

and \$100. One Nice Award is made annually, in the amount of \$100.

Interested persons may write to Frank B. Gill, Academy of Natural Sciences, 19th and the Parkway, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103. Completed applications must be received by 1 April 1974. Final decisions will be made by the Council at the annual meeting of the Society, 6-9 June 1974.

OBITUARY: TRACY I. STORER

Tracy I. Storer, Professor of Zoology, Emeritus at the University of California, Davis, passed away on 25 June 1973. He was a C.O.S. member for over 60 years; he joined the society in 1910 and was a life member. Dr. Storer was well known for his numerous contributions to zoology including his major role in the development of one of the most widely used textbooks in general zoology, his writings on many aspects of California natural history, and outstanding work in vertebrate field biology and in the economic relationships of vertebrates to man.

CONTINUE LIBRARY SUBSCRIPTIONS

University librarians, faced with budget cuts, are currently looking critically at their journal holdings with the thought of eliminating those that are not important to the present staff. To protect the C.O.S. against possible loss of subscriptions to *The Condor* we urge our members in university circles to talk to their librarians about the importance of our journal and request renewal. The more contact members have with their university librarian at this time, the more the Society can protect itself against subscription declines. Another suggestion is for all members to check to see whether your library does indeed subscribe to *The Condor* and if not "sell" a new subscription.

BACK ISSUES OF *THE CONDOR* NEEDED

The University of the South Pacific in Fiji is in need of back issues of *The Condor*. The University, begun in 1968, is growing rapidly with an enrollment of students from ten South Pacific countries. It cannot afford the cost of back issues of journals at this time, but it is prepared to pay packing and freight charges for any issues of *The Condor* through Volume 71. Correspondence should be sent to: T. C. R. White, Head, The University of the South Pacific, P.O. Box 1168, Suva, Fiji.

FRANK M. CHAPMAN FUND

The Frank M. Chapman Memorial Fund gives grants in aid for ornithological research and also post-doctoral fellowships. Applications are due on 15 September and 15 February. Information on form and content of applications may be obtained from the Frank M. Chapman Memorial Fund Committee, The American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York, N.Y. 10024.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

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

The Ecology and Evolution of Animal Behavior—Robert A. Wallace. 1973. Goodyear Publishing Co.,

Inc., Pacific Palisades, California. 342 p. \$11.95. This book was written as an elementary text in animal behavior both for biology and psychology students and for the layman who has had no prior training in biology. The author follows a more or less classical approach to ethology and frequently draws examples from studies in avian ethology.

Handbook of California Birds—Vinson Brown, Henry Weston, Jr., and Jerry Buzzell. 1973. Second edition. Naturegraph Publishers, Healdsburg, California. 224 p. \$8.95 clothbound, \$5.95 paper. This edition updates the original published in 1961 by including colored illustrations of more than 370 birds known from California. It is intended to be helpful to beginning birdwatchers in California, since it includes only birds known from that state. For the more experienced, it is intended to be a supplement to other field guides and to provide armchair quizzes of "name that bird" since the names of the birds appear in the corner of each colorplate so they can be easily concealed. Interesting details on bird anatomy, behavior, and habitats are included in the rather lengthy sections preceding the species descriptions. While the colorplates are aesthetically pleasing and include many supplementary illustrations of flight characteristics and winter plumage, some of the details are a bit hard to discern. This book will be another welcome addition to the collections of avid California birders.

Finding Birds in Trinidad and Tobago—Donald S. Heintzelman. 1973. Published privately by the author, 629 Green Street, Allentown, Pennsylvania 18102. 32 p. \$3.00. This booklet lists and describes the best birdwatching spots on the islands of Trinidad and Tobago, two Caribbean islands often visited by birdwatchers. Included with the site descriptions are the names of birds one may expect to see, and listings of nearby accommodations.

Cranes of the World—Lawrence Walkinshaw. 1973. Winchester Press, New York. 370 p. \$25.00. This book, written in an easily readable style, includes handsomely-illustrated (photographs) and detailed species accounts of the 15 species of cranes in the world. These accounts, preceded by general comments and a classification, contain information on a host of topics including descriptions of adults and young, several aspects of reproduction, behavior, migration, voice, plumages and molt, foods and distribution. While the book will appeal to the layman, the author has not sacrificed important detail based on a thorough review of the literature, and on the careful examination of museum specimens. Most important, the book reflects a lifetime of observing cranes in the field. Such an exhaustive effort has resulted in a truly valuable work that will be read by amateur and professional ornithologists alike.

Population Ecology of Migratory Birds. A Symposium. 1972. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife Research Report 2. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1973 0-466-898. Washington, D.C. 278 p. This is a collection of papers given at an AIBS-sponsored symposium held at the Migratory Bird Population Station of the U. S. Department of Interior in 1969. The 11 papers, including a closing summary by J. J. Hickey, are presented by ornithologists from

several nations. Three of the papers are concerned with Mallard populations in North America: F. C. Bellrose discusses migration corridors used by Mallards; A. Dzubin and J. B. Gollop present aspects of Mallard breeding ecology in Canada; and A. D. Geis demonstrates the use of banding data in population studies of Mallards and other ducks. The use of banding data in the analysis of survival rates in avian populations is discussed by L. L. Eberhardt. H. Boyd uses the Pink-footed Goose in Britain as an example in discussing the application of facts on the biology of a species to conservation efforts for that species. W. H. Drury and I. C. T. Nisbet present an analysis of the movements of Herring Gulls in New England. The decline in Cooper's Hawk populations and the relative stability of Red-tailed Hawk populations are documented by C. J. Henny and H. M. Wight with speculations on the reasons for the differences in population dynamics of the two species. R. Carrick presents data on the population ecology of three Australian species: the Black-backed Magpie, Royal Penguin, and Silver Gull. K. Williamson discusses the usefulness of annual singing male and habitat censuses in Britain. L. von Hartman uses a case history of the Pied Flycatcher in presenting a consideration of the influence of territory on bird populations. The usefulness of this book is enhanced by the addition of an index.

Master Builders of the Animal World—David Hancock. 1973. Harper and Row, Publ., New York. 144 p. \$8.95. The author is an architect who has studied the building designs of the nonhuman world. He considers the dwellings of a wide variety of animals from the trapdoor spider to the mountain gorilla as well as the designs of several avian species. Zoo curators and pet enthusiasts, including ornithologists, should find some good ideas for improvements to cage and shelter designs for captive animals.

Curassows and Related Birds—Jean Delacour and Dean Amadon. 1973. American Museum of Natural History, New York. 247 p. \$20.00. Curassows, Chachalacas, and Guans belong to the family Cracidae, one of the four major groups of the order Galliformes. These inhabitants of neotropical forests have been the object of recent intensive studies by the authors and several other investigators, notably Charles Vaurie whose contributions to this book are significant. The book is divided into two parts. Part I relates, in a highly readable style, what is known about the family Cracidae: an overview of the family, anatomical characteristics, distribution, plumages and molt, behavior, reproduction, captive rearing, and conservation methods. Part II provides detailed accounts (including range, physical descriptions, and habits)

of each species, drawing heavily on field studies, the literature, and personal communications. The result is an appealing and definitive work on a family that has been little studied. The 30 colorplates are not only skillfully executed and beautiful but, along with the numerous black and white figures, photographs, maps, and line drawings, serve as an invaluable supplement to the descriptions of these birds.

Atoll Research Bulletin Nos. 150, 163, 164. Smithsonian Inst., Washington, D.C.

No. 150. The natural history of French Frigate Shoals, Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.—A. B. Amereson, Jr. 1971. 383 p. French Frigate Shoals is one of the isolated coral atolls in the Hawaiian Archipelago and a wildlife refuge. The majority of its terrestrial fauna is, needless to say, represented by birds. The author has therefore focused much of his research interests on the avifauna and presents interesting data on the movements, distribution, and annual cycle of several species. Included too are a survey of the vascular plants and data on the annual cycle and movements of the green sea turtle and Hawaiian monk seal.

No. 163. The natural history of Gardner Pinnacles, Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.—R. B. Clapp. 1972. 25 p. The Gardner Pinnacles are two barren volcanic outcroppings in the Hawaiian Archipelago. The species accounts concern primarily the seabirds, the major component of the avifauna. The most valuable and interesting data presented are those on movements; these were verified by band recoveries.

No. 164. The natural history of Kure Atoll, Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.—P. W. Woodward. 1972. 318 p. Kure Atoll is the northernmost coral atoll in the Hawaiian Archipelago and in the world. The major fauna of the islands and the concern of this monograph are the birds. The author presents some interesting data on the annual cycles, breeding cycles, and movements of many species of sea birds. A history of the atoll and description of the vegetation are also given.

Two new but rather obscure publications have recently come from México. Volume I, number 1, of *Publicaciones Biológicas Instituto de Investigaciones Científicas* from Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo Leon was published in August 1973. The first paper, by A. J. Contreras-Balderas, gives new records for the avifauna of Nuevo Leon. A second publication marks the first in the *Series Zoologia* from *Annales Inst. Biol. Nal. Auton, México*, Volume 42. Of particular interest in Series 1 is a paper by A. R. Phillips on regulation of avian breeding cycles. The publication date is 1971, but the actual date of distribution was June 1973.