features of species: the author taking up the species and systematics, species theoretics (eidology), morphological, biochemical, geographic and other criteris, universality and inequities, basic features, some modern definitions, the species as an organization type, with the biological species defined. Ch. 7, the species as one of the fundamental and principal forms or organized life, discusses main forms and their subdivisions, the Linnean hierarchic series, the term "organization level", primordial and fundamental forms of living organization, the species as a supraindividual system, possibility of species' existence indefinitely, as a formation capable of independent evolutionary development; is there a species stage in evolution?; species' integrity, redefinition of concept, degrees of reality, adaptations, and determination of species. Ch. 7, species' structure, takes up concept definitions, a critique of diversity concepts, intraspecific unit systems, differentiation analysis methods, unit systems in plants, differrentiation concepts in zoology; allopatric groups, general features, ecological races (ecotypes), geographic races (subspecies), reality of subspecies and ecotypes, local populations: definition, types, size and limits, sympatric units; concepts, intrapopulational groups, genetic polymorphism, ecoelements, and biotypes. Ch. 9, intraspecific relationships, opens with their concepts and definitions, and continues with fundamental and derived individual integration; inequities existing, experiments on plants, abundance as a specific adaptation, population density regulation, optimal densities, overpopulation and its consequences; and specific correlations. Ch. 10, speciation, concludes with: speciation and morphogenesis, microevolution, speciation variability, types of speciation, types: syngenesis and segregogenesis, allopatric speciation; geographic speciation, sub- and semispecies as speciation stages, ecological speciation, sympatric speciation: occurrence, examples; hybridogenic speciation and the "new species form" concept, recreation of natural forms evidently of hybrid origin, experimental synthesis of "new species", neoformogen and microaccumulative speciation, isolation and speciation; classification as form, spacial, temporary, and sexual isolation, speciation and progressive evolution; inequities of species, arogenic species, and evolutionary improvement of vitality of individuals and species. Useful topical and author indices conclude a book which one must grant is a most remarkable *tour de force* on its topic.

The book is ornithological in that as evidence on points eminent ornithologists and their research are quoted. Furthermore, as almost everyone has attended school and has his own decided opinions on the general cause of education, so almost every person of whatever contact with biology has his own decided opinions on systematics and nomenclature. Whatever the value of Linnaeus and what he started, his work has had the universal power to stimulate everyone to constitute himself a "Siegfried", a "knight in shining armor" defending the system, or a "great white father" defending Linnaeus. One botanical systematist claims that he has felt it expedient to get away quickly from sessions of taxonomic discussion lest mayhem be wreaked on him. A photographer acquaintance of the reviewer has given up discussing colors with anyone because: "No two people see colors alike." Perhaps the same condition underlies discord in systematics.

The text reviewed above returns willingly or not to the subjective or personal taste or reaction aspect of taxonomic judgments. That fact and the welter of discussions now appearing in biological literature of both the Eastern and Western worlds recall those old oft-quoted words from "The Rubiyat": "*And heard great argument therein and about: but evermore, Came out by the same door wherein I went.*"—Leon Kelso.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION — SCARLET TANAGERS

Kenneth W. Prescott (Director, New Jersey State Museum, Cultural Center, Trenton, N. J., 08625) is attempting to summarize migratory data on the Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga olivacea*) as supplied to him by the Bird-Banding Laboratory of the Fish and Wildlife Service. He would deeply appreciate additional information (and permission to use) which banders might be able to supply him in relation to (1) recoveries, (2) returns, (3) repeats, (4) individual age, or (5) other relevant data.