

voles and mice make up 31 per cent of the food, injurious insects, 30 per cent, neutral insects 17 per cent, earthworms 7 per cent and wild birds 4 per cent. The latter, in this case also, were chiefly injurious species. Game birds were barely represented and poultry not at all. Consequently Dr. Collinge's judgment is distinctly favorable to the Little Owl.—W. L. M.

Bird Enemies of Two Exotic Insect Pests.—The wattle bagworm (*Acanthopsyche junodi*) is termed the worst of pests of the black wattle in South Africa. From a study of nearly 60,000 specimens it has been determined that birds destroy about one per cent of these insects. The birds that have been observed to prey upon the bagworm are Sprews, Parrots, Weaver-birds, Silver-eyes and Butcher-birds¹.

In Trinidad a blight both directly and indirectly due to the sugar-cane frog hopper (*Tomaspis saccharina*) is the most serious drawback to cane-growing which ranks second among the industries of the island. Damage as high as £300,000 has been caused by this blight in a single year. In an extensive account² of the natural enemies of the frog hopper Mr. C. B. Williams records 3 species of birds as preying upon the immature insects and 17 upon the adults. The Forked-tailed Flycatcher (*Muscivora tyrannus*) is said to be the most important bird enemy of the frog hopper.—W. L. M.

The Ornithological Journals.

Bird-Lore. XXIV, No. 2. March–April, 1922.

When the Birds Come North. By Grace A. Hill.—An account of the spring migration 30 miles north of Nome, Alaska.

The Friendly Phoebe. By Clinton G. Abbott.—Illustrated account of a nesting.

Caught in a Springtime Blizzard. By Margaret A. Bartlett.—At Boulder, Colo.

A Nest-Building Parrot. By Mary B. Sherman.—An escaped pair of Gray-breasted Parrakeets built in a garden at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

The Migration and Plumage papers cover the Red-winged Blackbirds with a plate by Fuertes.

The Condor. XXIV, No. 2. March–April, 1922.

A Large Tern Colony in Texas. By J. R. Pemberton.—Well illustrated.

Notes on Fox Sparrows in California in the Autumn of 1921. By Joseph Mailliard.

A Study of Roosting Holes of the Red-shafted Flicker. By Emerson A. Stoner.—Drilled through the sides of a frame building and roosted inside.

A Law Governing the Elevation of the Nesting Site. By Charles K. Averill.—“Birds with long pointed wings may nest high or low, but the short and round winged are low nesting.”

¹Skaffe, S. H., South African Journ. Sci., 17, Nos. 3–4, July 1921, pp. 291–301.

²Mem. Dept. Agr. Trinidad and Tobago, No. 1, Jan. 1921, pp. 66–67, and 70–78.