

ences to the plants and animals as well as to the birds, fittingly closes this excellent paper.—J. A. A.

**Todd's Birds of Erie, Pa.**<sup>1</sup>—The field covered by the present list is limited to the 'Peninsula,' or Presque Isle, Presque Isle Bay, and the lake shore plain and its environs within about four miles of the city of Erie, or an area about six miles long and four miles wide. It is based primarily on observations and collections made by Mr. Todd, assisted by Mr. W. W. Worthington, during the periods March 21–May 31, and August 20–November 20, 1900, in the interest of the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburgh, Pa., the collections numbering nearly one thousand specimens, and on notes and collections made by Mr. Todd during several previous and subsequent visits to the locality. The notes of other observers are also used, as those of Mr. Ralph B. Simpson and others, on the birds of Erie, and also the collections made here during a number of years by the late George B. Sennett. There is thus a good basis for the exposition of the bird fauna of this interesting locality, which Mr. Todd appears to have fully utilized. An introduction of nearly twenty pages deals with the geographical position and physical features of the locality, and with the general character of the avifauna, and a summary of the manner of occurrence of the 237 species thus far recorded from this limited area. Then follows a very fully annotated list of the species, numbered consecutively from 1 to 237, with the inclusion, in smaller type and unnumbered, some 50 species that may be considered as of probable occurrence, with references to their nearest records of capture. Of the 237 species of known occurrence, 18 are classed as permanent residents, 88 as summer residents, 25 as winter visitants, 95 as transient visitants, 11 as accidental visitants. There is a map of the locality, and three half-tone plates, giving views of characteristic portions.

The list as a whole shows careful, detailed, and conscientious work, and thus adds another to the number of critical local lists, whose value as an accurate record of present conditions will only increase with the lapse of time.—J. A. A.

**Hartert's 'Die Vögel der Paläarktischen Fauna.'**—Part II<sup>2</sup> of this excellent and invaluable work has recently appeared, completing the

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<sup>1</sup>The Birds of Erie and Presque Isle, Erie County, Pennsylvania. By W. E. Clyde Todd. *Annals of the Carnegie Museum*, Vol. II, 1904, pp. 481–596, pll, xvi–xix. August 1, 1904.

<sup>2</sup>Die Vögel | der paläarktischen Fauna. | Systematische Uebersicht | der | in Europa, Nord Asien und der Mittelmeerregion | vorkommenden Vögel. | Von | Dr. Ernst Hartert | Heft II. | Seite 113–240. | Mit 22 Abbildungen. | — | Berlin. | Verlag von R. Friedländer und Sohn. | Ausgegeben im Juni 1904.

Fringillidæ and covering part of the Alaudidæ, comprising the species numbered 185 to 394. It well merits the high praise accorded Part I, already noticed,<sup>1</sup> maintaining of course the same characteristics as regards scope and method of treatment. The present brochure includes 80 species and 130 additional subspecies, of which 20 of the latter are described as new, and many others are indicated as new and given consecutive numbers but are not formally named. As the number of forms treated is 210, about ten per cent of the whole are characterized as new. Of the genus *Loxia* three species are recognized, with eight additional subspecies, exclusive of four North American forms mentioned in footnotes, making fifteen recognized forms in all. These include three new subspecies of the *L. curvirostra* group,—one from Spain, one from Scotland, and another from England. In place of *L. curvirostra minor* for the common Red Crossbill of northeastern North America Mr. Hartert adopts *L. curvirostra americana* (Wilson, 1811), *americana* Wilson having forty-two years' priority over *minor* Brehm (1853); but a previous *Loxia americana* (Gmelin 1789)—renders Wilson's name untenable.

In the account of the Alaudidæ *Otocoris* is not yet reached, but in some of the other genera of the family there is a striking array of subspecies, *Galerida cristata* having twenty-one (plus three doubtful), and *G. thekla* eight, and a number of other species of the family have each six to eight or more, indicating the unusual plasticity of the family.—J. A. A.

**Kirtland's Warbler.**—Two papers have recently appeared dealing with this rare warbler, one of which, by Prof. Charles C. Adams,<sup>2</sup> treats of its migration route, the other, by Mr. Norman A. Wood,<sup>3</sup> of its breeding area. As stated by Mr. Adams: "During the past year more has been added to our knowledge of this bird than during all of the preceding fifty-three years which have elapsed since its discovery." Mr. Adams confines his paper to a consideration of the spring migration records, the species wintering in the Bahamas and breeding in northern Michigan. Dr. L. Stejneger is quoted on the importance of determining the route of this warbler, and the light its discovery would throw upon the problem of "the road by which in past ages part of our fauna entered their present habitat" (Am. Nat., Vol. XXXIII, 1899, p. 68, in a review of Butler's 'Birds of Indiana'). Professor Adams considers first, and at some length, the migration routes and breeding area of the Prothonotary Warbler, taking Louck's paper on this species (Bull. Illinois State Lab. Nat. Hist., IV, 1895, pp. 10-38, and Osprey, II, 1898, pp. 99, 111, 129,) as the basis of

<sup>1</sup>For notice of Part I, see Auk XXI, 1904, pp. 94, 95.

<sup>2</sup>The Migration Route of Kirtland's Warbler. By Chas. C. Adams. Bull. Michigan Orn. Club, Vol. V, pp. 14-21, March, 1904.

<sup>3</sup>Discovery of the Breeding Area of Kirtland's Warbler. By Norman A. Wood. Bull. Michigan Orn. Club, Vol. V, pp. 3-13, March, 1904.