as disseminators of the plant. The Missel Thrush, named from its association with the plant, is the most important bird vector of the mistletoe, and five other species of the genus *Turdus* and the Bohemian Waxwing are ranked next. Von Tubœuf lists only 22 species of birds as proved disseminators of the plant and notes that numerous records in ornithological literature require verification. Some connection is traced between lines of flight of Thrushes and the distribution of mistletoe in Germany. Birds which devour mistletoe seeds for their own sake, digesting and thus destroying them are separately treated. They include the Titmice, Creepers, and Nuthatches. Slightly over four pages (49–53) are devoted to the use of mistletoe in making bird lime and in several places in the book reference is made to a saying traceable to Plautus, to the effect that the Thrush propagates a plant which (as birdlime) later brings it harm. —W. L. M.

Birds feeding on the European Corn Borer.—In a recent paper[1] George W. Barber notes that birds feed on adults of this pest, though to an as yet unknown extent; under certain conditions birds take the larvae from the growing plant, most notably so the Red-wing Blackbird; and they sometimes reduce by large percentages the numbers of overwintering larvae, the Downy Woodpecker being most active in this respect (pp. 153–154). Birds are now one of the valuable checks upon the numbers of the corn borer and Mr. Barber says, "there is reason to believe that they may become increasingly important in the natural control of this insect." —W. L. M.

An Investigation of the Food of Terns in England.—More or less parallel increase in a colony of Terns at Blakeney Point, Norfolk, and decrease in fishes, especially commercial flat fishes, persuaded the fishermen that they stood in the relation of cause and effect. In response to complaints an investigation was carried on during the breeding season of 1925, and the stomach contents of 55 Terns of three species collected during the period were examined by Dr. W. E. Collinge. His report with appendices from the Committee in Charge and by an *amicus curiae*, Mr. J. W. Allen has recently been published. Dr. Collinge[2] found no flat fishes whatever in any of the stomachs examined, so inevitably concludes that the Terns have nothing to do with the decrease in the commercial catch of such fishes. Marketable fishes composed about a fifth of the food of the three species of Terns, fishes locally consumed, a sixth, crustaceans and worms a little more than half, and insects and miscellaneous animal food the remainder. Interesting data on other phases of the life history of

[1] Some Factors Responsible for the Decrease of the European Corn Borer in New England during 1923 and 1924. Ecology, Vol. VII, No. 2, April 1926, pp. 143–162.

[2] Trans. Norfolk and Norwich Nat. Soc., Vol. 12, Part 1, 1924–25 [1926], pp. 35–53, 3 pls.