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## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

**Endangered Birds of the World/The ICBP Bird Red Data Book.**—Compiled by Warren B. King. 1981. Smithsonian Institution Press in cooperation with the International Council for Bird Preservation, Washington, DC. 624 p. Paper \$8.95, cloth \$19.95. Source: Smithsonian Institution Press, P.O. Box 1579, Washington, DC 20013. The Red Data Books are detailed catalogues of threatened plants and animals on a worldwide basis, prepared for the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. This volume is a reprint of Volume II, *Aves*, in that series, which was compiled by the ICBP and originally published by IUCN in a loose-leaf format in 1978 and 1979. It lists 437 species or subspecies in taxonomic order. For each taxon, the degree of threat is indicated and information is summarized on its status, distribution, population size and trend, existing or proposed conservation measures, and a selected list of references. Certainly, "This volume is an indispensable reference for government agencies dealing with national resources, environmental organizations, and individuals concerned about endangered species." All ornithologists, however, whether or not they are actively involved in such work, should see this important but dispiriting book and read the roll call.

**Threatened and Endangered Species and Habitats in British Columbia and the Yukon.**—Edited by Richard Stace-Smith, Lois Johns, and Paul Joslin. 1980. British Columbia Ministry of Environment, Fish and Wildlife Branch, Victoria, B.C. 302 p. Paper cover. This volume consists of the proceedings of a broadly-based symposium, held in 1980, to consider the problem of threatened species and habitats in B.C. and the Yukon. Of the 30 papers, 9 deal specifically with birds; hence, much attention is also given to other vertebrates, plants, and habitats. These reports, will, of course, chiefly interest biologists and conservation authorities in British Columbia. However, the keynote address, "The basis of endangerment," by Ian McTaggart Cowan and the papers by P. Joslin and by F. L. Bunnell and R. G. Williams on the ethos of preserving species and habitats merit wide consideration.

**Finding Birds Around the World.**—Peter Alden and John Gooders. 1981. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. 683 p. \$17.95. Thirty years ago, Sewall Pettingill produced a new kind of book, the first guide to bird finding. The present book represents the culmination of that trend, being a worldwide directory to the best and most accessible places for birding. It is, of course, selective, the 111 localities having been chosen with an eye to transportation and political considerations as well as their avifaunas. The book nonetheless covers the world's major ecosystems. For each place, it tells about special birds, lodging, seasons, guides, transportation, specific locations, and important travel considerations. Each account includes a map and a nearly complete list of species. The information is detailed and accurate (within this reviewer's experience), being based on the first-hand experience of the authors and many others who have led birding tours. An introductory chapter gives sound, practical advice about traveling in quest of birds. A list of useful publications and a full taxonomic index are appended. Altogether, this guide will be invaluable in planning a birding tour to an exotic place and getting the most out of one's trip.

**The Audubon Society Handbook for Birders.**—Stephen W. Kress. 1981. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 322 p. \$17.95. This is an introductory manual of techniques and source book for birding. It explains field identification, selection and use of optical equipment, observation methods, bird photography, and sound recording. In order to guide birders beyond listing, it also gives detailed and annotated lists of educational programs in ornithology and research activities that welcome participation by amateurs. Finally, it surveys periodicals, organizations, and books about birds, chiefly in North America. Three appendices list sources for equipment, supplies, and books, plus bird-related publications available from U.S. and Canadian government agencies. Advanced birders as well as novices will find a wealth of information, much of it hard-to-come-by, compiled here. This book would also be a handy reference for libraries, schools, and nature centers. Drawings, photographs, index.

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## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

**Search for the Spiny Babbler/A Naturalist's Adventure in Nepal.**—S. Dillon Ripley. 1978. Ratna Pustak Bhandar, Kathmandu, Nepal. 301 p. \$12.50. Source: Smithsonian Institution Press, P.O. Box 1579, Washington, DC 20013. This is a reprint edition of a work first published in 1952, the story of Ripley's 1948 expedition in Nepal. It is a colorful and engrossing narrative of exotic places and animals, with many anecdotes about the operation of the expedition itself. The account gains historical interest as a record of a now-past setting and a manner of ornithological field work. The book is illustrated with the original map and photographs, as well as a new color plate of the quarry, *Turdoides nipalensis*. Bibliography, index.

**Birds of Africa.**—John Karmali. 1980. Viking Press, New York. 191 p. \$25.00. This oversize book is primarily a showcase for the author's outstanding photographs of birds, in color and monochrome. Karmali lives in Nairobi, and his pictures bespeak long acquaintance with his subjects, as well as patience and technical excellence. These are not the shots of a visitor on safari. Supplementing them is an accurately informative nontechnical text that characterizes each family and describes the species shown. Contrary to the book's title, coverage is limited to *some* of the species in East Africa. In closing, the author gives notes on the color plates, explaining the circumstances in which the picture was taken and his photographic technique. In both text and illustrations, this book surpasses the usual coffee table volumes on birds. References, index.

**Winter Population Trends of Raptors in Washington from Christmas Bird Counts.**—Dwight G. Smith and Richard L. Knight. 1981. Washington Dept. of Game, Olympia. 76 p. Paper cover. Source: Washington Dept. of Game, 600 N. Capitol Way, Olympia, WA 98504. Data from Christmas Bird Counts (CBC) are increasingly being used for population studies because they are often the only long-term, wide-coverage figures available. Such is the case here. Counts spanning 33 years were analyzed for 16 species of hawks and eagles and 10 species of owls in Washington. Temporal and geographic trends are summarized for each species, supplemented by many graphs. Overall trends, cautions to be observed in using CBC data, and questions for future study are discussed. A useful compilation for raptor-watchers in the Pacific Northwest and for those who would like to analyze CBC data elsewhere. References.

**Proceedings of the Washington Bald Eagle Symposium.**—Edited by R. L. Knight, G. T. Allen, M. V. Stalmaster, and C. W. Servheen. Date and publisher not given. 254 p. Paper cover. Presumed source: as above. A symposium to assemble the results of research on the ecology of the Bald Eagle in Washington and adjacent states was held at the Seattle Aquarium in June 1980. Its papers are published here, grouped according to theme: overviews, management, nesting studies and winter studies. The opening address, by Gordon Orans, is a stimulating examination of plumage patterns in eagles and their possible roles in social interactions. The volume offers much information of interest to eagle biologists, chiefly within its region of coverage and Alaska. Illustrated, references.

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## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

**Blackbirds and Corn in Ohio.**—Richard A. Dolbeer. 1980. Resource Publication 136. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, DC. 18 p. Paper cover. Ohio, combining high breeding populations of blackbirds with large acreages of corn, has long been involved in the conflict concerning these birds and agriculture. This report summarizes the status and biology of the Red-winged Blackbird and the Common Grackle in that State, summarizes data on economic losses caused by these birds to corn, and discusses available techniques for combating the damage. It will chiefly interest those who have to deal with the problem. Illustrations, references.

**Native Names of Mexican Birds.**—Lillian R. Birkenstein and Roy E. Tomlinson. 1981. Resource Publication 139, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, DC. 159 p. Paper cover. This book provides a list of over 3,000 native Mexican bird names in taxonomic sequence representing nearly 1,000 species. An accepted English common name and all presently known Mexican names, in Spanish or Indian dialects, are listed for each species. Tribal origins of Indian names and the areas where particular names predominate are given. The list appears to be authoritative, comprehensive, and carefully worked out. Indexes to Mexican and English names.

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## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

**Chimney Swifts and Their Relatives.**—Margaret Whittemore. 1981. Nature Books Publishers. 169 p. Paper cover. \$5.95, plus 59¢ postage. Source: Nature Books Publishers, P.O. Box 12157, Jackson, MS 39211. This is a book about the habits of swifts, aimed for those who share the author's love for these birds. It concentrates on the Chimney Swift and devotes less attention to other members of the family—most of whom are poorly-known. Information has been culled from the literature, the author's observations, and her correspondence with other students of swifts. The writing is chatty and in places anthropomorphic. Photographs, sketches, references.

**The Mystery of Migration.**—Chief Contributing Editor, Robin Baker. 1981. Viking Press, New York. 256 p. \$29.95. This book for general readers offers the broadest possible survey of migration, having redefined the phenomenon to include all living things. It proposes "that all animals migrate from choice and with judgement and not only by instinct; that plants, too, are migrants, moving either as spores or seeds or as whole plants; that man . . . is a migrant; and that exploration, nomadism, emigration, and immigration are as much a part of migration as the classical seasonal to-and-from movements." Chapters are each devoted to different groups of organisms. While the text is comprehensive, informative, and easily readable, at least that on birds is not well balanced or fully up-to-date. The contributions of Baker and his four fellow-editors, all British behaviorists, are not identified. The book is profusely illustrated with maps, drawings, diagrams, and photographs. Regrettably, it lacks references and credits for the original sources of the illustrations; hence, a reader has no way of knowing the basis for the statements or of following up topics of interest.

**The Connecticut Warbler.**—This is a new "quarterly publication devoted to the promotion of bird study and conservation in the state of Connecticut." Started in 1981, it is the State's first field journal of ornithology. It is edited by Roland C. Clement and published by the Natural History Services Department of the Connecticut Audubon Society. Subscriptions (\$6.00) and material to be considered for publication (articles, notes, monochrome photographs, drawings) should be submitted to the journal office, C.A.S., 314 Unquowa Road, Fairfield, CT 06430.

**Aves de Costa Rica.**—Alexander F. Skutch. 1980. Editorial Costa Rica, San José, Costa Rica. 148 p. Paper cover. 30 colones. This is an introductory book about the birds of Costa Rica, written in Spanish and addressed to the people of that country. It presents one hundred species, describing on one page for each, their appearance, voice, habitat, habits, nesting, and range. The accounts are non-technical yet authoritative. They are illustrated with color and monochrome photographs by John S. Dunning. Like Thurber's *Cien Aves de El Salvador* (noted in *Condor* 81:156) this book should promote indigenous interest in birds and their protection.

ing of Society members duly called for the purpose.

#### X. CORPORATE SEAL

The corporate seal of this Society, a California Corporation, shall be the impression of a disc, with the following inscription:

COOPER ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
Incorporated December 6, 1934  
California

Adopted 9 May 1981  
including amendment of 10 May 1981.

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### RECENT PUBLICATIONS

**Annual Variation of Daily Energy Expenditure by the Black-billed Magpie/A study of thermal and behavioral energetics.**—John N. Mugaas and James R. King. 1981. *Studies in Avian Biology* No. 5, Cooper Ornithological Society. 78 p. Paper cover. \$8.00. Source: Allen Press, Inc., P.O. Box 368, Lawrence, KS 66044. The factors that mold avian life history patterns are becoming better understood through studies of how birds allocate their resources of time and energy. To date, most such studies have concerned only a part of the annual cycle (usually the breeding season) and have not distinguished between obligatory and volitional or facultative activities. The present study, in contrast, is more complete and discriminating, the better to answer ecological and behavioral questions. It is based upon a year-long investigation of a population of free-living magpies in southeastern Washington. The results have to do with the thermal environment and its influence on the biology of the magpie, and with time-activity and energy budgeting in the annual cycle. These are discussed with regard to the geographic distribution and behavior of the birds. Finally, the authors compare daily energy expenditures for several species of birds and the techniques used in estimating them. While the treatise provides a great deal of specific information, it may prove more important for its careful methodology and as a state-of-the-art model for similar studies of other species. Graphs, tables, references.

**Gas Exchange in Avian Eggs.**—Edited by H. Rahn and C. V. Paganelli. 1981. Department of Physiology, State University of New York at Buffalo. 358 p. Paper cover. Source: Dept. of Physiology, SUNY, Buffalo, NY 14214. One of the rapidly-growing fields in avian physiology during the past decade has been the gas exchange and physical properties of bird eggs. Rahn and Paganelli were among the pioneers and they continue to be leaders in this research. This volume is a collection of all the papers (38) originating in their laboratory and in collaboration with colleagues at other institutions, published by the end of 1980. They are reproduced here in facsimile from their original publication. The papers are grouped according to subject, i.e., physics of gas exchange, shell conductance, effects of altitude, water loss, metabolism, and egg properties and dimensions. Researchers in this field and those who want to become au courant will be grateful for having all these papers assembled. In addition, ornithologists who are interested in the evolution of eggs, breeding habits, and reproductive adaptations, will gain new insights from this material.

**Casey A. Wood (1856–1942); Ophthalmologist-Bookman-Ornithologist; a Bio-bibliography.**—Compiled by Effie C. Astbury. 1981. Occasional Paper 7, Graduate School of Library Science, McGill University, Montreal. 66 p. Paper cover. \$5.00. Source: Graduate School of Library Science, McGill University, 3459 McTavish St., Montreal, PQ, Canada H3A 1Y1. Casey Wood is remembered by present-day ornithologists chiefly for his monograph, *The Fundus Oculi of Birds . . .*, and his translation of *The Art of Falconry . . . of Frederick II of Hohenstaufen*. Nevertheless, the latter, which appeared posthumously, was his 345th publication! The majority of his writings dealt with ophthalmology, his professional specialty. A man of varied scholarly and scientific interests, he also wrote extensively about other medical subjects, birds, his travels, history, and intersections between these fields. The range and depth of his output, not to mention the quantity, were prodigious. The present work offers a detailed chronology and a complete bibliography of Dr. Wood, a list of sources consulted, and an index. It will be useful to those who are interested in the history and literature of ornithology, or, specifically, in the avian eye.

**A Bestiary for Saint Jerome/Animal Symbolism in European Religious Art.**—Herbert Friedmann. 1980. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC. 378 p. \$35.00. Renaissance paintings commonly contain figures of plants, animals and various objects that carried religious or ethical meaning, seemingly hidden yet waiting to be grasped by the viewer. The nature and special logic of these symbolic animals have long received serious study from Dr. Friedmann. In this book he presents his findings and interpretations concerning the many kinds of animals that were depicted in association with Saint Jerome. He discusses the Saint, the symbolism that came to surround his story, and the two settings in which he is usually shown. Representations by six diverse Northern European and Italian artists are then examined in detail. The bestiary itself is an account of the more than sixty creatures, real or mythical, that have been found in company with Saint Jerome, including the lion, his most frequent icon. Six color plates and many monochrome reproductions show the works of art referred to. Thanks to its zoological insights, this scholarly volume makes an important contribution to art history. In addition, it reveals much about the revival of interest in natural history during the late Middle Ages. Biologists may not realize that the early, descriptive phase of their science arose from an antecedent, pictorialized attention to plants and animals. List of art works, bibliography, index.

topics as: biogeography, species diversity, habitat requirements, migration and movements, population ecology, ecosystem studies, man-induced changes, endangered species, conservation and management.

For further information, please write to Dr. C. W. Burns, Section Convener (Ecology and Environmental Protection), % Department of Zoology, University of Otago, P.O. Box 56, Dunedin, New Zealand.

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## THE BULLETIN BOARD

For advice on submitting items for this section please see Information for Contributors (*Condor* 83:93).

WANTED: *Birds of Washington State* by S. G. Jewett et al. (1953); *The Birds of Washington* (2 vols.) by W. L. Dawson and J. H. Bowles (1909). C. J. Henny, 480 SW Airport Road, Corvallis, OR 97330.

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## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

**Natural Selection and Social Behavior/Recent Research and New Theory.**—Edited by Richard D. Alexander and Donald W. Tinkle. 1981. Chiron Press, Inc., New York. 532 p. \$49.95. This volume is a collection of 29 papers, most of which were presented at a 1978 symposium held at The University of Michigan. The papers are “devoted almost wholly to research stimulated principally by George C. Williams and William D. Hamilton who stressed two main ideas: first, it is valuable to identify the level . . . at which natural selection acts most consistently and powerfully and, second, natural selection can favor contributions to genetic reproduction not only through descendant but also through nondescendant relatives.” Diverse animals, from social insects to humans, are the subjects of these studies. Seven papers deal with birds—the song dialects, sex ratio, or cooperative breeding of various species. Ornithologists who are interested in the evolutionary basis of social behavior would do well, however, to read the book as a whole in order to assimilate ideas from many sources. Not all truth about birds is clothed in feathers. Graphs, diagrams, lists of references, index.

## STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION

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**Wild Geese of the World/Their life history and ecology.**—Myrfyn Owen. 1980. B. T. Batsford, Ltd., London. 236 p. £15.00. Here is yet another comprehensive book on the biology of geese, comparable to M. A. Ogilvie's *Wild Geese* (noted in *Condor* 80:350). Species accounts are followed by chapters on social behavior, movements and migration, summer and winter biology, population dynamics, and conservation and exploitation. The organization is similar to that in the earlier book. Owen has tried, however, “to examine the reasons behind the various habits of geese, asking the questions ‘how’ and ‘why’ as well as ‘what,’ ‘when’ and ‘where.’” He frankly admits that some of his explanations are highly speculative. The result is an informative and stimulating book which emphasizes the adaptive radiation among species of geese. Joe Blossom has provided color paintings of adults and downy goslings of all the species as well as many line drawings. Maps, appendices of data, bibliography, index. Readers who want a single good reference work on geese will have to compare this book with Ogilvie's to see which they prefer. Goose biologists will probably want both.