

Prof. Whitehead showed conclusively that poisoned grasshoppers are not so attractive as unpoisoned insects and that even when no other food is available, less than half as many poisoned as unpoisoned individuals are eaten. Even when the birds fed solely on poisoned grasshoppers, they were able to consume much less than half the minimum lethal dose. The evidence indicates that arsenic does not have a cumulative effect on the fowls; moreover, ingestion of poisoned food does not materially affect the weight or growth of the birds.

The author concludes that Quail received only from 1 to 7 per cent of the minimum lethal dose of arsenic in eating a normal meal of grasshoppers.

In feeding nestling Robins, Prof. Whitehead was able to give them as many as 134 poisoned grasshoppers without affecting normal growth.

Chemical analyses and autopsies made of birds feeding on poisoned insects did not reveal any serious consequences to the birds. Further, it was concluded that there could be no danger in human beings eating fowls that had fed on the grasshoppers.

The general conclusion that poisoned grasshopper bait made according to accepted formulas and properly distributed can cause little or no injury to bird life is in accord with findings obtained by the Biological Survey. Chemical analyses of 22 birds of 8 species taken after feeding in a poisoned field in South Dakota (1931) showed no greater proportion of arsenic than did check birds taken in distant unbaited areas.—CLARENCE COTTAM, *U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

Other Ornithological Publications.

Allen, Francis H.—The Federation of the Bird Clubs of New England. A Record of its First Ten Years. Pp. 1-16. Published by the Federation, 1934.

Anderson, Rudolph M.—Effect of the Introduction of Exotic Animal Forms. (Proc. Fifth Pacific Science Congress, 1933. Pp. 769-778.)

Andrews, Roy Chapman.—The Gobi Bird Group [at the American Museum of Natural History]. (Natural History, November, 1934.)

Beveridge, George.—Increasing Birds in North Uist. (Scottish Naturalist, November—December, 1934.)

Berry, John.—Buturlin's Goose (*Anser carneirostris*).—Its Possible Occurrence in Scotland. (Scottish Naturalist, September-October, 1934.)

Bond, James.—The Systematic Position of *Lawrencea* and *Lalates*. (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sciences, Phila., LXXXVI, pp. 399-402, September 20, 1934.)—Claims that, on account of their striking similarity in appearance, song and habits, *Lawrencina nana* and *Vireo modestus* are merely representatives of the same bird on Hispaniola and Jamaica respectively and that the former genus as well as *Lalates* should be united with *Vireo*, especially since *Lanivireo* and *Vireosylva* have been so treated.

Bowen, W. Wedgwood.—Review of the Subspecies of the African Scrub-Robin (*Erythropygia leucophrys* Vieillot). (Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, Vol. 47, pp. 157-168, October 2, 1934.)—Two new races described.

Campbell, Louis W.—Birds of Lucas County [Ohio] and Vicinity (mimeographed).—Full migration data for several years.

Chapman, Frank M.—My Florida Bird Guests. (Natural History, October, 1934.)—A supplement to a previous article on the same subject, published in the January-February issue. Excellent photographs of several familiar birds.

Conover, H. B.—A New Trumpeter from Brazil. (Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, Vol. 47, pp. 119-120, June 13, 1934.)—*Psophia viridis dextralis* (p. 120) Rio Tapajos, Para, Brazil).

Danforth, Stuart T.—A New Clapper Rail from Antigua, British West Indies. (Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, Vol. 47, pp. 19–20, February 9, 1934.)—*Rallus longirostris manglecola* (p. 19).

Davidson, M. E. McLellan.—The Templeton Crocker Expedition to Western Polynesian and Melanesian Islands, 1933. Notes on the Birds. (Proc. Calif. Acad. Sciences, XXI, No. 16, pp. 189–198, October 16, 1934.)—Material from Solomon Islands, Santa Cruz Islands and Palmyra.

Davis, E. W.—Bird Banding. (Florida Naturalist, October, 1934.)—Experiences at Winter Park, Fla.

Emlen, John T., Jr.—Roosts and Night Roosting of Birds. Pp. 1–4. (Ithaca N. Y., 1934.)—Abstract of a thesis for degree of Ph.D. at Cornell University. The daily routine in respect to roosting, seasonal changes, normal and unusual roosting sites, roosting posture and other aspects are considered with a discussion of local studies and a summary of literature on roosts and migration, etc. The headings of the various topics only are given in this abstract.

English, P. F.—Game Bird Flushing Apparatus. (Michigan Dept. Conservation Bull. 2, 1934.)—A bar with chain attached fastened to the front of the tongue of the mowing machine to save ground nesting birds in hay fields from being cut to pieces.

Gordon, Seton.—The Drinking Habits of Birds. (Nature, London, 1934, No. 3360).

Kalmbach, E. R.—Western Duck Sickness a Form of Botulism. With Bacteriological Contributions. By M. F. Gunderson. (Technical Bull, 401 U. S. Depart. Agriculture, May, 1934. Pp. 1–81.)—A detailed account of the malady formerly supposed to be due to the toxic action of alkali salts but now known to be occasioned by the bacterium *Clostridium botulinum*. Inadequate water supply often caused by man's diversion of water from water-fowl resorts is the chief factor concerned.

Hornby, John.—Wild Life in the Thelon River Area, N. W. Canada. (Canadian Field Naturalist, October, 1934.)

Long, W. S.—The Distribution of the Downy Woodpecker in Eastern Kansas. (The American Midland Naturalist, XV, No. 5, pp. 598–600, 1934.)

Lönnberg, Einar.—On the Occurrence of Carotenoid Pigments in the Eyes of Certain Animals. (Arkiv. f. Zool. Svensk. Vet. Acad., Band 28A, No. 4, 1934.)

Longstreet, R. J.—Wilson's Plover. (Florida Naturalist, July, 1934.)

Marelli, Carlos A.—Etapas Ornitológicas de un Viaje Alrededor de America Tandil [Argentina] 1934.—Account of a visit to the museums and zoological gardens of the United States.

Mayr, Ernst.—Notes on Some Birds from New Britain, Bismark Archipelago. (Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 709, April 4, 1934.)—A new species of *Accipiter* and five new subspecies of *Rhyticeros*, *Hirundo*, *Cisticola* and *Monachella* are described.

Mayr, Ernst.—Notes on the Genus *Petroica*. (Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 714, April 11, 1934.)—Six new subspecies of *P. multicolor* are described.

Mayr, Ernst.—Die Vogelwelt Polynesiens. (Mitteil. Zool. Mus. Berlin, Band 19, Pp. 306–323, 1934.)—An important consideration of the zoogeographic relationships of the several island groups of Polynesia with a table showing the distribution of the avian genera.

Metfessel, Milton.—Strobophotography in Bird Singing. (Science, May 4, 1934.)—Results of work carried on at the University of Southern California. Cf. also Mr. Brand's paper *antea* pp. 40.

Mills, H. R.—Report on the Tampa Bay Rookeries. (The Florida Naturalist, October, 1934.)

Moore, Robert T.—A Review of the Races of *Geococcyx velox*. (Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Sci., VII. No. 39, May 31, 1934.)—*G. v. melanchama* (p. 459) from Sonora, Mexico, and *G. v. longisignum* (p. 464) from Honduras, are described as new.

Oberholser, Harry C.—A Revision of North American House Wrens. (Ohio Jour. Sci., XXXIV, No. 2, March, 1934.)—Wilson's name *domestica* is used for the species because it "seems" to antedate Vieillot's name *aëdon* by which the bird has long been known. Wilson's name was published "after September 1808" while Vieillot's "could hardly have appeared" before May, 1809. While this may all be true it would seem better to allow the current name to remain in force until we can be sure of the dates. The House Wren of the region from Michigan, Indiana and Kentucky to West Virginia, western Pennsylvania, western New York and Quebec, is described as new—*T. d. baldwini* (p. 90). It occurs as a migrant farther east.

O'Roke, Earl.—A Malaria-like Disease of Ducks. (Univ. Mich. Forestry and Conservation Bull. No. 4, 1934.)—A very careful study of a disease caused by a parasite, *Leucocytozoon anatis*, present in the blood of the Ducks and transmitted to them by bites of the black fly in which the organism occurs during a large part of its life cycle. The disease proves especially destructive to ducklings.

Riley, J. H.—One New Genus and Three New Races of Birds from the Malay Region. (Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, Vol. 47, pp. 115–118, June 13, 1934.)—*Chalcocomus* (p. 115) for *Acomus inornatus*, and new subspecies of *Harpactes*, *Cyanops*, and *Anthreptes*.

Vogt, William.—The War on Winged Predators. (American Forests, June, 1934.)—A most convincing argument for the preservation of our Hawks and Owls.

Serle, William, Jr.—Notes on the Breeding Birds on the Island of Hoy, Orkney. (Scottish Naturalist, September–October, 1934.)

Whitley, Gilbert.—The Doom of the Bird of Providence. (Australian Zoologist, VIII, Part 1, May 9, 1934.)—Very interesting old documents are described and quoted showing the details of the slaughter of the Norfolk Island Petrel (*Pterodroma melanopus*) by the early settlers. Daily records of the number of birds killed total upwards of 170,000.

Wynne-Edwards, V. C.—Inheritance of Egg-Colour in the 'Parasitic' Cuckoos, (Nature, November 25, 1933.)—Discusses the question of the division of Cuckoos of the same species into several "gentes" each laying a peculiar type of egg corresponding to the color of the eggs of its host. This is a proven fact and the question is how are these gentes perpetuated when the Cuckoo, as has been shown, is polyandrous. The author suggests that the offspring of a given female are not necessarily of the same gens. "The gens factors are presumably a series of multiple allelomorphs, and sex-linked. The female Cuckoo having only one X-chromosome can never be heterozygous for gens. The fact that the male has a pair does not matter, because he does not lay eggs."

The Ornithological Journals.

Bird-Lore. XXXVI, No. 5. September–October, 1934.

A Living Memorial to Louis Agassiz Fuertes.—Dedication of the Water-bird refuge at Cayuga Lake, Ithaca, N. Y.

A Landsman at Sea. By Clarence M. Beal.—Experiences on the New Jersey coast, photographing birds.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird. By Jean P. Gessell.—Study of nesting.

Bird Notes from Bed. Part IV. By Mark F. Emerson.—Photographs of White-throated and White-crowned Sparrows.