

1896. The mountain is about 2500 feet in height, and the birds stayed at the top, which is a few feet above timber line, but after the young were well grown all the Juncos formed a small flock, and frequented the tract comprising the border of the timber, rarely going more than a few rods from the timber line. — GLOVER M. ALLEN, *Newton, Mass.*

Three Birds rare in Framingham, Massachusetts. — *Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis*. — June 20, 1889, found my brother with the writer floating in our canoe, down the Sudbury River in Wayland near the dividing line of Wayland and Sudbury. We had arrested the canoe's progress opposite a bunch of lily pads, hoping to draw a pickerel from the shady depths, when our attention was drawn towards a small dark colored bird, also fishing for some member of the finny tribe. I caught up the gun and fired but missed. Further down the river we again met the bird and at long range dropped it into the water. I had never seen the bird before, but descriptions pronounced it a Black Tern, which it proved to be; a perfect adult male in full plumage. The bird was so near the line when first seen that I enroll it in the list of our birds. Since then, I understand that Mr. C. J. Maynard, of Newtonville, Mass., secured a companion bird, possibly about ten days previous, near the same place.

Colymbus holbœlii. — A fine adult female of this species in perfect plumage, was brought me by a boy who said he shot it in a pond entirely surrounded by a medium growth of hardwood trees located at the westerly part of the town. It was accompanied by a second, possibly the male, which remained near by for some time, but he was unable to get a shot at it. Two young birds of this species in fall plumage were shot on the Sudbury River this last fall.

Sylvania mitrata. — On going out to the barn Sunday evening, Oct. 15, 1893, to do the accustomed chores, I found a small bird flying about the grain room. At first, thinking it was an English Sparrow, I paid little attention to it but a second glance in its direction, when the light from the lantern revealed the coloring of the head, I saw it was not a Sparrow. I, therefore, shut the door and an exciting chase ensued; finally the little bird dropped exhausted behind the grain barrels, and none but ornithologists in localities where the Hooded Warbler is so rare, can judge of my delight when in looking over the barrels I beheld the upturned face of this beautiful bird. I carried it into the house and gave it full possession of the birdroom. On returning from business Monday noon I found the little bird lying dead on one of the cases, probably from starvation, as the stomach was entirely empty. I judge the bird was driven from its course by the severe storm of two days previous. In plumage it is equal to any adult male in my collection taken during the months of May and June in the South. — H. D. EASTMAN, *Framingham, Mass.*

Bibliographical Note. — The obituarists of the late Major Bendire are in doubt or in error regarding his earliest direct or indirect contributions

to ornithology (Science, Feb. 12, 1897; Osprey, Mar., 1897, p. 88). The record of Bendire material published by myself will be found in full in my 'Check-List,' 2d ed., 1882, pp. 150, 151; and that published by others for him, or by himself, to 1878, in Birds Coll. Vall., pp. 694, 695, 718, 729, or to 1880 in Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv. Terr. V, Sept. 30, 1880, as pp. 551, 568, 583, 607, 748, 749, 972, etc. But the latter publication is not indexed, and all the Bendire matter it may contain is not easily found; also, titles as cited of other matter than that by himself are not all identifiable as Bendirean without reference to the articles themselves. Some little search shows the following, 1872-76:

1872. COUES, E. A New Bird to the United States. < *Amer. Nat.* VI, June, 1872, p. 370.
Glaucidium ferrugineum (*G. phalænoides* of A. O. U. List), taken in Arizona by Bendire, and sent to me. So far as my investigation or recollection goes, this is his first appearance in print.
1872. COUES, E. The Nest, Eggs, and Breeding Habits of *Harporhynchus crissalis*. < *Am. Nat.* VI, June, 1872, pp. 370, 371.
 Based on Bendire's MS. and material.
1872. RIDGWAY, R. Occurrence of *Setophaga picta* in Arizona. < *Am. Nat.* VI, July, 1872, p. 436.
 Based on Bendire, as before.
1872. COUES, E. Nest and Eggs of *Helminthophaga lucia*. < *Am. Nat.* VI, Aug., 1872, p. 493.
 Based on Bendire, as before.
1872. COUES, E. Occurrence of Couch's Flycatcher in the United States. < *Am. Nat.* VI, Aug., 1872, p. 493.
 Based on Bendire, as before.
1873. COUES, E. Some United States Birds, New to Science, and other Things Ornithological. < *Am. Nat.* VII, June, 1873, pp. 321-331.
 Based on Bendire, as before. The new species are *Harporhynchus bendirei* and *Peucea carpalis*.
1873. BREWER, T. M. Description of some Nests and Eggs of Arizona Birds. < *Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, XVI, 1873, pp. 106-111.
 Based on Bendire, as before.
1874. RIDGWAY, R. Two Rare Owls from Arizona. < *Am. Nat.* VIII, Apr., 1894, pp. 239-240.
 Based on Bendire, as before. The Owls are *Syrnium occidentale* and *Micrathene whitneyi*.
1876. ALLEN, J. A. Breeding of the Canada Goose in Trees. < *Bull. Nutt. Club*, I, July, 1876, p. 50.
 Based mainly on Bendire.
1876. ALLEN, J. A. *Anser rossii* in Oregon. < *Bull. Nutt. Club*, I, Sept., 1876, p. 52.
 Based on Bendire, as before.
1876. ALLEN, J. A. Geographical Variation in the Number and size of the Eggs of Birds. < *Bull. Nutt. Club*, I, Sept., 1876, pp. 74, 75.
 Based on Bendire.

The first paper ostensibly by Bendire may be that on the nest and eggs of Clark's Crow, in *Bull. Nutt. Club*, I, 1876, pp. 44, 45, though this is actually written by Dr. Allen from Bendire's MS. The first formally and actually by him may be that on the Birds of Oregon, in *Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.* XIX, 1877, pp. 109-149. For a note on his introduction to ornithological print see *The Osprey*, Apr., 1897, p. 113.—ELLIOTT COUES, *Washington, D. C.*

RECENT LITERATURE.

Ridgway's *Birds of the Galapagos Archipelago*.¹—The Galapagos Archipelago has come to be classic ground in ornithology. In the present paper of over two hundred pages Mr. Ridgway treats the subject exhaustively, so far as available material and previous work permits. Yet it is evident that the field is as yet far from thoroughly worked. From some of the sixteen islands that compose the group only scant material has been obtained. Says Mr. Ridgway: "Not a single island of the group can be said to have been exhaustively explored, and few of the species are known in all their various phases; in fact, many are known only from a few specimens in female or immature dress. No observations have been made 'upon the attitude the different species of *Geospiza* maintain toward one another tending to show how far the differences observable, or thought to be observable, in dried specimens indicate the actual grouping in species of living individuals.' The anomaly of individuals adult as to plumage but with bills suggesting immaturity, and of others which show exactly the reverse, remains to be explained; and there are other questions which only protracted field-studies by a competent investigator can decide. Until all these present mysteries are solved, theories and generalizations are necessarily futile."

Regarding the origin of the Galapagoan fauna, Mr. Ridgway considers that the time has not yet arrived when theorizing may be indulged in with any great degree of confidence. He notices briefly the two leading theories respecting the origin of the Galapagos group of islands—namely, the old and formerly generally received conception that they are

¹Birds of the Galapagos Archipelago. By Robert Ridgway, Proc. U. S. National Museum, Vol. XIX, No. 1116, pp. 459-670, pll. lvi, lvii, with 7 cuts and numerous distribution charts in the text. Dated 1896; issued March, 1897.