which is established a new genus and species, *Aramornis longurio* (p. 1); and the humerus of a parrot described as *Conuropsis fratercula* (p. 3), evidently closely related to the Carolina Parakeet. No fossils of either of the families Aramidae or Psittacidae have hitherto been found in North America which adds materially to the interest attaching to these specimens.—W. S.

Dr. Fisher's Bibliography.—In connection with Dr. A. K. Fisher's seventieth birthday, which fell upon March 21, 1926, Dr. T. S. Palmer and Mr. W. L. McAtee have prepared an exhaustive bibliography[1] of his published papers, which number exactly 150 items, mainly dealing with birds and mammals, and running from 1875 to 1926. The date of publication was very fittingly that of his birthday and the first copies were distributed at the anniversary gathering held at Plummer Island.—W. S.

Kuroda's Monograph of the Pheasants of Japan.—This handsomely gotten up work[2] treats of the twelve or more Pheasants found in Japan, Korea and Formosa. Under each species are descriptions in great detail of many specimens illustrating racial and individual variation, while the range of each form is worked out with the greatest care and a bibliography of seventy-two titles completes the valuable text. Of the plates three are from photographs while twelve are from paintings by Messrs. Yokoyama and Kobayashi and are excellently reproduced in colors. Several of them represent the central tail feathers of the closely related races worked out in great detail, while others depict some of the hybrids bred from the Japanese species. Mr. Kuroda recognizes four subspecies of *Phasianus versicolor*, two of *P. colchicus* and five of *P. soemmerringii*, for which he adopts the distinct generic name *Graphophasianus* of Hachisuka. Finally there is the Mikado Pheasant (*Cyanophasis mikado*) of which our author has studied six specimens in his collection from the mountains of Formosa and three living examples in his aviary, together with skins of nine downy young which were hatched there and died. A list of 166 specimens, captured alive or killed, is added, which Mr. Kuroda thinks comprises all specimens so far as known of this rare bird. The work is entirely in English and was printed in Tokyo. It forms a most important contribution to our knowledge of this interesting group of birds.—W. S.

Bird distributors on Mistletoe in Europe.—In a very complete monograph[3] of the common European mistletoe (*Viscum album*), Dr. Karl von Tubeuf devotes 35 pages (608–643) to discussion of the role of birds

[1] A List of the Publications of Albert Kenrick Fisher. By T. S. Palmer and W. L. McAtee. Proc. Biol. Soc., Washington, Vol. 39, pp. 21–28. March 21, 1926.

[2] A Monograph of the Pheasants of Japan including Korea and Formosa. By Nagamichi Kuroda, Rigakuhakushi, with twelve colored and three uncoloured plates. Published by the Author Tokyo. [February 11], 1926, pp. 1–43.

[3] Monographie der Mistel, 1923, 832 pp., 35 pls., 181 figs., 5 maps.

as disseminators of the plant. The Missel Thrush, named from its association with the plant, is the most important bird vector of the mistletoe, and five other species of the genus *Turdus* and the Bohemian Waxwing are ranked next. Von Tubœuf lists only 22 species of birds as proved disseminators of the plant and notes that numerous records in ornithological literature require verification. Some connection is traced between lines of flight of Thrushes and the distribution of mistletoe in Germany. Birds which devour mistletoe seeds for their own sake, digesting and thus destroying them are separately treated. They include the Titmice, Creepers, and Nuthatches. Slightly over four pages (49–53) are devoted to the use of mistletoe in making bird lime and in several places in the book reference is made to a saying traceable to Plautus, to the effect that the Thrush propagates a plant which (as birdlime) later brings it harm. —W. L. M.

Birds feeding on the European Corn Borer.—In a recent paper[1] George W. Barber notes that birds feed on adults of this pest, though to an as yet unknown extent; under certain conditions birds take the larvae from the growing plant, most notably so the Red-wing Blackbird; and they sometimes reduce by large percentages the numbers of overwintering larvae, the Downy Woodpecker being most active in this respect (pp. 153–154). Birds are now one of the valuable checks upon the numbers of the corn borer and Mr. Barber says, "there is reason to believe that they may become increasingly important in the natural control of this insect." —W. L. M.

An Investigation of the Food of Terns in England.—More or less parallel increase in a colony of Terns at Blakeney Point, Norfolk, and decrease in fishes, especially commercial flat fishes, persuaded the fishermen that they stood in the relation of cause and effect. In response to complaints an investigation was carried on during the breeding season of 1925, and the stomach contents of 55 Terns of three species collected during the period were examined by Dr. W. E. Collinge. His report with appendices from the Committee in Charge and by an *amicus curiae*, Mr. J. W. Allen has recently been published. Dr. Collinge[2] found no flat fishes whatever in any of the stomachs examined, so inevitably concludes that the Terns have nothing to do with the decrease in the commercial catch of such fishes. Marketable fishes composed about a fifth of the food of the three species of Terns, fishes locally consumed, a sixth, crustaceans and worms a little more than half, and insects and miscellaneous animal food the remainder. Interesting data on other phases of the life history of

[1] Some Factors Responsible for the Decrease of the European Corn Borer in New England during 1923 and 1924. Ecology, Vol. VII, No. 2, April 1926, pp. 143–162.

[2] Trans. Norfolk and Norwich Nat. Soc., Vol. 12, Part 1, 1924–25 [1926], pp. 35–53, 3 pls.