

to the Revillagigedo and Tres Marias Islands undertaken in the spring and early summer of 1925, under the leadership of Dr. G. Dallas Hanna. Mr. Frank Tose chief taxidermist of the museum and his assistant Mr. J. T. Wright made the collection of birds and mammals here reported upon and the former prepared the field notes. No less than 548 bird skins and 29 mammals were obtained, the birds representing 112 species and subspecies and the comments, on the specimens, and notes on the life histories form a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the fauna of these interesting islands.

Dr. Hanna has published a general report¹ on the expedition and in his narrative are some additional notes on birds which are referred to in footnotes in Mr. McLellan's paper. Dr. Hanna's report also contains numerous illustrations many of them from photographs of living birds.—W. S.

Grinnell and Wythe on 'Birds of the Berkeley Campus.'²—This is not another local list but a four-page pocket checking list printed on cardboard and intended for use in recording daily lists on walks in the vicinity of the campus. Of the 135 kinds of birds now definitely recorded from the area 38 are resident, 21 summer resident, 37 winter visitants, 20 transients and 19 vagrants. The list is another of the numerous pocket card lists now so generally in use and so useful for keeping our local records.—W. S.

Mathews' 'The Birds of Australia.'³—This great work³ is rapidly pushing ahead to completion, and we now have before us Part 7 of Volume XII in which are considered, the Orioles, the Drongos, Starlings, Bower Birds and their close allies the Australian Cat Birds. No new forms are described in this installment.—W. S.

Van Oort's 'Birds of the Netherlands.'⁴—We are in receipt of the complete text of Volume II of this great work⁴ and the concluding plates of Volume III. The latter include the various plumages of the Black-backed Gull, the Herring Gull, Kittiwake, Ivory Gull and Sabine's Gull. There are also a number of Owls including the Short-eared, Snowy, Hawk and Barn Owls, likewise the Belted Kingfisher which has occurred in Holland as a straggler. The wealth of figures, illustrating all plumages from the downy young up, are of particular interest. The text as we have said before is unfortunately in Dutch but the work contains so much information on North American species that it should be in all our scientific libraries.

Volume I contains 244 pages of text and 87 colored plates covering the water birds with the exception of the Gulls, Shore-birds etc. and is issued

¹ Ibid. General Report. By G. Dallas Hanna., *ibid.*, No. 1, pp. 1-113, March 30, 1926.

² Issued by the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Univ. of Calif.

³ The Birds of Australia. By Gregory M. Mathews. Volume XII, Part 7, pp. 265-320.

⁴ *Ornithologia Neerlandica. Birds of the Netherlands.* By Dr. E. D. Van Oort.

bound in half morocca at 160 guilders. The regular subscription is 135 guilders a volume and the work will be completed in five volumes.—W. S.

Natural Enemies of Insects in the Philippines.—In an extensive article¹ on 'Insects and their Control in the Philippines,' Faustino Q. Otones, devotes some space to vertebrate enemies, of which he says: "Certain birds, mammals (both wild and domestic), reptiles, and amphibians, are of tremendous value to agriculture as they feed chiefly on noxious insects. In fact leave enough of them and they alone will handle the job." The birds especially commended are Swallow-tails (*Merops?*) and the "martinez" (*Aethiospar cristatellus*). The latter species is that recently established in British Columbia and spreading, and about the economic future of which fears are expressed. The present author lauds its record in the Philippines where it is said to be an important enemy of locusts and other grasshoppers, crickets, cutworms, and ticks and other parasites of the carabao, with which beast the bird habitually associates.

Mr. Otones cites the example of other countries, especially the United States, in bird protection, urges the formation of national, provincial, and municipal organizations in the Philippines to push the work, and of a research bureau to determine the fundamental facts. He notes that Governor-General Wood in a recent arbor-day proclamation called attention to the great value of birds in the control of insect pests.—W. L. M.

The Ornithological Journals.

Bird-Lore. XXVIII, No. 4. July–August, 1926.

A Flicker Movie with a Hand Camera. By W. C. O'Kane. Photographs of the young at the nest.

Peter. By M. M. Glidden.—Study of a young Purple Grackle.

Migration of North American Birds. By H. C. Oberholser.—The Nighthawks, with a colored plate by Fuertes and notes on plumages by Chapman.

"The Season" with its detailed reports from various sections occupies twenty-two pages and is becoming the largest feature of the magazine.

A very important article by Dr. A. A. Allen on 'Destructive Birds' is the feature of the Audubon Society department and should be read by every bird student. Among other good things we read, "and, above all, when the economic status of any species is called into question, if it has not already been studied in detail, let us ask for a competent investigation by the Biological Survey and stand by the recommendations of the investigator, whether they agree with our preconceived notions or not."

The Double-crested Cormorant is the subject of the educational leaflet by T. Gilbert Pearson.

The Condor. XXVIII, No. 4. July–August, 1925.

The Migration of the Cackling Goose. By Frederick C. Lincoln.

¹ Phil. Agr. Rev., 18, No. 4, (1925) 1926, pp. 396–398.