

Payne; Corresponding Secretary, J. C. Crawford, Jr.; Recording Secretary, R. H. Wolcott; Treasurer, August Eiche. After the usual routine business the President presented his address, entitled 'The Progenitors of Birds,' which, very fully illustrated, occupies pp. 9-39, of the 'Proceedings.' The papers read at the meeting and here published number a dozen or more, and include, among the longer articles, 'Our Winter Birds,' by M. H. Swenk (pp. 52-58, an annotated list of about 120 species); 'A Comparison of the Bird-life found in the Sand-hill Region of Holt County in 1883-'84 and in 1901,' by Lawrence Bruner (pp. 58-63); 'Some General Remarks upon the Distribution of Life in Northwest Nebraska,' by Merritt Cary (pp. 63-75, includes an annotated list of the birds); 'Notes on the Nesting of Some Sioux County Birds,' by M. A. Carriker, Jr. (pp. 75-89); 'Bird and Nest Photography,' by J. S. Trostler (pp. 89-93); 'Record of Nebraska Ornithology,' by Robert H. Wolcott (pp. 93-105, bibliography). On p. 107 is an interesting note on the Carolina Paroquet, reported to have been abundant in 1856, and to have bred on an island in the Missouri River near Brownville, in the southeastern corner of the State, but it suddenly disappeared about 1866. The 'Proceedings,' edited by Robert H. Wolcott, form an important contribution to Nebraska ornithology.—J. A. A.

Fisher on the Birds of Keam Canyon, Arizona.¹—This is a nominal list of 39 species, preceded by several pages descriptive of the region, and general comment on the birds seen and formally listed at the end of the paper. He says: "Anyone unacquainted with the conditions of bird life in the arid regions would be disappointed with the small number of species found in Keam Canyon, and would be surprised at the meagre representation of most of them. Although considerable time between July 18 and August 3 [1894] was devoted to exploring the canyon and surrounding mesa for the purpose of observing birds, only thirty-nine species were found, and of these seven were included on single records."—J. A. A.

Stone on a Collection of Birds from Sumatra.—Mr. Stone states that this collection,² presented to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia by the collectors, Messrs. Harrison and Hiller, is the "most extensive ever brought to America from this island and adds materially to our knowledge of the distribution and relationships of a number of species." The collection includes 138 species, of which one is described as new,

¹ A Partial List of the Birds of Keam Canyon, Arizona. By A. K. Fisher. *The Condor*, Vol. V, 1903, pp. 33-36.

² A Collection of Birds from Sumatra, obtained by Alfred C. Harrison, Jr., and Dr. H. M. Hiller. By Witmer Stone. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, 1902, pp. 670-691. Jan. 20, 1903.

and there is extended critical comment on a considerable number of others. Mr. Stone finds that a majority of the species appear to range "from the lower Malay Peninsula throughout Sumatra and many into Java without material differentiation; and a comparison of the combined lists from Deli, in the northwestern extremity of the island, with those from Lampong, in the southeastern corner, show that the majority of the species occur at both points. In fact, the high mountains of the south-central part of Sumatra seem to be the only region when a conspicuously different avifauna exists. The materials are, however, far too limited to warrant any positive statements on the matter."—J. A. A.

McGregor on Birds from Norton Sound.¹—In June, 1900, Mr. McGregor made a trip to Norton Sound, Alaska, on the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer 'Pathfinder,' where he spent the season, from June 27 to September 25. Although for the most part engaged in other work, he secured a collection of about two hundred bird skins, which, with his field observations, form the basis of the present paper, comprising a list of 63 species, with important and in some cases quite extended field notes. The paper is a most welcome and very interesting contribution to our knowledge of the summer bird life of the region bordering Norton Sound.—J. A. A.

McGregor on Philippine Birds.—The first number of a new publication entitled 'Bulletins of the Philippine Museum' consists of a paper by Mr. Richard C. McGregor,² giving the more important results of four collecting trips to various islands of the Philippine group. In these notes are recorded seven species new to the Philippine Islands, including a new *Chibia* from Cuyo Island; descriptions of previously undescribed plumages of four species; notes on some of the rarer species; and a list of new localities for a large number of previously known species, recorded for the first time from the various islands mentioned in the title of the paper, including nearly one hundred species from Ticao, where some three months were spent.

From an explanatory note in No. II of the 'Bulletins,' which gives a list of Philippine bird skins offered in exchange for first-class bird skins from "Borneo, the Moluccas, Formosa, and the Asiatic coast region adjacent to the Philippines," we learn: "The Philippine Commission has passed an act providing for the establishment of a Museum of Ethnology, Natural History, and Commerce, and has made a preliminary appropri-

¹ A list of Birds Collected in Norton Sound, Alaska, By Richard C. McGregor. The Condor, Vol. IV, 1902, pp. 135-144.

² On Birds from Luzon, Mindoro, Masbate, Ticao, Cuyo, Culion, Cagayan Sulu, and Palawan. By Richard C. McGregor. Bulletins of the Philippine Museum, I, Jan. 10, 1903. pp. 1-12.