

Recent Literature.

Goss's BIRDS OF KANSAS.*—As is doubtless well-known to most of the readers of the Bulletin, Colonel Goss recently gave to the State of Kansas his large collection of mounted birds, including not only those of the State, but many obtained on various distant expeditions, including visits to Labrador, the Pacific coast, Mexico, and Central America; and he has now very appropriately supplemented his gift by a carefully annotated list of the birds of the State, prepared at the request and under the direction of the State Executive Council. His twenty-six years' residence in Kansas, and his well-known abilities as an ornithologist, give him an unusual fitness for the work, and the expectation these facts naturally inspire of a thoroughly trustworthy list from his hands is fully supported by an examination of the list itself. His commendable conservatism in the matter has led him to exclude a few species previously given as birds of Kansas, the evidence on which they were included not proving to him satisfactory. The extent of his field work may be inferred from the fact that very few species are given on other authority than his own observations, and in these cases he has thoroughly satisfied himself of the correctness of their inclusion. Under these restrictions the list includes 320 species and races, 161 of which are marked as known to breed. The annotations are brief but pertinent, distinguishing carefully the manner of occurrence in the State, but without indicating dates of arrival and departure of the migrants. While we notice a few typographical errors (corrected by an *errata*-slip subsequently issued), the list as a whole is neatly and carefully printed, and attains in general a high grade of excellence. It closes with a supplementary list of 29 species of "Birds to be looked for in Kansas." Doubtless, all of these, and probably others, will ere long be detected; indeed we are surprised that a few of those here given have not already been met with.† The large number of species ultimately to be found (probably not less than 350) in Kansas naturally results not less from its great area (extending as it does through over 400 miles of longitude), than from its having in its eastern third the characteristic birds of the East, while its western half includes those of the Great Plains.—J. A. A.

BECKHAM'S BIRDS OF NELSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY.‡—Mr. Beckham's

*A Catalogue of the Birds of Kansas. By N. S. Goss. Published under the direction of the Executive Council. Topeka, Kansas: Kansas Publishing House, 1883. 8vo, pp. iv+34.

† Since the above was written a letter from Col. Goss calls our attention to the fact of his accidental omission from the list of *Icteria virens longicaudata*, recorded by Prof. Snow as taken on the Smoky-hill River in Western Kansas, this variety appearing in his enumeration of birds to be looked for.

‡ A List of the Birds of Bardstown, Nelson County, Kentucky. By Charles Wickliffe Beckham. Journ. Cincinnati Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. VI, pp. 136-147. July, 1883.

List is the first paper on the birds of Kentucky, as such, which has yet appeared, and relating mainly to the birds of the immediate vicinity of Bardstown, and thus to a limited locality, is one of especial interest, although incomplete. Says the author, "The list represents hardly two-thirds of the birds that are doubtless to be found here, but it is thoroughly trustworthy as far as it goes; for no species has been admitted on any but the best of evidence: out of the one hundred and sixty-seven enumerated, the writer is himself responsible for all but eight of them." It is based on observations covering "parts of five years." The list is briefly annotated, and the species known to breed, and also those inferred to do so, are specially distinguished. The list is well printed, and evidently carefully prepared. There is one feature, however, liable to mislead one not familiar with the usual range of a few of the spring and fall migrants, the language used, literally taken, implying that they are summer residents. For example, *Dendroica maculosa*, *D. carulescens*, etc., are spoken of as migrants, arriving in May and departing in October, whereas, of course, they depart as well as arrive in May, and again in autumn, spending the summer far to the northward of the locality in consideration. Such slips, however, will not seriously impair the value of the list to those who are able to supply, from their general knowledge of the subject, the proper correction.—J. A. A.

NUTTING AND RIDGWAY ON COSTA RICAN BIRDS.—This report* on a collection of 97 species made at La Palma, on the Gulf of Nicoya, contains interesting field notes by the collector, Mr. Nutting, and various critical and technical notes by Mr. Ridgway, who is also responsible for the identification of the species and the nomenclature adopted. Trinomial designations are frequently employed. The new species and varieties are *Icterus pectoralis espinachi* (Nutting Ms.), and *Myiarchus nuttingi* Ridg. The generic name *Antenor* (preoccupied in conchology) is replaced by *Parabuteo* Ridg. Pages 387-389 contain a revision of the black-capped *Poliophtila* of Central and South America by Mr. Ridgway. In the introductory pages is a short account of the mammals of the district investigated.—J. A. A.

MIGRATION OF BIRDS.†—The migration of birds is of late attracting

* On a Collection of Birds from the Hacienda "La Palma," Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica, By C. C. Nutting. With Critical Notes by R. Ridgway. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1882, pp. 382-409. Sept. 12, 1882.

† 1. Report on the Migration of Birds in the Spring and Autumn of 1880. By John A. Harvie Brown, F. L. S., F. Z. S., John Cordeaux and Philip Kermod. London: W. S. Sonnenschein & Allen, 15, Paternoster Square. 1881. 8vo, pp. 120.

2. Report of the Committee, consisting of Mr. J. A. Harvie Brown, Mr. John Cordeaux, and Professor Newton, appointed at Swansea 'for the purpose of obtaining (with the consent of the Master and Brethren of the Trinity House, and of the Commissioners of Northern Lights) observations on the Migration of Birds at Lighthouses and Lightships, and of reporting on the same, at York, in 1881.' London: Printed

much attention, not only in Great Britain, but on the continent, and to some extent in this country. It is not only one of the subjects assigned by the British Association for the Advancement of Science to a committee for investigation, with an appropriation of money for carrying on the work, but concerted action has been taken in the matter by the ornithologists of Germany and Austria. Some of the earlier reports on the migration of birds in the British Islands have been already noticed in these pages (Vol. V, pp. 175-177; Vol. VI, p. 174), and we have now to call attention to several late reports and papers on the same subject. The report for 1880 forms a pamphlet of 120 octavo pages. As in the previous year, printed schedules and letters of instruction were sent to 39 stations (lighthouses and lightships) on the east coast of Scotland, the Shetland and Orkney Islands, etc.; to 44 on the east coast of England; to 38 on the west coast of Scotland and the Isles; and to 39 on the west coast of England, or to 160 stations in all, from 106 of which reports were received. Each district is separately treated, embracing preliminary remarks and lists of stations for each, followed in each case by separate reports for each species observed, and by a summary of results. The report for 1881 is of similar scope and character.

As a rule, it is found that the young of the year, in nearly all species, migrate some weeks in advance of the old birds. In spring the migration is, with rare exceptions, performed at night, by easy stages, with none of the great "waves" or "rushes" that are so characteristic of the autumn migration. The birds also appear to fly higher, and, the nights being clearer and shorter, they do not so frequently come in collision with the lanterns of lighthouses and lightships. These collisions also occur between 11 P.M. and dawn of day, instead of in the early hours of night, as is the case in autumn. It is found that in general it is the brightest, whitest, fixed lights—those which can be seen farthest in fog or haze—which attract the most birds. While the data thus far collected are stated to be insufficient to afford any positive conclusions as to the *how* and *why*, the reports contain much interesting matter bearing on the general subject.

The fifth annual report of the German observers, for the year 1880,* comprising nearly one hundred pages, is presented in the form of an annotated list of 280 species, compiled from the reports of the various observers by Dr. R. Blasius, A. Müller, and J. Rohweder. The notes relate to the nesting of many of the species, as well as to their migrations. The

by Spottiswoode and Co., New-Street Square and Parliament Street. [1882.] 8vo, pp. 8.

3. Report on the Migration of Birds in the Autumn of 1881. By John A. Harvie Brown, Mr. John Cordeaux; Mr. Philip M. C. Kermode, Mr. R. M. Barrington, and Mr. A. G. More. London: Printed by West, Newman & Co., 54, Halton Garden. 1882, 8vo, pp. 101.

4. Paper on the Migration of Birds upon our British Coasts, read before the Stirling Field Club, on Tuesday, 13th December, 1881, by J. A. Harvie Brown, F. R. S. E., F. Z. S., &c. Stirling: Printed at the Journal and Advertiser Office. 1881. 12 mo. pp. 12.

* V. Jahresbericht (1880) des Ausschusses für Beobachtungs-stationen der Vögel Deutschlands. Journ. für Ornithologie, XXX Jahrg., Heft 1, Jan. 1882, pp. 18-110.

area of observation includes (1) "Norddeutschland," with 6 observers; (2) "Mittledeutschland," with 23 observers; (3) "Süddeutschland und Oestreich-Ungarn," with one observer; (4) "Alpenland," with 3 observers. These divisions are subdivided into 12 lesser districts, four of which are unfortunately without observers, while the middle district of Central Germany has 19. The large area included in the observation field is thus quite unequally supplied with observers, while important parts are as yet unoccupied. There are, however, reports from no less than 36 stations, and the *résumé* of the observations taken forms a paper of great interest and value.

While the collection of data on the migration of birds is carried on systematically on a large scale in Europe, little, we regret to say, is being done in this country, aside from the praiseworthy work of Mr. W. W. Cooke of Jefferson, Wisconsin.* Our great breadth of territory, together with the large number of widely scattered, competent observers, offers unusually favorable conditions for prosecuting an investigation of this interesting subject. What we need is organized effort on a large scale, and we hope it will not be long before persons of leisure and fitness for the work will supplement and extend the work Mr. Cooke has so intelligently begun, till the whole area from the Rocky Mountains at least to the Atlantic seaboard will be suitably covered by observers. As a result of such observations we should at least soon learn with reasonable definiteness just where our hardy migrants winter, and their northern limit of distribution at that season, and also what are the coincident, if not the causative, meteorological and other conditions of the various successive "migratory waves."

Mr. Cooke's scheme contemplates a large number of observing stations, not all of which are as yet filled. From his published reports he appears to have correspondents at 44 stations, distributed as follows: Texas, Florida, Georgia, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Indiana, each 1; Kansas and Mississippi, each 2; Tennessee, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, each 4; Missouri, 5; Iowa, 6; Illinois, 8. The number, except in one or two of the States named, is of course quite inadequate, and there are no reporters from Alabama, Louisiana, and Nebraska, and by far too few in Kansas, and in most of the other states already on the list. We sincerely hope that these deficiencies may be soon filled, and that Mr. Cooke will receive the co-operation he desires and so well merits. If the work goes on, as we sincerely hope it may, the proper elaboration and publication of the results will prove a work of no trifling magnitude, and aid in its prosecution may well be one of the subjects the proposed American Ornithologists' Union may properly feel called upon to consider and encourage.†

* Bird Migration in the Mississippi Valley. By W. W. Cooke. *Forest and Stream*, XIX, Nos. 15, 16, 20, pp. 283, 284, 306, 384, Nov. 9 and 16, and Dec. 14, 1883.

Mississippi Valley Migration. By W. W. Cooke. *Ornithologist and Oölogist*, VIII, Nos. 4-7, April-July, 1883, pp. 25-27, 33, 34, 41, 42, 49-53.

† Since the above was written the American Ornithologists' Union has been formed, and a Committee appointed to co-operate with Mr. Cooke and his corps of observers. (See this issue of the *Bulletin*, p. 224.)

Mr. Cooke, in his reports, evidently has an eye to condensation, a number in parenthesis (as "(30)"=St. Louis, Mo., O. Widman) standing for the name of the station and observer; his matter is pertinent and in most cases well arranged; while his summaries respecting the movements of particular species, as given in his later papers, show at a glance what are the results attained.—J. A. A.

BEAN'S NOTES ON BIRDS COLLECTED IN ALASKA AND SIBERIA.*—Dr. Bean, while investigating the fish and fisheries of Alaska in the summer of 1880, devoted incidentally some time to birds. Many of the species were obtained from localities within the Arctic Circle, and several were added to those previously known from Alaska. The list numbers 77 species, with annotations, and in some cases tables of measurements, notably in the case of *Melospiza cinerea*. The paper closes with a table of localities showing where the species were collected. Among the species secured was a specimen of *Eurynorhynchus pygmaeus*. "*Empidonax difficilis* and *Buteo borealis calurus* were obtained for the first time in the territory. The range of *Actodromas acuminata* was extended northward to Port Clarence." *Diomedea melanophrys* was observed (but not taken) "about 1,060 miles west of Cape Mendocino, California," and on this ground has been added by Mr. Ridgway (this Bulletin, Vol. VII, p. 258) to the North American fauna.—J. A. A.

OLD WORLD BIRDS IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.—Mr. Ridgway has published † a list of Old World birds in the National Museum with the object to render apparent the desiderata of the Museum among Old World species. The nomenclature and classification adopted is that of Gray's well-known "Hand-list."—J. A. A.

STEJNEGER ON THE CYGNINÆ.‡—The external and osteological characters are given in detail, with diagnoses of the genera and species, discussions of various points of nomenclature, and a careful exposition of the distinctive feature of the nine species recognized. The affinities of the genus *Coscoroba* are dwelt upon at length, with the result of referring it to the *Anatine*. Besides the extinct genus *Palæocycnus* (Stejn., gen. nov.), the author recognizes four genera of Swans, namely *Sthenelus* (gen. nov.), *Cygnus*, *Olor*, and *Chenopsis*. The two North American species are assigned to *Olor*.—J. A. A.

* Notes on Birds collected during the Summer of 1880 in Alaska and Siberia. By Tarleton H. Bean. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1882, pp. 144-173. July 25, 1882.

† Catalogue of Old World Birds in the United States National Museum. By Robert Ridgway. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1881, pp. 317-333, March, 1882.

‡ Outlines of a Monograph of the Cygninæ. By Leonhard Stejneger. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1882, pp. 174-221, figg. 16. July 25, 1882.

TURNER ON LAGOPUS MUTUS AND ITS VARIETIES.*—The author believes, as held by many authors, that the "European birds *mutus* and *alpinus*" constitute "but a single species having the name *Lagopus mutus* Leach, while the American bird may be recognized as a fairly definable race to be called *Lagopus mutus rufestris* (Gm.) Ridg. Four races are recognized, as follows: 1. *Lagopus mutus*, Europe; 2. *L. mutus rufestris*, Arctic America; 3. *L. mutus reinhardti*, Greenland and Labrador; 4. *L. mutus atkensis*, Atkha Island, Aleutian Chain. The author states that during the time of the summer plumage scarcely a day passes without the general color of the plumage varying by the appearance or loss of some feather, and that it is scarcely possible to find two birds of the same sex, age, and locality which do not differ to an appreciable degree in color. Detailed descriptions and measurements are given of a considerable number of specimens of each race.—J. A. A.

REICHENOW'S "DIE VÖGEL DER ZOOLOGISCHEN GÄRTEN."†—Dr. Reichenow's handbook for bird-keepers is designed to furnish bird-lovers who are not ornithologists with the means of readily identifying such species as are kept in zoological gardens, parks, and aviaries, and seems to be well adapted to that end. The first part, recently issued, treats of 693 species, 235 genera, and 45 families, belonging to the 11 "orders" *Brevipennes*, *Urinatores*, *Longipennes*, *Steganopodes*, *Lamellirotres*, *Cursores*, *Gressores*, *Gyrantes*, *Crypturi*, *Rasores*, and *Raptatores*. Concise diagnoses are given, not only of the species and genera, but of the higher groups, and English and French, as well as German, vernacular names are supplied for the species. No synonyms are cited, even in cases where the names preferred by the author are not those most generally in use, nor on their bibliographical references. In the introduction the author gives a "Vogel-Stammbaum," in illustration of his views of the relationship of the various groups of birds, which he divides first into 7 Series ("Reihen"), and these into 16 orders, with apparently about 100 families. As a popular handbook for German readers of birds kept in parks and aviaries the work seems worthy of generous commendation.—J. A. A.

REICHENOW'S "DIE ENTENVÖGEL DER ZOOLOGISCHEN GÄRTEN."‡—In a paper of 16 quarto pages Dr. Reichenow enumerates the species of *Lamellirotres* (*Anatidæ* and *Palamedeidæ*), giving brief diagnoses of the species kept in zoological gardens, and the characters of the genera sub-genera and higher groups, prepared in the interest of practical bird-keepers.—J. A. A.

*On *Lagopus mutus*, Leach, and its Allies. By Lucien M. Turner. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1882, pp. 225- , July 29, 1882.

†Die Vögel der Zoologischen Gärten. Leitfaden zum Studium der Ornithologie mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der in Gefangenschaft gehaltenen Vögel. Ein Handbuch für Vogelwirthe, Von Dr. Ant. Reichenow. In zwei Theilen. [Theil I.] Leipzig, 1882, 8vo, pp. xxx + 278.

‡Die Entenvögel der Zoologischen Gärten. Von Ant. Reichenow. Ornithologisches Centralblatt, VII Jahrg., Nos. 1-6. Jan.-May, 1882, pp. 1-5, 17-23, 35-40.

LINDEN ON DOMESTICATION OF WILD DUCKS.*—After brief reference to the various species of wild Ducks that formerly frequented Lake Chautauqua, Western New York, which have now mostly become rare, Mr. Linden summarizes the results of systematic efforts continued for nearly thirty years by Mr. George Irwin at the above-named locality to domesticate several of the species. These were the Mallard, Dusky Duck, Wood Duck, Blue-winged Teal, and American Swan. All of these bred freely and reared their young in confinement, but the Mallard and Dusky Duck proved the "most tractable for domestication," and readily became transformed into "tamed barn-yard fowl." The Dusky Duck, Mr. Linden states, is fully as domesticable as the Mallard, with which it readily crosses.—J. A. A.

MINOR ORNITHOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS.—365. *Rarer birds of Massachusetts*. By Arthur P. Chadbourne. *Quarterly Journal of the Boston Zoölogical Society*, † Vol. I, 1882, pp. 4, 5, 20-24, 30-35.—A list of about 80 species, with references to the original authorities for their occurrence. *Mimus polyglottus* is given as doubtfully entitled to a place in the list, "owing to many [of the specimens taken] being escaped cage-birds," the author having apparently overlooked the fact of its having been found breeding at Springfield (see Proc. Essex Inst., IV, p. 67). We may add that we are credibly informed of two later instances of its breeding at Springfield. *Cardinalis virginianus* is placed in the same category, but it is hardly "probable" that all the specimens recorded were escaped cage-birds.

366. *Dendræca pinus in Winter*. By Robert W. Hogg. *Ibid.*, pp. 25, 26.—Record of a specimen taken, and of others seen, in Framingham, Mass., Dec. 5, 1881.

367. *Another Spotted Egg of Empidonax minimus*. By R. Hayward. *Ibid.*, p. 26.—One of a set of three eggs, found at Marblehead, Mass., July, 1880, had "a ring of light brown spots at the larger end."

368. *Baird's Sandpiper at Marblehead, Mass.* By Charles R. Lamb. *Ibid.*, p. 37.—Taken Aug. 15, 1881.

369. *A Third Specimen of the Swallow-tailed Gull (Xema furcatum)*. By C. J. Maynard. *Ibid.*, p. 37.—On the authority of Mr. Howard Saunders of London, but locality of capture not stated.

370. *A List of Birds observed near Bradford, Penn.* By James A. Tuelon. *Ibid.*, I, pp. 47-52; II, pp. 8-11.—(For further notice of this paper see this Bulletin, Vol. VIII, p. 171.)

371. *Ornithological Notes from the Magdalen Islands*. By C. J. Maynard. *Ibid.*, I, pp. 52, 53.—Interesting notes on 8 species, from observations by "A. M. Frazer" [= Frazer]. *Curvirostra leucoptera* in nestling plumage taken June 18-26, 1882.

* On the Domestication of some of our Wild Ducks. By Charles Linden. Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sciences, Vol. IV, No. 2, pp. 33-39, 1882.

† This is the organ, now in its second volume, of a small society of young naturalists, recently established in Boston. Vol. I, 8vo, pp. iv+58, 1882. It is well printed and carefully edited, and contains notes of interest in various departments of Zoölogy.

Volume VII of the "Ornithologist and Oölogist" (March-December, 1882, pp. 97-192; J. M. Wade, editor) contains, besides items about the movements of collectors, notices of new publications, and various short notes about common species, too numerous and of too little importance for notice in our limited space, the following notes and papers (Nos. 372-446):—

372. *American Barn Owl. Aluco flammeus americanus (Aud.) Ridgw.* By B. W. Evermann. *Ornithologist and Oölogist*, VII, pp. 97-98, 109, 110, 166, 167.—Detailed account of its breeding habits, based on the writer's experience, with many measurements of eggs.

373. *The Spotted Owl [Strix occidentalis (Zanthus) Ridg.]*. By Capt. Chas. E. Bendire, U. S. A. *Ibid.*, p. 99.—Description of nest and egg found near Tucson, Ariz., Apr. 17, 1872.

374. *Hooded Warbler. Nesting in Southern Conn.* By J. N. Clark. *Ibid.*, p. 102.

375. *A Collector in Florida.* By Chas. W. Gunn. *Ibid.*, pp. 103, 104.—Contains desultory notes on various water birds.

376. *Clarke's Crow.* By Capt. Chas. E. Bendire, U. S. A. *Ibid.*, pp. 105-107, 113, 114.—Breeding habits, etc., of *Picicorvus columbianus*.

377. *Red-headed Woodpeckers.* By A. H. Helme. *Ibid.*, p. 107.—Large numbers in the vicinity of Miller's Place, L. I., in the autumn of 1881.

378. *Least Bittern.* By M. Chamberlain. *Ibid.*, p. 110.—Its capture at various times near St. John, N. B.

379. *Hints to Collectors.* By J. M. W[hipple]. *Ibid.*, pp. 110, 111, 116-118.

380. *Sea Dove (Alle nigricans).* By W. H. Collins. *Ibid.*, p. 111.—Killed in Detroit River, Mich., Nov. 30, 1881.

381. *Notes from St. John, N. B.* By M. Chamberlain. *Ibid.*, pp. 112, 119, 120.—Notes on 15 species, from the oölogical note book (for 1881) of James W. Banks.

382. *Large-billed Water Thrush.* By F. T. Jencks. *Ibid.*, pp. 114, 115.—Includes record of the capture of five specimens near Providence, R. I.

383. *Death of H. G. Fowler.* By F. S. W[right]. and F. R. R[athbun]. *Ibid.*, pp. 116, 117.—Died at Savannah, Ga., Feb. 11, 1882, of malarial fever, contracted while on a collecting trip in Florida.

384. *Hatching Hawk's Eggs.* By William Wood. *Ibid.*, p. 118.—Under domestic hens.

385. *The Rufous-winged Sparrow.* By Capt. Chas. E. Bendire, U. S. A. *Ibid.*, pp. 121, 122.—On the habits of *Peuceea carpalis*, with description of nest and eggs.

386. *Rare Birds in Nova Scotia.* By J. Bernard Gilpin. *Ibid.*, pp. 122, 123.—Various pelagic and southern species noted as taken near Halifax, some of the instances apparently not previously recorded.

387. *Gadwell [sic] Duck in R[hode] I[sland]*. By Fred. T. Jencks. *Ibid.*, p. 123.—Shot at Newport, Feb. 26, 1882—its first capture in the State, so far as known to the writer.

388. *Blue Yellow-backed Warbler. Its summer home.* By G. R. C. *Ibid.*, pp. 124, 125.
389. *Great Horned Owls' Nests and Eggs.* By J. M. W[hipple] and J. N. Clark. *Ibid.*, pp. 125, 126.
390. *American Long-eared Owl.* By Chas. E. Bendire. *Ibid.*, p. 126.—Average and extremes of measurement of 37 eggs of *Asio americanus* (Sharpe).
391. *Humming Birds. [Selasphorus alleni] in confinement.* By Mrs. C. M. Crowell. *Ibid.*, pp. 126-128.
392. *Traill's Fly-catcher. Its Nesting Habits in Ohio.* By Oliver Davie. *Ibid.*, p. 128.
393. *Malheur Lake, Oregon.* By Capt. Chas. E. Bendire, U. S. A. *Ibid.*, pp. 129-131, 137, 138.—Description of the lake and of the nesting there of the Great Blue Heron, White Pelican, and Double-crested Cormorant, with measurements of eggs, etc.
394. *Golden Eagle's Eggs.* By Snowdon Howland. *Ibid.*, p. 131.
395. *Birds of Central New York. Addendum to Revised List.* [By F. R. Rathbun?] *Ibid.*, pp. 132, 133.—Species added, 14, raising the total to 250.
396. *Notes from St. John, N. B.* By Harold Gilbert. *Ibid.*, p. 134.—Notes on the Cedar Bird, Golden-winged Woodpecker, Robin, and Bohemian Wax-wing as winter birds, etc.
397. *The Swamp Sparrow.* By W. P. Tarrant. *Ibid.*, pp. 129, 130.—Account of its nesting habits as observed at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
398. *Curious Nesting Places.* By W. W. Worthington. *Ibid.*, p. 138.—Of Robin and Song Sparrow.
399. *Notes from California.* By W. O. Emerson. *Ibid.*, p. 139.—Chiefly on the nesting of the Anna Humming Bird.
400. *Hawk Incubation.* By F. H. Carpenter. *Ibid.*, p. 141.—Incubation in the Red-shouldered and Cooper's Hawks found to occupy 27 days.
401. *Turkey Buzzard [and] Golden-winged Warbler.* By J. H. Sage. *Ibid.*, p. 141.—The former shot at North Stonington, Conn.; the latter at Portland, Conn.
402. *Eagles in Ohio.* By Oliver Davie. *Ibid.*, p. 142.—List of Golden and Bald Eagles received by the writer during the winters of 1878-79-1881-82, with dates and place of capture.
403. *The Great-Horned Owl in Texas.* By Edgar A. Small. *Ibid.*, pp. 142, 143.
404. *Black-backed Woodpecker.* By N. A. Eddy. *Ibid.*, p. 143.—Believed to be not a rare winter resident of the pineries of Michigan.
405. *Climbers and Climbing. The Staddle.* By J. M. W[hipple]. *Ibid.*, p. 143.
406. *Purple Grackle (Quiscalus Purpureus).* Editorial. *Ibid.*, p. 144.
407. *Nesting habits.—Woodcock and Black Duck.* By J. N. Clark. *Ibid.*, p. 144.—Young Woodcock able to fly May 4, and young Black Ducks seen May 5, at Old Saybrook, Conn.
408. *Large-billed Water Thrush.* By J. N. Clark. *Ibid.*, pp. 145-147.

—Description of nests and eggs and of the breeding habits of the bird as observed at Old Saybrook, Conn.

409. *Great Blue Heronry*. By Morgan K. Barnum. *Ibid.*, p. 147.—At Syracuse, N. Y.; about 270 sets of eggs taken.

410. *Brantling at Monomoy [Island, Mass.]*. By Fred. T. Jencks. *Ibid.*, pp. 149, 150.

411. *Prairie Hen. Its Nesting Habits*. By Horace A. Kline. *Ibid.*, p. 150.—At Vesta, Neb.; where "thousands of eggs perish every year" by the late burning of the prairies.

412. *Field Glass [Ornithology]*. By G. R. C. *Ibid.*, pp. 150, 151, 157, 158.—It is to be hoped that this method will be reserved for those "who have no wish, strictly speaking, to become ornithologists or oölogists," and that observations made by persons who have "become acquainted" with birds in this way will never be put in print as a contribution to ornithology. The writer in attempting to teach this system gives an illustration of how to identify birds with a glass, his "Pine-linnets (*Chrysomitris pinus*)" being known by "the prominent and always constant bright yellow rump." Comment is needless. Watching birds through a field glass as a pleasant amusement we would not discourage, but as a method of identifying birds by novices, we do not know of a more excellent illustration of "how not to do it."

413. *Gleanings from Bendire's Letters*. Editorial. *Ibid.*, pp. 153, 154.—Extracts from letters of Capt. Bendire to the editor; they relate mainly to Owls and Waxwings as observed at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., during the winter of 1881-82.

414. *Florida Gallinule*. By Frank S. Wright. *Ibid.*, pp. 154, 155.—Abundant in the Seneca River marshes, N. Y.

415. *Savannah Sparrow*. . . . Editorial. *Ibid.*, p. 156.—Breeding on Plum Island, off the eastern end of Long Island.

416. *Climbers and Climbing. Climbing Irons*. By J. M. W[hipple]. *Ibid.*, pp. 158, 159.

417. *Lapwing (Vanellus cristatus)*. . . . By J. T. T. R[eed]. *Ibid.*, pp. 159, 160.—Its breeding habits, etc.

418. *Common European Heron (Ardea cinerea Linn.)*. By J. T. T. Reed. *Ibid.*, p. 160.

419. *American Long-eared Owl. Our first Owl's Nest*. Editorial. *Ibid.*, pp. 161, 162.

420. *Savannah Sparrow*. By M. Chamberlain. *Ibid.*, p. 162.—Breeding inland in New Brunswick.

421. *Wilson's Black Cap (Wilsonia pusilla)*. By M. Chamberlain. *Ibid.*, p. 162.—Female with the black cap.

422. *European Starling (Sturnus vulgaris Linn.)*. By J. T. T. Reed. *Ibid.*, p. 163.—Short account of its habits.

423. *Rose Breasted Grosbeak [in Confinement]*. Editorial. *Ibid.*, p. 164.—Further account of "Jack," a pet bird. (See *antea*, No. 335, Vol. VIII, p. 177.)

424. *California Winter Songsters*. By W. O. Emerson. *Ibid.*, pp. 165, 166.—Notes on 8 species.
425. *Eggs in a Set*. By N. A. Eddy. *Ibid.*, p. 167.—Relates chiefly to the Fish Hawk.
426. *Snowy Owl (Nyctea scandiaca)*. By J. G. Smith. *Ibid.*, p. 168.—On the prairies of Iowa; smaller and whiter birds in cold winters, darker and larger ones in warm winters.
427. *Black-Crested Flycatcher*. By B. W. Everman. *Ibid.*, pp. 169, 170, 177-179.—Habits, nest, and eggs of *Phainopepla nitens* as observed in California.
428. *Thrushes*. [By Chas. Edw. Prior.] *Ibid.*, p. 170, 171.—Nesting of Wilson's and Wood Thrushes.
429. *Birds of New York*. By C. Hart Merriam, M. D. *Ibid.*, p. 171.—Outline of the plan of his proposed work on the subject.
430. *Late Breeding of the Hermit Thrush in Northern New York*. By C. Hart Merriam, M. D. *Ibid.*, p. 171.—Fresh eggs found August 24, 1870, at Locust Grove, Lewis Co.
431. *Fresh work in an Old Field*. By J. M. W[hipple]. *Ibid.*, p. 173.—Finding of nest and eggs of the Nashville Warbler.
432. *Wilson's Thrush (Turdus fuscescens)*. By C. O. Tracy. *Ibid.*, p. 174.—Nesting habits, and measurements of 6 sets of eggs.
433. *The Bobolink*. By C. O. Tracy. *Ibid.*, p. 173.—Notes decrease of at Taftsville, Vt.
434. *The Ruff (Machetes pugnax)*. By J. T. T. R[eed]. *Ibid.*, p. 175.—Brief account of the species.
435. *Climbers and Climbing*. By D. E. Stone. *Ibid.*, p. 175.—Relates to a former article on the same subject by "J. M. W."
436. *Climbers and Climbing*. Editorial? *Ibid.*, p. 176.—Describes the feats of Herman Ill in climbing trees for birds' nests.
437. *Eggs in a Set*. By Philo Smith, Jr. *Ibid.*, p. 182.—Relates to various species.
438. *The Great American Egg-hog*. By Louis A. Zerega. *Ibid.*, p. 183.—Deplores especially the wholesale robbery of Heronries.
439. *Curious Nesting Places*. By W. W. Coe. *Ibid.*, pp. 183, 184.—Bluebirds building in a chimney, Robins in a Martin box, etc.
440. *The Wood-thrushes (Hylocichla) of New Brunswick*. By M. Chamberlain. *Ibid.*, pp. 185-187. [Also published in the "Canadian Sportsman and Naturalist," III, Jan., 1883, pp. 201-203.]
441. *Tufted Titmouse*. By H. A. Atkins, M. D. *Ibid.*, p. 189.—Three instances of its capture at Locke, Mich., recorded.
442. *Cuckoos*. [By J. N. Clark?]. *Ibid.*, p. 189.—Eggs of the Yellow-billed and Black-billed Cuckoos found in the same nest.
443. *Great White Egret (Herodias alba egretta)*. By J. N. Clark. *Ibid.*, p. 189.—Capture of two specimens in Southern Connecticut.
444. *Olive-sided Flycatcher*. By C. O. Tracy. *Ibid.*, pp. 189, 190.—Description of nest and eggs found at Taftsville, Vt.

445. *The Cærulean Warbler*. By J. H. Langille. *Ibid.*, pp. 191, 192.—Description of habits, nest and eggs, as observed near Buffalo, N. Y.

446. *Notes from Colorado*. By D. D. Stone. *Ibid.*, pp. 191, 192.—Describes nests and eggs of the White-crowned Sparrow, "Mountain Mockingbird," "Oregon? Snowbird," "Stellar's [*sic*] Jay," etc. See corrections by Robert Ridgway in *O. and O.*, VIII, p. 13, where the "Mountain Mocking Bird" is said to be Townsend's Solitaire, etc., etc.

447. *The Migration of Birds*. By J. A. Allen. *Scribner's Monthly*, XXII, Oct. 1881, pp. 932-938.—An attempt to present a general summary of present knowledge of the causes and phenomena of the migratory movement, with reference more especially to North American Birds.

448. *Birds of Amherst*.—[By Winfred A. Stearns.] *Amherst Record* (newspaper), June 13, July 11, 18, and 5, and August 8, 1883.—An annotated list of 157 species, containing several records of interest.

449. *The Tragedies of the Nests*. By John Burroughs. *Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine*, XXVI, pp. 681-687, Sept. 1883.—On the destruction of eggs and young by predaceous birds and mammals. Advises the destruction of all red squirrels and weasels in behalf of the birds.

450. *Bits of history of the Great Auk*. [By Winfred A. Stearns.] *Fishkill Standard* (newspaper), Fishkill Landing, N. Y., June 30, 1883.—A good account of the species, compiled from various sources.

451. *List of Birds observed at St. Berthold, D. T., during the month of September, 1881*. By J. W. Hoffman, M. D. *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, XXI, pp. 397-405, Oct., 1882.—Notes on 58 species. Describes the method of capturing the Bald Eagle practised by the "Eagle Hunters of the Hidatsa and Arikara Indians, namely, by concealing themselves in holes in the ground excavated for the purpose, baiting with a live rabbit or domestic fowl, and seizing the Eagle by the legs when he alights to secure the bait!

452. *Observations of the Nesting Habits of the Guillemots at Bird Rock [Gulf of St Lawrence]*. By Col. N. S. Goss. *Trans. Kansas Acad. of Science*, VIII, 1881-82, pp. 59, 60.—From differences observed in the eggs and habits of the birds the writer believes that *Lomvia ringvia* will prove to be not an individual phase merely of *L. troile*, as now generally held.

453. *Notes on Meleagris ocellata Cuvier (lege Temm.)*. By Geo. F. Gaumer. *Ibid.*, pp. 60-62.—Account of external characters and habits.

454. *Notes on the Habits of the Momotida*. By Geo. F. Gaumer. *Ibid.*, pp. 63-66.—Refers especially to *Eumomotus superciliaris*, and the mutilation of the tail, which the birds themselves effect with the bill.