

**Papers on Neotropical Birds by Zimmer.**—In a recent paper Mr. John T. Zimmer describes as new two birds<sup>1</sup> obtained on the Peruvian Expedition of the Field Museum of 1922. One of these is *Synallaxis azarae infumata* (p. 103), from the province of Huanuco, and the other *Cyclarhis gujanensis saturatus* (p. 107), from the Maranon River. Lists of all material examined are appended and the descriptions and discussion are full and satisfactory. In another paper he shows that the name *Pipra opalizans* Pelzeln<sup>2</sup> must give way to *P. iris* Schinz, which has three years priority and suggests that both names were based on the same specimen.—W. S.

**Papers on Bird Protection.**—Mr. George Miksch Sutton, now ornithologist and chief of the educational service to the Pennsylvania Board of Game Commissioners, has issued an attractive 'Year's Program<sup>3</sup> for Bird Protection,' illustrated by numerous pictures of common birds from photographs and from the author's attractive drawings. The text contains all that the reader will want to know about the value of birds and methods of attracting and protecting them and the author makes a very happy plea, in these days of warring about which birds ought to be destroyed and which preserved, when he says: "Are we never to realize and admit that our most sincere reason for protecting birds is simply that we want them as they are about us, whether they are each saving our State so many cents apiece annually or not?"

The New Jersey Audubon Society,<sup>4</sup> is deservedly jubilant at the final success for its efforts to place the Bobolink on the list of protected birds, the last Legislature having passed the bill protecting this species. The "Reedbird" shooters will however probably not allow the matter to rest and the Society will have to be on guard against probable efforts to undo the good work. The Pennsylvania Egret law came perilously near being emasculated in an apparently harmless codification of the game laws when everyone supposed that the milliners had given up the fight for good. Bird legislation requires eternal vigilance.

Miss May T. Cooke in a Department Circular<sup>5</sup> prepared under the direction of the U. S. Biological Survey brings up to date our knowledge of the distribution of the Starling. It has now reached Ohio and North Carolina with stragglers pushing still farther. The suggestion that the immense flocks which eat up everything in sight will prove a "potentiality

<sup>1</sup> Two New Birds from Peru. By John T. Zimmer. Field Museum Natural History, Publication 228. Zool. Series, XII, No. 8, May 20, 1925.

<sup>2</sup> An earlier name for *Pipra opalizans* Pelzeln. Proc. Biol. Soc., Washington, p. 87, May 2-26, 1925.

<sup>3</sup> A Year's Program for Bird Protection. By George Miksch Sutton. Bull. 7, Board of Game Commissioners, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, pp. 1-47, no date.

<sup>4</sup> New Jersey Audubon Bulletin No. 33, April 1, 1925.

<sup>5</sup> Spread of the European Starling in North America. By May Thatcher Cooke. U. S. Dept. Agriculture, Dept. Circular 336, March, 1925, pp. 1-7.