

July 1, 1923 to December 31, 1926. They number 10,338 while during the same period 234,692 birds were banded.

There is a brief introduction explaining the possibilities of the method and several illustrations of traps, etc., but most of the report consists of the tables of returns of some 180 species. Of some there is only a single return record while of others there are many—over 1000 for the Mallard. Repeats (recaptures near the place of banding within six months) are not recorded here except in special instances.

There are no comments except in the case of a few trans-Atlantic recoveries described in the preface, the idea being simply to present the facts so that they may be available for study, mapping, or any other use it may be desired to make of them.

Mr. Lincoln deserves our thanks for this painstaking compilation which will be a valuable aid to the study of migration and which puts in the hands of every bird bander the results obtained by all. A list of those cooperating with the Survey in banding work is added at the end of the report.—W. S.

Neunzig on Bird Keeping and Bird Breeding.—This exhaustive treatise¹ on "bird fancying" will be of especial interest to aviculturists. It is one of a series of works on rearing all sorts of animal forms for study, and treats the subject under various headings—bird cages, bird feeding, the care of birds, bird rearing, the care of young birds, bird trapping, etc. There are numerous illustrations of cages, feeding devices, and aviaries in the Berlin Zoological Garden, etc.—W. S.

Further papers by Collinge on the Economics of British Birds.—In "Some remarks upon the food of Flycatchers (Muscicapidae),"² birds accused of destroying honey bees, Dr. W. E. Collinge states that none of these insects were found in contents of 60 stomachs of the Spotted and Pied Flycatchers studied. He sums up the economic tendencies of these birds as expressed through their food habits as 80 per cent beneficial, 6 per cent injurious, and 14 per cent neutral. Doctor Collinge compares the food habits of the British Muscicapidae with those of the American Tyrannidae, another group charged with excessive bee-eating, as reported upon by Professor Beal.

In another paper on "Wild Birds and Home-Grown Food,"³ Doctor Collinge notes an estimate of damage by the House-Sparrow of £8,000,000 annually, and thinks that Rooks, Starlings, Wood Pigeons, Blackbirds, and other injurious species may be charged with twice as much, making a total of £24,000,000. The paper is a plea for local control of injurious birds and strict protection of beneficial ones.—W. L. M.

¹ Vogelpflege und Vogelzucht von Rudolf Neunzig. Handbuch der biologischen Arbeitsmethoden. Lieferung 247. Abt. IX, Methoden der Erforschung der Leistungen des tierschen Organismus, Teil I, 2. Hälfte, Heft 5. pp. 703-850. Urban & Schwarzenberg. Berlin N. 24 Friedrichstrasse 105b. Price 8 Marks.

² The Ibis, Jan. 1928, pp. 131-134.

³ Journ. Land Agents' Soc. 26, No. 11, Nov. 1927, pp. 656-660.