

to present some evidence that they do have bird enemies. They say<sup>1</sup> "Birds undoubtedly destroy many larvae as they drop to the ground after emerging from the backs of cattle. The pupae also are subject to attack, since they often remain exposed on the surface of the soil or only slightly covered. Several instances were observed in New York in which Robins (*Planesticus migratorius*) devoured larvae of *H. bovis* with avidity. . . . Henry Polson of Mountain View, Wyo., makes the following statement: 'Sometimes Magpies pick holes in the backs of the cattle, trying to get the grubs out, causing sores.'" The latter statement, while not given full credit by these authors, is corroborated by other observers. The Biological Survey has found larvae or pupae of flies of the family (Oestridae) to which the cattle grubs belong in stomachs of the Ring-necked Duck, Red-tailed Hawk, Great Horned Owl, and Crow.

Cankerworms (*Alsophila pometaria* and *Paleacrita vernata*).—These pests of fruit trees have made themselves very unfavorably known to our horticulturists since colonial times, and to this day sporadically develop destructive outbreaks. "One outstanding feature of cankerworm history is the recurrence of extremes of abundance and scarcity. In many cases the periods of extreme abundance have been suddenly terminated by an almost total disappearance of the worms, followed by a period of comparative freedom from attack." These phenomena are due to the great effectiveness of natural control among the factors of which birds are prominent. The authors of a federal bulletin summarizing information about cankerworms state that "Practically all of our common birds have been recorded at one time or another as cankerworm feeders," and that "Birds seem to be among the most important of the enemies of cankerworms."<sup>2</sup> Seventy-six species of birds are on the list of cankerworm predators according to information in the files of the Biological Survey.

Cabbage Worm (*Pieris rapae*).—In the latest Farmers' Bulletin on this well known pest, bird enemies are given due mention. The author, Dr. F. H. Chittenden writes:<sup>3</sup> "Birds which are known to feed upon cabbage worms are the Chipping Sparrow, English Sparrow, and House Wren. It is certain, however, that other birds eat them, and in one case it was reported that during the winter the number of chrysalids (resting stage) of the cabbage butterfly were reduced more than 90 per cent by birds."—W. L. M.

### The Ornithological Journals.

**Bird-Lore.** XXVIII, No. 2. March-April, 1926.

Feathered Fisherman. By W. H. Gratwick, Jr.—Kingfisher studies with photographs.

<sup>1</sup> Bishopp, F. C., Laake, E. W., Brundrett, H. M., and Wells, R. W. Bull. 1369, U. S. Dept. Agr., April 1926, p. 80.

<sup>2</sup> Porter, B. A., and Alden, C. H., Bull. 1238, U. S. Dept. Agr., Oct. 1924, pp. 29, 30.

<sup>3</sup> Farmers' Bull. 1461, U. S. Dept. Agr., May 1926, p. 6.

Attracting Birds in the Southeastern States. By A. L. Pickens.

A Closeup of the Water Ouzel. By Helen T. Bush.

Crows is Crows. By F. L. Warne.—An excellent appreciation of the Crow and an account of a tame one. The author's statement that "practically every inhabited land has a black-feathered creature of the Crow genus" needs a slight modification as there are no Crows in South America.

The migration and plumage articles treat of the Chuck-will's-widow and Whip-poor-will with a colored plate by Fierst.

In the "Notes from Field and Study" the record of the Blue Grosbeak from Michigan seems, from the evidence given, extremely doubtful instead of "without doubt."

**Bird-Lore.** XXVIII, No. 3. May-June, 1926.

A Turkey Vulture's Nest in the state of New York. By Paul G. Howes.—At Lewisboro on the Mill River near the Connecticut line.

Judgment on the House Wren. By W. L. MacAtee.—An admirable summary of the case with the conclusions, that the House Wren is a highly beneficial bird; that it destroys the eggs of certain other birds at certain times and places; that the habit has long been known yet the victimized species are as abundant as ever, some of them much more abundant than in the past; that the destructive habit being individual and local should be so dealt with, the remedy being to take down the Wren boxes where the birds are a nuisance.

A Quail Episode. By R. M. Reid.—The call of the female was imitated and two males attracted which engaged in a combat.

A Bluebird's Nest. By W. T. Harper.—A family study.

In 'Notes from Field and Study' there is another plea for bird destruction, the poor Cowbird, one of the most interesting North American birds, being the victim, this time. Its "horrible" habit of parasitism is really part of nature's scheme and as its victims have been always able to hold their own the assistance of over zealous nature assistants is hardly needed. The writer might read Mr. MacAtee's article on the Wren with profit.

**The Condor.** XXVIII, No. 2. March-April, 1926.

Peculiar Nesting Site of the Dusky Warbler. By C. G. Abbott.—In an ornamental fern basket in an open structure adjoining a residence.

The Pool an Attraction for Birds. By F. N. Bassett.

Our Baby Song Sparrow. By Josephine R. Michener.

Acorn Storing Methods of the California and Lewis' Woodpeckers. By C. W. Michael.

A First Experience in Bird Banding. By Joseph Mailliard.

William C. Bradbury. By J. D. Figgins.

Notes on the Status of the Peal Falcon. By Allan Brooks.—A dark form of the Duck Hawk occurs as a breeding bird on the Pacific islands from the mouth of the Skeena River to the Commander Islands but the bird breeding on the coast of Washington and Oregon where the juvenal

type of "peali" came from is true *anatum*. Therefore, if Mr. Brooks' statement of the case be accepted, as it apparently must be, the bird formerly known as *pealei* requires a new name.

**The Condor.** XXVIII, No. 3. May-June, 1926.

The Habits of the Swifts in Yosemite Valley. By Enid Michael.

Avian Gonads and Migration. By W. H. Bergtold.—A valuable study of the increase in size and weight of the spermaries in birds showing their weight in proportion to that of the body in forty-five species during the resting period and that of activity. The variation is remarkable ranging from a difference of fifteen times in the Pale Goldfinch to one of 1,140 times in the Robin—that is to say that in time of activity the spermaries weighed 1,140 times their weight in the period of rest.

A Report on the Birds of Northeastern Alaska. By Alfred M. Bailey (continued).

In "Notes from Field and Study," Grinnell and Swarth describe a new race of the Spotted Towhee—*Pipilo maculatus umbraticulus* (p. 131) Colnett, Lower California.

**Bulletin of the Essex Co. [Mass.] Ornithological Club.** VII, No. 1. 1925.

Courtship of the Ruddy Duck and of the Coot. By Charles W. Townsend.

The Ipswich River Bird Trip. By Ralph Lawson.—The nineteenth annual trip, 84 species were seen on May 16 and 19 additional on the following day.

The 1925 Essex County Shooting Season. By J. C. Phillips.

Annotated List of Birds Observed in Essex Co. in 1925. By A. P. Stubbs.

Bird Banding Results for 1925. By W. H. Ropes.

Shore-bird Migration of 1925. By W. R. M. Fortat.

Many local notes, abstracts of proceedings and a list of members.

**Bulletin of the Northeastern Bird Banding Association.** II, No. 2. April, 1926.

A Study of the Tree Sparrow Migration in the Connecticut Valley. By W. P. Smith.

The Results from Banding Barnstable Black-crowned Night Herons. By John B. May.

A Partial History of fifteen Tree Sparrows. By Don. V. Messer.

Snowbird weights. By C. L. and H. G. Whittle.

**The Oölogist.** XLIII, No. 3. March, 1926

Marsh Hawk. By A. Blocher.—A study of the species in captivity.

A Night with the Starlings. By L. A. Luttringer, Jr.—Catching them at night at Harrisburg, Pa., in barns where they went to roost. They are then used in trap shooting. As the author truly says: "If something

is not done in the very near future these birds will have become a terrible menace to our town nesting birds." Such a condition has already been reached in localities where the Starlings have been longer established, and if those clamoring for the destruction of the House Wren and Cowbird would direct their attack upon the introduced species they would be doing a real service.

**The Oölogist.** XLIII, No. 4. April, 1926.

A Southern Seabird Colony. By A. Sprunt, Jr.—Morris Island, Charleston Harbor.

**The Oölogist.** XLIII, No. 5. May, 1926.

Summer Birds of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. By L. O. Pindar.—An exceedingly briefly annotated list based on observations made in 1894. It is unfortunate that more detail is not presented especially on such species as the Nonpareil, Loggerhead Shrike, Cliff Swallow Redstart, etc., while some of the water birds such as the White Ibis, Louisiana Heron and certain of the Terns would seem to constitute first records for the state if only backed by explicit data.

Notes on the Chimney Swift. By W. L. Springs.—Some original observations of value including evidence that the nest building is continued after the eggs are deposited.

**The Murrelet.** VII, No. 1. January, 1926.

The Mystery of the Marbled Murrelet. By Allan Brooks.

Ten Days among the East Side Birds and Mammals. By J. M. Edson.—Washington, east of the Cascades, an annotated list.

A Study of Birds' Stomachs and their Contents. III. By J. H. Bowles.—Owls.

A Nesting Colony of Northwest Coast Herons. By J. M. Edson.

Notes from Nisqually, Washington. By E. A. Kitchen and S. Warburton, Jr.

**The Ibis.** (12th series) II, No. 2. April, 1926.

Ouessant Ornithology and Other Notes on French Birds. By Collingwood Ingram.

Spolia Mentawiensis.—Birds. By F. N. Chasen and C. Boden Kloss.—Birds of the Mentawi Islands off the west coast of Sumatra with descriptions of eleven new subspecies.

A List of the Birds of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies. By A. G. Bennett.—This list includes the South Orkneys, South Shetlands and South Georgia, but curiously enough no mention is made of Dr. R. C. Murphy's papers on the birds of the last. There are 121 species listed.

Some Notes on the Hummingbirds included in Chubb's 'Birds of British Guiana.' By A. L. Butler.—Discusses a number of records and incidentally mentions that the birds collected by Waterton during his "Wanderings" are still preserved in the museum of Stoneyhurst College near Blackburn. In a letter at the end of this issue Mr. Butler discusses Beebe's

account of the roosting habits and tarsal structure of the Tinamous. He was sure, when reading Beebe's book, that he had already seen these facts in print, and now after nine years he finds them in Waterton's 'Travels.' Had he taken the trouble to read the reviews of Beebe's work he would have found that others knew at once where these matters were to be found and promptly gave the reference (See Penard in *Auk*, 1919, p. 217).

Notes on the Geese of the *Branta canadensis* group. By Allan Brooks.—Endorses Swarth's view that there are four recognizable forms of the Canada Goose but considers *minima*, *hutchinsi* and *canadensis* as distinct species with *occidentalis* a subspecies of the last.

On the Birds of North and Central Darfur.—Taxonomic Appendix. By Admiral Hubert Lynes.

On the Identity of *Trochilus sparganurus* Shaw. By A. L. Butler.—The type proves to be *Cometes phaon*.

**Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club.** CCCIII, February 25, 1926.

Remarks on the Types of Birds Described by Burton in 1835 from the Himalayas. By C. B. Ticehurst.

Lord Rothschild describes a new race of *Fuwetta* from Yunnan, Stuart Baker has four new Oriental Woodpeckers while N. B. Kinnear reviews the races of *Blythipicus pyrrhotis*. Messrs. Iredale and Matthews propose five new genera of which *Xenicornis* (p. 76) replaces *Xenicus*; and three new names for subspecies preoccupied, one of which is itself preoccupied and is corrected in the next issue where, also, *Megacephalon* is supplacced by *Galeocephala* (p. 93).

**Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club.** CCCIV. March 10, 1926.

Col. and Mrs. Meinertzhagen describe new races of Indian and Himalayan birds, N. B. Kinnear describes *Aratinga whitleyi* (p. 82) from a live bird without locality, a procedure the advisability of which is questionable. G. L. Bates has seven new birds from N. W. Cameroon.

**Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club.** CCCV. May 4, 1926.

Col. and Mrs. Meinertzhagen have more new races from Kashmir and the Himalayas; M. Hachisuka describes an aberrant Pheasant and a new race of *Nycticorax caledonicus*.

G. L. Bates proposes a new genus, *Grafisia* (p. 105), for *Spreo torquatus* with notes on other Cameroon birds, P. F. Bunyard describes the eggs of *Larus philadelphia* received from A. D. Henderson (see antea p. 288) and N. C. Ticehurst has some new Indian forms.

**British Birds.** XIX, No. 10. March, 1926.

Ornithological Report from Norfolk for 1925. By B. B. Riviere.

Notes on Nesting Birds. By Collingwood Ingram.—Covers species of which nestlings are not described in Witherby's 'Handbook.'

Fledgling Periods of Some British Birds. By T. G. Layshaft and F. C. R. Jourdain.

**British Birds.** XIX, No. 11. April, 1926.

On Swan-Marks. By N. F. Ticehurst.—In the fifteenth to the seventeenth centuries, when Swan raising was at its height, notches were cut in the upper and lower mandibles in curious designs and also on the tarsus and web of the foot, while the hind toe and claws were removed, each owner having his individual design or combination of marks. The bill designs recall the brands used on cattle in the western states. (Continued in May issue.)

The British Birds Marking Scheme. 1925. By H. F. Witherby.—18,233 birds were banded making a grand total since the work began in 1909, of 164,012.

**British Birds.** XIX, No. 12. May, 1926.

On the Egg Laying of the Grassholm Gannets. By Bertram Lloyd.

**The Oölogical Record.** VI, No. 1. March, 1926.

The Great Skua in Shetland. By W. E. Glegg.—Photographs of nesting birds.

Notes on the Collection of the Late Sir Vauncey Crewe. A Great Auk's egg sold for 305 guineas, almost a record price.

Bird Life of the Muzima Rocks. By C. R. S. Pitwan.—In Lake Victoria Nyanza, Africa.

**Avicultural Magazine.** (4th series.) IV, No. 3. March, 1926.

The Crystal Palace Bird Show. By G. H. Gurney and D. Seth Smith.—Both native and foreign birds were included.

Notes from Rhodesia. By Sydney Porter. (Concluded in April issue.)

Accounts of Hornbills and Hoopes by Delacour and Legendre, and in April the Kingfishers, Rollers and Frog-mouths are treated by the same authors.

**Avicultural Magazine.** (4th series.) IV, No. 5. May, 1926.

An Experiment in Aviaries. By Marquess of Tavistock.—Movable cages made on rollers so that they may be placed in different spots and so avoid the accumulation of injurious matter in the ground which seems to affect the health of birds.

The Parrots are considered in this number by several authors.

**The Emu.** XXV, Part 3. January, 1926.

A New Australian Finch. By N. W. Cayley.—*Donacola lepidothorax* (p. 133) from the Northern Territory.

Birds of the Northern Territory and the New Finch. By G. A. Heuman.

Recollections of an Oölogist. By J. A. Ross.—Presidential address at the recent R. A. O. U. meeting.

Twenty-fourth Annual Congress of the Royal Australian Ornithologists' Union. By D. Dickison.

Birds Observed in the Melbourne Botanical Garden. By N. J. Favalaro.

The Excursion to Murrayville. By J. A. Ross.

Thornbills of the Genus *Acanthiza*. By A. G. Campbell.

A Review of the Australian Species of *Strepera*. By E. Ashby.

Bird Life around Wellington. N. Z. By R. H. D. Stidolph.

Bird Protection. By A. H. E. Mattingley.—Starlings and English Sparrows are used in trap shooting which helps to abate these nuisances.

**South Australian Ornithologist.** VIII, Part 5. January, 1926.

Notes on Birds of the Eyre Peninsula. By J. B. Cleland.

Methods of Recording Bird Calls. By H. B. Jones.—An excellent discussion of the bird's organs of song which are likened to a trombone; the variety of utterance and their recording.

**Revue Francaise d'Ornithologie.** No. 202. February, 1926. [In French.]

Food Habits of the Cranes, Shore-birds and Gulls. By P. Madon.

A Bibliography of French Faunal Ornithology. By M. Legendre. (Continued in April issue.)

Note on *Choriotis arabs* in Morocco. By J. de Chauvigny.

**Revue Francaise d'Ornithologie.** No. 203. March, 1926. [In French.]

The Problem of the Grebe. By P. Madon.—The eating of its plumage and the method and object of the practice.

Nesting Habits of the Short-eared Owl. By Collingwood Ingram.

**Revue Francaise d'Ornithologie.** No. 204. April, 1926. [In French.]

What is *Accipiter nisus major* Bekker? By E. Stresemann.

Extinct Birds.—The Passenger Pigeon of America. By M. Legendre.

Investigations on the Habits of the Raven in France. By P. Madon.

Habits and Food of the Honey Buzzard. By L. Maniquet.

*Sylvia undata* (subsp.?) of the Dept. of Vienne. By J. de Chauvigny.

The Alpine Titmouse. Second Addendum. By H. Jouard.

Some New Information on the Colonies of *Ardea cinerea* in France. By J. de Chauvigny.

**L'Oiseau.** VII, No. 1. January, 1926. [In French.]

The Display of the Argus Pheasant. By D. Seth Smith.—Numerous photographs.

Effect of the War on the Birds of the Devastated Regions. By F. Hugues.—Data on the decrease in various species.

The Starlings of Abyssinia. By A. Decoy.—Colored plate of *Spreo superbus* and *Cosmopsarus regius*.

**L'Oiseau.** VII, No. 2. February, 1926. [In French.]

The Pheasants of the Genus *Lophura*. By A. Ghigi.—Two new races described from Sumatra; *L. sumatrana delacouri* (p. 51) and *L. s. albipennis* (p. 51) with a colored plate of the former.

Articles on Parrots appear in these numbers identical with those in the 'Avicultural Magazine.'

**Le Gerfaut.** XVI, No. 1. 1926. [In French.]

Local Notes and Reviews on birds of Belgium.

**Journal für Ornithologie.** LXXIV, Heft 2. April, 1926. Festschrift, 75th Anniversary of the 'Deutsch Ornithologische Gesellschaft.' [In German.]

Account of the Meeting.

Some Remarks on the Climatic Variations in African Birds. By E. Lönnberg.

Atlas and Sahara. By E. Hartert.

On Breeding Experiments on the Ellguth Reservation in Silesia. By E. Drescher.

The Meaning of Ecology in Ornithological Investigation. By R. Heydler.

Bird Weight as a Subject for Biological Research. By O. Graf Zedlitz.

Nature Observations in Silesia. By M. Schlott.

The Present Status of Balkan Ornithological Research. By O. Reiser.

The Results of my two Expeditions to the Headwaters of the Nile. By Alex. Koenig.

The Physiological Basis of Bird Flight. By F. Groebels.

Some Work and Results in Bird Watching in Heligoland. By R. Drost.

Review of My Mutation Studies I-XXIV and their most Important Results. By E. Stresemann.

An Extinct Drepanid, *Sassius simplex*, Rothschild and Hartert.

The Migration Routes of *Lanius senator*, *collurio* and *minor*. By H. G. von Schweppenberg.

The Wider Extension of the 'Formenkreise' Theory. By O. Kleinschmidt.

The Island Poel-Langenwerder at Wismar as a Station for Ornithological Research and Observation. By H. Wachs.

**Ornithologische Monatsberichte.** XXXIV, No. 2. March, 1926. [In German.]

The Ecology of Our Waterbirds. By H. Hildebrandt.

*Copsychus albispectus*—Mutation Study. By E. Stresemann.

On *Turacus persa zenkeri*. By E. Stresemann and H. Grote.—Review of allied races.

In "Short Notes" there is a description of a new race of *Streptopelia vinaceus* from Garva.

**Ornithologische Monatsberichte.** XXXIV. No. 3. May, 1926. [In German.]

On the Breeding of Some Javan Birds in Ferns. By Max Bartels.

On the Distribution and Habits of *Leucopsar rothschildi* Stress. By Victor Baron von Plessen.—On the Island of Bali.

On *Accipiter castanilius*. By E. Stresemann.

The Group of *Mesopicos griseocephalus*. By O. Neumann.—*M. g. kilimensis* (p. 80) is described as new from Kilimanjaro.

In "Short Notes" is a comment on the composition of the genus *Diglossa*, a description of a new race of *Lanius excubitorides* from Tschad, comments on the relationship of *Terpsiphone plumbeiceps* and *Dryonastes grahami*.

**Contributions to the Development of Birds.** II, No. 2. March, 1926. [In German.]

Some Notes on the Beginning of the Nesting Period in North Africa. By O. Graf. Zedlitz (Continued in May.)

A contribution to the Damage to Host Birds through *Cuculus canorus*. By G. Schiemann.

Life Histories of Some Little Known Palaearctic Birds. By H. Grote. (Continued in May.)

Removal of the Eggs of Diurnal Birds of Prey and the Substitution of White Eggs of the Hen. By C. Hilgert.

*Stercorarius antarcticus* on its Breeding Grounds at South Georgia. By A. Szielasko.

**Contributions to the Development of Birds.** II, No. 3. May, 1926. [In German.]

Breeding Birds of Palestine. By J. Aharoni.

When and How Often Does the Ortolan Breed? By L. Schuster.

**Ornithologische Beobachter.** XXIII, Heft 4. January, 1926. [In German and French.]

On the Bird Life of New Caledonia. By F. Sarason.—With illustration of the Kagu's nest.

**Ardea** XV, No. 1-2. April, 1926. [Mainly in Dutch.]

Ethology and Psychology of the Bittern. By C. J. Portielje.—[In German.]

A Contribution to the Study of the Cuckoo. By A. Burdet. [In French.]

Breeding Places of the Cormorant in Holland. By G. A. Brouwer.

Observations on Birds 1922-1925. By G. A. Brouwer and J. Verwey.

On the Migration and Life of the Greenland Wheatear in Holland. By J. Verwey.

**Yearbook of the Netherlands Ornithological Club.** 15, No. 4.  
April, 1926. [In Dutch.]

On *Mirafra javanica*. By H. P. Maasdam.—Excellent photographs of  
the bird at the nest.

The New Subspecies *Parus atricapillus lönnbergi*. By P. A. Hens.