

substantially agree. The number of birds found was about 2 to 3 per acre at either season. This result shows that remarks as to the greater abundance of birds in England compared with this country have been prompted by enthusiasm rather than based on facts. The number of birds seen about a greenery embowered residence is no safer criterion of the average population of village, wood, and field in England than it would be in the United States. We can thank Mr. Alexander for debunking another portion of gush. The average number of birds decreased steadily through the winter, and the data put in another form—combined weight of the birds—show the same decline to be true of the actual quantity of bird life present.—W. L. M.

Shorter Articles.

Berlepsch, Hans Freiherr von.—Twenty-fourth report on bird study and protection at Seebach. (In German.)

Grote, Hermann.—On the Avifauna of Novaya Zemlaya. (Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bay. XI X, Heft 4, 1932, p. 57-584.)—An annotated list of species procured on the island by G. Gorbunow. (In German.)

Naumburg, Elsie M. B. Three New Birds from Northwestern Brazil. (Amer. Mus. Novitates. No. 554, August 22, 1932.)—*Nothura maculosa cearensis* (p. 1) Ceara; *Columba picazuro marginalis* (p. 3) and *Crypturellus tataupa septentrionalis* (p. 6) Corrente, Piauhy, Brazil all collected by Emil Kaempfer.

Stresemann, Erwin.—Notes on the Systematics and Distribution of some Swifts (Collocalia) of Malaysia and adjacent subregions. (Bull. Raffles Mus., Singapore, Straits Settlements, No. 6, December, 1931.)—Three new forms are described. Representatives of four species of these interesting swifts breed in the Malay Peninsula; two in Borneo; three in Sumatra; two in central Celebes and three in Java where three different races of *C. francica* occur, the only instance where more than one race of a species occurs on an island. It now appears that the white edible nest which has such a high commercial value is the product of *C. francica* and not *C. fuciphaga* the latter and all other larger species making a black nest in which the saliva is mixed with moss and feathers.

Wetmore, Alexander.—Birds Collected in Cuba and Haiti by the Parrish-Smithsonian Expedition of 1930. (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1932, pp. 1-40.)—This expedition, under the direction of the late Lee H. Parrish, brought back to the U. S. National Museum a collection of 558 birds from Gonave Island, Haiti and from Navassa Island, Petit Gonave, Grande Cayemite, Petit Cayemite and Isle a Vache, some of them difficult of access and from which little or no material was available. Dr. Wetmore lists the species obtained from each island as well as two species *Dendroica v. virens* and *Vireo olivaceus barbatula* not hitherto taken in Haiti. The

Ground Dove from Navassa and the Bullfinch from Isle a Vache have previously been described as new. There are a number of interesting scenic illustrations and an annotated list of the entire collection.

The Ornithological Journals.

Bird-Lore. XXXIV, No. 4. July-August, 1932.

The Martin Quartet of 'The Hummocks.' By Elizabeth A. Oehlen-schlaeger.

The Flight of the Swifts. By Myron F. Westover.—This is a most important contribution to the history of the Chimney Swift. For some time the theory has been advanced that this bird uses its wings alternately and a recent contributor to 'The Auk' went so far as to refer to this as "a well known fact." Mr. Westover being in doubt spent much time and energy in attempting to secure motion pictures of the bird in flight and finally succeeded. His films, shown at the American Museum in "slow motion," demonstrated that both wings were used simultaneously just as in other birds, the apparent alternating beats being purely an optical delusion.

Photographing Meadowlarks in Colorado. By Kenneth Gordon.

On the Roof. By F. R. Flickinger and L. D. Hiatt.—Nighthawks nesting on the roof of an office building in Toledo, Ohio.

Birds of a Huckleberry Patch. By Blanche Miller.—In the Craig Mountains, Idaho.

The Thick-billed Parrot is the subject of the excellent color plate by Weber while Dr. Allen presents a life-history of the Scarlet Tanager with his usual admirable photographs.

The Condor. XXXIV, No. 4. July-August, 1932.

John Eugene Law. By Joseph Grinnell.—With portrait and bibliography.

A New Race of Bob-white from Costa Rica. By H. B. Conover.—*Colinus leucopogon dickeyi* (p. 174).

Food Habits of Southern Wisconsin Raptors Part I. Owls. By Paul L. Errington.

The Maryland Hawk Bounty. By A. B. Howell.—In a little over ten years \$62,543 has been spent for the destruction of 125,086 hawks, the amount during the last year exceeding the receipts for hunting licenses! As the author says: "One of our oldest states—fitted to profit by expert advice has permitted and encouraged the destruction of thousands upon thousands of beneficial hawks breeding in every eastern state north of the Mason and Dixon Line."

There is an interesting illustration of a hybrid *Phasianus* × *Dendragapus*.

The Wilson Bulletin. XLIV, No. 2. June, 1932.

Winter Starling Roosts of Washington. By E. R. Kalmbach.—A roost of thousands now exists on buildings in the heart of the Capital