

Bannerman, David.—A Further Note on the Genus *Lamprolaima*. (Novit. Zool., Vol. XX XV, pp. 78–81. January, 1929.)—By assembling the types of most of the species of this group Dr. Chapin's surmises as to their relationship have been confirmed, but the present author prefers to regard *akleyorum*, *bocagei* and *rothschildi* as subspecies of *olivacea*. *L. splendida*, as Chapin suspected, is a synonym of the last.

Chapman, F. M.—Descriptions of New Birds from Mt. Roraima. (Amer. Mus. Novitates., No. 341, pp. 1–7, February 2, 1929.) *Columba albilinea roraimae* (p. 1); *Systellura ruficervix roraimae* (p. 2); *Trogonurus personatus roraimae* (p. 3); *Elaenia dayi* (p. 3), very distinct from any known species; *Compsothlypis pitiayumi roraimae* (p. 4); *Brachyospiza capensis roraimae* (p. 5); *Coereba guianensis roraimae* (p. 6).

Conklin, W. G. and Morton, J. N.—More Food for Upland Game.—A pamphlet of the Pennsylvania Game Commission describing food distributing devices for game birds, well illustrated and with a color plate of the Turkey by Sutton on the cover.

Cooke, May Thacher.—'The Spread of the European Starling in North America' (to 1928) (Circular No. 40, U. S. Dept. Agr., Nov., 1928, pp. 1–9, 1 pl. Price 5 cts. Supt. Documents, Gov't. Printing Office). This report brings Miss Cooke's previous publication (1925) up to date. The bird is now recorded over most of the United States east of the Mississippi River. The breeding range where it is sufficiently abundant to constitute an economic problem extends from southern New England to Virginia and west to central Pennsylvania and western New York.

Davidson, M. E. McLellan.—On a Small Collection of Birds from Torres Strait Islands, and from Guadalcanar Island, Solomon Group. (Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., Vol. XVIII, No. 10, pp. 245–260, April 5, 1929.)—A Collection of 138 skins representing 57 species made by Mr. J. August Kutsche and now in the California Academy. No new forms described.

Griscom, Ludlow.—A Collection of Birds from Cana, Darien. (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., Vol. LXIX, No. 8, pp. 149–190. April, 1929.)—Report on a collection made by Rex R. Benson in 1928 which consisted of 610 specimens representing 193 species. The following are described as new: *Tinamus major saturatus* (p. 150) Cana; *Odontophorus guianensis chapmani* (p. 153) Cana; *Butorides striatus patens* (p. 156) Panama City; *Ciccaba virgata centralis* (p. 159) Chivela, Oaxaca, Mexico; *Trogon collaris extimis* (p. 162) Cana; *Eubucco bourcierii anomalus* (p. 163) Cana; *Chrysomitris punctigula lucescens* (p. 165) El Real, e. Panama; *Myrmotherula brachyura ignota* (p. 167) Jesusito, e. Panama; *Dechonychura typica darienensis* (p. 172) Cana; *Leptopogon superciliosus troglodytes* (p. 174) Cana; *L. s. hellmayri* (p. 175) Carrillo, Costa Rica; *Manacus vitellinus viridiventris* (p. 179) Jimenez, w. Colombia; *Pheugopedius spadix xerampelinus*

(p. 182) *Cana*; *Saltator maximus iungens* (p. 184) *Cana*; *Tersina viridis griseescens* (p. 186) La Concepcion, Santa Marta. A third specimen of *Praedo audax* Nelson is discussed and the genus considered identical with *Aphanotriccus*.

Hadley, Alden H.—The Legal Status of Hawks and Owls; A Statistical Study. (Trans. 15th Nat. Game Conference, pp. 41–48.)

Mr. Hadley, on behalf of the National Association of Audubon Societies, sent out, to game commissioners of states in which protection is given to certain Hawks and Owls, a questionnaire asking if they considered the law capable of enforcement; whether magistrates showed a disposition to enforce it and whether convictions had been obtained. Thirty-nine replies were received; only three considered the law capable of being enforced; eleven were sympathetic and twenty-five emphatically against such a law.

Inasmuch as most Game Commissions are today, unfortunately, the enemies of the Hawks and Owls a questionnaire to such organizations does not seem to amount to much as an index of public opinion, but as all matters of bird protection are in the hands of Game Commissions whether they refer to game or non game birds there seems no hope for our raptorial species. It is all very well to claim that it is a matter of education, but the birds will be exterminated before we can educate the public, especially when Game Commissions are educating them in the other direction. It would seem therefore that the case of the Hawks and Owls is hopeless.

Harper, Francis and Harper, Jean S.—Animal Habitats in Certain Portions of the Adirondacks. (New York State Museum Handbook, No. 8, 1929.) This is an interesting and valuable summary of the characteristic species of trees, plants, birds and mammals of the various habitats of the Adirondack Mountains. It will be especially valuable for comparison with other regions in the East.

Johnsen, Sigurd.—Dratskiftet hos liryphen (*Lagopus lagopus*) in Norge. (Bergens Museums, Arbok 1929.)—This is a most elaborate discussion of the plumage changes in this Ptarmigan with a series of colored and plain plates showing the various stages. The author is not convinced that the white winter plumage is purely protective and points out that it is heavier and the down more extensive while the minute air globules which produce the white color also make it warmer. There is a good bibliography, and an English summary.

Lincoln, F. C.—What Constitutes a Record. (Bull. Aud. Soc. New Hampshire. Vol. 8, No. 2. December, 1928.)—This is an oft discussed question and even though Mr. Lincoln feels that a "record" should be based on an actual specimen obtained, we do not think that the matter is closed. Sight records will continue to be published in reputable journals and we fear that the compilers of lists will be unable to formulate any hard