

Proceedings of the Linnæan Society of New York.—Numbers 15–16 of the ‘Abstract’ of the proceedings of this society¹ have recently appeared, forming a pamphlet of about seventy pages, with two half-tone plates. Besides the usual abstract of the proceedings, lists of members, etc., it contains the following papers: (1) ‘Field notes on the Birds and Mammals of the Cook’s Inlet Region of Alaska,’ by J. D. Figgins; (2) ‘Some Notes on the Psychology of Birds,’ by C. William Beebe; (3) ‘Some apparently undescribed Eggs of North American Birds,’ by Louis B. Bishop. Mr. Figgins’s notes are based on observations made in 1901, while connected with the American Museum Expedition of that year to the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, and are mostly additional to those published in the American Museum ‘Bulletin’ (Vol. XVI, pp. 215–247). Two half-tone plates give views of characteristic scenery of the region. Mr. Beebe’s article, based mostly on his observations made at the New York Zoölogical Society’s Garden’s, and first published in the Seventh Annual Report of the Society, are here revised and extended. Dr. Bishop’s relates to the eggs and nesting habits of two forms of *Rallus* (*R. crepitans scottii* and *R. c. waynei*), two subspecies of *Agelaius* (*A. phæniceus floridanus* and *A. p. fortis*), Nelson’s and Macgillivray’s Sparrows (*Ammodramus nelsoni* and *A. maritimus macgillivrayi*), Marian’s Marsh Wren (*Telmato-dytes palustris marianæ*), and Alma’s Thrush (*Hylocichla almæ*).

According to the Secretary’s report, the Society held six meetings in 1902–03, with an average attendance of 19, and nine meetings in 1903–04, with an attendance “somewhat above the average for recent years.” The officers for the year 1904 were: President, Jonathan Dwight, Jr.; Vice-President, Walter W. Granger; Secretary, Clinton C. Abbott; Treasurer, Lewis B. Woodruff.—J. A. A.

Dutcher’s Report on Bird Protection.²—Mr. Dutcher’s ‘Report’ opens with a ‘History of the Audubon Movement’ (pp. 45–58), which had its inception in 1884, through the appointment of a Committee on bird protection at the Second Congress of the American Ornithologists’ Union, this leading up to the formation of the first Audubon Society, in 1886, by the management of the Journal ‘Forest and Stream,’ as an auxiliary to “the Committee of the American Ornithologists’ Union.” The “second cycle of bird protection” began in January, 1896, with the organization

¹ Abstract of the Proceedings of the Linnæan Society of New York, for the year ending March 10, 1903, and for the year ending March 8, 1904. Nos. 15–16. Published Dec. 19, 1904. 8vo. pp. 1–69, and 2 half-tone plates.

² Report of the National Association of Audubon Societies: also on the Results of Special Protection to Water Birds obtained through the Thayer Fund for the year 1904: together with a History of the Audubon Movement. By William Dutcher, Chairman. Bird-Lore, Feb., 1905, pp. 45–120, 9 half-tone illustrations and 2 maps. Also separate.

of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, followed rapidly by the formation of other State societies to the number of 36, and, finally, the organization and incorporation of the National Association of Audubon Societies, in January, 1905.

The 'Report of the National Committee' (pp. 58-74) opens with several pages of 'suggestions,' relating to (1) legislation for bird protection, (2) the incorporation of State societies, (3) the enlistment of 'Junior' members, the girls and boys, (4) increase of membership, and (5) a 'law Committee' for each society. Then follows a report on the Thayer Fund, which in 1904 amounted to \$3,731, and was expended mainly for the services of wardens, and for printing and distributing 'warning notices' and bird protection literature. An interesting feature is the account of the Committee's work in securing bird protection in the foreign possessions of the United States and in foreign countries, and especially of the prompt aid always rendered by our National Government in such matters. The State Reports (pp. 74-116) are of the usual fulness and abound in information of ornithological interest as well as from the viewpoint of bird protection.—J. A. A.

Hagmann's Concordance of Brazilian Birds described by Spix, Wied, Burmeister, and Pelzeln.—In a paper¹ of 21 pages Dr. Hagmann (including an introduction of four pages by Dr. Gældi) gives a concordance of the nomenclature of the Brazilian birds described by Spix, Wied, Burmeister, and Pelzeln with that of the Catalogue of Birds of the British Museum, publishing in tabular form the names employed by these authors and the equivalent names of the British Museum Catalogue. Of Spix's 325 species, the generic and specific names both remain unchanged in only 17 cases, while 134 of the specific names remain unchanged. Apparently about the same proportions holds with Wied, but it is very different with the later authors, as would naturally be expected, about one fourth of Burmeister's names, both generic and specific, and about one half of Pelzeln's agreeing with those of the British Museum Catalogue, while about four-fifths of Pelzeln's specific names remain unchanged. This concordance, while not of high utility, is a convenience and in addition furnishes a ready means of getting at much curious information in tracing changes in both taxonomy and nomenclature between the earlier and the more recent standards.

In this connection attention may be called to an important paper by

¹ As Aves Brasilicas mencionadas e descritas nas obras de Spix (1825), de Wied (1830-1833), Burmeister (1854) e Pelzeln (1874) na sua nomenclatura scientifica actual. Chave synonymica organísado pelo Dr. G. Hagmann. Boletim do Museu Gældi (Museu Paraense) de Hist. Nat. e Ethnogr., IV, 1904, pp. 198-208.