

search Council of America (ERC), Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44113. This game and/or descriptive literature is available from ERC.

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3. *A Cities Game*, a game of negotiation. *Psychology Today*, P.O. Box 60407, Terminal Annex, Los Angeles, California 90060.
4. *Napoli*, a simulation of the political process and its interrelationships with parties. Charles E. Merrill, Inc., 1300 Alum Creek Dr., Columbus, Ohio 43216.
5. Games developed as components of the High

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BATS DRIVEN TO ICELAND BY STORMS

Fierce North Atlantic storms are probably responsible for placing specimens of a migratory bat from North America on the distant shores of Iceland. Dr. Karl F. Koopman of the American Museum of Natural History's Department of Mammalogy has determined that four bats found on the southwest coast of Iceland in the past 23 years are Hoary Bats, a species which lives in North and South America. No bats are native to Iceland.

The preserved bats were sent to Dr. Koopman by Mr. Finnur Gudmundsson of the Museum of Natural History, Reykjavik, Iceland. Dr. Koopman, one of the few bat specialists in the world thinks that the Hoary Bats were blown to Iceland from northeastern North America at least 1500 miles, while the bats were on a fall migration flight. All the bats were found in the fall.

The Hoary Bat is a fairly large bat, its wingspread is about 15 inches, and it is capable of flying long distances. Other Hoary Bats have turned up in Bermuda and a sub-species has established itself in Hawaii.

Dr. Koopman offers another explanation for a single specimen of a non-migratory bat found on Iceland. This preserved specimen, also supplied by Mr. Gudmundsson, is a Little Brown Bat, which hibernates in winter and is too small to fly long distances. It was taken in Reykjavik, the capital in 1944.

Since this was the period of the Second World War, Dr. Koopman thinks that the Little Brown Bat flew aboard a ship at St. John's, Newfoundland, and was carried to Reykjavik. There was heavy shipping

traffic between the two towns during the war years.

Little Brown Bats also live in Europe but Dr. Koopman found that the Icelandic specimen was a North American species by measuring its arms and feet, which differ in size from those of the European species.

Dr. Koopman says that more Hoary Bats will probably turn up in Iceland, especially after southwest storms during the autumn and spring, when migration takes place. There is no chance that Hoary Bats might establish themselves on Iceland, however, he points out. Hoary Bats live in trees and the Icelandic tundra has no trees.

The pattern of the winds probably determines why Iceland, which is nearer to Europe than North America, gets North American bats instead of European bats, Dr. Koopman says. Many North American birds are also blown to Iceland.

The increasing population and better means of communication are some of the reasons why bats are now being recorded in Iceland, Dr. Koopman notes. Both factors make bats more likely to come to the notice of naturalists. Neighboring Greenland, with far fewer people, has no records of bats.

BLUE-GREEN ALGAE

The blue-green algae are widely distributed over land and water. They live in water that is salt, brackish, or fresh; in hot springs and cold springs; both pure and mineralized; in salt lakes; in moist soils and is a symbiotic or parasite associate with other plants and animals.