

is presented. He has also described¹ another race of Winter Wren, *Nannus troglodytes stevensoni* (p. 151) from Amak in the Aleutian Chain.—W. S.

Friedmann on African Birds.—Dr. Friedmann has recently described² several new races of African birds as follows: *Sheppardia cyornithopsis bangsi* (p. 323) from the Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika; *Petrophila rufocinerea tenuis* (p. 325) from Mt. Lololokui, Kenya Colony;³ and *Cossypha heuglini euronota* (p. 327) from Lumbo, Mosambique.⁴ Discussions of related forms accompany each description.—W. S.

Bowen on African Birds.—Mr. W. W. Bowen in pursuing his studies of the birds collected on the Gray Expedition of the Philadelphia Academy describes as new *Heterotrogon vittatum keniensis* (p. 265)⁵ and also the geographical variation in *Poicephalus fuscicapillus*⁶ proposing as new *P. f. tanganyikae* (p. 267) from Tanganyika Territory.—W. S.

Larson on the Osteology of the Road-runner.—In this paper⁷ the author presents an elaborate series of measurements and comparisons which seem to demonstrate that the Pleistocene Road-runner of the La Brea asphalt beds is identical with the bird living in California today, *Geococcyx californicus*, so far as skeletal characters go, and that the peculiar limbs of the bird had been adapted to its mode of life probably at a still more remote time. The paper makes a valuable contribution to avian osteology.—W. S.

Gorbunoff on Mammals and Birds of Novaya Zemlya.—This is a report⁸ on collections made by the author in the island during the summers of 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1927. Forty-eight species of birds are listed with annotations. There is also a brief supplement to the author's 'Loomeries of Novaya Zemlya (Published in 1925 by the Inst. for Sci. Explor. of the North, in Moscow).

¹ Another New Subspecies of *Nannus troglodytes* from Alaska. By Harry C. Oberholser. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, Vol. 43, pp. 151-152. September 26, 1930.

² Notes on *Sheppardia cyornithopsis* with Description of a new race. By Herbert Friedmann. Occas. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. 5, pp. 323-324. September 2, 1930.

³ A Rock Thrush new to Science from Northern Kenya Colony. By Herbert Friedmann. Ibid., pp. 325-326. Same date.

⁴ The Forms of the White-browed Robin-Chat, *Cossypha heuglini* Hartlaub. By Herbert Friedmann. Ibid. pp. 327-328. September 2, 1930.

⁵ A New Race of *Heterotrogon vittatum* from Mount Kenya. By W. Wedgwood Bowen. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Vol. LXXXII, pp. 265-266. October 1, 1930.

⁶ Geographical Variation in *Poicephalus fuscicapillus*. By W. Wedgwood Bowen., Ibid., pp. 267-268. October 6, 1930.

⁷ Osteology of the California Road-runner Recent and Pleistocene. By Leigh Marian Larson. Univ. Calif. Publ. in Zool., Vol. 32, No. 4, pp. 409-428. January 24, 1930.

⁸ Berichte zur Säugetier und Vogelfauna der Nowaja Semlja von G. Gorbunoff, Veröffen. des Inst. zur Erforsch. des Nord., Bd. 40. pp. 171-239.

The present paper is in Russian and German the latter text being much condensed.—W. S.

Food of Ring-necked Pheasant in Nebraska.—Prof. M. H. Swenk has published¹ upon a study of the analyses of 100 crop and gizzard contents of Pheasants collected throughout the year in Valley County, Nebraska. About nine-tenths of the food was vegetable, chiefly cultivated grains with corn alone forming two-thirds of the total. The animal food was of great variety, no item being very outstanding in quantity. Professor Swenk's conclusion is: "If the pheasant population is permitted to increase unrestrictedly in Nebraska, there will no doubt be increased injury to crops, and consequently augmented complaints by farmers; but if the birds are held down to reasonable numbers they will probably on most farms render a sufficient service by destroying injurious beetles, cutworms, grasshoppers, and other noxious insects as on the whole to balance, approximately, the harm they do to crops."

The author has done a service in summarizing the results of previous writings on the food of Ring-necked Pheasants in the United States.—W. L. M.

Systematic Bird Conservation in German Forests.²—Highly developed, but not widely known, is the system of bird conservation adopted by the Germans as a part of their famous silvicultural methods. The present article is a rather detailed exposition of the methods in use in the Hardt mountains, which form the northern part of the Vosges. In all essential respects the methods are those worked out by Baron von Berlepsch.

The present author, Freiburger, a former forest ranger of Germany, considers the various species of Titmice as the most important birds in relation to the welfare of the forest. Artificial nesting-boxes for this group are provided, the ultimate goal being four boxes per hectare (2.47 acres), attainable by placing a box at each corner of 50-meter quadrats. Four pairs of Titmice per hectare is regarded by the author as insurance against any outbreak of insects. The von Berlepsch imitation of Woodpecker holes is lauded to the total exclusion of any other type of bird-house. In the matter of winter feeding-shelters, the same praise is given to the von Berlepsch creation. Winter feeding is found to carry the species through in greater abundance, as well as to induce many to nest in the vicinity of the shelter. Depletion of the birds due to hard winters is almost entirely made up for at the end of the next breeding period, on account of the great fecundity of the species.

At the beginning of the war there were in the Hardt range 570 hectares (c. 1407 acres) of evergreen and 30 h. of deciduous forest under a system of

¹The Food Habits of the Ring-necked Pheasant in Central Nebraska, Research Bul. 50, Nebr. Agr. Exp. Sta., 33 pp., 4 figs., Nov. 1930.

²Freiburger, Wilhelm, Die Einrichtungen des planmassigen Vogelschutzes, Allgemeine Forst- und Jagd-Zeitung, v. 103, pp. 232-246, figs. 1-4. June, 1927.