Shorter Papers.

Bowen, W. Wedgwood.—On the genus Nyctiperdix. (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1930 pp. 145-148.)—Presents much additional data to uphold his previous contention that this genus is distinct from *Pterocles*. Photographs of the habitats of the several forms are published as illustrations.

Bowen, W. Wedgwood. The Relationship of the Bare-throated Francolins (*Pternistes.*) (*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, 1930, 149–164.)— Fifteen races of *P. afer* are recognized as well as *P. rufopictus* and *P. leucoscepus.* Maps and detailed drawings of feathers and head patterns are presented.

Bowen, W. Wedgwood. Geographical Variation in *Cinnyricinclus* leucogaster. (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1930, pp. 165–167.)—Four races recognized of which C. l. lauragrayae and C. l. friedmanni are described as new.

Case, William L. Passing of the Passenger Pigeon. (*Michigan Hist. Mag.*, XIV, Spring Number, 1930, pp. 262-267.)—Recollections of the nesting and slaughter of the bird from 1870 to 1881.

Cole, L. J., and Hawkins, L. E., Porcupine Pigeons. Jour. Heredity, XXI, No. 2, Feb., 1930.)—A curious mutation in which the barbs and barbules develop imperfectly leaving little of the feather structure except the shaft.

Delacour, J., Les Oiseaux migrateurs de l'Indochine Francaise. (Jour. für Orn., Band 2, 1929.)—An annotated list.

Figgins, J. D. Proposals Relative to certain subspecific groups of Carpodacus mexicanus. (Proc. Colo. Mus. Nat. Hist., IX, No. 1, April 22, 1930.)—Proposes to recognize three races of Carpodacus mexicanus from Colorado; C. m. smithi (p. 2) for the bird of the eastern side of the continental divide; C. m. obscurus McCall, revived for birds from the Arkansas River Valley and southward, and C. m. sayi (p. 3) as a substitute for frontalis Say. The last proposal is based on a statement by Oberholser ('Auk,' XVI, p. 186), but what Dr. Oberholser was really demonstrating was the ambiguity of a Canon of the A. O. U. Code. This was corrected years ago so that no change such as is advocated by Mr. Figgins is necessary. The very case with which Dr. Oberholser opens his discussion is considered and fully explained in the 'Revised Code' p. lvii and the changes made upon a mistaken idea of the intent of the original Canon were corrected in the last edition of the Check-List, twenty years ago!

Friedmann, Herbert. Geographic Variations in the Genus Macronyx with Descriptions of two new Races. (Occas. Papers Boston Soc. Nat., Hist., V, May 7, 1930, pp. 263-266.)—Macronyx croceus vulturinus (p. 263), Natal, and M. aurantiigula subocularis (p. 266), Kenya Colony are proposed as new.

Ghigi, Alessandro. Birds Observed on the Island of Egeo, Italy. (Recerche Faunistiche nelle isole Italiane dell'Egeo.)—Notes on Garrulus glandarius rhodius and Alectoris graeca cypriotes. [In Italian.] Vol. XVLII 1930

Ghigi, Alessandro. On Hybrid Peafowls. (Proc. Unione Zool. Italiana, 1926.) [In Italian.]

Griscom, Ludlow. Revisions of two Central American Birds. (Occas. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., V., June 14, 1930, pp. 287-292.)—Claravis mondetoura pulchra (p. 288) western Panama, C. m. umbrina (p. 288) Costa Rica, C. m. salvini (p. 289) Guatemala and Habia rubica holobrunnea (p. 290) Vera Cruz, are proposed as new.

Kalmbach, E. R. English Sparrow Control. (*Leaflet* 61. U. S. Dept. Agric., June, 1930.)—Methods of control by trapping and destruction of nests are described. In as much as the automobile seems to be most effectually reducing the numbers of Sparrows throughout the country to a relatively harmless level it would seem to be high time that the Department took up the subject of the Starling which will undoubtedly before long prove the pest that it has become in Great Britain. Already it is seriously crowding out the native birds in many localities and its insect destroying qualities do not seem to exceed those of the native birds that it is replacing. More publicity on methods of destroying the Starling and holding it in check would be welcome.

Kozlova, E. Life History of Pratincola insignis (Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci., del' Urss. 1930, pp. 175-178). [In German.]

Lincoln, F. C. Calculating Waterfowl Abundance on Basis of Banding Returns. (Circular 118, U. S. Dept. Agric., May 1930, pp. 1-4.)

Riley, J. H. Four New Forms of Birds from Szechwan, China. (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., Vol. 43, July 18, 1930, pp. 133–136.)—Columba rupestris austrina (p. 233), Yuhina nigrimentum quarta (p. 134) Y. gularis omeiensis (p. 134) and Garrulax albogularis laetus (p. 134).

Riley, J. H. Two new Forms of Laughing Thrushes from Yunnan (*Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.*, Vol. 43, June 5, 1930, pp. 79-80.)—Garrulax albogularis eous (p. 79) and Dryonastes berthemyi ricinus (p. 80).

Riley, J. H. A New Species of Fulvetta from Yunnan, China. (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., Vol. 43, June 13, 1930, pp. 123-124.)—Fulvetta insperata (p. 123).

Rowan, William. The Mechanism of Bird Migration. (Science Progress, No. 97, pp. 70-78. July, 1930.)—Summary of Methods and results in causing northward migration in autumn by producing recrudescence in the gonads.

Rowan, William. Experiments in Bird Migration II. Reversed Migration. (*Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.*, Vol. 16, No. 7, July, 1930, 520-525.)— More detailed account of the above experiment with Crows instead of Juncos.

Walker, Lewis W. Economic Value of Predatory Animals. (Zool. Soc. SanDiego Balboa Park, 1930.)—An excellent demonstration of the foolishness of the slaughter of Hawks and Owls.

van Rossem, A. J. The Sonora Races of Camptostoma and Platypsaris (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., Vol. 43, July 18, 1930, pp. 129–131.)—P. aglaiae richmondi (p. 130) described as new from Sonora, Mexico, and Camptostoma *imberbe ridgwayi* revived for birds from northwestern Mexico and southern Arizona.

Pickwell, Gayle. Western Nature Study, April, 1930, Vol. I, No. 2. Bird Number. State College San Jose, California.—An abundance of information in compact form on birds, bird study and bird conservation in central California.

The Ornithological Journals.

Bird-Lore. XXXII, No. 4. July-August, 1930.

Tern-ing Around. By F. R. Flickinger and Lawrence D. Hiett.— Common Tern Colony on Lake Erie islands.

Causes of Mortality Among Birds. By F. T. Davis.—A tabulation of 257 birds found dead shows that the automobile was responsible for the greatest number 66; 56 were shot but 28 of these were Starlings and most of the remainder Hawks; "boys" were responsible for 46, half of which were Robins and Catbirds, while cats destroyed 34.

The Baby Bird Leaves Home. By Alan Devoe.—An account of the problems facing a young bird.

There is a frontispiece of the Ivory-billed Woodpecker by Sutton, and an account of the species by F. M. Chapman.—In the Audubon Department Dr. A. A. Allen has an illustrated account of the Cedar Waxwing. Dr. Pearson an account of the recent International Ornithological Congress at Amsterdam and A. H. Hadley a report on a visit to Cobb's Island, Va. Absolute disregard for the laws was found to be prevalent on the island and eggs were carried away by the bucketfuls while shore-birds were shot. It is encouraging to know that a Deputy U. S. Game Warden is now established on the Island as a result of Mr. Hadley's visit.

The Condor. XXXII, No. 4. May-June, 1930.

Twenty-five Minutes in the Life of a Selasphorus Hummingbird. By Tracy I. Storer.—A chart shows the exact time devoted to chasing, perching and feeding during a continuous observation of a single bird.

The Ravens of the State of Washington. By J. Hooper Bowles and F. R. Decker.—Many photographs showing nest locations on buildings, tressels, cliffs, etc.

Breeding of the American White Pelican on the Texas Coast. By J. J. Carroll.—With excellent photographs of the colony.

The Specialized Feathers of the Sage Hen. By Allan Brooks.—Finds that the fresh feathers are just like the supposedly "worn" feathers of the breeding season.

A Fossil Goose from the Ricardo Pliocene. By Loye Miller.—Branta howardae (p. 208).

In 'Notes from Field and Study' J. Berlioz describes a hybrid Hummingbird, *Calypte anna* \times *Stellula calliope* from the collection of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology obtained in the Sierra San Pedro Martir, Lower California.