

book should be in the hands of everyone maintaining a bird sanctuary and every teacher in charge of manual training work.—W. S.

Recent Papers by Kuroda.—In a recent publication by Kuroda and Mori the forms of *Sittiparus varius* are reviewed and no less than thirteen are recognized, *S. v. koreensis* being described as new from Korea. The paper is in Japanese but the description is reprinted in English.

Another paper, in Japanese, by Kuroda reviews the forms of *Locustella ochotensis* (*L. o. ochotensis* and *L. o. pleskei*.) Both papers are reprinted from 'Dobutsugakka Zasshi.'—W. S.

Bannerman on *Tricholaema hirsutum*.—Mr. Bannerman has prepared a correction¹ to his recent review of the races of *Tricholaema hirsutum* to the effect that he wrongly identified *T. h. hybridum*, the bird so designated being the one recently named *T. h. chapini*. A new synopsis of the races is therefore presented.—W. S.

Riley on New Birds from West China.—In a collection made by Dr. James Rock in the high mountains of north-western Yunnan for the U. S. National Museum, were three new forms which Mr. Riley has recently described² as *Ithaginis rocki* (p. 9); *Strix aluco nivipetens* (p. 10) and *Aethopyga dabryi bagsi* (p. 11).—W. S.

Oberholser on East Indian Birds.—In a recent publication³ Dr. Oberholser presents a description of a new form of *Ramphalcyon*, *R. capensis arignota* (p. 136) from southeastern Sumatra and Ballitan Island, while *R. c. hydrophila* is recognized as a valid form and the name *javana* maintained for the Bornean form, as opposed to *innominata* proposed by Van Oort. This was the view taken by the reviewer when considering this form in 1902 and Dr. Oberholser's contention is undoubtedly correct. At the close of his paper he proposes to separate this genus as a subfamily *Ramphalcyoninae*.

Why, if subfamilies and subspecies are so desirable and practical, cannot our systematists make the same use of subgenera instead of creating the multiplicity of so called "genera" which are rapidly making our nomenclature useless for any but the narrow specialist?

In another paper⁴ Dr. Oberholser describes a new *Oriolus*, *O. indicus ochroxanthus* (p. 5) from Corea.—W. S.

Grinnell on Wild Animal Life and National Forests.—This is a paper⁵ calculated to arouse serious reflections and should be read care-

¹ Important Correction to my Review of the Races of *Tricholaema hirsutum*. By D. A. Bannerman, Rev. Zool. Africaine. XII, No. 4, pp. 482-486.

² Three New Birds from Western China. By J. H. Riley. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. Vol. 38 pp. 9-12. January 27, 1925.

³ Notes on the Races of *Ramphalcyon capensis*. By Harry C. Oberholser. Proc. Biologica Soc. Washington, Vol. 37, pp. 135-138. December 29, 1925.

⁴ Description of a New *Oriolus*. Ibid. Vol. 38, pp. 5-6. January 27, 1925.

⁵ Wild Animal Life as a Product and as a Necessity of National Forests. By Joseph Grinnell. Journal of Forestry, Vol. XXII, No. 8. 1924.

fully by all conservationists. Dr. Grinnell's key note is that "No amount of game laws will bring an improvement in the output of wild animal life unless there be provision for adequate food and shelter." If live stock are allowed to browse over national forests, eating up the food and tramping down the cover wild life will inevitably disappear. "You cannot" he goes on to say "make two things of the same biological predilections [like cattle and deer] occupy the same space at the same time."

We heartily agree with Dr. Grinnell but we sometimes fear that no amount of argument or laws will avail and that wild life in another generation or two will have become but a sad remnant of what it is today to say nothing of the past.

Birds are vitally affected by this condition which Dr. Grinnell deplors.—W. S.

Murphy's Reports on the Whitney South Sea Expedition.—Dr. Murphy has recently written on interesting account¹ of the bird life of Polynesia illustrated by photographs taken by Rollo H. Beck leader of the Whitney South Sea Expedition. Some of the discoveries of the expedition are described, among which may be mentioned the finding of many of the little Sandpipers, (*Aechmorhynchus parvirostris*) on remote atolls of the Tuamotus, a species originally found by Peale on the U. S. Exploring Expedition and represented by not more than five or six specimens in all the museums of the world.

In a second paper² Dr. Murphy describes a new Kingfisher secured by the expedition on Niau Island *Todirhamphus gertrudae* (p. 1).—W. S.

Crosby on Bird Banding.—Mr. Maunsell S. Crosby has an interesting popular article³ on bird banding in a recent number of 'Natural History' illustrated by many photographs.

There are many quotations from the numerous published papers on the subject and an interesting series of Junco records giving dates of banding and recovery of a number of individuals by the author, at Rhinebeck, N. Y. One bird has been shown to have been present on four of the five winters during which the traps were in operation but only 8 to 15 per cent of the banded birds have been caught in a subsequent season the bulk of birds caught being new individuals each year.

The Illinois Audubon Bulletin.—The neatly printed Bulletin⁴ of the Illinois Audubon Society for Spring and Summer, 1924, is fully up to its predecessors in beauty of illustration and typography. The contribu-

¹ The Whitney South Sea Expedition. A Sketch of the Bird Life of Polynesia. By Robert Cushman Murphy. Natural History, September-October, 1924, XXIV, No. 5 pp. 539-553.

² American Museum Novitates No. 149. November 12, 1924, pp. 1-2.

³ Bird Banding. By Maunsell S. Crosby. Natural History, XXIV, No. 5, 1924, pp. 605-617.

⁴ Illinois Audubon Society, Chicago, Ill. Price———