

large; and the long daylight period provides working time for a variety of detailed observations. The present report reflects these advantages, as well as the diligence of the authors and their field companion, George M. Sutton. Thus the report is much more than the routine faunal listing implied by the title.

In two summers' work on Victoria Island the authors managed not only to observe what birds were present, but also to make detailed observations on the courtship behavior; to find and carefully watch a great many nests; to collect critical specimens, particularly of the little known juvenal stages; and to band a sizable number of birds. Each of these topics is thoroughly discussed for the common species, and a final summarizing discussion of "The Annual Breeding Cycle" is also given. For most species spring arrival and fall departure dates are given and other observations of interest in particular cases are reported.

The result is a notable contribution to the breeding biology of the 67 species found on the island. Twenty-four of these species are from the order Charadriiformes, and the detailed observations on the courtship and nesting of several of the small sandpipers, the jaegers, and gulls will be of great value to students of these groups. Only seven passeriform species were listed other than as stragglers.

The ecology of the breeding species is barely touched upon, and then only in such vague terms as "marsh" or "dry tundra." One very interesting ecological discussion is the analysis of the vegetation that develops on the "mounds" used as lookout posts by Snowy Owls as a result of the nitrogen enrichment of the soil. Notes are included on the prey species of the predatory birds: hawks, falcons, jaegers, and owls.

A number of interesting and suggestive recoveries are reported for some of the banded birds.

A few notes of the mammals observed are included, and an appendix lists 39 species that were observed on Jenny Lind Island in the season of 1966.—GEORGE A. HALL.

## PUBLICATION NOTES AND NOTICES

Attracting Birds: From the Prairies to the Atlantic. By Verne E. Davison. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York, 1967: 6 $\frac{1}{8}$  × 9 $\frac{1}{4}$  in., xviii + 252 pp., 13 figs., 19 tables. \$6.95.

This new addition to the steadily growing list of books on attracting birds runs the usual gamut of desirable information on the construction (with drawings) and placement of feeding stations and birdhouses. Where it deviates from most of, if not all, the other books is in the convenient organization and the detailed extent of the information (two-thirds of the book) on attracting particular birds and the plants that are especially useful. The book has one set of alphabetical entries for more than 400 species of birds that live in eastern North America and another set for more than 700 plants and foods that are important to them. As the publisher explains on the book's jacket:

"Each entry on a bird species contains information about its distribution and numbers, about the kind of nest it prefers and where it builds its nest. If the bird can be coaxed to close range from its natural habitat, the entry describes the type of man-made house it will occupy, lists the foods that are especially effective lures, and tells what type of feeder has been used most successfully. Every plant is briefly identified, and its usefulness as a nest or shelter noted. For each plant and nonplant food there is a list of birds in whose diet the item figures significantly."—O.S.P.

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