

- May 22. Black-poll Warblers, very abundant from this date till June 2.
 " " Connecticut Warbler (*Geothlypis agilis*), 1 male taken.
 " 23. " " " " " 1 male taken.
 " 24. Tennessee Warbler (*Helminthophila peregrina*), 1 female taken.
 " " Connecticut Warbler (*Geothlypis agilis*), 1 male taken.
 " 26. Black-poll Warbler (*Dendroica striata*), 1 female taken.
 " 27. Connecticut Warbler (*Geothlypis agilis*), 2 males seen.
 " 28. " " " " " 1 female taken.
 " 30. " " " " " 1 female seen.
 " " Mourning Warbler (*Geothlypis philadelphia*), 1 male seen.
 June 1. Yellow-bellied Flycatcher (*Empidonax flaviventris*), 1 female taken.
 June 2. Orchard Oriole (*Icterus spurius*), 1 male seen.
 " 4. " " " " " 1 male taken and another male seen.
 June 9. Orchard Oriole (*Icterus spurius*), 2 males seen.
 July 5. " " " " " a pair nesting.

Respecting the above, the records for *Dendroica discolor* and *D. kirtlandi* are the first, so far as I can ascertain, for this locality; and *Icterus spurius*, while recorded once or twice before from as far east as this in Canada, I believe this to be the first record of its nesting.—
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RECENT LITERATURE.

Beyer's 'The Avifauna of Louisiana.'¹—This is the first attempt at an enumeration of the birds of the State of Louisiana, and is therefore a most welcome contribution to our knowledge of the distribution of the birds of the Gulf Coast. It is the result, the author tells us, "of personal observation and collecting during fully sixteen years within the limits of our State. In the pursuit of the study of ornithology I have visited nearly every section of the State at different seasons of the year, and in this way learned to understand the variation of bird-life effected by the

¹ Louisiana Herpetology, with a Check-list of the Batrachians and Reptiles of the State, and the Avifauna of Louisiana, with an Annotated List of the Birds of the State. By George E. Beyer, Tulane University. Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Louisiana Society of Naturalists, 1897-1899. New Orleans, La., 1900. (Birds, pp. 1-45 of reprint.)

annual spring and fall migration." The list proper is preceded (pp. 3-8) by a very detailed account of the physical conditions of the region, the varied topography giving rise to a number of markedly different areas, although the higher portions of the country, in the northwestern part of the State, do not exceed an elevation of four hundred feet. The list numbers 323 species and subspecies, and a list of 22 others is given as of probable occurrence, several of which we are surprised to see lack confirmation as inhabitants of the State. The annotations are for the most part brief, but add greatly to the value of the paper, stating fully the manner of occurrence of the birds as known to the writer. While the nomenclature of the A. O. U. Check-List is followed, the changes in names made in the last (ninth) Supplement are not adopted, the paper having been presented for publication in March, 1899, though not printed till a year or more later. The information conveyed in the present list concerning the species that breed in the State is especially important, and helps to define at least where many of our common northern species do not breed. It is surprising, however, to find that the White-bellied Swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*) "occurs everywhere in the State, and at all times of the year." The Burrowing Owl (*Speotyto cunicularia hypogæa*) is stated to be "quite numerous on the prairies, and it undoubtedly breeds there as well." Probably the identifications of a few of the species will bear revision, as the Horned Larks, the Seaside Sparrows, and the Prairie Hen, which latter is most likely the subspecies *attwateri*. The list evinces, however, careful and conscientious work and is a most welcome and exceptionally important addition to our list of faunal papers.—
J. A. A.

Burns's 'A Monograph of the Flicker.'¹—In his praiseworthy monograph Mr. Burns presents the results of his devotion to the study of this species "the leisure moments of five years," with "the generous aid of a large corps of enthusiasts." Although the literature of the subject has been extensively utilized, the monograph is based to a large extent upon the author's own observations and those of his many correspondents, and is therefore to a large degree new material. The paper gives first the names of the species, both technical and vernacular, with an account of their probable origin and significance, the vernacular names alone, including their variants, numbering at least one hundred. Then follows a detailed treatment of all the principal incidents of the birds' natural history, as its geographical distribution, migrations, manner of flight, roosting, 'drum calls,' its varied notes, calls and song period, mating, nesting habits, eggs, molt, food, enemies, etc., even to hybridism and atavism. In short, the eighty-two pages constituting the 'Monograph' are well

¹ A Monograph of the Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*). By Frank L. Burns. The Wilson Bulletin, No. 31, April, 1900, pp. 1-82. Price, 50 cts.