

A. Urner; of ducking on the Susquehanna flats by J. Fletcher Street; a series of data on the nesting of the Hummingbird for fourteen years, often several nests a year, at Fairville, Pa.; and the usual migration report now continued for a period of thirty years; also the abstract of proceedings of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club and a bibliography. The activity of the Club is evidenced by the fact that in the two years covered by this number there were thirty-two meetings with an average attendance of thirty-six.—W. S.

**Illinois Audubon Bulletin, 1932.**—This attractive publication maintains its high standard and interest. The present number<sup>2</sup> contains among other articles an excellent illustrated account of "Flashlights of Birds," by Tappan Gregory; "Island Bird Life," by W. I. Lyon, describing the terns of Lake Michigan; "Gathering Field Notes for Bird Paintings," by Walter A. Weber; together with local reports and many good illustrations. There is so much real ornithology in these "Bulletins" that they should be in every ornithological library.—W. S.

**Economic Ornithology in Recent Entomological Publications.**—Entries suitable for this heading seem scarcer than formerly, and only the four following have come to notice in the last two years.

Sugar-beet weevil (*Bothynoderes punctiventris*).—This insect described as the most dangerous pest of sugar beets in the Balkan region of Europe has been carefully investigated in Czechoslovakia. The study of its natural enemies reveals birds as the most important among predators. Stomach analyses done by Dr. O. Farsky showed that crows, jackdaws, jays, magpies, gulls, starlings, partridges, and pheasants are the most effective destroyers of the pest.<sup>2</sup>

Lesser migratory grasshopper (*Melanoplus atlantis*).—This is the species principally concerned in destructive grasshopper outbreaks in Montana and North Dakota, but one which is injurious also in many parts of a very extensive range. Like all grasshoppers it is freely eaten by predators. The following is said<sup>3</sup> of its bird foes: "The most important predatory enemies of this insect in Montana are the Lark Bunting (*Calospiza melanocorys*), Western Meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*), Sparrow Hawk (*Falco sparverius*), Sage Hen (*Centrocercus urophasianus*), Sharp-tailed Grouse (*Pedioecetes phasianellus*), and domestic turkeys and chickens. Of these the most important is the Lark Bunting, which is very abundant on the prairie lands. Swarms of grasshoppers can often be located by the presence of large numbers of these buntings. The Bureau of Biological Survey has found specimens of this locust in the stomachs of 24 species of birds."

<sup>1</sup> The Audubon Bulletin. No. 22, 1932. Pp. 1-64. Illinois Audubon Society. c/o Chicago Acad. Sci., Clark and Center Sts., Chicago.

<sup>2</sup> Rozsypal, Jan., The Sugar-beet pest, *Bothynoderes punctiventris* Germ. and its natural enemies, Bul. l'Ecole Sup. d'Agron., Brno, C, 16, 1930, p. 89.

<sup>3</sup> Shotwell, R. L., A study of the lesser migratory grasshopper, Tech. Bul. 190, U. S. Dept. Agr., July 1930, p. 27.