

author, and of the late John Gould, to the memory of whom and of his assistant John Gilbert the work is appropriately dedicated. The introduction contains an interesting account of the progress of Australian ornithology, beginning with biographical sketches of Gould and Gilbert, especially in relation to their Australian work, and including briefer notices of other pioneer workers in the same field.

The main text consists of, first, references to where the species is figured, its place of treatment in the British Museum 'Catalogue of Birds,' and to previous descriptions of its eggs. Then follows a brief statement of its geographical distribution, and a formal description of the nest and eggs, and finally, under 'Observations,' an account of its habits and distribution.

The avifauna of Australia presents an unusual number of birds of remarkable interest in respect to their domestic life and breeding habits, all of which are treated with the detail their peculiar interest warrants. The playgrounds of the several species of Bower Bird, and the wonderful nesting habits of the mound-building Megapodes are affectively illustrated by full-page half-tone plates, while the accompanying text is extended to meet the requirements of a detailed account of these remarkable "ornithological curiosities."

A few of the nests and eggs of Australian birds still remain undiscovered, but the proportion of the unknown is not large. Mr. Campbell's grand work well covers the field, and is a credit alike to his industry, intelligence, and zeal. While the greater part of the half-tone illustrations are from photographs taken by the author, many are credited to Mr. D. Le Souëf and a considerable number of others to Mr. S. W. Jackson. The colored plates of eggs are from drawings by Mr. C. C. Brittlebank, and represent the eggs of about 200 species which lay colored eggs, no white eggs being figured. — J. A. A.

Woodcock's Birds of Oregon.¹ — Mr. Woodcock's List numbers about 325 species, this number including a few introduced species. It has evidently been compiled with care, and forms a valuable record of the birds of the State. The author's own observations relate chiefly to the vicinity of Corvallis, and if his list had been confined to this locality we are not sure it would not have been quite as valuable, as it would certainly have been a more convenient and definite contribution to faunal literature. In compiling a list to include all the birds of the State — the need for which was doubtless felt to be urgent — the author has availed himself of

¹ An Annotated List of the Birds of Oregon. Compiled from data furnished by ornithologists throughout the State, together with extracts from Belding's "Land Birds of the Pacific District," and Bendire's "Life Histories of North American Birds." By A. R. Woodcock. Bull. No. 68. Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station, Corvallis, Oregon, Jan., 1902. 8vo, pp. 118.

not only the published records of Bendire, Belding, Anthony, Mearns, Merrill and others, but of the unpublished observations of a number of observers residing in different parts of the State, but mainly, naturally, west of the Cascades. These records are wisely given on the authority of the observer who made them, for while in most cases doubtless thoroughly trustworthy, the particular subspecies to which, in some instances, they purport to relate seems open to question, as in the case of some of the finches and sparrows. The arrangement and nomenclature of the A. O. U. Check-List have been adopted, but in respect to recent changes in the latter the later 'Supplements,' appear to have been overlooked. The List was prepared as a thesis for the degree of M. S. in the Oregon Agricultural College. It forms an excellent basis for further detailed work, and will doubtless prove not only a great convenience but a stimulus to future workers. — J. A. A.

Proceedings of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club.¹—The fifth annual report of the proceedings of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club appears under the title 'Cassinia: An Annual devoted to the Ornithology of Pennsylvania and New Jersey,' and forms a well printed brochure of 60 pages and two plates. The frontispiece is a full-length portrait of John Cassin, and the first article is, very appropriately, a biographical sketch of this eminent Philadelphia ornithologist, by Mr. Witmer Stone. His brilliant career as an ornithologist is traced briefly and sympathetically by one upon whom, at least officially, the Cassinian mantle has fallen.

Mr. Francis R. Cope, Jr., gives an annotated list of the summer birds of parts of Clinton and Potter Counties, Pennsylvania, numbering 76 species, observed June 21–28, 1900. Several pages of introductory remarks relate to the changes in the fauna and flora of the Pennsylvania mountains through the removal of the original forest. "Wherever, indeed," says the author, "the original forest is disappearing under axe and fire, especially in those sections where the hemlock and other coniferous trees are being cut away, there just as surely we may look for the disappearance of most of our boreal birds and plants." Again, "where those forests still exist in large tracts, as, for example, they did a few years ago on North Mountain, there we find a very strong, if not a predominating, tinge of the Canadian fauna. On the other hand, where they have been entirely destroyed or broken up into isolated patches, those birds which may be regarded as typical of the Alleghanian fauna are in the majority."

Mr. William L. Baily describes his successful attempt to photograph a Nighthawk's nest and young, and an accompanying plate gives views of

¹Cassinia, A Bird Annual: Proceedings of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club, No. V, 1901. 8vo, pp. 60, pl. 2. April, 1902.