

largely derived from the data presented in the earlier work, considerable material has been added and this is much more than a mere translation.

Volume 1, which covers from the Spheniscidae through the Stercoraridae, includes concise introductory sections on physical geography, climate, zoogeography, speciation, migration, topography and measurement, and classification and nomenclature. The first two sections are repeated in volume 2, which covers the Laridae through the Fringillidae. Volume 2 also contains a series of maps outlining in detail the "adjacent regions of Argentina, Bolivia and Peru" which were not specified in the first volume. These introductory sections convey a clear picture of the topographical isolation of Chile and provide a background for the high degree of endemism present in the Chilean avifauna which is shared in some species with adjacent southern Peru or southern and southwestern Argentina. General accounts are given for families which are of more than accidental occurrence in Chile. There are also general accounts for certain genera which are of particular interest (e.g., *Chloephaga*, *Pteroptochos*, *Muscisaxicola*). Individual accounts are given for monotypic species and for those races of polytypic species which occur in Chile and environs. These accounts include information on distribution, both in Chile and, in less detail, for the remainder of the range. Measurements are given, but not separately for each sex. In the families through the Picidae, descriptions of each form are given in the main body of the account; for the Passeriformes there is a separate (and more conveniently used) section on description for each form. The main text of each account emphasizes general nature of occurrence (both spatial and temporal), and nesting biology. Thus, the information presented deals almost entirely with gross appearance, general distribution, and nesting biology (as opposed to breeding biology), precisely the first types of information to be gathered about any extensive and poorly known avifauna.

To readers living in countries which are relatively advanced ornithologically, such information may appear to be "bare bones," but when one remembers that much of the taxonomic information, and by far the greater part of the natural history, presented in these volumes has been gathered by the author, his co-workers J. D. Goodall and R. A. Philippi, and their younger colleagues Dr. F. Behn, W. R. Millie, and Luis E. Peña, the amount of information made available is truly impressive. One must also remember that field ornithology can be extremely arduous in a country which ranges from the virtually lifeless desert of the north to Cape Horn, and from the sandy beaches to the crest of the Andes. Such phrases as "After a steep climb to an altitude of 16,000 feet . . ." induce acute cyanosis in one who cut his teeth on Eaton's "Birds of New York." And many of the most interesting species occur in the high Andes. In this connection, the reader is frequently impressed with the apparently sound knowledge of much of the high-altitude avifauna demonstrated by the resident Aymará Indians. Time and again the author acknowledges his debt to these hardy people for information which he and his colleagues later corroborated.

The colored plates by J. D. Goodall are not finished products, but they serve to illustrate field marks and the type of terrain in which one is likely to encounter the species portrayed. Thus, they are a perfectly functional adjunct to the text descriptions. There are a few minor points at which one can carp. For example, the author has apparently missed some of Rodolfo Escalante's papers; consequently, the

ranges given for the Black-necked and Coscoroba swans, and for the Sheathbill are in error. On p. 243 it is stated that "stray individuals [of *Buteo polyosoma exsul*] sometimes fly across the 50 miles that separate Masafuera from Masatierra and return the same day." It would be interesting to know the nature of the evidence supporting this statement. And as a synthetic Californian of long standing, I must challenge the statement on p. 235 that ". . . the Andean Condor is definitely the largest flying bird, surpassing in average measurements even its Californian cousin . . ." when data presented by Herbert Friedmann (1950, *The Birds of North and Middle America*, part XI, p. 53) suggest otherwise. But "The Birds of Chile" supplies a great amount of basic natural history and taxonomic information, provides very helpful material on field identification, and, because of the relaxed and pleasant style of the author's writing, gives a very good "feel" for a superb country and its highly interesting avifauna. What more could one ask for?—John Davis.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Among the publications recently received by the editorial office, the following are noted as having particular interest for avian biologists.

**The Birds of South Vietnam.**—Philip Wildash. 1968. Charles E. Tuttle Co., Rutland, Vermont, and Tokyo, Japan. 234 pp., 25 color plates depicting 213 species, 21 line drawings of birds, plus a map of South Vietnam. \$7.50 (clothbound).—Each of the 586 species of birds allocated to South Vietnam is treated briefly in terms of habits, general distribution, and field marks.

**Birds of Hawaii.**—George C. Munroe. 1960 (Revised Edition). Charles E. Tuttle Co., Rutland, Vermont, and Tokyo, Japan. 192 pp., numerous halftones, and 23 color plates by Y. Oda, depicting about 150 species of birds. \$5.00 (clothbound).—This is essentially a reprinting of the out-of-print edition of 1944. An appendix brings the taxonomy up to date. The species of birds known in Hawaii up to 1944 are considered under the categories of native sea and forest birds, stray visitants, and imported species.

**Flashing Wings: The Drama of Bird Flight.**—John K. Terres, illustrated by Robert Hines. 1968. Doubleday & Co., New York. xiv + 177 pp. \$4.95 (clothbound).—Behind the lyric title of this book lurks an excellent semitechnical account of the aerodynamics of flight and the attributes of birds as flying machines.

**Whitewings/The Life History, Status and Management of the White-winged Dove.**—Edited by Clarence Cottam and James B. Trefethen, illustrated by Bob Hines. 1968. D. Van Nostrand and Co., Princeton, N.J. xv + 348 pp., two color plates, numerous sketches, and 59 halftones. \$7.50 (clothbound).—This attractive book is a species monograph in the best tradition. It summarizes the biology of *Zenaida asiatica* in the southwestern United States, Latin America, and the islands of the Caribbean Sea. At \$7.50 the book is a notable bargain.

**Vertebrates of the United States, Second Edition.**—W. Frank Blair, Albert P. Blair, Pierce Brodtkorb, and George A. Moore. 1968. McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York. ix + 616 pp., many text figures. \$20.00 (clothbound).—The section on birds, by Pierce Brodtkorb, remains the only consolidated account since Ridgway's incomplete "Birds of North and Middle America" that summarizes the characters upon which

each North American bird genus is based. The text includes keys to all of the species of birds in the United States. Significant improvements from the first edition (1957) include a list of references and many additional text figures showing diagnostic characters. In other sections of the book the taxonomic treatments are modernized and enlarged to include marine turtles.

**COOPER ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND FUND BALANCES  
RESULTING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS**

DECEMBER 31, 1967

**ASSETS:**

|  |           |                  |
|--|-----------|------------------|
| Cash on hand and in banks .....                      |           | \$ 21,020        |
| Investment in securities<br>(market value—\$246,453) |           |                  |
| (Note):  |           |                  |
| U. S. Government securities .....                    | \$ 21,875 |                  |
| Corporate bonds .....                                | 53,577    |                  |
| Preferred stock .....                                | 9,240     |                  |
| Common stocks .....                                  | 153,968   | 238,660          |
|  |           | <u>\$259,680</u> |

**FUND BALANCES:**

|                                |  |                  |
|--------------------------------|--|------------------|
| General Publication Fund ..... |  | \$ 889           |
| Avifauna Fund .....            |  | 12,511           |
| Endowment Fund .....           |  | 246,280          |
|                                |  | <u>\$259,680</u> |

**SUMMARY OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS  
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES**

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1967

|  | FUNDS                  |                  |                  |                  |
|--|------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|  | General<br>publication | Avifauna         | Endowment        | Total            |
| <b>Cash receipts:</b>  |                        |                  |                  |                  |
| Dues and life memberships .....                                  | \$ 6,185               | \$ —             | \$ 855           | \$ 7,040         |
| Subscriptions and sales<br>of publications .....                 | 6,284                  | 1,363            | —                | 7,647            |
| Contributions .....  | 753                    | —                | 171              | 924              |
| Dividends and interest .....                                     | 11,124                 | —                | —                | 11,124           |
| Proceeds from sales of<br>securities .....                       | —                      | —                | 76,850           | 76,850           |
|  | <u>24,346</u>          | <u>1,363</u>     | <u>77,876</u>    | <u>103,585</u>   |
| <b>Cash disbursements:</b>                                       |                        |                  |                  |                  |
| Publication costs .....  | 22,439                 | —                | —                | 22,439           |
| Administrative expenses:   |                        |                  |                  |                  |
| Awards .....   | 750                    | —                | —                | 750              |
| Professional fees .....  | 1,000                  | —                | —                | 1,000            |
| Investment expenses .....  | 1,224                  | —                | —                | 1,224            |
| Other .....  | 2,921                  | 39               | —                | 2,960            |
| Purchase of securities .....                                     | —                      | —                | 69,395           | 69,395           |
|  | <u>28,334</u>          | <u>39</u>        | <u>69,395</u>    | <u>97,768</u>    |
| Excess (deficiency) of cash<br>receipts over disbursements ..... | (3,988)                | 1,324            | 8,481            | 5,817            |
| Fund balances at beginning of year .....                         | 4,877                  | 11,187           | 233,391          | 249,455          |
| Increase in investment in<br>securities .....                    | —                      | —                | 4,408*           | 4,408            |
| Fund balances at end of year .....                               | <u>\$ 889</u>          | <u>\$ 12,511</u> | <u>\$246,280</u> | <u>\$259,680</u> |

\* Represents portion of gain (\$11,863) on sales of securities reinvested in securities. (Note).

NOTE: Securities purchased by the Society are recorded at cost. Securities acquired at no cost to the Society are carried at zero. The securities are owned by the Endowment Fund and proceeds from sales of securities are retained in the Endowment Fund. Dividend and interest income earned from these securities is used to defray expenses of the Society's publications.

JANE R. DURHAM, *Treasurer*