

Taverner, P. A.—A New Subspecies of Willow Ptarmigan and a New Hybrid Grouse. (*Ann. Rept. Nat. Mus. Canada*, 1930, pp. 87–89 with one plate.)—*Lagopus lagopus leucopterus* (p. 87) west coast of Baffin Island. *Lagopus lagopus* × *Canachites canadensis*, (p. 89).

Todd, W. E. Clyde.—New South American Wrens. (*Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.*, Vol. 45, pp. 9–14, April 2, 1932.)—*Pheugopedius rutilus interior* (p. 9), Santander, Colombia; *P. r. intensus* (p. 10), Azulita, Venezuela; *Henicorhina leucophrys boliviana* (p. 10) Dept. Cochabamba, Bolivia; *H. l. meridana* (p. 11), Merida, Venezuela; *Leucolepis modulator rutilans* (p. 12), Rio Solimoes, Brazil; *L. m. transfluvialis* (p. 13), Rio Solimoes, Brazil; *L. m. interpositus* (p. 13), Villa Braga, Brazil.

Wetmore, Alexander.—The Pleistocene Avifauna of Florida. (*Proc. VII International Ornith. Congress*, 1930.)—Apparently a résumé of his paper on the same subject in *Smiths. Misc. Coll.* Vol. 85.

The Ornithological Journals.

Bird-Lore. XXXIV, No. 2. March–April, 1932.

Cock o' the Wood. By Frederick R. Flickinger and L. D. Hiatt.—An interesting account of a Woodcock's nest and the hatching of the young, with photographs.

Crow-Traits. By W. McL. Orford.—Destroying eggs and young of other birds and a "crow trial" where an individual is singled out for attack by the others.

Why Not Have a Bird-Bath? By Julia F. Lenhart.

Tests to Determine Quality of Binoculars. By Elsa Reichert.

The Ani is figured in the frontispiece with notes on plumage and migration.

An excellent life history of the Killdeer is presented by Dr. A. A. Allen, with numerous illustrations.

An illuminating report of agents of the National Association of Audubon Societies on the killing of hawks at Cape May Point is presented, based upon a month's field work by Mr. Geo. B. Saunders. From many years experience with this matter we are inclined to think that, as Mr. Saunders says, this season was a poor one for hawks, furthermore we learn that his presence, which was heralded and bitterly resented by the local press, deterred the worst offenders from shooting during his stay. Usually Marsh Hawks are killed in numbers, while Italian residents use nets, and we have picked up in a single heap near a gunner's stand, Barn Owls, Ospreys, Nighthawks and Whip-poor-wills; while we have found gunners plucking their birds in the woods to render identification difficult.

Bird-Lore. XXXIV, No. 3. May–June, 1932.

Bird-Photography on the Salt Marshes. By John Bartram.—Excellent photographs of Osprey, Clapper Rail, Laughing Gull and herons, at Stone Harbor, N. J.

The Silver Flight: An Idyl of the Mourning Dove. By Mabel Osgood Wright.—Describing the nuptial flight. An account of a captive dove by Dr. Bergtold follows.

A Flycatcher History. By Milton Goff.—Alder Flycatcher at Rockford, Ill.

With Kirtland's Warbler Among the Jack-Pines. By Lawrence H. Walkinshaw.—In Crawford Co., Mich.

The American Redstart is the subject of Dr. A. A. Allen's illustrated life history, while there is a frontispiece of the Dipper.

Perhaps the most important item in this number is the correspondence between Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson, president of the National Association of Audubon Societies and Mr. Paul G. Redington, Chief of the Biological Survey on the poison question (See p. 394, beyond.)

The Condor. XXXIV, No. 2. March-April, 1932.

Are Rings of Holes in Tree Bark Made by Downy Woodpeckers? By Charles W. Townsend.—Concludes that they are made by the Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus*).

Observations on the Head-markings of the Golden-crowned Sparrow. By Joseph Mailliard.—Finds that birds banded two years previously as immatures still retain the dull head coloration and concludes that it takes at least three years to acquire the full plumage. Similar results have been obtained, we believe, in the banding of White-throated Sparrows.

Nesting of the Hammond Flycatcher in Eldorado County, California. By Rose Carolyn Ray.

Technique of Raptor Food Habits Study. By Paul L. Errington.—Argues for qualitative as well as quantitative data. Gullet examination and pellet examination are discussed at length and the plan of tethering young hawks after they could fly, where the parents would continue to feed them, so that continued gullet examination could be continued, is suggested.

The Two Check-Lists of 1931—A Critical Commentary. By Joseph Grinnell.—Reviews of the A. O. U. 'Check-List' and Peters' 'Check-List of Birds of the World.' With regard to the former the present writer has already discussed many points raised by Dr. Grinnell (cf. Auk 1931, pp. 523) but he would call attention to the practice among those who have reviewed the 'Check-List,' and Dr. Grinnell is no exception, of blaming the 'Fourth Edition' for "faults" which were really contained in the 'Third'! The use of a single "i" throughout, in genitive personal names, is a case in point which was continued from the previous edition, especially in view of the general expectation that it would be adopted by the International Commission at the Padua Meeting. Another point of criticism, which was also carried over from the third edition, is the failure to give reference to a specific name when the so-called typical subspecies does not occur within our range (as *Xanthura luxuosa glaucescens* cited by Dr. Grinnell). All these matters were decided by a majority vote of the Committee and

except where a change was voted the editor was instructed to follow the treatment of the last edition. In the forming of vernacular names we have a matter entirely of personal opinion and we still doubt whether the majority of bird students would prefer "Marin Chestnut-backed Chickadee" to "Nicasio Chickadee"! Dr. Grinnell implies that the former was changed to the latter which is not the case. The bird stood in the former edition as "California Chickadee" which seemed so misleading in view of the other California races that a change was thought necessary. In some other cases the editor had to make a change on his own initiative; he was instructed to add a distinctive term in cases where it was necessary in order to balance other names in the same group, i. e., we formerly had "Bush-Tit," "California Bush-Tit," etc.; a qualifying term was obviously needed in the former and "Coast Bush-Tit" was used. There are some matters in which consistency seems impossible and this question of names for subspecies is one. Let the critics try it out! Of course Dr. Grinnell has always demanded consistency and has formulated a series of sesquipedalian vernacular names for California birds and ignored the nomenclature of the 'Check-List.' This practice, if generally followed, as we have frequently claimed, will throw nomenclature into chaos. We quite agree with Dr. Grinnell that the abolishing of the Committee and the appointment of a single author would render the compilation of a check-list easier, but would the result meet with any more general approval and would it have as much weight? We recall the strenuous resentment when it was supposed in certain quarters that the present 'Check-List' was to be prepared in that way! Furthermore it is not always easy to find someone willing to give the necessary time to, and assume sole responsibility for, the job!

The Condor. XXXIV, No. 3. May-June, 1932.

Breeding Range of the Yolla Bolly Fox Sparrow. By Harold W. Clark.

A New Species of Cormorant from Pleistocene Deposits near Santa Barbara, California. By Hildegard Howard.—*Phalacrocorax rogersi* (p. 118).

Further Facts Concerning Losses to Wild Animal Life through Pest Control in California. By Jean M. Linsdale.—This array of facts should prove food for thought for all interested in wild life preservation as well as those whose object is the control of noxious species. The agitation of this question has apparently resulted in much more care in the use of poison. We still hope that Congress and the U. S. Department of Agriculture will see their way clear to leave poison campaigns wholly to the states which are concerned in the matter and relieve the Biological Survey from criticism that will eventually seriously affect its legitimate operations. (See also Bird-Lore p. 235 and p. 394 below.)

The Wilson Bulletin. XLIV, No. 1. March, 1932.

Nesting of the Bald Eagle. By A. F. Ganier.—In Mississippi and Tennessee.

The Influence of Temperature on Migration. By John S. Main.—An unusually mild winter did not induce earlier migration.

A Winter Robin Roost in Arkansas. By J. D. Black.

Curvature of Wing and Soaring Flight. By W. B. Taber, Jr.—Another contribution to the much discussed problem of the soaring bird.

Charles W. and Titian R. Peale and the Ornithological Section of the Philadelphia Museum. By Frank L. Burns.—Much interesting historical matter with extracts from manuscript catalogues of the specimens—one in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; location of the other, covering donations 1803–37, apparently not mentioned.

Bulletin of the Essex County (Mass.) Ornithological Club. No. 13. December, 1931.

Great Black-backed Gull Breeding in Essex Co., Mass. By W. G. Means and R. J. Eaton.

Ipswich River Bird Trip. By Ralph Lawson.—108 species seen May 16–17.

The Shooting Season of 1931 in Essex County. By Edward Babson.

A List of the Birds of Essex County, Massachusetts. By A. P. Stubbs and S. G. Emilio.—An annotated list of 336 species and subspecies plus 29 in a hypothetical list. The nomenclature of the new A. O. U. 'Check-List' is followed but when a difference of opinion on nomenclature has been expressed the fact is noted in a footnote, an excellent plan, although it has not been followed in the case of the Snow Geese which the authors list as distinct species. Why this one case should be picked out as an exception is hard to understand.

Other local notes and short papers complete this excellent publication.

Bird-Banding. III, No. 2. April, 1932.

Notes on the Breeding of the Tree Swallow. By O. L. Austin, Jr. and S. H. Low.—A careful statistical study of many nests on Cape Cod, Mass.

The Song Sparrow Breeding Season of 1931. By Margaret M. Nice.

The Austin Ornithological Research Station. By Oliver L. Austin.—In 1930, 3001 birds were banded representing 87 species; in 1931, 13,600 individuals and 112 species.

Report on Tern Banding on Cape Cod. By Charles B. Floyd.—5880 banded in 1931.

The Oölogist. XLIX, Nos. 537, 538 and 539. February to April, 1932.

Contains a number of short articles and notes on birds' eggs.—One severely criticizes the New Jersey State Museum Report of twenty-five years ago for lack of data on breeding of birds in northern New Jersey, and the importance of local lists. This latter claim we heartily endorse; it was the lack of published information for large areas in the northern counties that made this and many other of the earlier state bird books incomplete.

The Migrant. III, No. 1. March, 1932.

The Passing of the Passenger Pigeon. By H. P. Ijams.—A general compiled account.

Articles on the Red-tailed and Red-shouldered Hawks in Tennessee, Tennessee Christmas Lists for 1931 and many local notes on Tennessee birds complete this well printed little journal dealing with Tennessee ornithology.

Iowa Bird Life. II, No. 1. March, 1932.

Organ of the Iowa Ornithologists' Union, with the history of which and personal notes this issue is mainly concerned.

The Gull. XIV, No. 1-4. January to April, 1932.

Organ of the Audubon Society of the Pacific. Contains many notes on California bird life and field trip lists. Accounts of Saw-whet Owl (Jan.), Yosemite Christmas List (March), Wilson's Snipe (April).

Aviculture. IV, Nos. 2 to 5. February to May, 1932.

This excellent magazine of the Avicultural Society of America is replete with information on aviaries and cage birds with colored plates from Jean Delacour's works and from original paintings by Karl Plath.

An account of California Quail \times Bob-white hybrids (March and May).

Trumpeter Swans in Wyoming and South Dakota (April).

We note an article headed "Rosette" Cockatoo meaning "Roseate." This erroneous spelling used to be common in oölogical journals in the case of the Roseate Spoonbill.

The Raven (Virginia); **The Flicker** (Minnesota) and **The Upland Plover** (Lancaster Co., Penna.), all mimeographed journals, contain many local notes for the regions covered.

The Ibis (13 ser.) II, No. 2. April, 1932.

Account of the Birds Collected by Mr. G. L. Bates in Sierra Leone and French Guinea, etc. By David A. Bannerman (concluded).

Further Notes on the Birds of the Balearic Isles. By P. W. Munn.

Some Breeding Habits of the European Nightjar. By David L. Lack.—A very complete account of nesting and behavior, well worthy of study by American ornithologists in connection with the Whip-poor-will.

On the Birds Collected in Madagascar by the Franco-Anglo-American Expedition. By J. Delacour.

Notes on Chaplin's Barbet (*Lybius chaplini*). By C. R. S. Pitman.—Rediscovered on the Nansenga River, North Rhodesia.

We note an increasing tendency in 'The Ibis,' especially marked in this issue, to drop all authorities from the scientific names. This may be excusable in local lists where there are standard check-lists to which reference may be made, but it is often very annoying in lists of foreign species.

Christian Ludwig Brehm. By Hugo Hildebrandt.—An interesting biography with portrait.

The Birds of South-West Transbaikalia, Northern Mongolia, and Central Gobi. By E. V. Kozlova.—(Abridged translation from the Russian publication.)

British Birds. XXV, No. 9. February, 1932.

The Hunting of the Sparrow Hawk. By J. H. Owen.—Method of hunting which corresponds to its close relative our Sharp-shinned Hawk and like it the English Sparrow Hawk "is shot down on sight whenever opportunity offers."

The Fledgling Period of the Barn Owl. By W. Wilson.—With excellent photograph.

Movements of Ringed Birds. By H. F. Witherby.—A bird-banding study showing by maps the winter quarters of birds banded in England as nestlings and the source of winter resident birds that come to England. An important paper, continued from earlier numbers. See also No. 12 for supplement.

British Birds. XXV, No. 10. March, 1932.

Notes on the Tree Sparrow. By A. W. Boyd.

Notes on the Corn Bunting. By John Walpole-Bond.—Both important life histories.

Report on the "British Birds" Marking Scheme. By H. F. Witherby (continued in April).

British Birds. XXV, No. 11. April, 1932.

Incubation-Periods of Lesser and Great Black-backed Gulls and Herring Gulls. By R. M. Lockley.

Starling Roosts and Flight Lines near Oxford. By J. Marples.

British Birds. XXV, No. 12. May, 1932.

Ornithological Report for Norfolk for 1931. By B. B. Rivère.

The Oologists' Record. XII, No. 1.

Observations on the Wood Lark. By D. Nethersole-Thompson.

Breeding of the East African Lesser Button Quail (*Turnix nana luciana*). By H. F. Stoneham.

Notes on Breeding Habits and Eggs of the Bronze-wing Courser (*Rhinoptilus chalcopterus*). By C. R. S. Pitman.

The Avicultural Magazine. X, Nos. 2 to 5. February to May, 1932.

Each number contains much interesting information regarding aviaries and foreign birds in captivity. There are colored plates of the Gouldian and Painted Weaver Finches and two parakeets (*Neophema splendida* and *Neonannodes chrysostomus*).

Bird Notes and News. XV, No. 1. Spring, 1932.

Organ of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. Contains numerous reports, etc. on bird protection; an article on Canadian Song Birds and the prize school essay on birds—"Barn Owl and Buzzard," by G. B. Blaker (Eton).

The Emu. XXXI, Part 4. April, 1932.

Some Notes on the Little Kingfisher. By R. S. Miller.—Colored plate from painting by Cayley.

A List of the Birds of Maysfield, Victoria. By A. E. Bridgewater.
Notes on the Australian Forms of the Genus *Zosterops*. By Geo. Mack.
Also numerous articles on the nesting of various Australian birds.

The South Australian Ornithologist. XI, Parts 5 and 6. January and April, 1932.

Heat in the Interior of South Australia.—Temperature of from 116° to 120° F. for sixteen consecutive days caused the death of thousands of birds of all sorts. They gathered under standing railroad coaches and in any sort of shade and where they could reach water plunged in apparently stunned by the heat and drowned. On one dam 60,000 Shell Parrots were found dead and the water in some wells was covered by a thick mass of decaying birds. (April issue.)

The Bateleur. III, No. 4. October, 1931.

Turnix nana luciana (p. 79) is described by H. F. Stoneham from Kenya Colony.

The List of birds of the Trans-Nzoia District of Kenya Colony is continued.

Alauda. II, No. 4. December, 1931. [In French.]

France and the Passage of Danish Migrants. By P. Skovgaard.—A bird banding study with maps showing recoveries of banded birds.

Notes on the Falcons of Siberia. By G. Démentieff.

Ornithological Observations in Roussillon. By N. Mayaud.—An extended annotated list.

Three Articles on the Gray Tits. By H. Jouard.—Critical discussion.

Numerous notes on French Birds.

L'Oiseau. II, No. 2. 1932. [In French.]

Notes on Philippine Birds. By M. Hachisuka.

The Franco-Anglo-American Expedition to Madagascar. By A. L. Rand.—With maps and itinerary.

Limnodromus semipalmatus Blyth in Western Siberia. By V. Hachlow.

Birds of the Camargue. By W. E. Glegg (concluded).

On the Biology of the Rook. By J. Dalmon.

Notes on French birds and on aviaries.

Le Gerfaut. XXI, Fasc. 3 and 4. 1931.

Notes on Belgian birds including a study of Belgian Cormorant rookeries.

Journal für Ornithologie. LXXX, Heft 2. April, 1932. [In German.]

Physiological-anatomical Researches on the Posterior Limb of the Bird. By Max Stolpe.—A detailed paper discussing structure, locomotion, and variations in the various avian groups.

Field Characters of the *Tringae*. By H. Frieling.

On the Breeding Biology of the Sparrow Hawk (*Accipiter nisus*). By O. Schnurre.

Observations on the Method of Feeding and the Length of Submergence in Young Crested Grebes. By F. Groebfels.

Ornithologische Monatsberichte. Vol. 40, No. 2. March, 1932. [In German.]

A Wonderful Migration of Birds of Prey on the Bosphorus. By Otto Steinfatt.—On October 1, 1931, 1587 birds were noted passing, nearly all Hawks and Eagles and Black Storks.

The Display of *Parotia sefilata*. By W. Johnas.—In the collection of Paradise Birds in the Berlin Zoo., illustrated.

New Subspecies from Siberia and Manchuria. By W. Meise.—*Cyanopica cyanus stegmanni* (p. 43) Charbin, Manchuria; *Emberiza spodocephala oligozantha* (p. 43) Ssalair, W. Siberia; *Eremophila alpestris hachlowi* (44) Tarbagatai; *E. a. altaica* (p. 44) Altai.

Preliminary Report on the Results of the Heinrich Expedition. By E. Stresemann.—*Myzomela chloroptera charlottae* (p. 45) and *Phyllergates cucullatus hedymeles* (p. 46) from Celebes.

In 'Short Notes' Stegman describes *Calandrella minor pseudobaetica* (p. 54) from Kurdistan, and Stresemann, *Passer montanus kansuensis* (p. 55) from North Kansu.

Ornithologische Monatsberichte. Vol. 40, No. 3. May, 1932. [In German.]

The Bird Collection of the Tring Museum—Its Development and its End. By E. Stresemann.—An account of the beginning and building up of this notable collection, now purchased by the American Museum of Natural History and transported to America.

On the Cuticle of Birds' Eggs. By M. Schönwetter.

Stresemann describes *Hieraetus fasciatus renschi* (p. 78) from Sumbawa and Meise *Rhinomyias colonus subsolanus* (p. 80) from Celebes, a new genus for the Island.

On the Breeding of the Black Stork in South Africa. By H. Grote.