

White grubs (*Lachnosterna* spp.). The award to birds of first place among natural enemies of white grubs, cited in 'The Auk' (Vol. 30, No. 4, Oct., 1913, p. 602) is repeated in a revision of the bulletin¹ there quoted. Added information is to the effect that: "The U. S. Biological Survey has found these insects in the stomachs of 78 species of birds and 2 species of toads.

Insects that carry stock diseases. The writer cannot forbear to add another to the contributions he has made to the discussion of the distribution of stock diseases. In the very first article on the subject,² the statement was made, regarding anthrax, that "The fact that the disease may be carried by flies is more than sufficient to explain the most severe epidemics" (p. 298). The author of one of the papers reviewed at that time now has published the results of further experimentation and reports³ the positive findings that the horn fly, horse flies and mosquitos are capable of transmitting anthrax by feeding upon a healthy animal after biting an infected one. In the face of such evidence, of which much was available years ago, the waging of a severe campaign against Turkey Buzzards as the most important carriers of stock diseases, is a deplorable example of popular disregard of scientific teachings.—W. L. M.

Centurus radiolatus in relation to Cocoa in Jamaica.—The Jamaica Woodpecker has been the subject of many complaints of doing damage to cocoa pods. The matter has been investigated by Mr. A. H. Ritchie, Government Entomologist, and his report has recently been published.⁴ By stomach analysis and field observation he finds that the normal food of the bird is fruit pulp, seeds and insects. Most of these items were specifically identified and lists of the names are given. Mr. Ritchie found no direct evidence of damage to cocoa, a conclusion supported by letters reproduced in the previous issue of the Journal (22, No. 2, February, 1918, pp. 65–69). Two or three writers state that they have long had standing rewards for woodpeckers with remains of cocoa pods or seeds in their crops, but have never had a bird presented. One of these writers also gives a number of stomach analyses. The investigation so far as it has proceeded, is clearly in favor of the Jamaica Woodpecker and the burden of proof of damage done rests upon the accusers.—W. L. M.

Further Notes on Possible Avian Distribution of Hog Cholera.—The full report of the experimental investigations of the distribution of hog

¹ Davis, J. J. Common White Grubs. Farmers' Bull. 940, U. S. Dept. Agr., May, 1918, p. 12.

² 'The Auk,' 30, No. 2, April, 1913, pp. 295–8. Succeeding articles are in Vol. 35, No. 2, April 1918, pp. 253–4 and in Farmers' Bull. 755, U. S. Dept. Agr., Oct. 26, 1916, pp. 37–9.

³ Morris, Harry. Blood-sucking Insects as Transmitters of Anthrax or Charbon. Bull. 163, La. Agr. Exp. Sta., March 1918, p. 15.

⁴ Journ. Jamaica Agr. Soc. 22, No. 3, March 1918, pp. 102–107. Issued separately and repaged 1–6.