

Riley on New Bornean Birds.¹—Mr. Riley has studied the material obtained by Mr. H. C. Raven in the islands near Borneo in 1913 and as a result proposes as new *Dinopium raveni* (p. 139) from Pulo Eraban and four subspecies of the genera *Yungipicus*, *Collocalia* and *Chalcostetha*.—W. S.

Griscom on New Birds from Mexico and Panama.²—Studying the 800 specimens obtained by Mr. Rex R. Benson on the Caribbean slope of western Panama, which have been acquired by the American Museum of Natural History, Mr. Griscom describes as new *Eupsittula astec extima* (p. 2) Almirante, *Chalybura urochrysa incognita* (p. 3) Tacarcuna, *Chloro-nerpes simplex aurora* (p. 3) Almirante and *Hylopezus fulviventris flammulatus* (p. 4) Almirante. He also lists 23 species and subspecies not hitherto recorded from Panama, including a breeding colony of the Tropic Bird (*Phaethon aethereus*) not before known from the Atlantic coast.

Mr. Griscom also describes from Mexico three new races: *Nannorchilus leucogaster grisescens* (p. 4) San Louis Potosi, *Carpodacus mexicanus potosinus* (p. 5) San Louis Potosi and *C. m. nigrescens* (p. 5) Tamaulipas.—W. S.

Wetmore on Fossil Birds from Nebraska and Cuba.³—Two collections of fossil birds received by the American Museum of Natural History have been studied by Dr. Wetmore. The first from the upper Tertiary of Nebraska contained *Geranoaëtus contortus*, *Megalornis pratensis* and an undetermined species of *Aramus*. The second from the Ciego Montero deposit of Cuba consisted of *Casmerodius albus*, *Ixobrychus exilis*, *Jabiru mycteria*, *Anas platyrhyncha*, *Geranoaëtus melanoleucus*, *Gallus gallus*, *Gallinula chloropus* and *Ara tricolor*.—W. S.

Grinnell on a New Race of Song Sparrow.⁵—In this paper Dr. Grinnell names the Song Sparrow from San Miguel Island, *Melospiza melodia micronyx* (p. 37). It is compared with *M. m. clementae* from San Clemente and *M. m. graminea* from Santa Barbara Isl.—W. S.

Uchida on Bird Banding in Japan.⁶—Dr. Uchida visited the United States a few years ago to study the methods of bird banding employed here

¹ Descriptions of New Forms of Birds Collected by H. C. Raven in Northeast Borneo. By J. H. Riley. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington Vol. 40, pp. 139-142. December 2, 1927.

² New Birds from Mexico and Panama. By Ludlow Griscom. American Museum Novitates No. 293, January 12, 1928, pp. 1-6.

³ Additional Specimens of Fossil Birds from the Upper Tertiary Deposits of Nebraska. By Alexander Wetmore. Amer. Mus. Novitates. No. 302. Feb. 29, 1928, pp. 1-5.

⁴ Bones of Birds from the Ciego Montero Deposit of Cuba. By Alexander Wetmore. *ibid.* No. 301, Feb. 29, 1928, pp. 1-5.

⁵ The Song Sparrow of San Miguel Island, California. By Joseph Grinnell. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, Vol. 41, pp. 37-38. March 16, 1928.

⁶ Bird Banding in Japan. By Dr. Seinosuke Uchida, Ornithologist Department of Animal Industry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Tokyo. 1928, pp. 1-10.

and essentially the same methods have now been adopted and put into operation by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of the Japanese Government. This little brochure is a report of progress and shows that during the three years 1924-1926, 20717 birds have been banded with a record of 611 returns, a very encouraging beginning. There are cuts showing the style of bands used and a map of the summer and winter ranges of Japanese transients.—W. S.

Neff on Oregon Woodpeckers.—Mr. Johnson A. Neff has privately published a brochure¹ which is primarily an economic study of nine species of Woodpeckers occurring in Oregon. There is given for each species brief descriptions and ranges of the subspecies, an account of the general habits, a review of published information on the food habits, original data including both field observations and stomach analyses, and conclusions as to the economic status. The Hairy and Downy groups are highly praised, the Flickers and Lewis' Woodpecker are considered chiefly useful, the California Woodpecker slightly beneficial, and the Sapsuckers injurious. In restricted areas the Lewis' Woodpecker is a pest because of its destruction of apples and small fruits. Recommendations are given as to control of damage by the injurious, and for attracting and protecting, the useful forms. More than 380 original stomach analyses are reported upon, the publication therefore making a definite advance in knowledge of the economic status of Woodpeckers. The field work also produced interesting new information and more exact knowledge than was previously available on local behavior of the species. All in all the report is distinctly worth while.—W. L. M.

Useful Birds of Florida.—Among the progressive activities of the newly organized Department of Game and Fresh-water Fish of Florida, under the direction of J. B. Royall, Commissioner, is a much needed campaign to arouse residents of the state to an appreciation of the usefulness of birds. The two pamphlets² here noticed seem very well adapted to the purpose. They give in detail the records (from Biological Survey files) of birds known to feed upon the specific insect pests of important truck crops of Florida, and contain an imposing mass of definite information on the subject that must fix in the minds of citizens an impression of the importance of the bird defenders of their crops.—W. L. M.

The Ornithological Journals.

Bird-Lore. XXX, No. 2. March-April, 1928.

A Catbird Family. By Raymond S. Deck.—An intimate nest study

¹ A study of the Economic Status of the Common Woodpeckers in Relation to Oregon Horticulture, i-viii + 1-68 pp., 11 tables, 6 graphs, 16 pls., Published by the author, Marionville, Mo., 1928. Price \$1.50.

² Leaflet No. 4, Insect Hosts Routed by the Great Bird Army, 12 pp., and Bulletin No. 4, Bird Destroyers of Insect Pests, 20 pp., 1927.