

popular in character yet conveying much sound information and much of the joy of life in the open. It is just such a book as will attract the attention of many who had previously no particular interest in birds and will be likely to make them into bird-lovers if not ornithologists. The seasoned bird watcher too, will find interesting reading in Mr. Lamond's vivid pictures of bird action and of the relations between observer and bird.

The sketches were published serially in the 'Pastoral Review' and well deserve preservation in book form.—W. S.

Bird Stamps of All Countries with a Natural History of Each Bird.—The many sides of ornithology and the various angles from which the subject may be approached have often been commented upon and in the present publication¹ we have a further illustration of these facts.

We have here a postage stamp album prepared exactly like the current albums with illustrations of the stamps and spaces for the various denominations, but only stamps bearing the picture of a bird are included and the primary arrangement is by birds instead of countries, the latter forming a secondary grouping. Under "Condor" for instance we find eleven stamps from the Argentine bearing its picture; four from Bolivia; three from Chili and three from Colombia, those of Bolivia dating back to 1866. Some forty-two different kinds of birds are included and opposite each page of the album is a popular account of the bird. While these are usually accurate so far as they go, we are surprised to find the Australian Kingfisher, the Kookaburra, placed in the Cuckoo family, and said to be "the only Cuckoo to reach Australia"!

The author of this album who we presume is Mr. William D. Cox, has hit upon an admirable way to interest boys in birds as well as in stamps. The immense number of postage stamps available today makes a general collection unsatisfactory and only by selecting a special country or subject can even a partially complete collection be made. Excellent as his idea is, it would seem that the subject is not entirely new. Dr. Samuel C. Palmer some years ago made a communication before the Delaware valley Ornithological Club on bird portraiture on postage stamps and Mr. Sidney R. Esten had a paper in a recent issue of the Indiana Audubon Society's 'Yearbook' on the same subject. We foresee many collections of "bird stamps" in the near future and a probable increase in the catalogue prices of all such issues, while as a result may we not hope for additions to the ranks of ornithologists with an interest in the birds of the World.—W. S.

Tufts's 'Some Common Birds of Nova Scotia.'—Mr. Tufts, Chief Migratory Bird Officer of the Maritime Provinces of Canada, has prepared this popular account of fifty of the more common birds of Nova Scotia as a "bird primer" for the children of the Nova Scotia schools and as a field guide for others interested in birds.

There are well written accounts of the several species with colored plates from paintings by Hennessey, all we believe borrowed from Taverner's reports on Canadian birds, and numerous bird poems by various writers.

The little book is attractively gotten up and should serve well in the field for which it is intended. Unfortunately in the copy before us, at least, a number of the plates are off register presenting a blurred effect.—W. S.

Glegg's 'A History of the Birds of Middlesex.'²—We have expressed surprise

¹ Bird Stamps of All Countries with a Natural History of Each Bird. Grosset & Dunlap. William D. Cox, Editor. Pp. 1-57. Price \$1.00.

² A History of the Birds of Middlesex. By W. E. Glegg, F. Z. S., M. B. O. U., author of 'A History of the Birds of Essex' with six plates and a map. London, H. F. & G. Witherby, 326 High Holborn, W. C. Pp. i-xxii + 1-245. Price 18 shillings.

on previous occasions at the possibility of publishing such extended county lists of birds in England compared with the difficulties attending such publications in America. Middlesex is with one exception the smallest county in England, some twenty by fourteen miles in extent, but it is noteworthy from the fact that it includes within its boundaries a large part of the City of London. One would suppose that such a thickly inhabited region would offer little of ornithological interest and that Harting's report on the birds of Middlesex published in 1866 would not admit much opportunity for additions, in view of the rapid spread of the metropolitan districts. This very extension has however brought with it the construction of sewage farms and reservoirs with a water area of over 1000 acres, which have offered increasingly attractive resorts for shore-birds and waterfowl respectively, and have added many records. Mr. Glegg's book is an historical résumé of the records for each species with an account of its present status, migration and breeding dates, etc., with an introduction covering general problems, a good detailed map and a bibliography of some 1300 titles. A model work of its kind and an indispensable reference volume for all interested in British ornithology. It is handsomely printed and illustrated with several aeroplane views of the country.—W. S.

Economic Ornithology in Recent Entomological Publications.—It is hoped that notes under this heading, so long continued (since 1911), justify themselves by their interest for ornithologists. Certainly the propagandist for bird protection can find much "grist for his mill" in the series, as for example such statements as that in the last entry of the present installment to the effect that birds are as important in certain cases as all other predators combined.

Green Stinkbug (*Acrosternum hilaris*).—This is an insect known to be injurious only locally but which restrictedly may be a very troublesome pest. The plants most injured in Virginia where the study¹ here reported on was made are lima beans and peaches. It is noted that "game chickens greedily devoured both nymphs and adults," and that Biological Survey records show 37 species of birds to feed upon stinkbugs of the same genus. Nine of these birds, common in Virginia, are specifically named.

Beet Leafhopper (*Eutettix tenellus*).—Some Utah entomologists took a favorable opportunity of learning about bird enemies of this well known pest. Birds were collected, their stomachs examined and remains of the leafhoppers found in those of 12 out of 20 species represented. The names of the birds are given together with the number of leafhoppers found. The authors state, "It appears that migrating, as well as native, insectivorous birds will readily feed upon the beet leafhopper when this insect is present in abundance."²

Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*).—This insect is a pest of great importance to early-ripening fruit, to corn, and to truck crops. While neither control measures nor natural enemies are preventing it from steadily extending its range, credit should be given notable predators, at least for efforts in a desirable direction. Comment on bird enemies of the Japanese beetle was given in 'The Auk' for July 1926 (pp. 396-397) and additional information of value may now be extracted from a publication³ by C. H. Hadley and I. M. Hawley. These authors consider the Crow, Purple Grackle, Starling, Cardinal, Meadowlark, Catbird, Robin, and English Sparrow as

¹ Underhill, G. W., The Green Stinkbug, Bul. 294, Va. Polytech. Inst., Feb. 1934, 26 pp., 9 figs.

² Knowlton, G. F., J. S. Stanford, and C. F. Smith, Birds as Predators of the Beet Leafhopper, Journ. Ec. Ent., 27 (6), Dec. 1934, pp. 1196-1197.

³ U. S. Dept. Agr., Circ. 332, Dec. 1934, pp. 19-20.