be bright or beautiful, aggressive or sickly. But when he reaches his mid-twenties his brain cells stop reproducing (most geniuses have made their major contributions by that time of life). After middle age, his bodily immunity weakens, and cancers, especially sarcomas and leukemia, and cardiovascular disease strike him more frequently. All this appears to be written in his genes; the oddities in people, Burnet argues, stem from errors produced by DNA-handling enzymes.

Natural history? Or art? These three books combine both—though Britain’s John Chancellor calls his illustrated study of John James Audubon (1785–1851) a biography. Chancellor combines material from the naturalist-painter’s collected letters and journals with the findings of earlier biographers and his own shrewd observations. Audubon would kill 25 brown pelicans in order to draw a single male bird, writes Chancellor, partly for the fun of killing them and partly for the sake of giving accurate anatomical descriptions of the species and their individual variations. Many of the famous bird studies are splendidly reproduced.

Oxford ethologist Tim Halliday, also a painter of wildlife, has illustrated his careful, conservationist text with 16 well-rendered color plates and 46 drawings, plus his own maps. Halliday makes a strong plea for more effective worldwide measures to save such vanishing birds as the Eskimo Curlew, Abbott’s Booby, and the small falcon called the Mauritius Kestrel.

This kestrel is among the unusual fauna that Gerald Durrell describes in the latest of his chatty little illustrated books about humans and other animals. He reports on an expedition to the Mascarenes to save three rare species of Round Island reptiles, the Golden Fruit Bats of Rodrigues Island, and the Pink Pigeons of Mauritius from the fate of the latter island’s long-gone Dodo. All these creatures were rescued and are now safely installed on the Channel Island of Jersey under Durrell’s protection.
An excellent book about bird conservation. It is a bit dated as it provides a snapshot of the situation in the early to mid 1970s. However, that being said it is also its strength as it allows one to potentially continue to pursue researching the situation of these bird species and their current status. Halliday provides excellent evolutionary and ecological information for the birds he focuses on, while simultaneously pointing out the combination of factors that led to their demise. This is a mandatory addition to any natural history collection. Great glossy watercolour prints throughout also enhance the appeal to the reader. Read more. See more of Zoogeographica ~ Natural History and Conservation on Facebook. Log In. or. Create New Account. See more of Zoogeographica ~ Natural History and Conservation on Facebook. Log In. Forgotten account? The last year has held no shortage of challenges for birds and bird conservation. But thanks to the strong backing of American Bird Conservancy's partners. The last year has held no shortage of challenges for birds and bird conservation. But thanks to the strong backing of American Bird Conservancy's partners. Zoogeographica ~ Natural History and Conservation shared a post. 6 January at 15:44 Â: Clay Bolt. heath hen | Heath Hen from Vanishing Birds: Their natural history and conservation Extinct Birds Extinct Animals New Hampshire Irish Elk Great Auk Passenger Pigeon Boston Museums Sea Cow Marine Biology. Revive & Restore also aims to bring back the extinct Heath hen. Heath hens go through their courtship rituals on the central plains of Martha's Vineyard in 1926 or 1927. This is the only known footage of the heath hen, sh Animal Sculptures Sculpture Art Crochet Costumes Two Birds Grid Design Colorful Birds Bird Species Pigeon American Artists.