

apparently drove others away, although some colonies have been persistently visited by photographers without apparent effect. A number of consistently protected heronries, too, have dwindled or disappeared entirely, without apparent cause, which shows how dangerous it is to draw conclusions from single cases.

There are data on the food habits of the birds, on the extent of ground occupied by the heronries, the sort of trees preferred and records of recovery of banded birds. The largest heronry recorded is at Milton Park, Northamptonshire, which consisted of 135 nests from which the numbers decrease to many heronries with only four nests, or less.

The census of Scottish heronries was not sufficiently complete to warrant publication at this time and will appear later while it is proposed to make another general census about 1940 from which comparative data may be obtained.

The work is most interesting and all concerned deserve much commendation.—W. S.

Bulletin of the International Committee for Bird Preservation.—

Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson, chairman of the Geneva Conference of the International Committee, summarizes in this pamphlet,¹ the work of the meeting and the principal papers that were presented. These set forth the work of protection, or the need of it, in Italy, Holland, Germany, Bulgaria, New Zealand, Japan, and Hungary and furnish much information of interest to conservationists and to ornithologists. A complete list of the delegates follows.—W. S.

Hausman on the Woodpeckers, Nuthatches and Creepers of New Jersey.—

This Bulletin² of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station presents a popular account of the birds of these groups which might be termed "trunk feeders," including their habits, structure, food, etc. There are numerous illustrations taken from various publications and some original photographs of woodpecker nests and diagrams of food analyses. The pamphlet is excellently gotten up and should prove an important influence for protection of these valuable birds as well as an aid to young ornithologists.—W. S.

Riley on New Birds from Siam.—Continuing his studies of the collection of Siamese birds that Dr. Hugh M. Smith is sending to the U. S. National Museum, Mr. Riley names³ three new forms from the mountains of that country: *Hypothymis azurea montana* (p. 165); *Rhipidura albicollis celsa* (p. 166) and *Sibra picaoides cana* (p. 166).—W. S.

¹ Second Bulletin of the International Committee for Bird Preservation. Compiled by T. Gilbert Pearson, Chairman. 1974 Broadway, New York City. 1929. pp. 1-51.

² Woodpeckers, Nuthatches and Creepers of New Jersey. By Dr. Leon Augustus Hausman. Bull. 470 N. J. Agr. Exp. Sta., New Brunswick, N. J., pp. 1-48.

³ Descriptions of three New Birds from the Mountains of Northern Siam. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., Vol. 42, pp. 165-166, May 29, 1929.