

the work. In the former a clever system of symbols indicates the character of occurrence of each bird: * represents a breeding bird; †, a spring migrant; ↓, a fall migrant and (), an occasional visitor.

There are separate generic headings with keys to the species in most cases.

We congratulate Dr. Hortling on his admirable work which will be a standard for our knowledge of the birds of Finland and adjoining regions for many years to come and should interest many citizens of that country in the study and protection of their wild bird life. Our only regret is that being printed entirely in the Swedish language it will not be available to many Americans.—W. S.

Shorter Papers.¹

Bailey, Alfred M.—The Snowy Egret. (*American Forests*, Jan., 1932.)—With admirable photographs of nesting birds on the Louisiana coast.

Bailey, Harold H.—A New Seaside Sparrow from Florida. (*Bull. No. 7. Bailey Mus. Nat. Hist.*, Miami, Fla., Aug. 1, 1931 [Received Dec. 2].)—*Thryospiza maritimus* [sic] *shannoni* (p. 1), Duval Co., Florida.

Bartholomew, James.—Woodcock. (*Glasgow Naturalist*, Dec., 1931.)—A detailed account of the European Woodcock, its habits, migration, etc.

Boulton, Rudyerd.—New Species and Subspecies of African Birds, (*Annals Carnegie Mus.*, Vol. XXI, No. 1, Nov. 14, 1931, pp. 43–56.)—*Gymnobucco calvus vernayi* (p. 44); *Vridibucco coryphaea angolensis* (p. 46); *Macrosphenus pulitzeri* (50) upon which is based *Onychorhinus* subgen. nov. (p. 47); *Apalis cinerea grandis* (p. 52); *A. bamendae strausae* (p. 53); *Seiurus laurae* (p. 54); and *Laniarius nyasae* (p. 55)—the last from Nyasaland; all the rest from Angola.

Bowen, W. Wedgwood.—A New Subspecies of Woodpecker from East Africa. (*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, LXXVIII, p. 451, Dec. 14, 1931.)—*Campethera nivosa yalensis* (p. 451) Kenya Colony.

Bowen, W. Wedgwood.—Geographical Variation in *Trachyphonus margaritatus*. (*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, LXXXIV, pp. 9–10, Feb. 20, 1932.)—*T. m. berberensis* (p. 10), Berber Prov., Sudan.

Bradlee, Thomas S. and Mowbray, Louis L.—A List of Birds Recorded from the Bermudas with Additional Notes Compiled by Warren F. Eaton. (*Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, Vol. 39, No. 8., pp. 279–382, Dec. 1931.)—An excellent annotated list of 246 species of which 59 have been observed but once; 33 twice; 18 three times; and 28 four or five times—a total of 138 “accidentals.” Besides the extinct Cahow and the very rare Manx Shearwater, 22 species have been known to breed or are resident and

¹ Including articles in journals other than purely ornithological. All comments by the Editor unless otherwise initialed.

84 are transient visitants, of which latter the Passenger Pigeon and Eskimo Curlew are now extinct. The time of greatest number of species is October when 35 casuals and 58 regular visitants have been observed, while March is the spring peak. In June only 29 species have been noted. There is a very good bibliography but a little book, 'Birds of the Bermudas' with colored plates, published recently by the Bermuda Book Store in Hamilton, without mention of either author or artist, is apparently omitted. Its chief distinction is the plate representing the Bobolink going up the trunk of a tree Woodpecker-like, the artist evidently feeling that the pointed tail-feathers must be accounted for!

Buchan, John, and others.—The Early Autumn Migration at St. Kilda in 1931. (*Scottish Naturalist*, Jan.-Feb., 1932.)—Data on twenty-four species mainly water birds.

Canadian Christmas Bird Censuses.—(*Canadian Field Naturalist*, Feb., 1932.)

Carriker, M. A., Jr.—Descriptions of New Birds From Peru and Bolivia. (*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, LXXIII, pp. 455-467, Jan. 21, 1932.)—Forms of *Pionopsitta*, *Pipra*, *Pipreola*, *Muscisaxicola*, *Todirostrum*, *Euscarthmornis*, *Myiophobus*, *Tachurus*, *Thamnophilus*, *Microrhophias*, and *Sicalis*.

Carriker, M. A., Jr.—Additional New Birds from Peru with a Synopsis of the Races of *Hylophylax naevia*. (*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, LXXIV, pp. 1-7, Feb. 20, 1932.)—*Upucerthia aricomae* (p. 1); *Phleocryptes melanops juninensis* (p. 2), *Hylophylax naevia peruviana* (p. 4) and *H. n. inexpectata* (p. 6).

Carter, T. Donald.—Jimmy. (*Natural History*, Nov.-Dec. 1931.)—Experiences with a captive Snowy Owl.

Chapin, James P.—Day by Day at Lukolela. (*Natural History*, Nov.-Dec. 1931.)—An interesting account of bird life on the Congo.

Chapman, Frank M.—A New Race of *Brachygalba lugubris* from Northeastern Brazil. (*Amer. Mus. Novit.*, No. 450, Jan. 21, 1931.)—*B. l. naumburgi* (p. 1), Piahy.

Chapman, Frank M.—The Nesting of Wagler's Oropendola on Barro Colorado Island. (*Smithsonian Report for 1930*, pp. 347-386.)—Reprinted from *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, LXVIII.

Collins, Henry H., Jr.—Standard Field Card of Eastern Birds.—A list of birds of eastern North America by common names in order of the new A. O. U. 'Check-List' for use in the field in checking up the day's observations. A similar list gives the technical names in the same order. Each may be secured at the rate of 25 for \$1. or 100 for \$3. from the compiler. Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

deSchaunsee, Rodolphe M.—A New Species of Flycatcher from Demaraland. (*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, LXXIII, pp. 449-450, Dec. 14, 1931.)—*Bradornis herero* (p. 449), Karibib, Damaraland.

Duse, Antonio and Toschi, Augusto.—Recovery of Banded Birds,

1930. (*Ricerche di Zool. Applicata alla Caccia.*, Inst. Zool. Univ. Bologna, Anno 9, No. 3, 1931.)—In Italian.

Duse, Antonio.—The Invasion of *Dryobates m. major* in northern Italy in 1930. (*Ricerche di Zool. Applicata alla Caccia.*, Inst. Zool. Univ. Bologna, Anno 9, No. 4, 1931.)—In Italian.

DuMont, Philip A.—Birds of Polk County, Iowa. (Published by the Des Moines Audubon Society, 1245 W. 37th St., Des Moines, Iowa. Price 50 cts.)—An excellent annotated list of the 289 species and subspecies of birds known from the county. Relative abundance, dates of migration and details of the more important records are given while in the introductory pages the physical features, ecology and ornithological history of the county are considered. The list has evidently been very carefully compiled and the literature thoroughly consulted with a highly satisfactory result. A curious error occurs frequently, doubtless attributable to printer or proof reader, i. e. the use of the word "specie" which is *not* the singular of "species"!

Eaton, Warren F.—Causes of Decrease of Our New Jersey Birds. (*Special Bull. No. 1, New Jersey Audubon Society*, Price 10 cts.)—It is estimated that the original list of breeding species in Hudson County was 112 while now it is reduced to 42, and elsewhere similar comparisons may be made. The increase in human population in New Jersey is shown to be from 184,000 in 1790 to upwards of four million in 1930, this and the activity of human agencies are responsible for the decrease in birds. Coastal marshes are transformed into sandy deserts where rubbish may be dumped, forests are removed, streams polluted etc., etc., a sorry story, and if extensive sanctuaries are not established many species of birds will be gone forever. All that the writer says of New Jersey is true of practically all states. New England is taking the lead in the sanctuary movement, let other sections follow!

Ghigi, A. and A. Duse.—On the Migration of Crossbills in northern Italy and their passage through western Europe in 1930. (*Ricerche di Zool. Applicata alla Caccia.*, Inst. Zool. Univ. Bologna, Anno 9, No. 5, 1931.)—A summary of the twenty-five invasions of these birds which have been recorded in Italy from 1801 to 1930 is presented. During the last invasion no less than 3799 of the birds were banded and of these 277 were recovered, 246 in Italy, 23 in France and Switzerland, 6 in Spain and 2 in Portugal. Maps and full details of these recoveries with a discussion of wind conditions are presented. [In Italian.]

Grinnell, Joseph.—Type Localities of Birds Described from California. (*Univ. Calif. Publ. in Zool.*, Vol. 38, No. 3, pp. 243-324, Jan. 1932.)—This is a most carefully prepared list in the compilation of which Dr. Grinnell has expended much time and trouble and has accumulated much historical information of interest and value regarding the older types. It is doubtful if any exception can be taken to his conclusions although a few of his assumptions as to details may perhaps be open to question. American or-

nithologists owe him much for his painstaking work which will also be of help to specialists in other fields who may have to deal with the material obtained by the pioneer collectors. A map and list of type localities with their later names and exact location add materially to the value of the paper.

Griscom, Ludlow.—The Ornithology of the Caribbean Coast of Extreme Eastern Panama. (*Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, LXXII, No. 9, pp. 303-372, Jan. 1932.)—This report is based upon a collection of 1396 skins representing 284 species obtained by H. Wedel on the Caribbean coast of extreme eastern Panama, 1929 to 1931. The region was extremely difficult from the collector's point of view, with dense almost impenetrable jungles and no laborers available. It proved impossible to penetrate to the higher mountains and all collecting was done in the Tropical Zone. Mr. Griscom draws interesting comparisons with the fauna of adjacent regions and presents a well annotated list with much systematic discussion and descriptions of a number of new forms. The collecting was all done at two localities, Permé and Obaldia.

Hartert, Ernst.—Types of Birds in the Tring Museum. (*Novitates Zool.*, XXVII, pp. 35-52, Dec. 1931.)—Continues the consideration of the Mathews collection of which 74 types are listed in this installment. Of these, 62 are considered identical with other species (many rejected by the describer himself) and three admitted with doubt, leaving only nine definitely tenable according to Dr. Hartert.

Howitt, Henry.—A Short History of the Passenger, or Wild, Pigeon. (*Canadian Field Naturalist*, Feb. 1932.)

Jaques, Francis L.—Canoe Country. (*Natural History*, Nov.-Dec. 1931.)—A bird artist's trip from Lake Superior to Lake of the Woods.

Kalmbach, E. R.—Progress in Western Duck Sickness Studies. (*Science*, Jan. 8, 1932.)—The cause of the disease formerly attributed to "alkali poisoning" is now proven to be due to the bacillus of *Clostridium botulinum*, the cause of "limberneck" in domestic ducks and now known to affect more than sixty species of wild birds. There is, however, an apparent correlation between duck-sickness and alkalinity. Further studies are being pursued.

Klingel, Gilbert C.—Shipwrecked on Inagua. (*Natural History*, Jan.-Feb. 1932.)—A beautifully illustrated article with notes on birds and several photographs of the hummingbird, *Nesophlox lyrura*.

Lowery, George H.—Birds of North Louisiana. (*Bull. Louisiana Polytech. Inst.*, XXI, No. 4, Nov., 1931.)—This is a well annotated list of the birds, 252 in number, found by the author about Monroe, with additional published matter relative to the region. It is a welcome addition to our knowledge of an interesting section, which seems to have attracted but little attention. We notice a number of typographical errors in the scientific names while Mr. Beyer's name is misspelled on page 3.

McAtee, W. L.—Peafowl and their Care. (*Miscellaneous Publications*, U. S. Dept. Agriculture, No. 127.)—Varieties, range, history, habits in relation to domestication and food are considered.

McAtee, W. L.—Usefulness of Birds on the Farm. (*Farmers' Bulletin*, No. 1682.)—An excellent plea for the birds including the hawks and owls. It seems necessary to publish the information included in this bulletin over and over again and still farmers and game breeders continue to kill hawks, which are their best friends. Some day they will reap the consequences and then all will clamor for protection against the rats and mice.

Mailliard, Joseph.—Birds and Mammals from the Kootenay Valley, Southeastern British Columbia. (*Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci.*, XX, No. 8, pp. 269–290, Jan. 8, 1932.)—Consists of an annotated list of 81 species of birds observed by a California Academy party in the vicinity of Creston, B. C., in the spring of 1928.

Mayr, Ernst.—The Birds of Malaita Island (British Solomon Islands). (*Amer. Mus. Novitates*, No. 504, Nov. 11, 1931.)—An annotated list of 62 species based on the collections of the Whitney South Sea Expedition. Eighteen new forms are described.

Mayr, Ernst.—Notes on the Fantails of the Genus *Rhipidura*. (*Amer. Mus. Novitates*, No. 502, Nov. 9, 1931.)—Based on an examination of some 1100 specimens belonging to 34 different subspecies from more than 60 islands of Melanesia and Polynesia included in the collections of the Whitney South Sea Expedition. Twelve new forms are named.

Mayr, Ernst.—A Tenderfoot Explorer in New Guinea. (*Natural History*, Jan.–Feb. 1932.)—Note on birds of Paradise and other species.

Oberholser, Harry C.—New Birds from Brazil. (*Proc. Colorado Mus. Nat. Hist.*, X, No. 5, Nov. 13, 1931.)—Dr. Oberholser has recently identified a collection made by an expedition from the Colorado Museum to Descalvados, Matto Grosso, Brazil. In this connection he describes *Uropelia campestris figginsi* (p. 24), *Picumnus arileucus* (p. 25), and *Sicalis pelzelni damisa* (p. 28).

Ricker, W. E.—Physiological Changes and the Origin of Species. (*Canadian Field Naturalist*, Feb. 1932.)—Discusses *Empidonax virescens* and *E. minimus*.

Riley, J. H.—A Second Collection of Birds from the Provinces of Yunan and Szechwan, China. Made for the National Geographic Society by Dr. Joseph F. Rock. (*Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, Vol. 80, Art. 7, pp. 1–91.)—An annotated list of 254 species obtained in Yunnan and Szechwan, partly in the hitherto unexplored snow mountains of Konka Risonquemba which rise to a height of 25,000 ft. Mr. Riley has already described the new forms obtained by the expedition and now presents a complete catalogue of the collection with valuable notes on the relationship of the forms and a complete list of localities. It forms a valuable contribution to the ornithology of a little known section of China.

Rockwell, Robert H.—Under Sail to the Cape Verdes. (*Natural History*, Nov.–Dec. 1931.)—Experiences on the voyage of the 'Blossom,' with a list of the birds of the island of Brava.

Schaanning, H. Tho. L.—International Bird Banding and Results in

Norway. (Privately Published.) [In Scandinavian.]—Upwards of 200 recoveries listed with maps showing the flight lines of many birds, from Norway to the British Isles, Denmark and France.

Schenk, Jakob.—The Prophecy of the Spring Flight of the Woodcock. (*Proc. VII Internat. Ornith. Congress, 1930.*) [In German.]—An interesting consideration of migration and weather conditions.

Shaw, Tsen-Hwang.—Notes on Some Non-Passerine Birds from Szechwan. (*Bull. Fan Memorial Inst. of Biology, Peiping, II, No. 17, pp. 319–327, Dec. 30, 1931.*)—First part of a report on a collection of 900 skins brought to the Biological Laboratory by an expedition sent out to Szechwan in 1930. Thirty-six species are here dealt with leaving the Passeres for a second part.

Snyder, L. L.—The Hawks and Owls of Ontario. (*Handbook No. 2, Royal Ont. Mus. Zool., pp. 1–48, Feb. 1932.*)—This worthy contribution to understanding of the economic status of the birds of prey includes a valuable discussion of the philosophy of predation which should aid some of its readers to take a more sympathetic view of the hawks and owls. The accounts of the individual species are succinct but satisfying and graphs showing what are the principal elements of the food are presented for all of the species (21) for which a reasonable number of Ontario collected stomachs were available. The line drawings by T. M. Shortt average high in depiction of characteristic poses of the various species. The result is a very neat and useful booklet which deserves to make a great impression on bird protection sentiment with reference to hawks and owls.—W. L. M.

Soper, J. Dewey.—The Blue Goose. (*Canadian Dept. Int. Publication, pp. 1–64, with map, Price 50 cts.*)—While Mr. Soper has published preliminary accounts of his discovery of the breeding grounds of the Blue Goose the final report has only just been received, although published apparently in 1930. This report includes a color plate of the birds from a painting by Allan Brooks, numerous photographs of birds and scenery, discussion of the status of the bird, distribution and migration, breeding ground and climate, habits, breeding season, eggs, nests and young and a bibliography. Mr. Soper considers that the bird is in no danger of extermination or even molestation in its arctic home and as it is seldom seen in migration its future is entirely in the hands of the United States and depends upon adequate protection on the Gulf coast. Mr. Soper's paper is a valuable monograph on a most interesting bird with which his name is always likely to be associated.

Soriano, Pablo S.—Food Habits and Economic Status of the Brewer and Red-winged Blackbirds. (*California Fish and Game, Vol. 17, No. 4, Oct., 1931.*)—A valuable and instructive state publication.

Stegmann, B.—On the Faunal Distribution of Birds in Southeast Siberia. (*Proc. VII Internat. Ornith. Congress, 1930.*)

Stock, Chester.—Rancho La Brea, A Record of Pleistocene Life in California. (*Publ. No. 1, Los Angeles Museum, April 15, 1930.*)—An

interesting account of the asphalt beds and their study with many pictures of the mounted skeletons of pleistocene mammals. There is also a discussion of the bird remains with restorations of the giant vulture (*Teratornis*) and the turkey (*Parapavo*) from drawings by John L. Ridgway.

Stoneham, H. F.—Field-Notes on a Collection of Birds from Uganda. (*Ibis*, Oct. 1931, pp. 701-712.)—Concluding a paper in 'The Ibis' (1929).

Tufts, R. W.—Annual Convention of Winter Geese. (*Canadian Field Naturalist*, March 1932.)—Flights in Nova Scotia.

Vasvari, N.—On the Food of *Ardea purpurea*. (Studien über die Ernährung des Purpurreihers (*Ardea purpurea* L.), *Aquila*, 36-37, 1929-1930, pp. 267-293.)—The German version of this report is preceded (pp. 231-267) by a somewhat fuller account in Hungarian, which includes detailed reports (in Latin and German) on 113 stomach analyses. Rurgitated food and pellets also were used in conducting the study. The Hungarian section includes a bibliography of 37 titles and information from these references is freely incorporated in the text. Dr. Vasvari who has already published on the food habits of *Botaurus stellaris* and *Ardetta minuta* follows the numerical system in presenting his findings, and in tabulating the food gives the total number of specimens, the number of occurrences, and the percentage of the entire number of stomachs in which each item occurred. In the order of frequency of capture, the main elements of the food of the Purple Heron are the following: Fishes, terrestrial beetles, larvae of water beetles, adult dragonflies, water bugs, mammals, frogs, water beetles, hymenoptera, and crickets.

Of the fishes taken, and it is upon the economic value of these that the ranking of the bird chiefly depends, the most abundant are the common perch, the goldfish, and the rotfeder (*Scardinius erythrophthalmus*). The general conclusion is that the Purple Heron feeds on species which from the fisheries point of view are either of small value or worthless. It is thought that the bird causes no notable damage in wild waters but must be guarded against at artificial fish-rearing establishments. The destruction of mammals, principally meadowmice, and of water beetle larvae and other fish enemies are useful activities. The protection of the species is further urged because of its status as an outstanding member of the Hungarian avifauna.—W. L. M.

Walker, Ernest P.—Wild Life Protection—An Urgent Problem. (*Smithsonian Report for 1930*.)—Mr. Walker has presented this matter in a slightly different light from that in which it is generally approached and demonstrates that wild life for recreational uses and commercialization is worth far more than farm crops or timber for which latter the haunts of wild animals are destroyed and the animals exterminated. He says that proper administration and wild animal husbandry will increase or bring back the supply and recommends the need of competent naturalists to ascertain existing conditions, plan steps for improvement, submit their findings to those in a position to facilitate their execution and to educate the public to the end of obtaining its full coöperation.

He seems to have omitted one vital necessity which is too often impossible of attainment, i. e. the checking of political influence of powerful interests bent on their own immediate financial benefits—such as the lumber and cattle raising interests.

Zimmer, John T.—Studies of Peruvian Birds, II. (*Amer. Mus. Novitates*, No. 509, Dec. 9, 1931.)—Three new forms described with remarks on the systematic relationship of many others.

The Ornithological Journals.

Bird-Lore. XXXIV, No. 1. January–February, 1932.

Goshawk and Barn Owl Breeding in Massachusetts. By Samuel A. Eliot, Jr.

The Christmas Census, which makes up the bulk of this issue, continues to attract intense interest as shown by the 231 lists submitted this year. Cape May, N. J., where the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club had twenty-eight observers in the field, led the eastern states, north of Florida, with 88 species. When the number of persons in the field varies so greatly the results are hardly comparable but where a large number concentrate on a limited area the census has an added value by indicating pretty closely the actual bird population, which an individual census cannot do.

There is a colored plate of the Coot and an excellent photograph of the Horned Owl on its nest by B. C. Hiatt, while Dr. A. A. Allen's illustrated article deals with the Meadowlark.

The Condor. XXXIV, No. 1. January–February, 1932.

A Quest for a Condor. By Bayard H. Christy.—Flight in an aeroplane in southern California failed to detect the birds but they were found by a climb on foot!

David Starr Jordan and his Interest in Birds. By Barton W. Evermann.

Observations on Some Breeding Birds of El Salvador, Central America. By Alden H. Miller.—Notes on twenty-two species.

Observations on the Nesting of the Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. By Margaret M. Nice.—Based on observations at Norman, Oklahoma.

Notes on the Occurrence of Water and Shore Birds in the Lochsa Region of Idaho. By R. L. Hand.—An annotated list.

Preliminary Studies of Western Hermit Thrushes. By Thomas T. and Elinor B. McCabe.—This is a presentation of much detailed data based on a study of a series of breeding Hermit Thrushes from western North America. Variation and the unsatisfactory nature of the criteria used in the separation of geographic races are discussed, but in the absence of any summary of results it is difficult to understand just what the authors are attempting to show. Possibly this will be made clear in further studies that they hope to make at a later date. One statement we can heartily endorse that "in the United States, at least, a new race of bird should