

among the most efficient . . . more especially in the newer regions where they are still to be found in large numbers." He mentions 52 species of birds among which probably the crow and the crow blackbird are the most valuable. Mr. Davis has gathered together and abstracted most of the information in economic publications on the bird enemies of Phyllophaga, but his total of 52 species can be largely increased if we take into consideration unpublished records of the Biological Survey. Phyllophaga adults and larvae have been found in the stomachs of 83 species of birds of the United States. The common crow is pre-eminent as an enemy of both adults and larvae. Other birds especially worthy of mention in the latter role (from a total of 15 species) are the Upland Plover, Rusty Blackbird and Robin, and in the former (from a total of 81 species) the following named approximately in the order of their importance: Starling, Crow Blackbird, Meadowlark, Brown Thrasher, Robin, Nighthawk, Chuck-wills-widow, Whip-poor-will, Screech Owl, Kingbird, the five species of *Hylocichla*, and these ten of about equal rank: Red-winged Blackbird, Upland Plover, the two Cuckoos, Flicker, Blue-jay, Catbird, Red-headed Woodpecker, Mockingbird, English Sparrow, Magpie and Towhee.—W. L. M.

**Pine-seed Eaters in British Garhwal.**—An interesting note on this subject by A. E. Omaston, may be called to the attention of ornithologists. The Chir Pine (*Pinus longifolia*), says<sup>1</sup> the author, is a tree which produces large quantities of edible seeds, but it is eaten by so many animals that one is forced to marvel how sufficient seed survives to bring about the complete natural regeneration which is so characteristic of the species. In this case, as in many others, nature is lavish, providing against all possible losses. Birds mentioned as important consumers of Chir seeds are: Eastern Wood-pigeon (*Palumbus casiotis*), a Nutcracker (*Nucifraga hemispila*), two species of Pied-Woodpeckers (*Dendrocopus himalayensis* and *D. auriceps*), and the Black and Yellow Grosbeak (*Pycnorhamphus icteroides*). The article contains also interesting notes on the local distribution and habits of these birds.—W. L. M.

### The Ornithological Journals.

**Bird-Lore.** XXII, No. 1. January–February, 1920.

The Ring-Necked Pheasant. By Verdi Burtch.—Has become quite common in western New York, where it has taken the place of the Ruffed Grouse as a game bird.

Bobbie Yank. By Katrine Blackinton.—Account of a White-breasted Nuthatch.

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<sup>1</sup> Indian Forester, Vol. 44, No. 10, Oct. 1918, p. 463.