

McGregor on New or Noteworthy Philippine Birds.¹—This is the fourth contribution under this title which Mr. McGregor has published. Like its predecessors it consists of records of occurrence and other notes on various species of birds from the Philippine group. The introduction into Luzon of *Francolinus pintadeanus*, the Chinese Francolin, is recorded, which if it will thrive in the islands will be a valuable addition to the fauna in the opinion of the author as there are but few upland game birds in the Philippines. Five additional records of the Monkey-eating Eagle are recorded and measurements of some of them are given. The Swift *Chaetura picina* originally described by Tweedale in 1878, and taken but twice since, is again recorded, one having been obtained by Mr. E. H. Taylor in Mindanao, in September 1920, and another by Mr. A. Celestino on Cebu, in December of the same year.

Another interesting record given by Mr. McGregor is a species of *Erythrura* of which ten specimens were found dead under a wire at Los Baños, Luzon. They were too much decomposed to skin and the single female preserved in alcohol cannot be identified as to species although it seems to represent a new form. There are photographs of the Francolin, of *Pseudopteryx philippensis* and *Spizaetus limnaetus* and a colored plate of *Malindangia mcgregori* known only from the specimens obtained by Mearns in 1906, on Mt. Malindang, Mindanao.—W. S.

Wetmore on Bird Remains from Haiti.²—In this short report Dr. Wetmore describes a collection of bird bones from two caves in Haiti¹ obtained by Messrs. J. S. Brown and W. S. Burbank. The species represented are *Chamaepelia passerina*, *Crotophaga ani*, *Tolmarchus gabbi* and a hitherto undescribed Barn Owl which he names *Tyto ostologa*.—W. S.

Oberholser on Timaline Birds from the East Indies.³—This paper consists of a description of a new genus *Alcippornis* (p. 1) established for the group now known as *Alcippe*, this latter name belonging to *Horizillas* Oberh. (olim *Malacopteron*), the type being *A. cinera* Blyth; and descriptions of seventeen new races of Timaline birds as follows, most of them collected by or for Dr. W. L. Abbott, to whose researches in the Malay region science is indebted for so many interesting discoveries: *Alcippornis brunneicauda eriphaea* (p. 2) Borneo; *Mixornis gularis chersonesophila* (p. 3) Lower Siam; *M. g. archipelagica* (p. 4) Domel Island, Mergui Archipelago; *M. g. inveterata* (p. 5) Koh Kut Island, Siam; *M. g. versuricola* (p. 5) Southern Annam; *M. bornensis ruficoma* (p. 6) Banka Island;

¹ New or Noteworthy Philippine Birds, IV. By Richard C. McGregor. Philippine Journal of Science, Vol. 19, No. 6, December, 1921, pp. 691-703, pl. 1-4.

² Remains of Birds from Caves in the Republic of Haiti. By Alexander Wetmore. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Vol. 74, No. 4, October 17, 1922, pp. 1-4.

³ New Timaline Birds from the East Indies. By Harry C. Oberholser. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Vol. 74, No. 2, September 27, 1922, pp. 1-13.

M. b. pontia (p. 6) Pulo Laut, off Borneo; *Stachyris nigriceps dipora* (p. 7) Nepal; *Cyanoderma erythroptera eripella* (p. 7) N. E. Sumatra; *C. e. apega* (p. 8) Banka Island; *Anuropsis malaccensis drymodrama* (p. 9) Malay Peninsula; *A. m. driophila* (p. 9) Lower Siam; *A. m. docima* (p. 10) Banka Island; *Drymocapthus nigrocapitatus nyctilampis* (p. 10) Banka Island; *Malacocincla abbotti eritora* (p. 11) Billiton Island; *Aethosoma rostrata aethalea* (p. 12) Eastern Sumatra; and *A. r. paganica* (p. 12) Upper Siak River, eastern Sumatra. The new forms are well and adequately described and compared with allied races.—W. S.

Economic Ornithology in Recent Entomological Publications.—

Bird enemies of a few important insect pests have recently been discussed in entomological bulletins which are here briefly noticed.

Pale western cutworm (*Porosagrotis orthogonia*).—This species is a very injurious one having destroyed more than 30,000 acres of grain in Alberta in one year, and in the last five years done damage in southern Canada amounting to several million dollars. It is said to have caused a loss of \$3,000,000 in Montana in a single season. In the circumstances it is a pleasure to learn that birds are the most important natural enemies of the pest. The authors¹ of the article we cite on the subject say that:

“The common wild birds of the prairie are the most beneficial natural check that we have observed. The Western Grasshopper Sparrow, *Ammodramus savannarum bimaculatus* Swainson, particularly, has been watched while digging out the larvae and carrying them away to its young. In many parts of the cutworm-infested regions it has been a common sight toward the last of June to see thousands of small excavations made by the Western Grasshopper Sparrow, Horned Larks *Otocoris alpestris leucolaema* Coues, and possibly other wild birds in their search for the larvae.”

Green june beetle (*Cotinis nitida*).—The adults of this species are destructive to many kinds of fruits, and the larvae to lawns, pastures, and gardens. In a comprehensive bulletin² relating to this pest 19 kinds of native birds are recorded as feeding upon it. The Crow Blackbird seems to be the most effective of all, with the Crow and Robin probably next in rank. Most of the records cited are from the files of the Biological Survey.

Southern corn rootworm (*Diabrotica 12-punctata*).—This species is said to be one of the leading pests of corn in the south and damages a variety of cultivated plants in other regions. Six bird enemies are mentioned in a recent Farmers' Bulletin³ on this insect but a number of others are known. In 'The Auk' for January 1914 (Vol. 31, No. 1, p. 120) the reviewer noted that 24 species of birds were known to feed on the corn rootworm. This number has now increased to 40. The insect under considera-

¹Parker, J. R., Strand, A. L., and Seamons, H. L., Journ. Agr. Research 22, No. 6, Nov. 5, 1921, p. 313.

²Chittenden, F. H. and Fink, D. E., Bul. 891, U. S. Dept. Agr., July, 1922, p. 37.

³Luginbill, Philip, No. 950. U. S. Dept. Agr., May, 1922, p. 7.