58: 940-945.—Only the Ring-necked Pheasant and domestic chicken produced worms with eggs that transmitted *Histomonas* to susceptible turkey poults.—W.K.T.
- MARKUS, M. B., AND J. H. OOSTHUIZEN. 1972. Pathogenicity of *Haemoproteus columbae*. Trans. Royal Soc. Trop. Med. Hyg. 66: 186-187.—While infected pigeons usually show no signs of disease, some in South Africa showed marked

- anemia and anorexia, the intensity of which was correlated positively with the numbers of blood parasites present.—O.L.A.JR.
- MILLER, N. L., J. K. FRENKEL, AND J. P. DUBEY. 1972. Oral infections with *Toxoplasma* cysts and oocysts in felines, other mammals, and in birds. *J. Parasitol.* 58: 928-937. Birds were chickens, Japanese Quail, Blue Jay, and Common Crow.—W.K.T.
- PENCE, D. B. 1972. The nasal mites of birds from Louisiana. I. Dermanyssids (Rhinonyssinae) from shore and marsh birds. *J. Parasitol.* 58: 153-168.—Reports new species, new hosts, and new geographic records of nasal mites. All birds were collected within a radius of 150 miles of New Orleans. New hosts are *Podilymbus podiceps*, *Ixobrychus exilis*, *Aix sponsa*, *Fulica americana*, *Rallus elegans*, *R. limicola*, *Sterna hirundo*, *Florida caerulea*, *Butorides virescens*, and *Leucophoyx thula*. Discusses systematics, affinities, and host relationships.—W. K. T.
- PENCE, D. R. 1972. The nasal mites of birds from Louisiana. II. The genus *Sternostoma* (Dermanyssidae: Rhinonyssinae). *J. Parasitol.* 58: 781-889.—Describes new species, new hosts, and new geographic records; both passerines and non-passerines represented. Discusses systematics and host relationships of these mites.—W.K.T.
- PENCE, D. B. 1972. The nasal mites of birds from Louisiana. III. The genus *Ptilonyssus* (Dermanyssidae: Rhinonyssinae) with description of a new species. *J. Parasitol.* 58: 790-795.—Seventeen genera of passeriforms were infected. *Ptilonyssus corvi* sp. n. is described from *Corvus brachyrhynchos*.—W.K.T.
- PENCE, D. B. 1972. *Cytonyssus troglodyti* sp. n. (Acarina: Cytoditidae) from the nasal passages of the Carolina Wren, *Thryothorus ludovicianus*. *J. Parasitol.* 58: 336-338.—The first report of this genus from Troglodytidae and from North America.—W.K.T.
- PENCE, D. B. 1972. *Picicnemidocoptes dryocopae* gen. et sp. n. (Acarina: Knemidokoptidae) from the Pileated Woodpecker, *Dryocopus pileatus* L., with a new host record for *Knemidokoptes jamaicensis* Turk. *J. Parasitol.* 58: 339-342.—The new host was a Common Crow.—W.K.T.
- RILEY, J. 1972. The pathology of *Anisakis* nematode infections of the Fulmar *Fulmarus glacialis*. *Ibis* 114: 102-104.—Reports incidence of preadult forms of a genus previously reported only from marine mammals. Birds were collected on east coast of Britain.—R.W.S.
- SCHMID, W. D., AND E. J. ROBINSON, JR. 1972. The pattern of a host-parasite distribution. *J. Parasitol.* 58: 907-910.—The pattern of density of the microfilaria, *Chandlerella quiscali*, among host specimens of the gnat, *Culicoides crepuscularis*, was fitted to the negative binomial distribution. Suggests variations in the density of microfilariae in peripheral circulation of the grackle, *Quiscalus quiscula versicolor*, as the reason for the clumped density of nematodes among the gnats. (From author's abstract.)—W.K.T.
- SCHMIDT, G. D., AND J. M. KINSELLA. 1972. Two new species of *Sciadiocara* Skrjabin, 1915 (Nematoda: Schistorophidae) from birds in Florida. *J. Parasitol.* 58: 271-274.—Describes *Sciadiocara chabaudi* from Common and Purple Gallinules and *S. rugosa* from Mottled Duck.—W.K.T.
- STUART, J. J., J. F. DISMUKES, AND C. F. DIXON. 1972. Endoparasites of the Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) in Alabama. *J. Parasitol.* 58: 518.—First published account of endoparasites from Cattle Egret in North America. Lists 10 species of gastrointestinal helminthes (7 nematodes; 3 trematodes). A nematode, *Tetrameres*

- cochleariae*, and a fluke, *Apatemon gracilis*, are reported for the first time from this host.—W.K.T.
- STUNKARD, H. W., AND A. C. OLSON, JR. 1972. The Double-crested Cormorant, *Phalacrocorax auritus*, natural host of *Neogogatea kentuckiensis* (Cable, 1935) Hoffman and Dunbar 1963. J. Parasitol. 58: 634-635.—As many as 20 specimens of this fluke were in the intestine of each of six cormorants examined.—W.K.T.
- TAFT, S. J. 1972. Aspects of the life history of *Cyclocoelum oculum* (Trematoda: Cyclocoelidae). J. Parasitol. 58: 882-884.—Of 161 Amercian Coots from Iowa examined, 45 harbored this fluke.—W.K.T.
- VINCENT, A. L. 1972. Parasites of the Starling, *Sturnus vulgaris*, in San Diego County, California. J. Parasitol. 58: 1020-1022.—Parasites include at least one species of tapeworm, nematode, spiny-headed worm, insect, and arachnid. Arachnid parasites were not abundant; no blood protozoa, trematodes, or nasal mites were found.—W.K.T.

DISTRIBUTION AND ANNOTATED LISTS

- ANON. 1972. Sandhill Crane in County Cork in 1905. Brit. Birds 65: 427.—Shot 14 September. Now accepted as a wild vagrant.—H.B.
- ANTAL, L., J. FERNBACH, J. MIKUSKA, I. PELLE, AND SZLIVKA. 1971. Namenverzeichnis der Vögel der Autonomen Provinz Vojvodina. Larus 23: 73-127.—Checklist of the birds of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina of Yugoslavia, with a historical summary of ornithofaunistic research by A. Keve. This area forms the southern part of the Carpathian Basin with fertile plains that are almost totally agricultural. The isolated hills of the Fruska Gora and the lower Danube and Sava Rivers are girdled with marshes and floodplain forests, famous in the 19th century for the southeastern type of marsh and predatory bird fauna. This paper assesses the present status of the avifauna, and those species not known to breed during the last 20 years are now excluded from the list of breeders. The checklist consists of 295 species, and a hypothetical list of 16 more species known by sight record only. A quick count showed 159 breeders, 97 winter passage visitors, and 39 accidentals. (In German with Serbo-Croatian summary.)—M.D.F.U.
- ARNOLD, K. 1972. Crested Titmice from Cottle and Foard Counties, Texas. Bull. Texas Ornithol. Soc. 5: 23.—Museum specimens, representing a significant range extension of this species.—M.K.R.
- BLEM, C. R., AND D. W. SONNEBORN. 1972. Leach's Petrel in North Carolina. Chat. 36: 29.—First specimen for state.—E.F.P.
- BUCKLEY, P. A. ET AL. 1972. The changing seasons. Amer. Birds 26: 568-657.—An extraordinary season for vagrants, with the largest southern incursion of Gyrfalcons (table showing dates and distribution), and a large incursion of Snowy Owls and winter finches (including Hoary Redpolls).—E.E.
- BURLEIGH, T. D. 1972. The present status of the northwestern race of the Robin in California. California Birds 3: 22.—*Turdus migratorius caurinus* winters more commonly than previously supposed.—L.C.B.
- BURNS, J. J., L. H. PAGE, G. F. CASTLETON, AND G. C. KELLEY. 1972. Birds of the Alaskan tundra. Natl. Geogr. 141: 322-327.—Color photographs of Lapland Longspur, Snowy Owl, Long-tailed Jaeger, young Short-eared Owl, young Canada Geese, and Common Loon. A brief text.—J.T.D.
- BURTON, J. 1971. Un Ibis luisant à Saint-Denis, comté de Kamouraska, Québec. Tchebec 1: 33-34.
- CARDIFF, E. A., AND A. T. DRISCOLL. 1972. Red-headed Woodpecker in the Imperial

- Valley of California. California Birds 3: 23-24.—First reliable record of *Melanerpes erythrocephalus* for the state.—L.C.B.
- DANIELS, G. G. 1972. Possible sight record of Eskimo Curlew on Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Amer. Birds 26: 907-908.—Two small curlews seen together on 6 and 7 August 1972 had cinnamon wing-lining, small bill, solid rich brown back.—E.E.
- DESCRANGES, J. L. 1971. Un Tangara à tête rouge dans le golfe Saint-Laurent, Province de Québec. Tchebec 1: 30-31.—A female or a juvenile *Piranga ludoviciana* lands on a boat.—A.C.
- DESCRANGES, J. L. 1971. Un nouveau spécimen de la Grande Aigrette au Québec. Tchebec 1: 98-99.—A specimen of *Casmerodius albus*, collected at Rivière Malbaie in 1969, is found in a taxidermist's shop.—A.C.
- DOBBS, A. 1972. Nighthawk in Nottinghamshire. Brit. Birds 65: 302-303. *Chordeiles minor*, 18-21 October 1971.—H.B.
- DURAND, A. L. 1972. Landbirds over the North Atlantic: unpublished records 1961-65 and thoughts a decade later. Brit. Birds 65: 428-442.—Nine European and 58 American species identified during about 100 steamship crossings.—H.B.
- FISK, E. J. 1971. Increase of fall Trail's Flycatchers in southern Florida. Bird-Banding 42: 121.
- FUSSELL, J., AND P. GRAHAM. 1972. First record of Curlew Sandpiper for North Carolina. Chat 36: 89.—Specimen taken near Beaufort.—E.F.P.
- GARRIDO, O. H., AND H. KREISEL. 1972. Primer hallazgo de un Somormujo, *Gavia immer* (Brunnich), en las costas de Cuba. Poeyana No. 98.—An immature male shot near Havana 13 May 1971 is the first West Indian record of any species of loon.—W.B.R.
- GATELEY, A., AND E. P. EDWARDS. 1970. Dickcissel at Sweet Briar in autumn and spring. Raven 41: 49.—Unusual occurrences in Virginia foothills of Blue Ridge Mountains.—E.F.P.
- GEORGE, W. G. 1972. Breeding status of the Purple Gallinule, Brown Creeper, and Swainson's Warbler in Illinois. Wilson Bull. 84: 208-210.
- GRANT, G. S. 1972. Breeding range extension of the Blue-winged Teal into southeastern North Carolina. Chat 36: 31-32.
- GREENHOUSE, J. A., AND J. P. KLEIMAN. 1972. Second nesting of Yellow-crowned Night Heron in Michigan. Jack-Pine Warbler 50: 29.—In Monroe County on 10 July 1971.—W.T.V.
- HOWELL, T. R. 1972. Birds of the lowland pine savanna of Northeastern Nicaragua. Condor 74: 316-340.
- HUBBARD, J. P. 1972. Notes on Arizona Birds. Nemouria 5: 1-22.—Provides information on 58 species of birds that supplement the book on Arizona birds by Phillips et al. Most of the records are based on material collected by J. E. Law in the early 1900s in the Chiracahua Mountains.—F.B.G.
- HUDSON, R. 1972. Collared Doves in Britain and Ireland during 1965-70. Brit. Birds 65: 139-155.—By 1970 this dove had been recorded in all but one county and was known to breed in all but eight. There is a definite coastal and near-coastal bias in distribution; a slow spread from suburban and urban into rural areas, but as yet little sign of it in the centers of major cities. Breeders estimated at 15,000 to 25,000 pairs, with declining rate of increase.—H.B.
- HUDSON, R. 1972. Green Heron in Cornwall in 1889. Brit. Birds 65: 424-427.—Shot 27 October. Now regarded as unassisted occurrence; only European one.—H.B.
- HUSAIN K. Z., AND S. Z. SARKER. 1972. The occurrence of some birds in Bangladesh.

- Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 92: 40-42.—On the basis of a recent collection, 16 new forms are recorded from Bangladesh, mostly range extensions.—F.B.G.
- LEGRAND, E. K. 1972. A second Ross' Goose at Pea Island, N. C.; verification of specific purity of these birds. Chat 36: 61-62.
- LETSON, E. S. 1972. Oldsquaw (*Clangula hyemalis*) in Sarasota County [Florida]. Florida Naturalist 45: 129.—Seen 1 February to 7 March 1972.—E.E.
- LINEHAN, J. T., AND R. E. JONES. 1971. The Delaware bird list—compiled from published records. Soc. Nat. Hist. Delaware, 12 pp.—Lists 328 reliably recorded and 23 hypothetical species and gives their status.—J.P.H.
- LYNCH, J. M. 1972. Little Gull at Roanoke Rapids, N. C. Chat 36: 30.—First sight record for state.—E.F.P.
- MANOLIS, T. 1972. A Louisiana Heron in northeastern California. California Birds 3: 19-21.
- PAGET, J. M. 1971. Barrow's Goldeneye and Common Goldeneye on Lake Lanier. Oriole 36: 37.—Apparently first sight record of *Bucephala islandica* for Georgia.—E.F.P.
- PARSLOW, J. L. F. 1972. An early record of a Blue-cheeked Bee-eater *Merops superciliosus* in the Isles of Sicily. Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 92: 57-59.—Discovery of an old mount that is the first record of *M. s. persicus* from Britain.—F.B.G.
- PHILLIPS, A. R. 1968. The instability of the distribution of land birds in the Southwest. In Collected papers in honor of Lyndon Lane Hargrave (A. H. Schroeder, Ed.). Pap. Archaeol. Soc. New Mexico 1: 129-162.—Main emphasis is in detailing range expansions or contractions in 37 southwestern species during the last 50 to 100 years, some of which are better substantiated than others.—J.P.H.
- PONSHAIR, J. T. 1972. A possible record of the Smooth-billed Ani in Ottawa County. Jack-Pine Warbler 50: 62.—If correct, this would represent the first sight record of *Crotophaga ani* for Michigan, seen on 25 October 1971.—W.T.V.
- ROGERS, M. J. 1972. Franklin's Gull in Sussex. Brit. Birds 65: 81-82.—On 4 July 1970; second record for Britain and Europe.—H.B.
- SIMPSON, M. B., JR. 1972. Winter records of the Brown-headed Nuthatch in the Southern Appalachian Mountains. Chat 36: 90-91.—Recent records from Buncombe County, North Carolina, suggest possibility of range extension.—E.F.P.
- SIMPSON, M. B. 1972. Status of the Golden-crowned Kinglet on the Highlands Plateau. Chat 36: 92-93.—During the nesting season singing males at this most southern breeding site in eastern North America are associated with mature stands of eastern hemlock and white pine.—E.F.P.
- SMITH, F. R., AND THE RARITIES COMMITTEE. 1972. Report on rare birds in Great Britain in 1971 (with 1967, 1968, 1969 and 1970 additions). Brit. Birds 65: 322-354.—Includes 25 North American species.—H.B.
- SMITH, K. D. 1972. The winter distribution of *Larus audouinii*. Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 92: 34-37.—The known inshore records of *Larus audouinii* between Tangier and Senegal are assessed, and it is concluded that previously published statements that this species is confined to the Mediterranean and apparently pelagic in winter are inaccurate, at least in so far as Morocco is concerned, with the proviso that recent records there may indicate range expansion. (Author's summary.)—F.B.G.
- SMITH, V. W., AND R. E. G. COX. 1972. Blood parasites and the weights of palaeartic migrants in Central Nigeria. Ibis 114: 105-106.—Lighter birds are not more severely parasitised. *Plasmodium* infections appear to be highest soon after the birds arrive in central Nigeria.—R.W.S.
- TATE, J. L. ET AL. 1972. The changing seasons. Amer. Birds 26: 828-907.—Hurri-

- cane Agnes, the first of recent record to hit the east coast during the breeding season (mid-June) damaged heronries and seabird colonies and brought in several pelagic species. The Glossy Ibis bred in Rhode Island and Maine—a further range extension. The Mississippi Kite is still increasing, but Swainson's Hawk has almost ceased breeding in the southern Great Plains. First records (usually supported by specimens) were notably numerous for Alaska, including interesting nesting records, e.g., 7 nests of Curlew Sandpiper at Pt. Barrow, one nest of Red-throated Pipit at Cape Mt. Wales, and two pairs of "defensive" Mongolian Plovers on the Brooks Range. The second North American specimen of the Far Eastern Curlew (others seen) was collected. Reports the first nesting of the Black Skimmer and Hepatic Tanager in California, the Cerulean Warbler in New England (Connecticut), and a new breeding colony of the Cape Sable Sparrow in Florida. In the Miami area six species of exotic parakeets, the Java Sparrow, and the Blue-gray Tanager bred. The Monk Parakeet is reported north to Massachusetts and west to Pittsburgh.—E.E.
- TAVERNER, J. H. 1972. Mediterranean Gulls in Hampshire in 1970-71. *Brit. Birds* 65: 185-186.—Third and fourth years of nesting or nesting attempts are seen as part of a small but marked westward extension of the breeding range.—H.B.
- TAYLOR, J. W. 1972. Probable Bulwer's Petrel off Key West, Florida. *Wilson Bull.* 84: 198.
- TREMAIN, M. M. 1972. (*Grus grus* near North Platte, Nebraska). *Amer. Birds* 26: 565-567.—Two sightings of the Eurasian Common Crane about 100 miles apart on 29 March 1972; good photo on 31 March with Sandhill Cranes.—E.E.
- VALENTINE, A. E. 1972. Report of the nesting of the Blue-gray Gnatcatcher in Alpena County, Michigan. *Jack-Pine Warbler* 50: 94.
- WELLS, L. A. 1971. A wintering Black-throated Blue Warbler in Callaway Memorial Forest [Georgia]. *Oriole* 36: 36.
- WITZEMAN, R. A. 1972. An extended sojourn and a state record of a Wandering Tattler in Arizona. *California Birds* 3: 13-15.—One *Heteroscelus incanum* spent 21 days in Phoenix; summarizes other inland North American records.—L.C.B.

ECOLOGY AND POPULATION

- AHLEN, L. 1972. [The Tawny Pipit *Anthus campestris* colonizing woodland in Scania.] *Vår Fågelvärld* 31: 9-15.—An adaptation after moorland was converted into agricultural and woodlot areas. (In Swedish, English summary.)—L.DEK.L.
- ANON. 1971. Pelicans make a comeback? *Sea Secrets* 15: 9.—Recent abundance of pelicans and cormorants in southern California probably due to increase of food supply in Gulf of California.—J.T.D.
- BLISS, L. C. 1972. IBP high arctic ecosystem study, Devon Island. *Arctic* 25: 158-161.—Predators, chiefly foxes, destroyed 69% of Snow Bunting nests found in 1971 compared with 25% in 1970.—J.A.J.
- BOEKER, E. L., AND E. C. BOLEN. 1972. Winter Golden Eagle populations in the southwest. *J. Wildl. Mgmt.* 36: 477-484.—Air censuses of *Aquila chrysaetos* in Texas and New Mexico indicated that populations were small and stable. Because high density populations are rare, potential depredation problems that may occur in either state are local.—L.H.F.
- BREWER, R. 1972. An evaluation of winter bird population studies. *Wilson Bull.* 84: 261-277.
- COOKE, F., AND R. K. ROSS. 1972. Diurnal and seasonal activities of a post-breeding population of gulls in southeastern Ontario. *Wilson Bull.* 84: 164-172.

- DAVIS, D. E. 1972. Stability of a population of male Red-winged Blackbirds. *Wilson Bull.* 84: 349-350.
- DENNIS, J. V. 1971. Species using Red-cockaded Woodpecker holes in northeastern South Carolina. *Bird-Banding* 42: 79-87.—Sixty-nine holes were occupied by a variety of hole-nesting or roosting birds, mammals, and insects. Includes an account of Yellow Rat Snake predation and discusses the significance of the sticky resin that surrounds the holes.—B.G.M.
- EMLEN, J. T. 1972. Size and structure of a wintering avian community in southern Texas. *Ecology* 53: 317-329.—Terrestrial bird populations on a plot on Welder Wildlife Refuge in southern Texas included 729 individuals and 33 kg/km² (not including gallinaceous birds). There were fewer individuals of more species of winter invaders than permanent residents and more granivores of less biomass than insectivores. Discusses densities, biomass, and diversity in relation to habitat and presents patterns of distribution and indices of ecological overlap for selected species. Ordination techniques applied to the data show three clusters of species corresponding to grassland, forest, and forest-brushland groups, and an isolate that is a stenotopic brushland species. This paper is an interesting demonstration of the information available from avian censuses when combined with study of habitat and natural history of species.—C.R.B.
- FISHER, C. D., E. LINDGREN, AND W. R. DAWSON. 1972. Drinking patterns and behavior of Australian desert birds in relation to their ecology and abundance. *Condor* 74: 111-136.
- FRETWELL, S. D. 1972. Ecological studies of Dickcissels in Texas. *Bull. Texas Ornithol. Soc.* 5: 22-23.—Dickcissels have a high optimal density for breeding. They are almost always unsuccessful when nesting near Red-winged Blackbirds, which apparently attract Brown-headed Cowbirds. The fall migration in Texas shows two peaks, one in late July and one in September. Incomplete evidence suggests that Dickcissels may raise a brood in Texas, then migrate to Kansas and Nebraska to raise another brood, a hypothesis now being tested.—M.K.R.
- GATTER, W. 1972. Das Ringeln der Spechte. *J. Ornithol.* 113: 207-213.—The "ringing" of trees with drilled holes by European woodpeckers to provide sap, and perhaps insects attracted to the sap for food consumption by the woodpecker. Although six species of woodpeckers are apparently involved, most drilling for sap is apparently performed by *Dendrocopos major*. At least 36 species of trees and shrubs are utilized. In some areas more than 50 percent of the trees are attacked by woodpeckers. (English summary.)—H.C.M.
- GOCHFELD, M. 1972. Observations on the status, ecology, and behavior of Soras wintering in Trinidad, West Indies. *Wilson Bull.* 84: 200-201.
- HAUKIOJA, E., AND M. HAUKIOJA. 1971. Mortality rates of Finnish and Swedish Goshawks (*Accipiter gentilis*). *Finnish Game Res.* 31: 13-20.—In about 60% of the cases man is the immediate cause of death; this represents 20% of the population. Man replaces some natural mortality factor because he kills mainly young birds that would mostly perish in some other way before their first breeding.—M.D.F.U.
- JOHANSSON, H. 1972. Clutch size and breeding success in some hole nesting passerines in Central Sweden. *Ornis Fennica* 49: 1-6.—A 12-year study with over 1,000 nests (in breeding boxes) of *Ficedula hypoleuca* and three *Parus* species. Egg failure and nestling mortality were unusually low.—M.D.F.U.
- KOEPCKE, M. 1972. Über die Resistenzformen der Vogelnester in einem begrenzten Gebiet des tropischen Regenwaldes in Peru. *J. Ornithol.* 113: 138-160.—A field study of the various "strategies" used by birds to evade nest predation in Peruvian

- rain forests. Predation is high, mainly by monkeys and toucans, and most species have several adaptations to reduce losses. Peru and ornithology are sadly impaired by the author's recent death in an airplane crash. (English summary.)—H.C.M.
- KRICHER, J. C. 1972. Bird species diversity: the effect of species richness and equitability on the diversity index. *Ecology* 53: 278-282.—A comparison of the contribution of species richness and equitability to diversity on three seral stages in secondary succession on the New Jersey Piedmont shows the former accounts for many differences. Equitability was lowest in younger stages (herbaceous field) and higher in later stages (cedar field and climax oak forest). Territoriality may cause higher equitability in summer; rigorous environment a lower equitability in winter. Seasonal patterns of equitability differ in cedar fields and oak forests.—C.R.B.
- LE LOUARN, H. 1970. Comparaison des densités de populations des passereaux nicheurs dans divers types de forêts. *Passer* 6: 60-77.
- LOVRIC, A. Z. 1971. [Bird-influenced biotic communities of the Croatian shore, the Quarnero.] *Larus* 23: 39-72.—Colonies of seabirds, and other nesting birds influence the vegetation of coastal rocks in the Adriatic Sea. Reports on the composition, stratification, zonation, and other internal relationships of these communities with special reference to the influence of the bird colonies upon the plants. (In Serbo-Croatian with French summary.)—M.D.F.U.
- LUCZAK, J. (Ed.). 1971. Polish ecological bibliography for 1969. *Inst. Ecol. Polish Acad. Sci. Warsaw* 1-233.—This volume contains abstracts of 525 titles; besides the 38 articles that deal with bird ecology, notable publications are listed in the fields of population, community, ecosystem, conservation, and evolutionary ecology.—M.D.F.U.
- MACARTHUR, R. H., J. M. DIAMOND, AND J. R. KARR. 1972. Density compensation in island faunas. *Ecology* 53: 330-342.—Analyses of the avifauna of Puerco Island in the Pearl Archipelago off Panama indicates that successful colonists include a nonrandom sample of mainland species. Population densities are slightly higher on Puerco than the mainland. Niche shifts between islands and mainland or among islands include habitat expansions, wider ranges of vertical foraging strata, abundance increases, checkerboard distribution patterns, and decreased morphological variability. Among factors affecting the extent of density compensation on islands are the replacement of mainland species by colonists less appropriate to the vacant habitat, tending to lower island densities; and underrepresentation of large species on islands, tending to increase island population densities for a given biomass.—C.R.B.
- MAHÉO, R., AND P. CONSTANT. 1971. L'hivernage des Anatidés de surface en Bretagne méridionale, du golfe du Morbihan à l'estuaire de la Loire: relations entre les remises et les zones de gagnage. *Oiseau* 41: 203-224.—Establishes relations between roosting shelters and diurnal resting areas of wintering dabbling ducks. The evolution of the diurnal resting area and feeding grounds, the weather conditions, and the disturbances caused by fishing and hunting determine the physiognomy of wintering sites.—A.C.
- MARKUS, M. B. 1972. Mortality of vultures caused by electrocution. *Nature* 238: 228.—High tension power lines in the relatively treeless southwestern Transvaal killed at least 148 *Gyps coprotheres* from 1 January 1970 to 31 March 1972 (no indication of the area covered or mileage of power lines). Mortality is lowest during the June-October nesting season. The overall kill may be significant to a population with a low reproductive rate.—W.B.R.
- MARTINKA, R. R. 1972. Structural characteristics of Blue Grouse territories in

- southwestern Montana. J. Wildl. Mgmt. 36: 498-510.—Discriminant function analysis indicated that territories of *Dendragapus obscurus pallidus* could be distinguished from unused areas with 96 percent success when 10 variables were used.—L.H.F.
- MASON, C. F., R. E. STEBBINGS, AND G. P. WINN. 1972. Noctules (*Nyctalus noctula*) and Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) competing for roosting holes. J. Zool. 166: 467.—Starlings apparently can evict and perhaps kill these bats in competition for tree holes.—M.H.C.
- MAYFIELD, H. F. 1972. Winter habitat of Kirtland's Warbler. Wilson Bull. 84: 347-349.
- MORSE, D. H. 1972. Habitat differences of Swainson's and Hermit Thrushes. Wilson Bull. 84: 206-208.
- MURTON, R. K. 1972. The ecology and status of Swinhoe's Egret, with notes on other herons in southeastern China. Biol. Conserv. 4: 89-96.—This rare egret (*Egretta eulophotes*) apparently is restricted to shallow estuarine areas. It may have been forced there by the freshwater-inhabiting Little Egret and the Reef Egret of marine habitats.—J.J.D.
- PEIPONEN, V. A. 1967. Südliche Fortpflanzung und Zug von *Carduelis flammea* (L.) im Jahre 1965. Ann. Zool. Fennica 4: 547-559.—A good seed crop of the spruce *Picea abies* caused wholesale breeding of the Common Redpoll at or south of the southern border of the nesting range in Finland. Spruce seed was fed to the young and after fledging the whole population left these breeding grounds. During the same season northern Finland had a rather scarce breeding population. Fall transients, coming from NNE, were banded and recoveries showed that they wintered in the deciduous forest, woodland, and steppe zones of the Soviet Union.—M.D.F.U.
- RYDER, R. A. et al. 1972. 25th winter bird-population study. Amer. Birds 26: 658-692.—56 different areas were "censused." The summary uses the metric system to indicate area. C. S. Robbins appraises the census techniques and suggests improvements.—E.E.
- SCHERRER, B., AND A. DESCHARENTRE. 1970. Étude des échanges de colonies dans une population d'Hirondelles de Rivage (*Riparia riparia*). Jean-Le-Blanc 9: 77-84.
- SCHREIBER, R. W., AND R. W. RISEBROUGH. 1972. Studies of the Brown Pelican. I. Status of Brown Pelican populations in the United States. Wilson Bull. 84: 119-135.
- SCOTT, V. E., AND E. L. BOEKER. 1972. An evaluation of wild Turkey call counts in Arizona. J. Wildl. Mgmt. 36: 628-630.
- SIMPSON, M. B., JR. 1972. The Saw-whet Owl population of North Carolina's southern Great Balsam Mountains. Chat 36: 39-47.—Author found nine calling stations in a 13-mile transect with species preferring edge habitat between spruce-fir and hardwood forests. Breeding of species in southern Appalachians is supported by two records of juveniles found prior to earliest known migratory movement.—E.F.P.
- SOSEBEE, J. B. 1972. Avian diversity in Texas. Bull. Texas Ornithol. Soc. 5: 24.—An analysis of species using a formula for determining diversity numerically suggests that Texas birds constitute a stable fauna with an existing high level of diversity.—M.K.R.
- STEVENSON, H. M. 1972. The recent history of Bachman's Warbler. Wilson Bull. 84: 344-347.
- TAST, J. 1968. Changes in the distribution, habitat requirements and nest-sites of the Linnet, *Carduelis cannabina* (L.), in Finland. Ann. Zool. Fennica 5: 159-178.—Distribution changes in southern Finland at the species' northern limit run counter to those of other southern faunal elements during this century with decreasing area and

- population size in the 1930s and '40s, but increasing populations since then. Earlier, Linnets bred in small conifers in brushy areas bordering fields; now they live in suburbs and ruderal areas and even build nests on houses. This fact and a similar situation in Sweden suggest that the decline was caused by changing farming practices restricting or eliminating both the feeding and nesting habitat. It is surmised that the change of breeding habits was caused by establishing new traditions in the non-innate elements of habitat-recognition mechanisms. New farming practices, e.g. increased growing of oily seeds, might have created new feeding habitat.—M.D.F.U.
- VERNER, J. 1971. Survival and dispersal of male Long-billed Marsh Wrens. *Bird-Banding* 42: 92-98.—Survival from 1967 to 1968 was low, 13 returns of 67 banded adult males and 10 first-year males of 182 young (of both sexes) banded. Mean distance between breeding territories of adult males was 386 m, whereas the mean distance between rearing place and first breeding territories for males was 1,951 m.—B.G.M.
- WIEMEYER, S. N. 1971. Reproductive success of Potomac River Ospreys—1970. *Chesapeake Sci.* 12: 278-280.—Of 35 nests along a stretch of the Potomac, 35 percent fledged young; production was 0.7 per nest, with hatching failure the major cause of the poor success.—H.B.
- WILBUR, S. R. ET AL. 1972. Distribution and numbers of the California Condor, 1966-1971. *Amer. Birds* 26: 819-823.—Summary (with good map) of data from many observers compiled by California Condor Technical Committee. Although the "highest positive count" was 34, the total population was estimated to be 50 to 60. Man-induced mortality is now very low, but only eight condors are "known to have successfully hatched" during the period.—E.E.
- YAMAGISHI, S. 1971. A study of the home range and the territory in Meadow Bunting (*Emberiza cioides*). 1. Internal structure of home range under a high density in breeding season. *Misc. Repts. Yamashina Inst. Ornithol.* 6: 356-388.—Six pairs of *E. cioides* had home ranges within or mostly within a study plot of 150 × 150 m, an exceptionally high density for this species (and for most other *Emberiza* that have been studied). The author concentrated on activities of one pair, watching 15 hours per day (04:00-19:00). Plotting of observations showed that a sample of six 1-hour watches would yield a good approximation of total area utilized as home range during various stages of reproductive cycle. Ownership, size, and distribution of home ranges within the study plot were stable during 3 years of study. Daily activities of the studied male are described and plotted in great detail. Comparisons are made with other published studies of territory and home range. Well illustrated. (In English with Japanese summary.)—K.C.P.
- ZWICKEL, F. C. 1972. Some effects of grazing on Blue Grouse during summer. *J. Wildl. Mgmt.* 36: 631-634.—Mean size of broods and an index of density were the same on grazed and ungrazed areas in Washington. Ungrazed areas may have had a higher proportion of successful breeding hens.—L.H.F.

GENERAL BIOLOGY

- AINLEY, D. G., AND W. B. EMISON. 1972. Sexual size dimorphism in Adélie Penguins. *Ibis* 114: 267-271.—Males are heavier and have longer bills. Discusses the role of these differences in social behavior and feeding.—R.W.S.
- BARIERY, L. 1971. Longévitité du Pigeon ramier. *Oiseau* 41: 283.—Recovery of a *Columba palumbus* 16 years and 4 months old.—A.C.
- BRAILLON, B. 1970. L'Hirondelle de Rivage, *Riparia riparia*, en Basse-Normandie:

- les colonies et leurs effectifs; biométrie de l'aile; reprises d'oiseaux bagués. *Cormoran* 1: 129-151.
- CAROTHERS, S. W., N. J. SHARBER, AND R. P. BALDA. 1972. Steller's Jays prey on Gray-headed Juncos and a Pygmy Nuthatch during periods of heavy snow. *Wilson Bull.* 84: 204-205.
- CLARK, S. 1970. The American Eider. *Sea Frontiers* 16: 302-308.—Treats plumage patterns, courting, nesting, and migratory behavior, plus adverse effects of man and environmental pollution on the American Common Eider.—J.T.D.
- COLLINS, C. T., AND M. LECROY. 1972. Analysis of measurements, weights, and composition of Common and Roseate Tern eggs. *Wilson Bull.* 84: 187-192.
- DONNELLY, B. G., AND M. P. STUART IRWIN. 1972. The food of *Gypohierax angolensis*. *Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club* 92: 22.—Stomach contents of one included seeds.—F.B.G.
- EVANS, R. M., AND M. K. MCKNICHOLL. 1972. Variations in the reproductive activities of Arctic Terns at Churchill, Manitoba. *Arctic* 25: 131-141.—Laying times are correlated with spring temperatures, not with colony size; clutch size increased with time between ice breakup and laying onset. (From author's abstract.)—J.A.J.
- HILDÉN, O. 1972. [Late breeding in *Carduelis* species.] *Ornis Fennica* 49: 14-15.—Reports late July and August breedings of five species in Finland. (In Finnish; English summary.)—M.D.F.U.
- HOPKINS, M. N., JR. 1971. Does the Little Blue Heron breed in the white plumage? *Oriole* 36: 30-33.—Having examined some 1,200 nests of *Florida caerulea* in south central Georgia, author believes species never breeds in white plumage and only on rare occasions in the mottled plumage.—E.F.P.
- HOUSTON, C. S. 1971. Brood size of the Great Horned Owl in Saskatchewan. *Bird-Banding* 42: 103-105.—A 17-year study in which 1,374 flightless owls were banded from 576 nests. Average brood size varied annually from 1.0 (one nest) and 1.6 (8 nests) to 2.6 (85 nests). Earlier broods seemed to be larger than later broods in any year.—B.G.M.
- ITÄMIES, J., AND H. MIKKOLA. 1972. The diet of Honey Buzzards *Pernis apivorus* in Finland. *Ornis Fennica* 49: 7-10.—Major food items at nine nests were wasps. Some predation on frogs and passerine birds also occurred.—M.D.F.U.
- KOP, P. P. A. W. 1972. Pellet-ejection by hand-reared Great Crested Grebes. *Brit. Birds* 65: 319-321.—Feathers were found not to be essential for pellet formation and ejection, at least when vegetable matter is also eaten.—H.B.
- LEISLER, B. 1972. Die Mauser des Mariskensängers (*Acrocephalus melanopogon*) als ökologisches Problem. *J. Ornithol.* 113: 191-206.—Both adults and juveniles of the Moustached Warbler in the Neusiedler See area of Austria molt completely before migration. The author believes this is an adaptation to good food supplies in the breeding area and poor food supplies in the winter range. (English summary.)—H.C.M.
- MICHAEL, E. D. 1971. Starlings nesting in rocky cliffs. *Bird-Banding* 42: 123.—*Sturnus vulgaris* in openings in limestone shale formation.—B.G.M.
- MILLER, A. H., AND C. E. BOCK. 1972. Natural history of the Nuttall Woodpecker at the Hastings reservation. *Condor* 74: 284-294.
- NORTON, D. W. 1972. Incubation schedules of four species of calidridine sandpipers at Barrow, Alaska. *Condor* 74: 164-176.
- PROCTER, J. 1972. The nest and identity of the Seychelles Swiftlet *Collocalia*. *Ibis* 114: 272-273.—First nests found of *C. francica elaphra*.—R.W.S.

- PUGH, G. J. F. 1972. The contamination of birds' feathers by fungi. *Ibis* 114: 172-177.—Based on feathers collected from live birds in Britain and India.—R.W.S.
- RADABAUGH, B. E. 1972. Polygamy in the Kirtland's Warbler. *Jack-Pine Warbler* 50: 48-52.—Discusses nine cases of polygamy and one of polyandry, recorded in *Dendroica kirtlandii* from 1966-68.—W.T.V.
- RAJALA, P., AND T. ORMIO. 1971. On the nesting of the Goldeneye, *Bucephala clangula* (L.), in the Meltaus Game Research area in northern Finland, 1959-1966. *Finnish Game Res.* 31: 3-9.—Discusses breeding boxes, clutch size, incubation, fledging success (92.8%), and site-fidelity of 55 nests.—M.D.F.U.
- RELTON, J. 1972. Breeding biology of Moorhens on Huntingdonshire farm ponds. *Brit. Birds* 65: 248-256.
- SULKAVA, P., AND S. SULKAVA. 1971. Die nistzeitliche Nahrung des Rauhfusskauzes *Aegolius funereus* in Finnland 1958-67. *Ornis Fennica* 48: 117-124.—Analyzes pellets and food remains from 58 nests of Tengmalm's owl in central and southern Finland. Mammals comprised 93% of the prey with the Bank vole, *Clethrionomys glareolus*, averaging 44%, shrews 22%, and microtines 21%. This is the only owl in Finland that feeds to such an extent on shrews. (English and Finnish summaries.)—M.D.F.U.
- TAIT, W. W., H. M. JOHNSON, AND W. D. COURSER. 1972. Osprey carrying a mammal. *Wilson Bull.* 84: 341.
- TAST, J. 1970. Group nesting and the breeding season of the Linnet *Carduelis cannabina* in Finland. *Ornis Fennica* 47: 74-82.—Small loose colonies of generally less than 10 pairs form around the nucleus of an early breeder; solitary breeders seem to nest close to Greenfinches (*Carduelis chloris*) and it is surmised that nesting of conspecifics or, in want of these, of the Greenfinch is an essential element of suitable breeding habitat. The breeding season is unusually long for a Finnish passerine, and it is hypothesized (though it would be hard to prove now) that this species, a relatively recent immigrant from central Europe, has not yet adjusted its breeding season.—M.D.F.U.
- VON HAARTMAN, L. 1972. Further observations on late nesting in cardueline finches. *Ornis Fennica* 49: 15.—In addition to *Carduelis* species (see Hildén abstract above) *Pyrrhula pyrrhula* is also a late breeder in Finland.—M.D.F.U.
- WHITNEY, M., AND G. WHITNEY. 1972. A study of dippers on the St. Vrain Creek, Colorado. *Western Bird Bander* 47: 3-9.—Field study of banded individuals, both in winter and during the nesting season.—M.H.C.
- YOUNG, E. C. 1972. Territory establishment and stability in McCormick's Skua. *Ibis* 114: 234-244.—Describes effects of removal of two pairs of established breeders.—R.W.S.

MIGRATION AND ORIENTATION

- ABLE, K. P. 1972. Fall migration in coastal Louisiana and the evolution of migration patterns in the Gulf region. *Wilson Bull.* 84: 231-242.
- BOCK, C. E., AND L. W. LEPTIEN. 1972. Winter eruptions of Red-breasted Nuthatches in North America, 1950-1970. *Amer. Birds* 26: 558-561.—Particularly timely as 1972 appears to be an eruption year.—E.E.
- BRAILLON, B. 1970. Données reçues sur l'invasion de Cassenoix, *Nucifraga caryocatactes*, pendant l'automne 1968. *Cormoran* 1: 96-99.
- CAMPBELL, R. W. 1971. Misleading Glaucous-winged Gull recovery from Iowa. *Bird-Banding* 42: 127-129.—A badly decomposed *Larus glaucescens* was found on top of a box car, which probably carried the bird to this unlikely spot.—B.G.M.

- CATLING, P. M. 1971. Spring migration of Saw-whet Owls at Toronto, Ontario. *Bird-Banding* 42: 110-114.—Daily coverage in March and April of 3 years resulted in the capture of 35 owls, only one of which repeated (2 days later). The sexes probably migrate at the same time.—B.G.M.
- CHOATE, E. A. 1972. Spectacular hawk flight at Cape May, New Jersey on 16 October 1970. *Wilson Bull.* 84: 340-341.
- GAUTHREUX, S. A., JR. 1972. Behavioral responses of migrating birds to daylight and darkness: A radar and direct visual study. *Wilson Bull.* 84: 136-148.
- HAVERSCHMIDT, F. 1972. The migration of the Buff-breasted Sandpiper through Surinam. *Wilson Bull.* 84: 341-342.
- KELLEY, A. H. 1972. Spring migration at Whitefish Point, 1966-1971. *Jack-Pine Warbler* 50: 69-75.—An annotated list gives data on abundance, migration periods, and details of unusual observations for 165 species in Chippewa County, Michigan.—W.T.V.
- KUSHLAN, J. A., AND R. L. PATERSON. 1972. Winter range of the Rusty Blackbird (*Euphagus carolinus*) in Florida. *Florida Naturalist* 45: 129-130.—Winters regularly to Lake Okeechobee, and irregularly to the tip of the peninsula.—E.E.
- LOCKE, L. N. 1972. Accidental mortality of diving ducks at St. Marys College, St. Marys, Maryland. *Maryland Birdlife* 28: 25-26.—About 300 sick and dead birds were seen on a campus parking lot and adjacent waters. Necropsy of 13 specimens of 4 species showed multiple internal injuries; birds probably crashed into buildings and onto the illuminated parking lot during heavy fog.—H.B.
- MAXWELL, T. C. 1972. Spring migration of the Gannet in Florida waters. *Wilson Bull.* 84: 198-199.
- PARKES, K. C., AND M. H. CLENCH. 1972. Recovery of a Pennsylvania-banded Blue-gray Gnatcatcher in western Mexico. *Condor* 74: 222.
- SAMSON, F. B. 1971. Migration of resident and migrant Canada Geese banded at Necedah National Wildlife Refuge. *Bird-Banding* 42: 115-118.—A comparison of recoveries of banded birds of the introduced breeding population (*Branta canadensis moffitti*) and transients (*B. c. interior*). The former are recovered primarily in Iowa, the latter primarily to the south and southeast.—B.G.M.
- SCHMIDT-KOENIG, K., AND H. J. SCHLICTE. 1972. Homing in pigeons with impaired vision. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 69: 2446-2447.—To test the importance of vision in homing pigeons, their vision was impaired by frosted contact lenses. Pigeons wearing such lenses seemed unable to recognize artificial landmarks at 6 m distance. Nevertheless most birds homed from distances of 15 km, and some even from 130 km away. This result indicates that, contrary to common expectation, vision need not play an essential role in homing. (Authors' abstract.)
- SCHNITZLER, H.-U. 1972. Windkanalversuche zur Abhängigkeit der Fluggeschwindigkeit einer Weisscheitelammer (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) von der Windgeschwindigkeit. *J. Ornithol.* 113: 21-28.—A White-crowned Sparrow adjusted its air speed to wind speed in a wind tunnel. With a tail wind it actually flew backward! (English summary.)—H.C.M.
- SOUTHERN, W. E. 1972. Magnets disrupt the orientation of juvenile Ring-billed Gulls. *BioScience* 22: 476-479.—In releases of 6- to 9-week-old *Larus delawarensis* 18 miles west of the natal colony near Rogers City, Michigan, 50 that had a small magnet attached to the top of the head dispersed randomly: 63 fitted with similar nonmagnetic objects showed highly significant selection of southeasterly headings appropriate for fall migration. Overcast skies had little effect on results. Data suggest that naive juveniles have an unlearned ability to head in the right direction on their first fall

- migration and use the earth's magnetic field as their main directional cue. Enigmatically, similar releases east of the colony out of sight of land in Lake Huron "were unsuccessful because the birds failed to exhibit the type of flight behavior on the high seas recorded for land-based releases."—W.B.R.
- STANLEY, P. I., AND C. D. T. MINTON. 1972. The unprecedented westward migration of Curlew Sandpipers in autumn 1969. *Brit. Birds* 65: 365-380.—At least 3,500 juveniles believed in British Isles at peak of occurrence, which is attributed to abnormally persistent cyclonic weather systems centered over the Baltic and north Russia coincident with the departure of the juveniles from the breeding grounds.—H.B.
- STEWART, R. M. 1972. Fall migration of common passerines at Bolinas, California. *California Birds* 3: 9-12.—Three summer residents peak in September and four winter residents peak in October.—L.C.B.
- WALLRAFF, H. G. 1972. Nicht-visuelle Orientierung zugunruhiger Rotkehlchen. (*Erithacus rubecula*). *Z. Tierpsychol.* 30: 374-382.—Merkel, Wiltschko, et al. have shown that European Robins can orient in the absence of celestial cues. These results have now been confirmed independently at Seewiesen. Negative results from previous attempts to replicate experiments probably are due to the very slight orientation shown under these experimental conditions. To this reviewer, the data continue to appear random, but statistically they show orientation. To paraphrase one of my teachers, does the behavior of black and white balls, mixed in an urn, tell us anything about the orientation of birds? (English summary.)—H.C.M.
- WHARTON, W. P. 1971. Cedar Waxwing recovery. *Bird-Banding* 42: 125.—*Bombycilla cedrorum* banded in Massachusetts in 1966 recovered in South Carolina in 1970.—B.G.M.
- WILLIAMS, T. C., J. SETTEL, P. O'MAHONEY, AND J. M. WILLIAMS. 1972. An ornithological radar. *Amer. Birds* 26: 555-557.—Preliminary evaluation of an inexpensive, portable, short-range radar for ornithological study.—E.E.
- WILTSCHKO, W., AND H. HÖCK. 1972. Orientation behavior of night-migrating birds (European Robins) during late afternoon and early morning hours. *Wilson Bull.* 84: 149-163.

MISCELLANEOUS

- ANDERSON, R. 1972. Summary of highest counts of individuals for Canada. *Amer. Birds* 26: 536-537, 550.
- ANON. 1972. Birds, bird study, and conservation of birds in Texas: a panel discussion. *Bull. Texas Ornithol. Soc.* 5: 14-22.—A provocative discussion on "birding" in the U.S. and its relationship to conventional ornithological pursuits at the professional level.—M.K.R.
- BAILEY, E. P., AND G. H. DAVENPORT. 1972. Die-off of Common Murres on the Alaska peninsula and Unimak Island. *Condor* 74: 215-219.
- BAKER, P. E. 1972. Deception Island: an Antarctic volcano. *Sea Frontiers* 18: 281-290.—A geologic record of volcanic activity, but reports that hatching of penguin eggs at ash-covered rookeries (1967 eruption) was delayed in comparison with areas of no ash-fall. Ash concealed small stones birds use to line nests.—J.T.D.
- BERLIOZ, J. 1971. La pigmentation chez les Trochilidés. *Oiseau* 41: 225-237.—Sexual dimorphism and climatic and environmental factors influence in different ways the pigmentation in hummingbirds.—A.C.
- BRIDGE, A. 1971. Galápagos. *Pacific Discovery* 24: 1-15.—Describes California Academy of Sciences' 1970 expedition. Treats behavior of reptiles, marine mammals, and birds, particularly Masked and Blue-footed Boobies.—J.T.D.

- BURGER, J. 1971. A method for marsh-trapping breeding Franklin's gulls. *Bird-Banding* 42: 123-124.—A cylinder of wire fits around floating nest; bird drops through hole in top.—B.G.M.
- CLARK, T. W., AND D. CAREY. 1972. Albino Mockingbird in Webb County, Texas. *Bull. Texas Ornithol. Soc.* 5: 23.
- COWLES, R. B., AND W. K. BAUM. 1972. Loye Holmes Miller the interpretive naturalist. *Condor* 74: 237-267.—Presents a series of interviews with Dr. Miller recorded on tapes and records between 1967 and 1969.—H.W.K.
- CRUICKSHANK, A. D. ET AL. 1972. The seventy-second Christmas bird count. *Amer. Birds* 26: 137-530.—The April issue (415 pages) is almost entirely devoted to the bird counts conducted in Canada and the United States at the end of December 1971. A record-breaking 963 counts are published, with 18,798 participants. It is proposed to include counts from the West Indies and Middle America in the 1972 Christmas period. Texas led in the number of counts (56) and in the number of species reported for any count (Freeport, 226). The summary provides tabulations of both ornithological and human interest.—E.E.
- DEHONDT, A. A., AND E. J. VAN OUTRYVE. 1971. A simple method for trapping breeding adults in nesting boxes. *Bird-Banding* 42: 119-121.—Battery-powered electromagnet drops door over entrance.—B.G.M.
- FALK, L. A. 1972. Christmas bird counts of Delaware. *Delmarva Ornithol.* 7: 30-37.—Analyzes the 105 counts made in the state since 1907, on which 208 species have been recorded with highs of 169 in a single year and 143 on a single count.—J.P.H.
- HOWARD, H. 1972. Bibliography of Loye Holmes Miller. *Condor* 74: 268-271.—Lists 212 papers and notes published between 1893 and 1968.—H.W.K.
- HUBBARD, J. P. 1972. Identification of wintering orioles in the Northeast. *Delmarva Ornithol.* 7: 10-12.—Details distinguishing characters, with emphasis on immatures and females of *Icterus galbula* and *I. bullockii*.—J.P.H.
- JEHL, J. R., JR. 1972. On the cold trail of an extinct petrel. *Pacific Discovery* 25: 24-29.—Reviews the history of *Oceanodroma macrodactyla*. Three recent searches for the species on its former breeding grounds on Guadalupe Island, Baja California, met with negative results.—J.R.J.
- JEIKOWSKI, H., AND B. STEPHAN. 1972. Über die Schmuckfedern im Flügel von *Semioptera wallacei*. *J. Ornithol.* 113: 86-90.—The ornamental plumes in the Standard-winged Bird of Paradise are derived from the first and second median upper secondary coverts. (English summary.)—H.C.M.
- JOHNSON, S. R. 1971. A colored leg tag for nestling and adult birds. *Bird-Banding* 42: 129-131.—Scotch brand pressure-sensitive tapes as temporary and as permanent markers. Numbers written in ball point ink were clearly readable a year later.—B.G.M.
- JOURDAIN, M. 1970. Note sur l'albinisme chez l'Étourneau Sansonnet. *Héron* 2: 10.
- KOEPCKE, H.-W., AND M. KOEPCKE. 1971. Las aves silvestres de importancia económica del Perú, Nos. 17, 18, 19, pp. 129-152. *Min. Agric., Dirección Gen. Forestal, de Caza y Tierras*, Lima, Peru.—Nos. 17 and 18 provide information on Peruvian shorebirds of some economic significance, including a few migrants from North America, and such South American breeders as *Vanellus resplendens*, *Oreopholus*, *Hoploxypterus*, *Charadrius vociferus peruvianus*, and *Gallinago gallinago andina*. No. 19 covers *Gallinago (Chubbia) stricklandi jamesoni*, *Thinocorus orbignyianus*, *Catharacta skua chilensis*, *Larus modestus*, *L. dominicanus*, *L. belcheri*, and *L. serranus*. Provides good illustrations of each species in its habitat, with a summary

- of morphology and ecology, and some data on habits. It is hoped that the death of Maria Koepcke will not prevent completion of this useful series.—E.E.
- KOK, O. B. 1971. Experiences in banding Boat-tailed Grackles. *Bird-Banding* 42: 106-109.—Discusses trapping grackles with mist-nets, wire traps, and the drug alphachloralose.—B.G.M.
- MONROE, B. L., JR. 1972. Summary of highest counts of individuals. *Amer. Birds* 26: 531-535.—This summary of the 72nd Christmas Counts indicates in boldface type those species recorded for the first time and those counts that are "all-time" highs. Some of these relate to introduced birds (Monk Parakeet in New York, Canary-winged Parakeet in Florida), or to areas like Alaska or Hawaii where there have been few counts. Of more significance are highest counts for such species as Cattle Egret, Blue Goose, Mallard, Mexican Crow (284 at Brownsville, Texas—a form not even included in the last A.O.U. check-list).—E.E.
- MURRAY, B. G., JR. 1971. A small Great Crested Flycatcher: a problem in identification. *Bird-Banding* 42: 119.—Size is not a criterion for distinguishing *M. crinitus* from other *Myiarchus* flycatchers.—B.G.M.
- PARKER, S. A. 1972. An unsuccessful search for the Solomon Islands Crowned Pigeon. *Emu* 72: 24-26.—*Macrogoura meeki* probably extinct, possibly eliminated by rats, cats, dogs, and natives prizing gizzard stones.—C.F.S.
- PATTERSON, MRS. R. W. 1971. Warbler returns at Somesville, Maine. *Bird-Banding* 42: 99-102.—A report of 10 years' banding of warblers. Over 4,000 individuals of 25 species were banded, of which 35 birds of 11 species returned. All returning species probably breed in the banding area.—B.G.M.
- SHALLENBERGER, R. 1971. A device for handling shearwaters. *Bird-Banding* 42: 125-127.—Modified plastic Clorox bottle is a good straitjacket.—B.G.M.
- SHARLAND, R. E. 1972. Ringing in Nigeria, 1970: 13th annual report. *Nigerian Ornithol. Soc. Bull.* 9: 1-6.—Lists 3,517 birds banded in 1970; recoveries include several wagtails (*Motacilla flava*) from Finland.—M.H.C.
- SOUTHERN, W. E. 1971. Evaluation of a plastic wing-marker for gull studies. *Bird-Banding* 42: 88-91.—Ring-billed Gulls were marked with "Saflag" tags. The 1,760 tags produced 1,751 sighting reports, whereas the 2,502 banded birds produced only 137 recoveries away from the colony. Some markers lasted at least 3 years. Injury to birds was minor.—B.G.M.
- STEWART, P. A. 1971. An automatic trap for use in bird nesting boxes. *Bird-Banding* 42: 121-122.—A trip mechanism inside the box releases a shutter that covers the hole.—B.G.M.
- STEWART, R. M. 1972. Age and crown types in the Golden-crowned Sparrow. *Western Bird Bander* 47: 32-33.—Age was determined by skull pneumatization; birds with plain crowns were all immatures, those with heavily striped crowns were all adults, and intermediates were either immature or adult.—M.H.C.
- STORER, T. I. 1972. Loye Holmes Miller Un hombre muy simpatico. *Condor* 74: 231-236.—The lead article of an issue dedicated to the memory of Loye H. Miller.—H.W.K.
- STROMAR, L. 1971. Bird banding in 1967 and 1968. *Larus* 23: 5-37.—Tabulates 7,687 birds banded in 1967 and 11,414 birds in 1968, in Yugoslavia and gives details of banding and recovery of 174 of these. (Serbo-Croatian with English summary).—M.D.F.U.
- VAURIE, C. 1972. An ornithological gazetteer of Peru (based on information compiled by J. T. Zimmer). *Amer. Mus. Novitates* No. 2491.—Except for a short introduction, this paper consists entirely of a list of Peruvian localities relevant

- to ornithology, originally carded and mapped by the late J. T. Zimmer. Vaurie has checked, verified, and annotated these, and has supplied coordinates and sheet numbers of the American Geographical Society "Millionth Map" for each locality. In most cases the names of one or more authors or collectors are given (*ex* Zimmer), but there is no list of these nor any bibliography to identify them.—K.C.P.
- WALTERS, J. 1972. Double-yolked egg of Skylark. *Brit. Birds* 65: 400.
- WINGATE, D. B. 1972. First successful hand-rearing of an abandoned Bermuda Petrel chick. *Ibis* 114: 97-101.—Presents data on care and feeding methods and growth and development for a *Pterodroma cahow* chick, one of the rarest birds in the world.—R.W.S.
- ZIMMERMAN, D. 1972. Age and sex determination of game birds. *Pennsylvania Game News* 43: 17-21.—Techniques based on coloration, shape, form, and replacement of feathers, leg and bill characteristics, and droppings of gallinaceous birds. Includes one table, many figures.—J.T.D.

PESTICIDES AND POLLUTION

- ANON. 1972. High concentration of pollutants discovered. *Sea Secrets* 16: 6.—Surface water in Narragansett Bay found enriched with sewage and industrial effluent, including chlorinated hydrocarbons.—J.T.D.
- DELSAUT, M., J. L. DUJARDIN, AND J. GODIN. 1970. Décompte d'oiseaux mazoutés du 27 mars 1970 au Cap Gris-Nez. *Héron* 3: 17-18.—Census of oiled birds.—A.C.
- JONES, A. M., Y. JONES, AND W. D. P. STEWART. 1972. Mercury in marine organisms of the Tay region. *Nature* 238: 164-165.—Samples from a spectrum of organisms (one bird, a male Common Eider) in this estuary on the middle North Sea coast of Scotland show relatively high levels of mercury, particularly in areas most affected by freshwater discharge from the River Tay.—W.B.R.
- KAZAMA, T. 1971. Mass destruction of *Synthliboramphus antiquus* by oil pollution of Japan Sea. *Misc. Repts. Yamashina Inst. Ornithol.* 6: 389-398.—The author has been studying beached seabirds since 1959 at Kashiwazaki, Niigata Prefecture. Eleven species have been found oiled, of which the Ancient Murrelet is the most abundant. Of a large kill (number not stated in summary) on 24 January 1971, 30 were selected for anatomical analysis. There was an inverse relationship between the amount of fat and the amount of attached or ingested oil. Ship oil is still being discharged in the Japan Sea, but no resolution of this problem has yet been effected. (In Japanese with short English summary; the data would have been much more accessible had English captions been included with the illustrations and tables.)—K.C.P.
- KOIVUSAARI, J., I. NUUJA, R. PALOKANGAS, AND V. VIHKO. 1972. Decrease in eggshell thickness of the White-tailed Eagle in Finland during 1884-1971. *Ornis Fennica* 49: 11-13.—Average of nine eggs from 1967-71 showed highly significant decrease of shell thickness compared to 52 eggs from 1884-1935; the presence of polychlorinated hydrocarbons found in recent eggs is suggested as possible cause of the phenomenon.—M.D.F.U.
- NATHAN, A. J. 1972. A double marine disaster. *Sea Frontiers* 18: 202-209.—Describes efforts of the South African National Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds (SANCOB) to save 1,200 oil-soaked Jackass Penguins (*Spheniscus demersus*) from starvation after the 1971 Wafra tanker disaster off the coast of South Africa.—J.T.D.
- SPANN, J. W., R. G. HEATH, J. F. KREITZER, AND L. N. LOCKE. 1972. Ethyl mercury p-toluene sulfonanilide: Lethal and reproductive effects on pheasants. *Science* 175:

328-331.—This material is the active ingredient of the fungicide, Ceresan M, manufactured by Dupont. As little as 30 ppm of the compound (12.5 ppm mercury) in diet killed penned adult *Phasianus colchicus* in 57 to 102 days (median survival time of 10 birds, 70 days). Egg production and embryo survival in the few eggs laid decreased significantly ($P < 0.01$) in birds fed 10 ppm of the compound. Mercury residues in 14 eggs, 0.9 to 3.1 ppm, are similar to those reported in the eggs of wild pheasants and several water birds.—W.B.R.

PHYSIOLOGY

- BARRETT, M. W., AND E. D. BAILEY. 1972. Influence of metabolizable energy on condition and reproduction of pheasants. *J. Wildl. Mgmt.* 36: 12-23.—The effects of reduced dietary metabolizable energy (ME) on *Phasianus colchicus* were reduced body weights, poorer physical condition, delayed onset of egg-laying, and increased hatchability of eggs.—L.H.F.
- BARTHOLOMEW, G. A. 1972. Aspects of timing and periodicity of heterothermy. Pp. 663-680 IN *Hibernation and hypothermia, perspectives and challenges* (F. E. South, J. P. Hannon, J. R. Willis, E. T. Pengelley, and N. R. Alpert, Eds.). New York, Elsevier Publ. Co.—Hibernation has rarely been demonstrated in birds and no cases of avian estivation are known. This paper is of interest to ornithologists because of interactions of daily torpor, body size, and rates of warm-up among some birds and other animals, and because it is a philosophical look at the ecological significance of hypothermia in a variety of forms.—C.R.B.
- DAWSON, W. R., J. W. HUDSON, AND R. W. HILL. 1972. Temperature regulation in newly hatched Laughing Gulls (*Larus atricilla*). *Condor* 74: 177-184.
- FROST, B. J. 1972. The effect of light adaptation on the d-wave of the pigeon ERG. *Physiol. and Behav.* 8: 829-835.
- ONIKI, Y. 1972. Some temperatures of Panamanian birds. *Condor* 74: 209-215.
- PEIPONEN, V. A. 1966. The diurnal heterothermy of the Nightjar (*Caprimulgus europaeus* L.). *Ann. Acad. Sci. Fennica A.IV.101*.—Four Nightjars were used in outdoors experiments in Southern Finland, at about latitude 61°N. Body temperature was measured during fasting at various ambient temperatures. This bird is normally very heterothermic with highest body temperatures (maximum: +43°C) at both twilight periods and with two low periods, when they rest, at about midnight and noon (about +34°C). Fasting at low temperatures caused hypothermy and, eventually, torpor. Experimental light torpor was released during the summer months during the day only; at this latitude twilight lasts through most of the night. In the fall migratory restlessness seems to prevent night hypothermy, even under experimental conditions, but after the migration period (when no Nightjar would remain in Finland under natural conditions) fasting caused both day and night light torpor at low outdoors, and higher indoors temperatures. In this light torpor body temperature sank to between +15° and +23°C and it was reversible by the bird. Deep torpor was induced both during summer or late fall and winter by extreme cold and fasting. These experiments were inconclusive as to the ability of reversing deep torpor because the birds died at too low temperatures in continuing experiments. They only prove the inability of the Nightjar to winter in Southern Finland.—M.D.F.U.
- PIIPER, J., AND P. SCHEID. 1972. Maximum gas transfer efficacy of models for fish gills, avian lungs and mammalian lungs. *Resp. Physiol.* 14: 115-124.—A theoretical investigation of performance limits for counter-current (fish), cross-current (avian), and uniform pool (mammalian) models indicates that effectiveness

- of gas transfer decreases in the order given. The enhanced efficacy of fish and avian models is limited to a range of conductance ratios (X) near 1.0. X-values for CO₂ and O₂ are near optimum in fish and birds.—A.S.G.
- SHANI (MISHKINSKY), J., Y. GIVANT, F. G. SULMAN, A. ESHKOL, AND B. LUNENFELD. 1972. Uptake of ¹²⁵I-labelled prolactin by rat mammary gland and pigeon crop mucosa. *J. Endocrinol.* 52: 397-398.—Experiments using labelled prolactin and human chorionic gonadotrophin (HCG) show that pigeon crop sac mucosa binds prolactin and HCG, but only prolactin induces mucosa proliferation. High doses of HCG block the proliferative effect of prolactin and, thus, indicate that HCG is bound to the same receptors.—S.L.L.G.
- SHARP, P. J. 1972. Pituitary implants in the hypothalamus of *Coturnix* quail. *J. Endocrinol.* 53: 329-330.—The precise location within the basal hypothalamus of neurons producing gonadotrophin releasing factor was sought by implanting pituitary fragments from sexually mature quail in the hypothalami of gonadectomized, light-regulated birds. Histologic examination of implants located in the ventral basal hypothalamus indicated some continued grandular activity; dorsal basal hypothalamus implants showed no activity. The dorsal basal hypothalamus is known to be involved in the photoinducible release of gonadotrophins, but its role in the photoperiodic mechanism is not the production of gonadotrophin releasing factor.—S.L.L.G.
- SMITH, P. M., AND B. K. FOLLETT. 1972. Luteinizing hormone releasing factor in the quail hypothalamus. *J. Endocrinol.* 53: 131-138.—Luteinizing hormone was measured from pituitaries of Japanese quail using radioimmunoassay. The sensitivity of this assay allows for the use of a pituitary superfusion system rather than *in vitro* methods. LH releasing factor was shown to be present in the quail hypothalamus.—S.L.L.G.
- TUCKER, V. A. 1972. Respiration during flight in birds. *Resp. Physiol.* 14: 75-82.—A review of avian respiration peculiarities, both demonstrated and suspected, including: contouring of body and adjustment of mass by respiratory system, coordination with wing movements, hyperventilation, low evaporative water loss, and tolerance to low partial pressures at high altitudes.—A.S.G.
- VOISIN, J. F. 1971. À propos de la température corporelle chez l'Albatros Hurlleur *Diomedea exilans* L. *Oiseau* 41: 284-285.—Body temperature varied from 38.0° to 39.8°C with a mean of 39.1°C. The temperatures under 39°C were taken before 31 July.—A.C.
- WIESELTHIER, A. S., AND A. VAN TIENHOVEN. 1972. The effect of thyroidectomy on testicular size and on the photorefractory period in the Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris* L.). *J. Exp. Zool.* 179: 331-338.—Testes of birds operated prior to exposure to 17L:7D photoperiod failed to regress, while those of birds operated after 4 weeks of such exposure regressed, then increased again. Termination of photorefracton in fall was unaffected. Results suggest higher gonadotrophin secretion in thyroidectomized birds.—A.S.G.
- ZEIGLER, H. P., H. L. GREEN, AND J. SIEGEL. 1972. Food and water intake and weight regulation in the pigeon. *Physiol. and Behav.* 8: 127-134.

TAXONOMY AND PALEONTOLOGY

- BRODKORB, P. 1972. Neogene fossil jays from the Great Plains. *Condor* 74: 347-349.
- BROOKE, R. K. 1972. Generic limits in Old World Apodidae and Hirundinidae. *Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club* 92: 53-57.—Proposes extreme splitting of genera, including recognition of *Tachymarptis* (*Apus*), *Hydrochous* (*Collocalia*), *Aerodramus*

- (*Collocalia*), *Eurochelidon* gen. nov. (*Pseudochelidon*), *Pseudhirundo* (*Hirundo*), *Cecropsis* (*Hirundo*), *Petrochelidon* (*Hirundo*), *Phedinopsis* (*Phedina*).—F.B.G.
- BURTON, P. J. K. 1972. The feeding techniques of Stilt Sandpipers and dowitchers. Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist. 17: 63-68.—Qualitative and quantitative differences in feeding techniques, described in detail, provide further evidence for assigning the Stilt Sandpiper and dowitchers to the Calidridinae and Scolopacinae, respectively.—J.R.J.
- CHURCHER, C. S., AND P. E. L. SMITH. 1972. Kom Ombo: Preliminary report on the fauna of late paleolithic sites in Upper Egypt. Science 177: 259-261.—Sites near Aswan radiocarbon dated 15,000-10,500 B.C. yielded remains of 22 bird taxa, all modern species, chiefly water birds. "The avifauna. . . suggests a wetter regime." (Possibly also cooler, as witness the presence of *Anser fabalis*, *Mergus merganser*, *M. serrator*, *M. albellus*, and *Aquila chrysaetos*.)—W.B.R.
- COLLINS, C. T. 1972. A new species of swift of the genus *Cypseloides* from north-eastern South America (Aves: Apodidae). Contrib. Sci. No. 229: 1-9.—The new name *Cypseloides phelpsi* is proposed for the swift population from the Pantepui area of southern Venezuela and neighboring Guyana and Brazil, previously believed referable to the species *C. rutilus* Viellot from Trinidad.—H.H.
- CRACRAFT, J., AND P. V. RICH. 1972. The systematics and evolution of the Cathartidae in the Old World Tertiary. Condor 74: 272-283.
- DOWSETT, R. J. 1972. The type locality of *Agapornis nigrigenis*. Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 92: 22-23.—Should be Ngwezi River, not the Muguazi River as previously thought.—E.B.G.
- GARRAD, L. S. 1972. Bird remains, including those of a Great Auk *Alca impennis*, from a midden deposit in a cave at Perwick Bay, Isle of Man. Ibis 114: 258-259.—Dated approximately A.D. 90.—R.W.S.
- HOWARD, H. 1972. Type specimens of avian fossils in the collections of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. Contrib. Sci. No. 228: 1-27.—A catalog listing 53 holotypes, 3 syntypes, 525 paratypes, 214 hypotypes, and 46 plastotypes of 112 species and 2 subspecies, and including bibliographic references and locality data.—H.H.
- HOWARD, H. 1972. The incredible Teratorn again. Condor 74: 341-344.
- MAUERSBERGER, G. 1972. Über den taxonomischen Rang von *Emberiza godlewskii* Taczanowski. J. Ornithol. 113: 53-59.—A discussion of variation in two rather distinct "subspecies groups" of the Rock Bunting. (English summary.)—H.C.M.
- MAYFIELD, H. F. 1972. Bird bones identified from Indian sites at western end of Lake Erie. Condor 74: 344-347.
- OLROG, C. C. 1972. Sobre *Cinclodes comechingonus* Zotta & Gavio. (Aves, Furnariidae). Neotropica 18: 54-56.—*C. comechingonus*, described in 1944 from the Sierra de los Comechingones, an isolated mountain area in southwestern Córdoba, Argentina, has been regarded as a subspecies of *C. fuscus*. The form proves to be migratory, wintering to northwestern Santiago del Estero and eastern Tucumán, where *C. fuscus* also occurs. Reasons are given, chiefly morphological, for considering them separate species. (English summary.)—E.E.
- OLSON, S. L. 1972. A Whooping Crane from the Pleistocene of North Florida. Condor 74: 341.
- SCHWARTZ, P. 1972. On the taxonomic rank of the Yellow-billed Toucanet (*Aulacorhynchus calcorhynchus*). Bol. Soc. Venezolana Cienc. Nat. 29: 459-476.—Schwartz considers this allospecies a race of the red-billed *A. sulcatus* because of vocal

- similarities and intermediacy of intervening populations. Discusses origin and relationships of the complex.—J.P.H.
- SHORT, L. L. 1972. Relationships among the four species of the superspecies *Celeus elegans* (Aves, Picidae). Amer. Mus. Novitates No. 2487.—The allospecies (semi-species *auct.*) included are *castaneus*, *elegans*, *lugubris*, and *flavescens*. The three South American species all have ranges that either overlap or closely approach each other; *castaneus* of Middle America is isolated. Hybrids between *C. lugubris* and *C. elegans* are known; two equivocal specimens of *C. lugubris kerri* may possibly represent hybrids with *C. flavescens*, but the author thinks not. *C. elegans* and *C. flavescens* overlap in northeastern Brazil without interbreeding. Presents detailed descriptions of each species and some conjectures as to their distributional history. Overall classification of the members of the genus *Celeus* is taken from the near-legendary Bock and Short manuscript.—K.C.P.
- SIMPSON, G. G. 1972. Conspectus of Patagonian fossil penguins. Amer. Mus. Novitates No. 2488.—A truly heroic revision, although not claimed to be definitive by the author. Reviews the convoluted history of the nomenclature of fossil penguins and attributes much of the complication to the work of Ameghino, "who may have proposed as many generic names as anyone with the possible exception of Linnaeus." All species included are from the Patagonia Formation of Argentina, probably early Miocene but possibly late Oligocene. Genera recognized include: *Palaeospheniscus* (with 3 synonyms), including 4 species (reduced from 15); *Chubutodyptes*, including one species; *Paraptendytes* (with 3 synonyms), including 3 species (with 3 probable synonyms), one "new" on technical nomenclatorial grounds (*P. brodkorbi*); *Arthrodytes*, including one species (with one synonym). Two taxa, *Neculus rothi* and *Palaeoapterodytes ictus*, appear to be based on penguin remains but are unidentifiable. Taxa removed from the Spheniscidae include *Argrodyptes microtarsus*, *Cladornis pachypus*, and *Cruschedula revola*. The mid-Tertiary penguin fauna of Patagonia was more varied than that known from any other time and place, and was both taxonomically and ecologically different from other known penguin faunas of similar age.—K.C.P.
- STRESEMANN, E., AND V. STRESEMANN. 1972. Über die Mauser in der Gruppe *Lanius isabellinus*. J. Ornithol. 113: 60-75.—There appear to be two distinct geographic populations of this shrike; one molts completely on the breeding ground, the other does not molt its primaries and secondaries until it arrives at the wintering ground. (English summary.)—H.C.M.
- VOISIN, C. 1971. Étude de la structure de fragments de coquilles d'oeufs de *Psammornis rothschildi* Andrews provenant de Mauritanie. Oiseau 41: 245-256.—Analysis of eggshell fragments taken by M. L. Hebrard in 1967. *Psammornis* seems to have been a big ratite, as most of its characteristics, except an intermediary opaque layer of the eggshell, resemble those of present ratites.—A.C.
- VOOUS, K. H., AND J. WATTEL. 1972. "Tropische" Varietät eines deutschen Habichts (*Accipiter gentilis*). J. Ornithol. 113: 214-218.—Description, with photographs of a peculiar, aberrant individual Goshawk found dead in Germany. The bird combines characters of central European members *A. gentilis* with those of any of several, large tropical species of *Accipiter*. (English summary.)—H.C.M.