

THE WORLD OF THE CANADA GOOSE. By Joe Van Wormer. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, 1968: 7¾ × 10¼ in., 1922 pp., illus. \$5.95.

This would appear to be just another book on the Canada Goose except that it was written for the layman instead of the ornithologist or the wildlife manager. It is similar to "Honker" by C. S. Williams (D. Van Nostrand, 1967) in subject and content, but is less scholarly. "The World of the Canada Goose" is the 15th book in the Living World Books series edited by John K. Terres. It is the third dealing with a bird species, and the fourth in the series by this author. It is not the best in the series. The author has done his homework in researching this book but does not show a broad familiarity with birds or with this species.

Some of his information borders on the inaccurate. The Canada Goose does not have red flight muscles because of the large number of blood vessels (p. 30) so much as because of the great quantity of myoglobin in the tissue. The supposition that there is much loss of very young goslings to internal parasites (p. 146) belies the time necessary to develop heavy infections of most parasites. I doubt if the author really meant to refer to ducks and geese as "two species" (p. 105), or to three races of the Canada Goose as species (p. 172). He appears unsure of the present and historic status of the Canada Goose when the reader compares statements on page 108 with those on pages 129 and 157.

While it may improve readability, it does not increase my confidence to be informed that since . . . "the Canada is an eminently practical bird it does not expend energy foolishly" (p. 121). I fail to understand how the preference of older geese for a previously occupied territory "induces territorialism" (p. 46), or how one would recognize a goose that is "happy in the knowledge" that it has exerted dominance over a resident pair (p. 47).

The book is illustrated with many pictures by the author, most of them excellent, but I do not understand why a picture of a flock of Sandhill Cranes appears on page 122 when there is no mention of the species anywhere that I could find.—JAMES TATE, JR.

PUBLICATION NOTES AND NOTICES

BANKERS, BONES, AND BEETLES: The First Century of the American Museum of Natural History. By Geoffrey Hellman. Natural History Press, Garden City, New York, 1969: 5½ × 8½ in., 275 pp., 18 photos. \$5.95.

From the book's jacket: "Written with wit and affectionate irreverence by Geoffrey Hellman, this book is an anecdotal history of the remarkable men—financiers, scientists, philanthropists, and eccentrics—who have been associated with the greatest natural history museum in the world. But, chiefly, it is a celebration of the growth of a renowned institution, repository for 16,000,000 mammals, minerals, meteorites, fossils, fish, insects and birds, and lodestar to 3,000,000 visitors a year."

COLLECTED PAPERS IN HONOR OF LYNDON LANE HARGRAVE. Edited by Albert H. Schroeder. Museum of New Mexico Press, Santa Fe, 1968: 6 × 9 in., paper covered, 169 pp. No price given.

Among the ten papers are the following four of ornithological import:

Birds and Feathers in Documents Relating to Indians of the Southwest (pp. 95-114).
Albert H. Schroeder.

Limb Measurements of the Extinct Vulture, *Coragyps occidentalis*: With a Description of a New Subspecies (pp. 115-128). Hildegard Howard.

The Instability of the Distribution of Land Birds in the Southwest (pp. 129-162). Allan R. Phillips.

A Hairy Woodpecker from Petrified Forest National Park, Arizona (pp. 163-164). Norman G. Messinger.

SONGBIRDS IN YOUR GARDEN. By John K. Terres. New expanded edition. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York, 1968: 6¾ × 9½ in., xvi + 256 pp., illus. with line drawings by Matthew Kalmennoff. \$6.95.

This is a thorough revision of the original edition published in 1953. Besides a larger format with many new line drawings and an updating of all information, the new edition features an additional chapter on how to build a bluebird trail. "Songbirds in Your Garden" is essentially a guide to attracting birds about the home, but includes many first-person anecdotes by the author, thus making it highly readable as well as instructive.—O.S.P.

ANIMAL COMMUNICATION: TECHNIQUES OF STUDY AND RESULTS OF RESEARCH. Edited by Thomas A. Sebeok. Indiana University Press, Bloomington, 1968: 6¼ × 9½ in., xviii + 686 pp., many figs. \$20.00.

From the book's jacket: "Twenty-four original articles by world-renowned experts in the fields of zoology and psychology present an extensive survey of the 'state of the art' as of the late 1960's." The articles are grouped under five headings: Introduction (one article by the editor), Techniques of Study (four articles), Some Mechanisms of Communication (four articles), Communication in Selected Groups (nine articles), Implications and Applications (six articles). The article on birds by Barbara I. Hooker, a graduate student at New Hall College, Cambridge, is restricted to vocal communication and is essentially a brief review of the subject.

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