

NaCl secreted 41% [Hughes, unpubl. data].) Nevertheless, especially during the first one or two days after hatching, nestling gulls may be stressed beyond their osmoregulatory capacity, particularly if they must expend water for temperature regulation. If the nest site is cool, shaded by vegetation, and frequently shrouded in fog, growing nestlings probably experience little thermal stress.

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Handbook of the birds of India and Pakistan. Vol. 4. Second edition.—Sálim Ali and S. Dillon Ripley. 1983. Oxford University Press, Delhi. 267 p. \$26.00. This is a revised edition of a work first published in 1970. (Previous volumes in the series were noted in *Condor* 84:398 and citations therein.) It covers the Orders Caprimulgiformes through Piciformes and starts into the Passeriformes (Eurylaimidae and Pittidae). New information has been added and a few taxonomic changes have been made. Eleven color plates (including three new ones) depict 88 species, and line drawings of the head or tail are given for many others. Distribution maps, list of references, index. Ali and Ripley must be applauded for their industry, both in compiling the volumes in this series and in bringing them up to date.

Handbook of the birds of India and Pakistan. Compact edition.—Sálim Ali and S. Dillon Ripley. 1983. Oxford University Press, Delhi. 737 p. plus 113 color plates.

\$90.00. Here, in one large (22 × 32 cm) volume, is the entire *Handbook*, first published in ten volumes! It includes the texts of the second editions of Volumes 1-3 and the first editions of Volumes 4-10. This has been accomplished by photographically reducing the text so that four pages of the original occupy one page of the present edition. The text type and black-and-white illustrations (range maps and drawings of morphological details) have been reduced to seventy percent of their original size, but remain legible to the normal eye. The volume opens with complete lists of species and of plates, as well as introductory matter taken from Volume 1. The color and monochrome plates have been reproduced at their original sizes, but have been grouped together at the back of the book. Comprehensive selected bibliography and indexes. Truly, this *Handbook* is an impressive and authoritative reference, covering as it does more than 2,000 species or subspecies of birds on the Indian subcontinent. Furthermore, by today's standard of book prices the Compact Edition is a remarkable bargain.

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APPENDIX 1. Glossary of selected abbreviations used (in order of their appearance).

Abbreviation	Definition
ME	Metabolizable energy
AME	Apparent metabolizable energy
TME	True metabolizable energy
DEB	Daily energy budgets
EM	Existence metabolism
BMR	Basal metabolic rate
FE	Fecal energy
UE	Urinary energy
MEC	Metabolizable energy coefficients
NE	Net energy
SDE	Specific dynamic effect

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Birds of Fiji, Tonga and Samoa.—Dick Watling. 1982. Millwood Press. 176 p. \$39.95 U.S. plus \$4.55 surface postage. Source: Millwood Press Ltd., 291b Tinakori Road, Thorndon, Wellington, New Zealand. This book opens with an ornithological history and a good discussion of avifaunal composition and ecological isolation for the birds of its region. Beautiful oblique aerial views of islands and habitats are presented. Part 2 offers 15 good color plates of paintings by Chloe Talbot-Kelly. Part 3 contains species accounts of land birds, including common, local, and scientific names, descriptions, song, habitat and some behavior. This section is well-illustrated with food and habitat plants, insects, identification aids, and adequate maps of distribution. In contrast, Part 4 summarily dismisses the sea and shore birds with silhouettes and abbreviated species accounts. Glossary. Excellent bibliography of 245 entries. Checklist of birds in the Fiji region. Indices of scientific, English and local names. This work covers a larger area from a more professional point of view than the book by Muse and Muse (noted below). Ornithologists who intend to work in these islands are reminded to see

Amerson, Whistler, and Schwaner's report (noticed in *Condor* 85:391).—J. Tate.

The birds and birdlore of Samoa.—Corey and Shirley Muse. 1982. Pioneer Press, Walla Walla, Washington. 156 p. Paper cover. No price given. More than just a list of the birds of a group of sixteen tropical islands in the western Pacific, this small paperback also provides an interesting ornithological history, numerous legends and proverbs, and more. The loss of native forests and a burgeoning human population are documented and clearly of concern. The bird list is divided into sections on seabirds; migrants and visitors; and waterfowl, marsh and land or forest birds. For each species, a common name, Samoan name, size, description, similar species, seasonal status, habitat and birding locations are usually provided. A useful section on suggestions for birding in Samoa and notes on the language contribute greatly to the value of the book. It appears better suited for the birder than Watling's book (noted above). List of citations, bibliography, photographs, and illustrations by Norman Adams.—J. Tate.

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Ornithology books in the library of Trinity College, Hartford/including the library of Ostrom Enders.—Prepared by Viola Breit and Karen B. Clarke. 1983. Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut. 270 p. \$35.00. Source: Trinity College Library Associates, Summit Street, Hartford, CT 06106. Ostrom Enders, a retired banker, sportsman, and aviculturist recently gave his natural history library to Trinity College, an institution that his family has long supported. Augmented by the College's existing holdings, this puts the Watkinson Library at Trinity among the major collections of ornithological materials in America. The publication of this catalogue marks Mr. Enders' gift and introduces the collection to ornithologists and librarians at large. The volumes range in date from Willughby's *Ornithology* (1678) to the present, and reflect the donor's particular interest in game birds and aviculture (especially waterfowl) as well as general ornithology. Several thousand entries with bibliographic data are listed in this nicely

printed book. Since the collection will be maintained and kept up-to-date by an endowment, future supplements are planned.

Bibliography of the Genera *Calidris* and *Limicola* and Bibliography of the Genus *Phalaropus*.—Sven Blomqvist. 1983. Special Reports from Ottenby Bird Observatory Nos. 3 and 4. Separately issued in paper covers. No. 3: 104 p., \$7.00. No. 4: 28 p., \$4.00. Source: Ottenby Bird Observatory, Pl. 1500, S-380 65 Degerhamn, Sweden; prices include surface mail postage. The first of these booklets is a compilation of 1,364 references, the second of 394 references. They list primarily papers and secondarily a few books, with coverage through 1980. Complete though they may be, these bibliographies would be more useful if they had been provided with taxonomic, geographic, and topical indexes.

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS

World inventory of avian anatomical specimens: geographical analysis.—D. Scott Wood and Marion Anne Jenkinson. 1984. American Ornithologists' Union and Oklahoma Biological Survey, Norman, Oklahoma. 290 p. Paper cover. \$30.00. Source: Oklahoma Biological Survey, Sutton Hall, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019. This reference work is a companion to Wood, Zusi, and Jenkinson's two world inventories of avian skeletal and spirit specimens (noted in *Condor* 85:345). It divides the world into sixty discrete areas and lists the species of birds in each, together with an indication of their temporal occurrence. These avifaunal lists are tabulated with the data from the inventories, thereby showing the total numbers of anatomical specimens for each species, grouped by geographical area. The results are given in three multi-page tables, one each for the New World, Palearctic and Ethiopian Regions, and all remaining areas. Each table is preceded with a list of the references that were used to determine the occurrence and status of the species in each of the geographic areas. Additionally, shorter tables summarize data on museum holdings of anatomical specimens, and roughly indicate the geographical strengths and weaknesses of such material in each collection. The volume should be useful to researchers in avian distribution as well as curators and anatomists, for whom its preceding inventories were intended.

Body weights of 686 species of North American birds.—John B. Dunning, Jr. 1984. Western Bird Banding Association Monograph No. 1. 38 p. Paper cover. \$3.75. Source: WBBA, Jolan Truan, Asst. Treasurer, 3314 W. Glenn Drive, Phoenix, AZ 85021. Although mean body weight is now recognized as a useful measurement for various kinds of avian research, it is used less than it might be because such information is hard to come by for many species. Addressing that problem, Dunning has summarized in tabular form the best weight data he could find for each species, based on sources with the largest and most complete samples. His list comprises the regularly occurring avifauna of the continental United States and Canada. Given for each species are the sample size, mean weight, standard deviation (for samples of 10 or more), range, season and place where the birds were collected (if known), and the source of the data. Values for males and females are reported separately, where possible. List of references, indexes. Dunning has put a lot of work into compiling this information from published and unpublished sources, and has admirably accomplished his purpose. Researchers should nevertheless heed his remarks on limitations in using the data he has gathered.

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS

The Seaside Sparrow, its biology and management.—Edited by T. L. Quay, J. B. Funderburg, Jr., D. S. Lee, E. F. Potter, and C. S. Robbins. 1983. Occasional Papers of the North Carolina Biological Survey 1983-5. 174 p. Paper cover, \$15.00. Source: North Carolina State Museum of Natural History, P.O. Box 27647, Raleigh, NC 27611; checks should be made payable to NCDA, Museum Extension Fund. The Seaside Sparrow (*Ammodramus maritimus*) inhabits coastal salt and brackish marshes from Massachusetts to Cape Sable, Florida, and thence westward around the Gulf of Mexico to southern Texas. Since the species is essentially restricted to that habitat, it is threatened by the loss of salt marshes through exploitation for human activities, particularly in Florida. A symposium to address the situation was held at Raleigh, NC in October 1981, and its Proceedings are published in this book. The nineteen papers are grouped into three sections: an overview of the bird and its habitat, aspects of the sparrow's biology, and protection and management. The two articles on vocalizations are furnished with a seven-inch phonodisc that gives examples, produced by J. W. Hardy. The frontispiece is a color painting by John Henry Dick illustrating the nine races of the sparrow. This volume represents a benchmark for future work on the species because it assembles most of our present knowledge, raises new questions, and broadens our perspective for considering management proposals.

Kirtland's Warbler: the natural history of an endangered species.—Lawrence H. Walkinshaw. 1983. Including Chapter 14, on nesting success, by Mark Bergland. Cranbrook Institute of Science, 500 Long Pine Road, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. Bull. No. 58. 207 p. Paper cover. No price given. Data from fifty years of observations, specimens, banding records, and much more make up this thorough report on a large warbler that summers in a small part of lower Michigan and winters in the Bahamas. Walkinshaw presents a well-documented picture of the bird on its summer range. Taken together with Harold Mayfield's 1960 book of similar title, also from the Cranbrook Institute of Science (Bull. No. 40), it is evident that much is known about one-fourth of the annual cycle of this endangered species. The production of this book, however, is faulty; the editors could have done more to improve the layout and appearance of tables (e.g., Table 1 lacks important legend information), maps (e.g., Figure 1 is of poor quality); and the use of standard terminology (e.g., names of colors on p. 81). Forty-five black and white photographs and other figures, fifty-five tables, sonograms, summary, selected bibliography, index of plant and animal species, subject index. A valuable contribution to our knowledge of the Kirtland's Warbler.—J. Tate.

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Aves silvestres do Rio Grande do Sul.—William Belton. 1982. Fundação Zoobotânica do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil. 169 p. plus 105 color photographs by J. Dunning. Paper cover. \$12.00. This neat pocketbook will help the travelling ornithologist identify the most common species of birds one might see in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, and in its neighboring countries of Uruguay and Argentina. Belton, a long-time resident of southern Brazil, realized the need for a simple, Brazilian bird guide; his book nicely fills that need. Of the 573 known species of birds from the region, he chose the 102 most common; Dunning's well-executed (and well-printed) color photos accompany Belton's short descriptive text. Most birds are shown perching; some, however, are shown singing or feeding. References are made in the text to another one hundred or so species. Some of the species described are familiar to North Americans either as summer residents here and winter visitors in Brazil (e.g., Lesser Yellowlegs) or as breeding birds widespread in both Americas (Burrowing Owl, Black Vulture, Common Snipe, Common Ground-Dove). Some are common in the neotropical Realm (e.g., Common Potoo, *Nyctibius griseus*; Squirrel Cuckoo, *Piaya cayana*; Rufous Hornero, *Furnarius rufus*; and Rufous-collared Sparrow, *Zonotrichia capensis*). Many,

however, are endemics, restricted to the wider area of Amazonia or only to southeastern Brazil. The book is written in Portuguese, yet is quite understandable for those individuals with a basic knowledge of Spanish.—M. D. F. Udvardy.

La avifauna en Villa María y sus alrededores.—Sergio A. Salvador. 1983. Escuela Normal "Victor Mercante," Instituto Secundario "Bernardino Rivadavia," Villa María, Córdoba, Argentina. 26 p. Paper. Price not given. Source: S. A. Salvador, Boulevard Sarmiento 698, 5900 Villa María, Córdoba, Argentina. Villa María is about 540 km WNW of Buenos Aires. The regional avifauna is transitional between that of the semiarid pampas and the more humid chaco. This pamphlet, in Spanish, is a list of the 209 bird species seen or collected there between 1973 and 1982. For each species, very brief notes give its status, habitat, and whether or not nesting has been confirmed. Supplementary lists and tables analyze the birds according to their seasonal occurrence. List of references. Useful information for those who are interested in the distribution of South American birds.

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Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, University of California, Irvine, California 92717. Present address of first author: Department of Ecology & Climatology, The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, P.O. Box 1106, New Haven, Connecticut 06504. Received 21 November 1983. Final acceptance 2 April 1984.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Distribution of Oklahoma birds.—D. Scott Wood and Gary D. Schnell. 1984. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman. 209 p. Paper cover. \$14.95. Maps and bar graphs summarize volumes of information in this useful state book. Three hundred and eighty species, arranged by family and subfamily, are depicted on an outline map of Oklahoma counties, in which sight records and specimens are indicated by symbols. Letters are added to indicate season and status. A simple bar graph designates relative seasonal abundance. The only text occurs in the preface, where the symbols used later are explained. Three summary figures provide specimen data and species known in each county. Appendix of accidentals and other species. Index. Drawings of Sprague's Pipit on cover and frontispiece by Robert M. Mengel. Comprehensive (more than 14,000 sightings and specimens examined) and concise (maps and graphs only), this is an essential reference on the occurrence and status of birds in Oklahoma.—J. Tate.

Oklahoma ornithology/an annotated bibliography.—Joseph A. Grzybowski and Gary D. Schnell. 1984. The University of Oklahoma Press, Norman. 192 p. \$19.95. "We have prepared this annotated bibliography of Oklahoma ornithology as an easy reference for persons interested in conducting research and surveys on Oklahoma birds, and for others needing access to information on the state's avifauna." Over 1,500 references have been sifted from periodicals of ornithology, wildlife management, and ecology, as well as dissertations, Pittman-Robertson reports, environmental assessment reports, and various other publications. Indices according to key words, bird families, and common names give access to the bibliography. Three appendices list citations of Christmas Bird Counts, seasonal reports, and surveys of breeding birds in Oklahoma, as given in *Bird-Lore*, *Audubon Magazine*, and their successors.

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Department of Range and Wildlife Management, and The Graduate School, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas 79409. Received 12 December 1983. Final acceptance 30 June 1984.

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Sexual selection, lek and arena behavior, and sexual size dimorphism in birds.—Robert B. Payne. 1984. *Ornithological Monographs* No. 33, American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C. 52 p. Paper cover. \$8.00 (\$6.50 to AOU members). Source: Frank R. Moore, Department of Biology, University of Southern Mississippi, Southern Station Box 5018, Hattiesburg, MS 39406; all orders must be prepaid and include a \$0.50 handling charge. Sexual selection poses a number of theoretical questions about the behavior and morphology of animals that have different mating systems. Several of those issues are addressed here, by way of comparing birds that have lekking and arena behavior with birds that have territorial-polygynous mating systems, and with monogamous birds. Drawing on published and unpublished information, Payne examines the intensity of sexual selection and then male competition and female choice of mates. In the major part of his paper, he uses measurements of specimens to compare sexual size dimorphism with mating systems in the sixteen families of birds in which lekking or arena behavior is known in at least one species. This well-reasoned article will be important for those who are interested in the evolution of avian sexual behavior patterns. Graphs, references.

Geographical ecology/patterns in the distribution of species.—Robert H. MacArthur. 1984. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ. 269 p. Paper cover. Price not given. This is a reprint edition of a classic work in ecology,

first published in 1972. "To do science," MacArthur wrote, "is to search for repeated patterns, not simply to accumulate facts, and to do the science of geographical ecology is to search for patterns of plant and animal life that can be put on a map. . . . The theme running through this book is that the structure of the environment, the morphology of the species, the economics of species behavior, and the dynamics of population changes are the four essential ingredients of all interesting biogeographic patterns." He developed challenging ideas with the aid of mathematics and expressed them lucidly. Illustrations, selected list of references, and index.

Avian ecology.—C. M. Perrins and T. R. Birkhead. 1983. Blackie & Son Limited. 221 p. Paper cover. No price given. Source: Chapman and Hall, 733 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10017. This new title in the Tertiary Biology Series joins others that may be of interest: *Mammal ecology*, *Tropical rain forest ecology*, *Saltmarsh ecology*, *The estuarine ecosystem*, *Population genetics*, and a number of cellular biology and physiology titles. The present book succeeds in giving an overview of behavioral ecology/evolution to the serious student of birds. It is perhaps best used as supplemental reading for an ornithology or ecology course as it does not provide enough for either subject alone. Good bibliography of palearctic and nearctic subjects. A few monochrome photos, many well-done figures.—J. Tate.

anti-host behavior such as pecking at host eggs and young would not be unexpected in an obligate brood parasite such as the Brown-headed Cowbird.

We thank Peter Lowther and Ned K. Johnson for helpful comments on the manuscript. E. E. Klaas kindly reviewed his field notes and provided us with unpublished observations. James B. Dolan, Jr., and the Department of Zoology, University of Montana, made generous contributions toward publication costs.

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Birding Nantucket.—E. F. Andrews and K. T. Blackshaw. [1983?] 35 p. \$4.00 plus \$1.00 postage and handling from P.O. Box 1182, Nantucket, MA 02554. This is a birder's guide to species and their occurrence on Nantucket Island off the coast of Massachusetts. The body of this little booklet consists of graphs of seasonal abundance, and a table of habitat preferences. It includes recommended seasonal trips and a list of accidentals. Maps of habitat distribution and birding locations. Selected references. Engaging drawings by Susan R. Blackshaw.—J. Tate.

Where to find birds in British Columbia. Second edition.—David M. Mark. 1984. Kestrel Press. 122 p. Paper

cover. \$6.95. Source: Kestrel Press, P.O. Box 2054, New Westminster, B. C. V3L 5A3, Canada. This is a revised and expanded edition of a birding guide first published in 1978. It describes 81 sites, grouped according to eight geographical regions, giving details about finding them and the birds that may be expected. Clearly drawn regional maps, and in some cases local maps, are provided. The booklet also contains an annotated checklist of the birds of British Columbia; as an unusual feature, this list gives information on how to find selected "sought after" species. Nice pen-and-ink drawings by Linda Miller Feltner grace the text. References. Guidebooks of this kind are likely to receive much handling, so it is a pity that the present one is not more sturdily covered and bound.

riods from a species as small as starlings certainly support our contention that the birds were in good condition.

Interpreting loss of animals is always a dilemma in telemetry studies. However, we have subsequently accumulated many more telemetry data, and our original interpretations remain supported.

Weatherhead interpreted our data incorrectly in calculating percentages of tagged birds that could have migrated. As we clearly stated (p. 480), our values (five possible migrants of 12) included only birds in the field during the pre-migratory phase. Values in the commentary inappropriately include birds that were not even in the field during this period (mid-August to mid-October). The result is a greatly inflated estimate for the proportion of birds that could have migrated.

Finally, Weatherhead suggests that "problems with the telemetry data dictate against any conclusion being drawn from them." A careful reading of our paper will show that our conclusions were drawn largely from our five years of population studies, not from the telemetry data. We used the telemetry data mainly for corroborating conclusions from population studies, although we also reported some new findings (e.g., local roosts, movement between roosts). We believe that our approach was balanced, and the criticisms of our telemetry work are without foundation.

4) In discussing our treatment of the predation protection hypothesis, Weatherhead incorrectly asserts that the main benefit of roosting results from a simple dilution effect based on numbers of potential prey in roosts. This is an oversimplification, as it ignores benefits of predator detection through group alarm signals. His position carries the implicit assumption that either predators at roosts are seldom detected, or despite detection, they are often successful. We know of no empirical evidence for this assumption. However, the common occurrence of group alarm signals in roosting species would argue for their

effectiveness. When detection of predators is effective in deterring predation, then to maximize predator protection a group need be only large enough to maximize the rate of predator detection. We agree with Weatherhead that more needs to be known about the nature of predation, but we do not believe that his analysis in the commentary contributes to this end.

5) Although we are accused of dismissing the information center hypothesis, in fact we only point out its failure to explain the distribution of roosts we found. Weatherhead's suggestion that the small and large roosts we mentioned (Fig. 1, 2; p. 481) were functionally one is incorrect, although we did find examples of the type he describes. The nearby roosts we referred to were clearly distinct; they were out of view of each other, they occupied distinct patches of habitat, and their arrival and departure flight lines were independent. If roosts serve as information centers, then hypotheses seeking to explain roosting on this basis must also explain the distribution of roosts we observed. Neither the information center hypothesis nor its current derivatives do this.

6) We did not discuss Weatherhead's hypothesis largely because our paper was submitted and reviewed before his paper appeared (in 1983). It was certainly not our intention to "implicitly reject" it. However, we did comment on the two earlier hypotheses (predation, information center) that form the basis for his paper. We found them inadequate to explain the patterns of roosting behavior that we observed, and we remain committed to this conclusion.

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Small birds of the New Zealand bush.—Elaine Power. 1970. William Collins Publishers, Ltd. 41 p. Paper cover. No price given. Source: William Collins Publishers Ltd., P.O. Box 1, Auckland, New Zealand. This is a recent printing of an older, thin paperback book of paintings of twenty-one of New Zealand's small birds. Twenty of the paintings are placed opposite text that provides limited information on the habitat preferences, food, nest, and size of the species. A Maori name is given for each. Each bird is shown perching on an appropriate plant. Well-done paintings and informative text make this most suitable for a children's book or a simple introduction to the birdlife.—J. Tate.

The Canvasback on a prairie marsh.—H. Albert Hochbaum. 1981. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln. 207 p. \$17.95 cloth, \$5.95 paper. Few places in the world have been so central in our knowledge of certain widespread birds as has Delta Marsh, at the southern end of Lake Manitoba. Hochbaum's pioneering study, followed by the results of many workers at the Waterfowl Research Station which he established there, have been seminal in understanding the biology and management of waterfowl. His

book was first published in 1944 and reprinted with updating notes in 1959. The latter edition has now been reprinted, a testimony to the enduring value of the original observations and ideas. The author has written a new introduction gracefully reviewing the changes, as well as the unchanging factors in the prairie wetlands, their waterfowl populations, and hunting pressures over the past forty years. The book contains his pen-and-ink diagrams, maps, and drawings (often in the style of F. Lee Jaques) and bears a new painting by him on the cover. Photographs, references (as of 1959), and index.

Cranes of the world.—Paul A. Johnsgard. 1983. Croom Helm, London. 258 p. \$37.50. Source: distributed by Indiana University Press, Bloomington. Cranes are commonly in the news because of the serious decline of several species and the tentative recovery of a few. Until this book, however, we have not had an up-to-date summary of their biology, distributions, and status. The first third gives a comparative overview of the family: classification and evolution, behavior, vocalizations, ecology, reproductive biology, etc. This is followed by accounts of the fourteen species (combining the crowned cranes into one). The book

is attractively designed and generously illustrated with color and monochrome photographs, range maps, and the author's own pen-and-ink drawings. The list of references concentrates on those that were not included in, or published subsequently to, Walkinshaw's *Cranes of the world* (1973). As compared with that book, the present one is more concise yet more comprehensive, evolutionarily minded, and furnished with current information on distribution and status. On the other hand, Walkinshaw gave more details about breeding and other habits, many of them drawn from his first-hand experience with all but one of the species. Those who study or enjoy cranes are fortunate to have two complementary books on them.

Dear Lord Rothschild: birds, butterflies, and history.—Miriam Rothschild. 1983. Balaban, Philadelphia, PA. 398 p. 12 color and 92 black-and-white plates. \$30.00. The subtitle of this book reveals that the second Baron Rothschild of Tring, Sir Lionel Walter (1868–1937), is remembered in three fields, and that his accomplishments in each of these fields were as remarkable as was his whole life. The Rothschilds, a Jewish banker family originally from Germany, were among the wealthiest people in Europe during the mid-1800s. Walter's father, knighted by Queen Victoria, was a chief financial adviser to the British Empire; he expected his first son to continue in the family business, but the boy was more interested in zoology. At the age of seven, Walter declared that he was founding a museum; by age ten, he had. At 19, he sent out his first substantial collecting expedition—to the South Seas. In an era when large parts of the tropics were white spots on the map and their faunas were unknown, Rothschild directed one expedition after another. He employed, with great skill and intuitive circumspection, the best daredevil explorers as well as scientifically trained enthusiasts. In his museum at Tring, near London, he amassed the largest private zoological collection ever existing, with, among other things, over 300,000 bird specimens, 200,000 eggs, and 2.25 million butterfly specimens. His greatest life interest remained birds and butterflies: 256 species and four genera are named in his honor, among them 58 bird and 78 lepidopteran species. His curators, the lepidopterist Karl Jordan and the avian systematist Ernst Hartert, were excellent scientists; they produced, alone or with Rothschild, a wealth of basic scientific and taxonomic information—much of it published in Tring's own periodical (*Novitates Zoologicae*, 41 volumes, 1894–1939). Rothschild and his curators

were influential in the general adoption of trinomials based on geographic populations. Hartert's monumental *Die Vögel der Paläarktischen Fauna* (1903–1922) and similar monographs by Rothschild and Jordan on Lepidoptera were the results of one extravagant and contradictory man's driving force.

Although Rothschild was a very secretive person and most of his letters and notes were destroyed, we clearly understand his character as described in this biography. We see discrete glimpses of his fascinating private life: when he, on a collecting trip to Africa, rented a whole floor of a hotel in Algeria for a night's celebration of being away from banking and family supervision; or of his megalomaniac tendencies in studying, *par preference*, the giants of the animal kingdom—giant moas, ostriches, giant tortoises (144 specimens at Tring!), cassowaries. In addition to his private life and scientific career, we read of Lord Rothschild, the politician. As a member of the British Parliament, and while still an (apparently unsuccessful) banker, he gave twice-a-month political speeches, while simultaneously directing dozens of global collecting expeditions. The climax of his political achievements was his decisive role in the founding of the state of Israel, which is discussed and documented at length in this biography. Although the pertinent chapters lead the reader away from birds and butterflies, we learn that such well-known figures in British ornithology as Edward Grey (Foreign Secretary during World War I), Richard Meinertzhagen (Colonel, chief political officer of the British Middle Eastern forces toward the end of World War I), and Edwin Montagu (politician), had important roles in shaping the post-war world of the 1920s. Characteristically, Lord Rothschild's involvement in the founding of Israel yielded him his two live ostriches that got stuck there during the war, and which he promptly described as *Struthio camelus syriacus* Rothschild, a new subspecies!

In summary, not only is this book a true-life story of an extraordinary man living under extraordinary circumstances, but it also vividly describes—for today's ornithologist generation—the great collecting era, the era of splitters and lumpers and their quibbles, and, above all, the background of that vast collection of skins and eggs: the Rothschild collection. To every young ornithologist hoping to work in the bird cabinets of our American Museum of Natural History (which since 1932 has housed the Rothschild collection), I recommend the perusal of this biography in order to appreciate the man behind those invaluable series of specimens.—M. D. F. Udvardy.

Publishing			
Printing.....	40,046		40,046
Editorial.....	5,707	\$ 488	6,195
Filing Fee.....	7		7
Honoraria.....	3,000	1,500	4,500
Postage and supplies.....	1,769		1,769
Refunds.....	51	49	100
Miscellaneous.....	248		248
	<u>\$ 61,689</u>	<u>\$ 2,037</u>	<u>\$ -0-</u> <u>\$ 63,726</u>
Other income and expense			
Gain on sale of securities.....			<u>\$ 33,220</u> <u>\$ 33,220</u>
Excess revenues over (under) expenses.....	(\$ 7,193)	\$ 8,900	\$ 58,711 \$ 60,418
Fund balance, beginning of year.....	27,903	21,375	304,483 353,761
Fund transfers.....	22,361		(22,361)
Decrease in valuation of long term investments to lower of cost or market value (note).....			<u>(28,655)</u> <u>(28,655)</u>
Fund balance, end of year.....	<u>\$ 43,071</u>	<u>\$ 30,275</u>	<u>\$312,178</u> <u>\$385,524</u>

NOTE: Securities owned by the society are held by the brokerage firm of Dean Witter Reynolds, Inc. The investment committee, comprised of three members elected by the Board of Directors, approves purchases and sales of securities. Purchased securities are recorded at lower of cost or market value. The securities are recorded through the Endowment Fund and proceeds from sales of securities are retained in the Endowment Fund. Dividends and interest income earned from these securities is used to defray expenses incurred by the General and Avian funds.

Charles T. Collins, *Treasurer*

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Seabirds of the eastern North Pacific and arctic waters.—

Edited by Delphine Haley. 1984. Pacific Search Press, Seattle. 214 p. \$39.95. From the Bering Sea and the Gulf of Alaska south to the Hawaiian Islands and Baja California, the eastern north Pacific supports more different kinds of seabirds than perhaps any equivalent area of the world's oceans. They are presented here in a splendid, oversize book that will appeal to birders and ornithologists at several levels. Introductory chapters sketch the marine environment, the major groups of seabirds, interactions between these birds and human affairs, and the general traits of seabirds. The 100+ species of seabirds that inhabit the region are then described family by family (or subfamily), in a series of chapters each written by a specialist in that group. Highly informative about distribution and life history, these accounts are not in telegraphic handbook style, but have been edited so as to read easily. They gain interest and value with details from the authors' personal experience. For every species a clear map shows the major breeding areas and distribution within the region. The closing chapter discusses briefly the conservation of marine birds. Lavishly illustrated with color photographs and pencil drawings, the book is marvelous to see. The photographs, by various photographers, are technically and artistically excellent, and they have been fittingly printed. Kirk Johnson's nice drawings show details of behavior. In its layout, design, and production, this is the handsomest bird book of the year. Generous selected list of references, classified by bird family, and index.

Seabirds of the world.—Photographs by Eric Hosking, text by Ronald M. Lockley. 1983. Facts On File Publications, New York. 159 p. \$22.95. This is a book for school-age naturalists and general readers who want to become acquainted with seabirds. Hosking has provided photographs, mostly in color, of nearly one-half of the world's species, and Lockley has bound them together with an informative, easily readable text. A chapter about the general attributes of the biology of these birds is followed by

chapters, each devoted to one or more families. The treatment is at about the same level as in Lockley's *Ocean Wanderers* (noted in *Condor* 77:232), little attempt having been made to incorporate new information. Commendably, the declining populations and need for conservation of many species are pointed out. The photographs vary widely in quality and many of them are less than we have come to expect from Hosking. Some are hardly more than visual records of the species in question. Since the pictures are an essential part of the book, it is unfortunate that they have not been served with better color printing. Index, brief list of references.

Patterns of evolution in Galapagos organisms.—

Edited by Robert I. Bowman, Margaret Berson, and Alan E. Leviton. 1983. Pacific Division, American Association for the Advancement of Science, San Francisco, CA. 560 p. \$32.50. Source: Secretary-Treasurer, Pacific Division, AAAS, % California Academy of Sciences, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, CA 94118; orders must be prepaid, with checks payable to California Academy of Sciences. The Galapagos Islands are the place where Darwin's thinking about organic evolution took spark, and they have continued to serve as a productive natural laboratory for that subject. This volume presents many of the scientific papers given at a 1977 symposium about the Galapagos, subsequently expanded and updated. The thirteen articles deal with aspects of the Islands' oceanography, botany, herpetology, ornithology, and mammalogy, but do not attempt to give a complete natural history. Four of the reports concern Darwin's finches (*Geospizini*), of which Bowman's study of the singing patterns of these birds occupies more than half the book. Embodying the results of twenty years' work, it offers important ideas about the development and functions of these songs, and the role of the acoustical environment in their evolution. The chapters are variously illustrated and individually furnished with lists of references. Just as Darwin's observations had more than local significance, so do those in this book.