

North American bird songs—A world of music.—Poul Bondesen. 1977, Klampenborg, Denmark. Scandinavian Science Press Ltd. 254 pp., 225 text figs. Paper. \$15.50.—This book is based largely upon recordings available in album format from the Cornell University Laboratory of Ornithology and Federation of Ontario Naturalists. The author treats in a descriptive text and in sonograms the songs of more than 300 species of North American passerine birds. Instructive supplementary sections include an introduction, analysis of bird song, song behavior, musical and poetic interpretation of bird songs, techniques in the reproduction of bird songs, and "grammophone" records. Other sections present a key to bird songs, vocabulary, bibliography, literature cited, references to recorded bird song material used for the sonograms, and an index. The usefulness of this volume in acquainting ornithologists with ways to describe, analyze, and think about bird song is marred occasionally by the author's foreign English; surely some Englishman or American could have been found to read the text for awkward usage and syntax. The author also attempts to use a nonbiological concept of song, which he defines as having discrete frequencies (hence *musical*) characteristics. This song definition leads to confusion, as a bird with a nonvoiced advertising vocalization (that is, a noise with no specific formant frequencies or harmonics) cannot be referred to as having a song. And birds with an advertising sound that has both music *and* noise must be said to have song elements interrupted by noise elements. Dr. Bondesen does finally give us a useful biological definition of song—the advertising vocalizations of the species—but meanwhile he devotes too much time and space to the music vs. noise, voiced vs. nonvoiced sound business.

Each species is treated by at least one wide-band sonogram, a physical description of the song using terminology set forth in the introductory section, an onomatopoeic and/or nontechnical description of the song, often a characterization of singing behavior, and usually a brief statement about habitat or distribution. Avian biologists concerned with developing further a standardized way of treating bird vocalizations in scientific papers will find the descriptive terminology and the sonograms useful. The price is steep for a paperback.—JOHN WILLIAM HARDY.

NOTES AND NEWS

Change in editorship of Ornithological Monographs.—Beginning immediately, Dr. Mercedes S. Foster replaces Dr. John William Hardy as editor of the A.O.U. Ornithological Monographs. All authors whose manuscripts have been reviewed and returned to them for revision or who are contemplating submittance of a new manuscript should send them to the new editor:

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Recent decisions of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature affecting bird names.—The generic name of the Emu is *Dromaius* Vieillot, 1816 (not *Dromiceius* Vieillot, 1816), on the basis of the first reviser rule. G. R. Gray 1840, List of Gen. Bds.: 63 (Bull. Zool. Nomencl. 34(1): 12, 1977).

The specific names of the Hottentot Teal and the Maccoa Duck become respectively *hottentota* Eyton, 1838 and *maccoa* Eyton, 1838. *Anas punctata* Burchell, 1822, is suppressed (Bull. Zool. Nomencl. 34(1): 14, 1977).

The family-group name for the auks is ALCIDAE (ex Alcadae) Anon., 1820, Synopsis contents Brit. Mus. 17th ed.: 68, type-genus *Alca* Linn. 1758 (Bull. Zool. Nomencl. 34(1): 25, 1977).

The **Frank M. Chapman Memorial Fund** of the American Museum of Natural History is administered by a committee that meets twice annually to review applications for grants and fellowships. While there is no restriction on who may apply, the Committee particularly welcomes applications from graduate students; management projects and projects by senior investigators are seldom funded. Applications should be submitted not later than 15 February and 15 September. *Application forms may be obtained from the Frank M. Chapman Memorial Fund Committee, The American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th St., New York, N.Y. 10024.*

Chapman grants during 1977, totalling \$45,608 with a mean of \$570.00, were awarded to: George T. Austin, life history studies of the Phainopepla; William H. Baltosser, comparative ecology and behavior of

nesting hummingbirds in southwest New Mexico and southeast Arizona; Robert I. Bertin, Ruby-throated Hummingbird migration and its implications for two food plants; Lynn Best, co-evolution of avian dispersers and fruit-producing plants; Carl C. Biehl, patterns in the distribution of bird species on a tropical volcano, Costa Rica; Peter T. Boag, significance and maintenance of morphological variation in *Geospiza fortis*; José F. Bonaparte, Upper Cretaceous continental birds from South America; Maryanne Bruce, importance of the brood in the parent/young relationship in naturalistically "imprinted" ducklings; Cynthia Carey, adaptation of avian egg shell structure to high altitude; Russell A. Charif, energetic adaptations of Caprimulgid birds to crepuscular activity; Richard J. Clark, ecology of the birds of Quaker Run Valley, Alleghany State Park, N. Y.—a forty-nine year follow-up study; Martha Condon, breeding biology and ecology of the Sooty-capped Hermit (*Phaethornis augusti augusti*); Michael R. Conover, experimental evaluation of the function of rictal bristles in flycatchers; Jeanne A. Conry, structure of the alpine avian community in central Colorado; Francesca J. Cuthbert, colony site selection in Great Lakes Caspian Terns; Michael C. Delesantro, breeding ecology of *Amphispiza bilineata* in southern New Mexico; Christina Dowd, switching behavior in the Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Calidris pusilla*); David Eastzer, comparative study of the songs of the Bronzed and Brown-headed Cowbirds; Robert C. Eckhardt, foraging strategies and adaptive syndromes in a guild of tropical flycatchers; Carl Edelstam, moult in large birds of prey; Bruce B. Edinger, foraging ecologies of sympatric White and Red-breasted Nuthatches in northern New York; William J. Erckmann, Jr., evolution of sex role reversal in phalaropes; Paul W. Ewald, interplays between territoriality, foraging and dominance among Anna Hummingbirds; Norman Famous, heterospecific song response between members of the avian foliage-gleaning guild in spruce-fir forests; Mercedes S. Foster, long-term aspects of social organization and dominance in the Long-tailed Manakin, *Chiroxiphia linearis*; Robert S. Fritz, habitat utilization by two migrant warblers in Costa Rica; Gary N. Fugle, winter plumage variability, social organization and stability in two races of the White-crowned Sparrow; Bradley M. Gottfried, experimental analysis of the responses of breeding birds to nest predators; Russell Greenberg, winter exploitation systems of two tropical wintering *Dendroica* (Parulidae); Elinora A. Helgeson, function and adaptive significance of subsong in the Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*); E. Otto Höhn, collection and hormone analysis of certain endocrine glands of Old World painted snipe and breeding biology (particularly behavior) of this and the American painted snipe; Lynn Holmes, species recognition and mate selection in Anatidae; Robert Howe, ecological analysis of forest island bird communities in eastern Australia; Ronald L. Kalinoski, female aggression and polygyny in the Bobolink; Charles J. Kelly, Jr., foraging ecology of the Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*); Patricia Kennedy, nesting ecology of Cooper's hawks on Lopez Island, Washington; Ben King, vocal studies of owls, frogmouths and nightjars in Sarawak; Walter D. Koenig, M. H. MacRoberts, and B. R. MacRoberts, biology of Acorn Woodpeckers in central Mexico; George C. Kulesza, comparative feeding ecology of three species of blackbirds: an experimental approach; Peter B. Landres, avian community organization in oak woodlands; Marcy F. Lawton, breeding ecology and social organization of the Brown Jay (*Psilorhinus morio*); Derek T. Lees-Smith, relationships and phylogeny of Old World Emberizinae; Ingvar Lennerstedt, foot structures in birds; Graham M. Lenton, ecological study of a tropical population of Barn Owls; Dale Lewis, environmental influence on population structure of *Plocepasser mahali*; M. L. Louette, study of specimens from the Cameroon Republic in the American Museum of Natural History; Diane Love, influence of land-use practices on habitats selected for nesting by Mississippi Kites; William J. Mader, ecology and breeding behavior of Laughing Falcons in Venezuela; Dennis J. Martin, response of Fox Sparrows to playback of conspecific song; Robert H. Matson, genetic, morphological, and song variation among insular and mainland populations of the House Finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*); Edward O. Minot, interspecific competition in breeding birds; Frank R. Moore, importance of the sun in the orientation of nocturnal passerine migrants; Stephen S. Mulkey, insular consequences for birds of Manitoba habitat islands; Jean F. Munro, pair-associated birds in the Gray Jay, *Perisoreus canadensis*; Dennis M. Power, selection for delayed breeding in males of North American *Carpodacus* and evolution in that genus; Yves Prévost, feeding ecology of ospreys in West Africa; Alexandre Prigogine, speciation problems of central African forest birds; Patricia Ramey, quantitative study of the foraging ecology of the Red-cockaded Woodpecker; Laurene M. Ratcliffe, species recognition and mate selection in four species of *Geospiza*; William R. Rice, acoustic location capacity in the Marsh Hawk (*Circus cyaneus*); Terrell D. Gander Rich, analysis of space-related behavior in the Sage Sparrow; Douglas G. Richards, effect of environmental acoustics on song recognition in the Rufous-sided Towhee; Gary Ritchison, territorial, vocal, and pairing behavior of the Black-headed Grosbeak, *Pheucticus melanocephalus*; Rebecca E. Robinson, experimental study of the incubation behavior of the Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*); Kurt A. Rusterholz, niche relations of pine foliage-gleaning birds in different competitive regimes; Kathryn J. Schneider, flocking—the efficient utilization of nonrenewable resources; Donald A.

Schroeder, population biology of the Black Phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*); Theodore R. Simons, comparative breeding biology of Fork-tailed and Leach's Storm Petrel; Jan P. Smith, Thyro-gonadal interactions in birds; Patricia P. Spiegel, function of the communal roost in eastern Cathartid Vultures (*Coragyps atratus* and *Cathartes aura*); Ernest E. Stevens, geographic variation in the rectal flange color of nestling Brown-headed Cowbirds and an examination of its possible origins; Mary Anne Sydlik-Badgerow, brood size in Red-winged Blackbirds; Diana F. Tomback and Joseph R. Murphy, color phase selection in the Ferruginous Hawk; Pepper Trail, behavioral ecology of the Acorn Woodpecker in Arizona; Fredric V. VencI, context dependent changes in the duets of the Laughing Thrush, *Garrulax leucolophus*; Victor R. Wade, ecology and environmental pollution of the Red-shouldered Hawk in Texas, 1977; Nickolas M. Waser, competition for hummingbird pollination among montane wildflowers; Wayne C. Weber, comparison of community structure and foraging ecology in insular and mainland avifaunas; Yoshika O. Willis, museum study of birds of São Paulo State, Brazil; Hans Winkler, behavior and vocalizations of the endangered Red-cockaded Woodpecker in Mississippi; Joseph M. Wunderle, intra-island polymorphism in the Bananaquit.

The Wilson Ornithological Society's LOUIS AGASSIZ FUERTES AND MARGARET MORSE NICE AWARDS.—Fuertes Awards are devoted to the encouragement and stimulation of young ornithologists. One particular desire is the development of research interests among amateur ornithologists and students. Any kind of ornithological research may be aided. Recipients of grants need not be associated with academic institutions. Each proposal is considered primarily on the basis of possible contribution to ornithological knowledge. Although grantees are not required to publish their studies in *The Wilson Bulletin*, it is hoped that they will submit their manuscripts to the editor of *The Wilson Bulletin* for consideration.

Most of the statements applicable to the Fuertes Awards are also applicable to the Nice Award. However, the Nice Award is limited to applicants not associated with a college or university. It is intended to encourage the independent researcher without access to funds and facilities generally available at the college. High school students are eligible.

In some years two Fuertes Awards have been made, in some years, one. Amounts have been between \$200 and \$100. One Nice Award is made annually, in the amount of \$100.

Interested persons may write to *Eugene S. Morton, National Zoological Park, Office of Zoological Research, Washington, D.C. 20008*. Completed applications must be received by **March 15, 1978**. Final decisions will be made by the Council at the annual meeting of the Society, **May 4-7, 1978**.