

complete work on the avifauna of any of the Lesser Antilles and in attempting to meet this deficiency he has selected Saint Lucia because of the number of its endemic forms and peculiar genera, and because of the threatened extinction of several of the species. He has collected all of the published information on the birds of the island as well as some unpublished material and spent a month during the summer of 1931 in a personal study of the avifauna. Under each of the eighty species and subspecies found on the island are given references to Saint Lucia occurrences, a brief description sufficient to distinguish it from other birds of the island and an account of its habits and distribution.

In addition there is a sketch of the physiography of Saint Lucia, a list of collecting localities, a history of ornithological research on the island and a bibliography.

There are no less than sixteen endemic forms in the avifauna and twenty-two migrants from North America. The nomenclature follows "the current scientific name" but this is not always easy to determine and apparently in making a last minute change from the A. O. U. 'Check-List' to that of Peters' the genus *Tringa* is divided in two by *Catoptrophorus*!

There is a colored plate from a rather crude painting of a pair *Melanospiza richardsoni* by F. W. Horne, but the colors of the birds are accurately presented. Dr. Danforth is to be congratulated upon a good piece of work which should arouse interest among the residents in their birds and in the rigid protection which they apparently need.—W. S.

**Birds of Jehol.**—This publication<sup>1</sup> constitutes a part of the 'Report of the First Scientific Expedition to Manchoukuo' and is the joint product of five of Japan's leading ornithologists. The Passeres are by Dr. N. Kuroda and Marquis Yamashina; the lower orders by Prince Taka-Tsukasa and Marquis Hachisuka; and the "résumé" by Dr. Uchida, who also supervised the making of the plates.

The collection made by Messrs. Kishida and Mori contained seventy species and subspecies one of which *Passer montanus tokunagai* Kuroda and Yamashina (p. 87) is described as new, and named after the leader of the expedition.

There are 28 full page color plates by Kobayashi, decidedly the best that he has produced and while he has changed the body position of some of his birds he seems to be unable to get away from the profile view so far as the head is concerned.

The text is in duplicate being presented first in Japanese and then in English with apparently little reduction except for the omission of the synonymy and the measurements of the specimens.

The publication is creditable to all concerned.—W. S.

**Wild Life Management in the National Parks.**—The second number<sup>2</sup> of the "Fauna Series" of National Park Publications consists of various reports mostly by George M. Wright and Ben H. Thompson on various aspects of wild life conservation in the parks. Those most concerned with birds are two by Wright on 'Men and Birds in Joint Occupation of National Parks' and 'The Primitive Persists in Bird Life of Yellowstone Park.' In the first he lists as infringements of birds upon man's rights—Woodpeckers disturbing visitors to the hotels, and other birds stealing

<sup>1</sup> Report of the First Scientific Expedition to Manchoukuo under the Leadership of Shigeyasu Tokunaga, June–October, 1933. Sect. V, Div. II. Part III. Birds of Jehol. By Prince N. Taka-Tsukasa, Marquis M. Hachisuka, N. Kuroda D.Sc., Marquis Y. Yamashina, S. Uchida, D. Agr. April, 1935. Pp. 1–91, pll. 1–XXVIII.

<sup>2</sup> Fauna of the National Parks of the United States. Wild Life Management in the National Parks. By George M. Wright and Ben H. Thompson. Fauna Series No. 2. July, 1934. Washington, 1935. Pp. i–viii + 1–142. Price 20 cts. (from Supt. of Documents, Washington, D. C.)

lunches, both of which have now been dismissed from consideration although some serious requests for the birds' destruction on these scores have been made in the past! The case of the Pelican taking trout that the fishermen regarded as their game has been met by restocking the lakes rather than destroying the birds.

Of offences of man against the birds are oiling of waters to dispose of mosquitos which resulted in the killing of certain birds and destroying feeding grounds, and the intrusion by park visitors upon the colonies of breeding Pelicans and other colony-nesting species. Mr. Wright quite properly thinks that those wishing to visit national parks will have to put up with such inconveniences as mosquitos and must be excluded from nesting rookeries, although plans can be perfected whereby large numbers of rookery birds may be seen on their feeding grounds and their evening flight back to the rookeries witnessed with ease.

'Men and Mammals' in the parks forms another interesting chapter as does Williams' account of the 'Kaibab Deer Fiasco' where the killing off of the Pumas so increased the deer that they consumed all the forage and it will take fifty years of careful management to cover the scars of the fiasco. The surplus of deer have meanwhile been killed off.

There are many other interesting discussions and many attractive photographs in this little volume.—W. S.

**Year Book of the Indiana Audubon Society.**—This annual,<sup>1</sup> always rich in bird lore, opens this year with a sketch of T. Gilbert Pearson by Robert P. Allen. There is an interesting article on 'Some of the Large Birds of Indiana' by W. P. Allyn, with photographs of adult and young of the Black and Turkey Vultures. 'Robin Notes' by Earl Brooks and Grant Henderson, the latter presenting evidence of a single Robin attending two nests. Five nests were located in successive buckets of an elevator and two which were side by side contained two eggs each, the others being unfinished. Sidney R. Esten presents a table of migration data for Fort Wayne, Ind., compiled during many years by the late Charles A. Stockbridge. The Society is making a strong movement to prevent the placing of the Mourning Dove on the list of game birds.—W. S.

**Third Report of the Hawk and Owl Society.**—This publication like its predecessors is full of information regarding the progress of movements for the preservation of these birds. There is much information upon the Hawk Mountain controversy which has fortunately subsided for the present and the protection of the birds given first consideration.

Mr. Alexander Sprunt, Jr., has an interesting report on the Hawk conditions in the South with a list of species observed.

Mr. Warren Eaton, prime mover in the organization of the Society has, as is generally known, been taken on to the staff of the National Association of Audubon Societies in charge of Hawk and Owl protection and Mr. Charles K. Nichols takes his place as Secretary. All contributions in aid of the Hawks and Owls should be sent to the Treasurer, Colvin Farley, 2 Martine Ave., White Plains, N. Y.—W. S.

**Snyder on the Sharp-tailed Grouse.**—Mr. Snyder has gathered together in this study<sup>2</sup> of the Sharp-tailed Grouse (*Pedioecetes phasianellus*) a vast amount of information on the cyclic abundance of the species and its habits, followed by a more detailed account of the 1932 emigration of the northern race through Ontario and Quebec, with observations on the behavior of the migrating birds the possible causes

<sup>1</sup> The Audubon Year Book, Vol. XIII. Price \$1.00 (H. A. Zimmerman, 915 W. Gilbert St., Muncie, Ind.).

<sup>2</sup> A Study of the Sharp-tailed Grouse. By L. L. Snyder. Contributions Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology No. 6. (Reprinted from Univ. Toronto Studies Biol. Ser. No. 40) 1935. Pp. 1-66.