

easy task. Dr. Collinge found such vegetation, chiefly grass and aquatic plants, to compose in averages of monthly diet 84.10 per cent of the contents of 157 stomachs. Food items next in rank were molluscs 4.60 percent, worms 3.23, and fish and fish eggs 2.39 percent. Charges that the Coot destroys numbers of the eggs and young of wild Ducks were little substantiated by this study, only two instances of bird-eating being found. The general conclusion is that the food habits are neutral and the bird essentially harmless.—W. L. M.

On the Types of J. K. Townsend's Birds.—In my review of Hellmayr's 'Birds of the Americas' (Auk, January, 1936, p. 104) I said "we do not think that the Washington and Cambridge specimens [of J. K. Townsend's birds] can be regarded as 'co-types.' Most of the new species were described in the 'Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia' and we maintain that the specimens retained there are the types."

When this was written I had intended publishing in the same issue a paper on the Townsend types with extracts from some letters of Audubon bearing upon the subject, to which reference was to be made. Unfortunately this paper had to be held over so that my statement lacked the explanation that it should have had. My point was not against the status of "co-types" as forming the basis of species described from several specimens but, rather, whether the specimens in Audubon's possession (which later came to the U. S. National Museum and the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, were used in drawing up the descriptions which were published in the 'Journal' of the Philadelphia Academy, in Townsend's name, by an "ornithological committee" of that institution, during his continued absence in the West.

The "duplicate specimens" were sold to Audubon on October 23, 1935, and in all probability were at once taken possession of by him, at any rate he left Philadelphia on November 10, taking them with him to Charleston where he drew them. The paper describing the novelties was, according to Audubon, published by Dr. Samuel G. Morton, though some other members were doubtless associated with him on the "committee." As it was not read before the Academy until November 15, 1935, and as Audubon apparently had nothing to do with it, it seems very doubtful whether any of the specimens purchased by him were used in its preparation.

Furthermore Townsend's second collection was shipped in its entirety to Audubon in London and a part of it was purchased by him. How many additional specimens of the species he originally bought in Philadelphia were in this lot it is impossible to ascertain, but it is easily possible that some of those in Washington and Cambridge may have been secured at this later date. The whole matter is much involved but is interesting historically.—WILMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.*

Other Ornithological Publications.

Andrews, C. L.—Migratory Birds of Northwestern Alaska. (Nature Magazine, February, 1936.)

Bailey, H. H.—A Revision of the Genus *Coturnicops*. (Bull. 10. Bailey Mus. and Library Nat. Hist., Miami, Fla.)—Describes *Coturnicops noveboracensis richi* (p. 1) from Canton, Ohio, and *C. n. emersoni* (p. 3) from Shandon, California. While the paper is dated September 1, 1935, our copy was not received until December 17. The delay in mailing this publication may result in some unfortunate duplication of names, as it has in the past!

Brand, Albert R.—Bird Voices in the Southland. (Natural History, February, 1936.)—Accounts of taking sound pictures of the Ivory-billed Woodpecker, Caracara, etc., etc.

Brassard, J. A.—Some Preliminary Notes on the Domestication and Rearing of the Willow Ptarmigan. (*Le Naturaliste Canadien*, November, 1935.) [In French.]
Canadian Christmas Bird Censuses.—(*Canadian Field Naturalist*, February, 1936.)

Cottam, Clarence.—Economic Ornithology and the Correlation of Laboratory and Field Methods. (*Wild Life Research Leaflet*, Biol. Survey. January, 13) Mimeographed—A valuable résumé.

Cottam, Clarence and F. M. Uhler.—The Rôle of Fish-eating Birds. (*Progressive Fish Culturist*, No. 14, U. S. Bureau of Fisheries. January, 1936.) Mimeographed.—Unrestrained fishing and pollution of waters, not birds, are the causes of fish scarcity. The latter have decreased just as have the fish and it is foolish, at the eleventh hour, to blame them for what they are not responsible for. The status of various birds cited as fish destroyers is considered in detail.

Csorgey, Titus.—Bird Conservation. Bird boxes, feeding shelves etc. as used in Budapest, Hungary, 1935. [In Hungarian.]

Dupuy, William Atherton.—Now the Nene. (*Nature Magazine*, January, 1936.)—Steps that are being taken to preserve the Hawaiian Goose which is threatened with extermination.

Eaton, Warren F.—Some Notes on the 1935 Season. (*Nat. Asso. Audubon Soc.*, Circular No. 24.)—Dealing especially with the raptorial birds of the northeast.

Gladstone, Hugh S.—Obituary of Archibald Thorburn. (*Scottish Naturalist*, Jan.–Feb., 1936.)—With portrait.

Grinnell, Joseph.—Why we Need Wild Birds and Mammals. (*Scientific Monthly*, December, 1935.)

Gross, W. A. O.—Kent's Island—Outpost of Science. (*Natural History*, March, 1936.)—Account of the Bowdoin College Laboratory with sketches of the bird life of the island. A more detailed discussion of the Leach's Petrels was published in the October, 1935, issue of 'The Auk.'

Hicks, Lawrence E.—Distribution of the Breeding Birds of Ohio. (*Ohio State University Studies*, Vol. XI, No. 5, Nov. 10, 1935.)—This is a thoroughly up to date presentation of the subject. Following each species is a detailed account of its distribution with a numeral indicating the number of counties in which it has been found breeding. Fifty-nine species have been found to breed in all of the eighty-eight counties to date. There follows a comparison of the breeding birds of Ohio with those of adjacent states, and a bibliography.

Harrison, T. H. and Buchan, N. S. Further Notes on a Field Study of the St. Kilda Wren (*Troglodytes t. hirtensis*) with especial Reference to its Nest Habits and Song. (*Scottish Naturalist*, Jan.–Feb., 1936.)

Jourdain, F. C. R.—Progress in Ornithology during the Past Half-Century. (*Trans. S. E. Union of Scientific Societies*, 1935.) [Of England.]

Kleiner, Andreas.—The Races of the Yellow Wagtail in Hungary. (*Hungarian Ornith. Inst.*, Budapest, 1935.)—[In Hungarian with German abstract.]

Langelier, Gustave.—The Loons. (*La Naturaliste Canadien*, LXII, No. 11.)—A synopsis of the species with their ranges, etc. [In French.]

Lincoln, Frederick C.—The Migration of North American Birds. (Circular 363, U. S. Dept. Agric., October, 1935.)—An excellent résumé of the subject taking the place of Prof. Cooke's publication on the same subject which appeared in 1915. Contains much additional information drawn from the author's experience and the work of other students of migration.

Long, William H.—Autobiography of a Ring-necked Pheasant. (*American Forests*, January, 1936.)

Long, W. S.—Observations on the November Birds of Western Kansas. (Bull. Univ. of Kansas, XXXVI, No. 8, April 15, 1935.)—A well annotated list of sixty-nine species.

Lyon, William I.—Banding Migratory Birds. (Revista Rotaria, Enero, 1936.) [In Spanish.]

McAtee, W. L.—Food Habits of Common Hawks. (Circular No. 370, U. S. Dept. Agric. November, 1935.)—An excellent and convenient discussion of the Hawk question which should serve to combat the widespread prejudice against these birds, and to present the facts in the case.

Longstreet, R. J. and Others.—The Florida Audubon Society, Tortugas Expedition of 1935. (Florida Naturalist, January, 1936.)

Miller, Robert C.—A Spring Census of Lingnan Birds. (Lingnan [China] Science Journal, June, 1930.)

Miller, R. C.—Field Methods for the Study of Birds in South China. (Lingnan Science Journal, April, 1931.)

Mousley, Henry.—Is the Eastern Goldfinch Double-brooded? (Canadian Field Naturalist, December, 1935.)

Portielje, A. F. J.—A Remarkable Case of Polygamy in the Mute Swan. (Jour. fur Ornith. January, 1936.) [In German.]

Royal Ontario Museum Zoology.—Leaflet No. 4. The Starling in Ontario.

Rutledge, Archibald.—Birds and Serpents. (Nature Magazine, March, 1936.)

Selchow, Don H.—A Strange Partnership. (Natural History, December, 1935.)—Honey Guide and Honey Badger.

Slevin, Joseph R.—An Equatorial Wonderland. (Natural History, December, 1935.)—An account of the Galapagos and their fauna.

Veira, Carlos da Cunha.—The Cotingas of Brazil. (Revista Mus. Paulista, 1935.)—Descriptions of the species with synonymy, distribution and list of specimens the museum. [In Portuguese.]

The Ornithological Journals.

Bird-Lore. XXXVIII, No. 1. January–February, 1936.

A Marine Among the Birds. By James L. Denig.—Observations on the Midway Islands, with photographs of the Albatrosses and other birds by the author.

Modern Problems of Field Identification. By Ludlow Griscom.—(Reviewed on p. 238).

Bird Houses. By Roger T. Peterson.

Our Evening Grosbeak. By Lawrence H. Walkinshaw.

Bird-Lore's thirty-sixth Christmas Bird Census.—Cape May, N. J., leads the northeast with 111; Barnegat, N. J. 107; Bronx, N. Y. 106. A novelty in this report is a series of photographs of many of the observers.

The Condor. XXXVIII, No. 1. January–February, 1936.

Nesting of the Sierra Nevada Rosy Finch. By James B. Dixon.

Some Maritime Birds Observed off San Diego, California. By Loye Miller.

Some Notable Records of Birds for California. By Donald D. McLean.

Trapping Cedar Waxwings in the San Joaquin Valley, California. By Charles H. Feltes.—5982 trapped from February 14 to May 13, 1935!

The Family Relations of the Plain Titmouse. By John B. Price.

An Objective Method for Measuring Irritability in Birds. By S. F. Cook and Helen C. Fredrickson.—Based on the factor of light intensity.

Savannah Sparrow Migration Routes in the Northwest. By H. S. Swarth.