

Then there is a series of topics, each presented in tabular form, with references to the pictures which may be used in illustration: Nests; Life History of the Pipit; The Growing Up of Birds; Foods and Methods of Feeding; Protection; The Story of the Cowbird; The Classification of Birds; and finally a list of questions to be answered from the preceding text and a list of good bird books.

There are we understand two other sets of these 'Natural History Pictures,' Unit I, covering 'Animal Studies' and Unit II, 'Desert Studies.' The price is \$6.00 per set, published by Publishers Distributing Service Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.—W. S.

Allen and Brooks on the Tanagers and Finches.—The latest series of color plates by Allen Brooks in the 'National Geographic Magazine'¹ represents the Tanagers and the more gaily colored Fringillidae—Grosbeaks, Finches etc. While the plates are excellent for identification, the birds do not seem to us to be as much endowed with life and action as most of Major Brooks' paintings. The text, by Dr. A. A. Allen, is full of interesting and reliable information and there are several half-tones from photographs by the author and others.—W. S.

Proceedings of the Linnaean Society of New York.²—As usual this publication contains much of value. The present issue begins with Dr. Gregory's discussion of the origins of the Ratites and Penguins (see p. 340). Dr. Ernst Mayr then discusses the number of known genera and species of birds, concluding that there are 2600 valid genera and that the total of species and subspecies is 27000. His discussion is interesting. In another paper by the same author he presents a translation of Bernard Altum's territory concept, published in 1868, which in many ways forestalled Howard's theory. William Vogt presents an annotated list of the birds of the Jones Beach Sanctuary, Long Island, and a Review of Ornithology for the New York Region for 1932. Dr. Mayer has a similar review for the year 1933. There are a number of shorter notes and abstracts of the proceedings of the Society.—W. S.

New York Bird Day Bulletin.—School Bulletin No. 13,³ issued by the University of the State of New York, is devoted to birds. There is an interesting account of a Midwinter Grebe Flight in the state by R. A. Johnson; an account of a Rochester Wild-Life Sanctuary, by W. B. Large; Are Our Waterfowl Doomed? by Dayton Stoner; The First Spring Blackbirds by J. T. Nichols; Birds Among Skyscrapers, by Roger T. Peterson; The Recent Movement for Hawk and Owl Protection, by Warren F. Eaton; Twenty-four Days with the Little Green Heron, by Chester J. Osborn; Ducks Fly North in the Fall, by William Vogt; and The Helderberg Falcons by Guy Bartlett. An excellent publication which cannot but interest all in bird study and protection.—W. S.

Other Ornithological Publications.

Bailey, Alfred M.—Nesting Days. (Natural History, April, 1935.)—Brief account of a number of familiar birds with beautiful illustrations from photographs by the author.

Bailey, Alfred M.—Below the Border.—A naturalist's visit to Durango, Mexico, where *Xenospiza baileyi* was discovered.—(Natural History, March, 1935.)

Bailey, Harold H.—A New Race of Ringed Turtle Dove in the United States.

¹ National Geographic Magazine, April, 1935. Pp. 505-532.

² Proceedings of the Linnaean Society of New York for the Two Years Ending March, 1934. April 15, 1935. Pp. 1-119. Price 75 cts. (Amer. Museum of Nat. Hist., New York City.)

³ Bird Day, April 15. Bull. of the University of the State of New York, Vol. 21, No. 13. March 15, 1935. 118-136.

(Bulletin 9, Bailey Museum and Library of Natural History, Miami, Fla., February 1935.)—Albinos bred in captivity are called *Streptopelia risoria alba* (p. 2).

Baxter, Evelyn V. and Rintoul, L. J.—Notes on the Status of Birds in Scotland in 1934. (Scottish Naturalist, March–April, 1935.)

Elder, H. F. D.—Bird Notes from the Isle of May. (Scottish Naturalist, March–April, 1935.)

Black, J. D.—Birds of the Winslow, Arkansas, Region. (American Midland Naturalist, March, 1935.)—An annotated list of 175 species.

Brodkorb, Pierce.—A New Flycatcher from Texas. (Occasional Papers, Museum of Zool. Univ. of Michigan, No. 306, January 30, 1935.)—*Empidonax difficilis hellmayri* from the Chisos Mts.

Burleigh, Thomas D.—Two new birds from the Southern Appalachians. (Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, May 3, 1935.)—*Nannus hiemalis pullus* (p. 61), *Certhia familiaris nigrescens* (p. 62). Both from Mt. Mitchell, N. C.

Cottam, Clarence.—The Present Situation Regarding Eelgrass. (U. S. Biol. Survey Leaflet; February, 1935, mimeographed.)

Dale, E. M. S.—Some 1932 Bird Notes from London, Ontario. (Canadian Field Naturalist, March, 1935.)

Danforth, C. H. and Price, John B.—Failure of Theelin and Thyroxin to affect Plumage and Eye-color of the Blackbird. (Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. Med., Feb. 1935, pp. 675–678.)—A matter of interest to ornithologists that may not come to attention because of the unfamiliar medium in which published, is the effect of endocrines upon sexual differentiation of plumage in birds. At an earlier stage of investigation it was thought that this might be the same in all birds but further experimentation has shown that this is not true. The literature is cited and briefly summarized in a recent paper and experiments reported upon, the results of which indicate that the color of the plumage and of the iris of the male Brewer's Blackbird is not subject to modification by injections of the female hormone or by thyroxin.—(W. L. M.)

De Lima, Jose L.—On the Occurrence of *Chordeiles v. virginianus* in Brazil. (Revista Mus. Paulista, XVIII, 1934, pp. 343–346.)

Edwards, Dorothy L.—The Dodo of Mauritius. (Natural History, March, 1935.)—Account of this species which became extinct more than 200 years ago, with photographs of the reconstruction by Ward in the American Museum.

Errington, Paul L.—Predators and the Northern Bob-white.—Claims very logically, as a reading of his article will show, that ordinary predator control does not do the game birds any good; that shooting of surplus game does not do it any harm; and that it does no good to replant game unless improving food and cover conditions are provided. An article that every sportsman should read.

Friedmann, Herbert.—Bird Societies.—An important and readable article on bird behavior forming chapter 5 of 'A Handbook of Social Psychology' published by Clark University Press. Dr. Friedmann considers roosts, flocks and migratory assemblages and community nesting; also the association of birds and mammals for the purpose of food. Under the latter heading comes the familiar statement of the Cowbirds gathering around cattle for the purpose of catching insects which the latter stir up. It would be of interest to collect Cowbirds under these conditions to see what they are actually eating. The reviewer has watched them with binoculars without seeing any attempt to catch any insects on the wing, the birds apparently feeding on seeds or something on the ground, and often preceding the cattle. He has, however, no other explanation of the association to offer.

Friedmann, Herbert.—Avian Bones from Prehistoric Ruins on Kodiak Island, Alaska. (Journal Washington Acad. Sciences. XXV, No. 1, January 15, 1935.)—An annotated list of forty species of which seven have not been recorded previously from the island. Indeed the author calls attention to the fact that there is no paper dealing exclusively with its avifauna, a need which he promises to fill at an early date.

Gowanloch, James N.—The Gulls, Terns and Skimmers of Louisiana. (Louisiana Conservation Review, April, 1935.)—Descriptions of the species with a history of their persecution, habits, range, etc. A valuable plea in behalf of these beautiful birds.

Gregory, William K.—Remarks on the Origins of the Ratites and Penguins, With Discussion by Robert C. Murphy. (Proc. Linnaean Society of N. Y. No. 45–46, April 15, 1935.)—A few years ago we had the pleasure of reviewing the papers by Dr. Lowe which are the basis of the present discussion (cf. Auk, 1928, p. 402 and 1934, p. 110). In this paper the authors, while welcoming the discovery of many interesting facts in relation to the structure of the Ratites and the Penguins, by Dr. Lowe, do not agree with his interpretations and would adhere to the old theory that both groups have been derived from flying ancestors. Dr. Gregory discusses mainly the osteological structure and Dr. Murphy the feathers and feather tracts. The paper should be read in conjunction with Dr. Lowe's contributions to this interesting subject. (cf. also Ibis, April, 1935—see below p. 347.)

Grinnell, Joseph.—A Revised Life-zone Map of California. (Univ. Calif. Publ. Zoology, 40, No. 7, 1935.)—The colored map is accompanied by some discussion and in connection with criticisms of Merriam's laws of temperature control our author says "no one with adequate field experience can doubt that objectively determinable zones of life having a general relation to temperature do exist" and that the limits of these zones are imposed upon plant and animal occurrences, in part, at least, directly, by variations in climatic temperature beyond certain critical levels." (cf. Auk, 1933, p. 130.)

Griscom, Ludlow.—Critical Notes on Rare Panama Birds. (Occas. Papers Boston Society Nat. Hist., VIII, pp. 199–204, February 21, 1935.)—*Mecocerculus superciliosus* (Scl. and Salv.); *Vireo carmioli* Baird and *Hylophilus viridiflavus* (Lawr.) *M. s. palloris* (p. 200) is described as new.

Griscom, Ludlow.—Observations on the Behavior of Animals During the Total Eclipse of August 31, 1932. (Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts and Sciences, Vol. 70, No. 2, March, 1935.)—Behavior of the Birds. Other groups of animals are contributed by four other authors.

Hicks, Lawrence E.—A Ten Year Study of a Bird Population in Central Ohio. (Amer. Midland Naturalist, March, 1935.)—In an 80 acre area near Westerville, 86 species have nested during the ten years covered by the study. The most abundant of these were (in average number of pairs per year): English Sparrow 27.9, Song Sparrow 24.2, Red-winged Blackbird 23.6, Robin 8.3, Bobolink 7.7, Yellowthroat 6.1, Barn Swallow 6, Cardinal 5, Catbird 4.9, Alder Flycatcher and Cowbird 4.8, Field Sparrow 4.6 and Meadowlark 4.4. The number of species (residents and migrants) ranged from 49 in January and 58 in February to 172 in May and 122 in October. This is a valuable contribution to local ornithology and we wonder how many local students are prepared to present a similar summary. The tendency today runs too much to getting long lists for a single day regardless of the area covered—so called "century runs," or notable "life lists," both matters of personal amusement rather than contributions to science.

Laing, Hamilton M.—Bird Notes from Vancouver Island, 1933. (Canadian Field Naturalist, March, 1935.)

Lewis, George A.—Anna and her All-electric Home. (Nature Magazine, April, 1935.)—An account of the nesting of an Anna's Hummingbird on an electric bulb, with several photographs. The birds have made use of this location for eighteen years adding to the nest when it has been broken down. It is not stated whether or not the bulb was lighted during the nesting.

Lincoln, Frederick C.—Ancestral Highways of the Sky. (American Forests, April, 1935.)—This and the following are résumés of the migration routes of Ducks and other birds from the data of the Biological Survey.

Lincoln, Frederick C.—The Waterfowl Flyways of North America. (Circular 342, U. S. Dept. Agriculture, January, 1935.)

McKeown, Keith C.—The Food of Birds from Southwestern New South Wales. (Records Australian Museum, XIX, No. 2, March, 1934.)—Examination of stomach and crop contents of 118 birds of 62 species with detailed account of the contents of each and a list of the species according to their food. There is also a bibliography of papers dealing with food study of Australian birds.

Magne de la Croix, P.—On the Evolution of Locomotion in Birds. (Anales de la S. C. Argentina, June, 1934.)—and Evolution of Terrestrial Locomotion in Vertebrates. (Revista Medicina y Veterinaria, 1932.)—Both in Spanish.

Mack, George.—A Revision of the Genus *Malurus*. (Memoirs Nat. Mus. Melbourne, No. 8, September, 1934.)—A detailed review with descriptions, keys, synonymy, maps of ranges, etc. *Malurus splendens aridus* (p. 108), W. Australia; *M. amabilis clarus* (p. 114), N. E. Queensland; and *M. coronatus caeruleus* (p. 124) Northern Territory, are described as new.

Moore, Robert T.—New Birds from Northwestern Mexico. (Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, Vol. 48, May 3, 1933.)—*Ptilogonys cinereus otofuscus* (p. 112) Chihuahua, *Phloeocastes guatemalensis dorsofasciatus* (p. 113) Sonora.

Meredith, R.—The Yellow Rail in the Province of Quebec. (Canadian Field Naturalist, March, 1935.)

Osgood, Wilfred H.—Along Darwin's Trail, South America. (Science Service Radio Talks, Scientific Monthly, January, 1935.)

Peters, James L.—Remarks on the Avian Genus *Eos*. (Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, Vol. 48, pp. 67-70, May 3, 1935.)—A new genus *Pseudeos* (p. 68) is erected for *Eos fuscata* Blyth, while *Eos* is restricted to seven species which are listed, and many synonyms are discussed, the whole group being thus satisfactorily rearranged.

Peters, James L.—A New Hawk of the Genus *Geranospiza*. (Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, Vol. 48, pp. 71-72, May 3, 1935.)—*G. caerulescens flexipes* (p. 72) Chaco, Argentina.

Peters, James L. and Loveridge, Arthur.—New Birds from Kenya Colony. (Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, Vol. 48, pp. 77-78, May 3, 1935.)—*Tyto capensis libratus* (p. 77) Kaimosa, Nyansa Prov.; *Zosterops silvanus* (p. 77) Mt. Mbololo.

Preble, Edward A.—Audubon, the American Woodsman. (Nature Magazine, April, 1935.)—A well written biographical sketch.

Riley, J. H.—Two New Forms of Birds from Southeastern Siam. (Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, Vol. 48, pp. 53-54, May 3, 1935.)—*Cirriopicus chlorolophus conjunctus* (p. 53); *Psarisomus dalhousiae cyanicauda* (p. 54).

Ritchie, James.—Great Age of Herring Gull. (Scottish Naturalist, May-June, 1935.)—Has lived 39 years in captivity. It was maimed when first found, one wing shot off at the wrist and one eye partly blind.

Solomon, Scott G.—Note on the Entozoa of a Herring Gull. (Glasgow Naturalist, December, 1934.)—Five species of parasitic worms recorded with notes on their life history etc.

Shaver, Jesse M. and Crook, Compton.—Birds of the Campus of Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn. (Jour. Tennessee Acad. of Science. X, No. 2, April, 1935.)—Discussion of some forty spring transients with dates of arrival.

Shaw, Tsen-Hwang.—Variation in the Body Weight of the Tree Sparrow, *Passer montanus saturatus* Stejneger. (Bull. Fan Mem. Inst., of Biology, Peiping, China, VI, No. 2, 1935.)—Weights for each month in the year and for various localities. (In English.)

Sprunt, Alexander, Jr.—Do Eagles Steal Children? (American Forests, June, 1935.)—Answered, of course, in the negative, but with interesting discussion and amusing newspaper quotations.

Sumner, E. Lowell, Jr.—The Behavior of Some Young Raptorial Birds. (Univ. of California Publ. in Zoology, Vol. 40, No. 8, November, 1934.)—Interesting and detailed accounts of young of the Horned and Barn Owl and the Golden Eagle. The author concludes that "the initial, unmodified instincts of young raptorial birds are essentially the same as those of young passerine birds and young Cuckoos as outlined by Herrick, but the Owls are distinctly less precocial than Hawks.

Todd, W. E. Clyde.—Geographical Variation in the American Titlark. (Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, Vol. 48, pp. 63–66, May 3, 1935.)—Birds of the far West are separated as *Anthus rubescens pacificus* (p. 63) British Columbia; and the Rocky Mountain specimens as *A. r. alticola* (p. 64) Colorado.

Trautman, Milton B.—Second Revised List of the Birds of Ohio. (Bull. Bureau of Scientific Research Ohio Dept., of Agriculture, Vol. I, No. 3, January 2, 1935.)—A nominal list of 345 species with symbols to indicate character of occurrence, with comments on extinct, doubtful and escaped species.

The Ornithological Journals.

Bird-Lore. XXXVII, No. 2. March–April, 1935.

The Need for a National Wildlife Program. By J. N. Darling.

Planting for Birds. By J. F. Matuszewski.

Coastal Carolina Bird-Trips. By Alexander Sprunt, Jr.

A Golden Eagle's Nest. By A. D. Aitken, Jr.—In Wyoming.

The Association's Waterfowl Campaign.

The Fieldfare and Other Norwegian Birds. By Margaret M. Nice.—Account of personal experiences.

The Rainey Wild Life Sanctuary.

On a Southern California Beach. By Lewis W. Walker.

Feathered vs. Human Predators.—Contains recent replies from game commissioners relative to the protection of Eagles and beneficial or neutral Hawks. Maryland—at least as represented by its state Game Warden, feels that it "should not be penalized with laws protecting" Hawks. We doubt, however, whether this represents the real attitude of the citizens. Is there no one in Maryland to speak up for these persecuted and largely beneficial birds and against the wholly mistaken attitude of its Game Commission?

We welcome the editorial on "mosquito control under the guise of unemployment relief." If the draining and ditching of our coastal marshes is to be continued as at present there will be no breeding marsh-birds left and no places where migrating shore-birds may stop. The reviewer is speaking from forty years experience at Cape May, N. J.