

of his reports resulted in a conviction and fine of £25 and costs. For the control of predatory Gulls he advocates the sterilization of their eggs as soon as laid. He has proved by experiment that after sitting five weeks on sterilized eggs a Gull loses her power to lay again in the same year. The little book is by no means confined to bird matters but it makes pleasant as well as profitable reading for the ornithologist.—F. H. A.

#### Other Ornithological Publications.

**Brodkorb, Pierce.**—A New Pitta from Palawan, Philippine Islands. (Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan, No. 279, March 23, 1934.)—*Pitta persola* (p. 1) belonging to the *P. bonapartene-sordida* group.

**Brodkorb, Pierce.**—Geographical Variation in *Belonopterus chilensis* (Molina). (Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan, No. 293, June 29, 1934.)—Four races are recognized of which *B. chilensis fretensis* (p. 12) from Magellanes, Chile, is described as new.

**Burkill, H. J.**—The Great Skua (Scottish Naturalist, July–August, 1934.)—Discussion of its activities in killing sheep.

**Clarke, C. H. D.**—Cause of Mortality of Young Grouse. (Science, No. 2071, September 7, 1934.)—Accompanied with a very high occurrence of a Leucocytozoon.

**Dale, E. M. S.**—Some 1931 Bird Notes from London, Ontario. (Canadian Field Naturalist, September, 1934.)

**Elliott, Charles N.**—Deep South Ravens. (American Forests, August, 1934.)—Account of their nesting in the Georgia mountains.

**Horlacher, W. R.**—Studies on Inheritance in Pigeons. VII. Inheritance of Red and Black Color Patterns. (Genetics, July, 1930).

**Johansson, Ivar.**—Studies on Inheritance in Pigeons. VI. Number of Tail Feathers and Uropygial Gland. (Genetics, March, 1927.)—Variations from the normal 12 feathered tail to 13 and 14 occurred and some birds lacked the uropygial gland, and in both cases this variation seemed due to an inherited tendency.

**Lewis, Harrison F.**—Notes on Birds of the Labrador Peninsula in 1931, 1932, and 1933. (Canadian Field Naturalist, September, 1934.)

**Linsdale, Jean M. and Sumner, E. L., Sr.**—Variability in Weight in the Golden-crowned Sparrow. (Univ. Calif. Publ. in Zool., XL, No. 5, February 2, 1934.)—On the basis of 464 records females in winter are lighter than males; preceding spring migration there is an increase in weight of individuals; there seems to be little daily variation due to digestion; the greatest weight is reached in late afternoon or midday; heat in excess causes loss of weight. "There is a suggestion that weight measurement offers a means of gauging response of birds to heat and of determining possible relation of this factor to delimitation of range or to initiation of migration in spring."

**Longstreet, R. J.**—Wilson's Plover. (Florida Naturalist, July, 1934.)—Based mainly on the author's observations in Florida.

**Riley, J. H.**—A New Flycatcher from Southeastern Siam. (Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, Vol. 47, pp. 155-156, July 23, 1934.)—*Terpsiphone sababensis* (p. 155) Kao Sabab.

**Stewart, Malcolm.**—The Status of Petrels in Certain Remote Scottish Islands. (Scottish Naturalist, July-August, 1934.)—Fulmars, Leach's and Stormy Petrels.

**Watson, Aldwyn B.**—Taming the Hummingbird. (American Forests, September, 1934.)—Feeding from vial of sugar solution held in the hand.

**Wood, Norman and Tinker, A. D.**—Fifty Years of Bird Migration in the Ann Arbor Region of Michigan. (Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan, No. 280, May 21, 1934.)—Records on 212 species for 25 years are tabulated in the present paper supplementing Mr. Wood's paper on the previous quarter century published in 1906. Earliest arrival and latest departure dates only are given even in the case of transients, but as the reviewer has shown (Condor, 1906, p. 88) dates of bulk arrival are of more significance. However, the present paper is of great interest and is a "record", in length of time, for a single observer!

**Wynne-Edwards, V. C.**—Atlantic Seafowl. This little folder is published by the Cunard Line and consists of pen sketches of 25 species of birds observed by the author—who is also the artist—on several transatlantic voyages in 1933, with appropriate text. It is a very clever publication and should be of great interest and assistance to ocean voyagers.

### The Ornithological Journals.

**Bird-Lore.** XXXVI, No. 4. July-August, 1934.

What is a Bird Sanctuary? By Mabel Osgood Wright.—Further details about Bird-Craft Sanctuary and its development.

Feathered Philosophers. By Raymond S. Deek.—A Study of Kingbirds in Connecticut; illustrated.

Our Hummingbirds. By Elizabeth L. Prowse.—An illustrated study of their nesting and feeding from artificial flowers.

Dr. A. A. Allen treats of the Starling in his bird-autobiography and there is an excellent full page plate of the King Rail on its nest by S. A. Grimes.

**The Condor.** XXXVI, No. 4. July-August, 1934.

The Primitive Persists in Bird Life of Yellowstone Park. By George M. Wright.—A pleasing and most encouraging account of the bird life.

A Wilderness Use Technique. By Ben H. Thompson.—Another account of Yellowstone and the way in which it may be maintained in its wilderness glory or spoiled by adding to human convenience and overcrowding with visitors.

Characters Differentiating Certain Species of *Stercorarius*. By George Willett and Hildegarde Howard.—The remarkable likeness of *S. parasiticus* and *longicaudus* is discussed and comparison made between their skeletons.

The Type Localities of three Birds Collected by Lewis and Clark in 1806.