

Besides, all this has a bad look, prejudicial to the author, who is thus open to the suspicion of lacking literary experience or of being careless and slipshod in his work, either of which suspicions may do him injustice. If an author adds a bibliography to his paper, it is presumably to place his sources of information at the service of others, and not for the purpose of tantalizing or annoying subsequent investigators. The least one has a right to expect is a full and correct citation, giving both the opening and closing pages, if exceeding a page of two in length; while a line or two of pertinent annotation, where required to make clear the bearing of the paper cited, is a boon future investigators along the same lines will recognize with gratitude.

In closing we wish to say again, that Mr. Beebe's present paper is not the cause, but merely the occasion, for this bit of criticism of indolent or slovenly bibliographers, whose number is unfortunately *legion*.— J. A. A.

Braislin's Birds of Long Island, New York.¹ — Probably no portion of North America of similar area has been the scene of more careful field work in ornithology than Long Island, New York, — a strip of land about 120 miles long by 8 to 18 in breadth, mostly low and little diversified, rarely rising into hills of a 100 feet in altitude along its northern shore. It is separated from the main land on the north by Long Island Sound, and is exposed on its southern front to the broad Atlantic. From the days of Giraud and the elder Lawrence, it has been the favorite resort, not only of gunners in quest of its abundant water-fowl, but of ornithological observers and collectors. A list of some 250 titles appended to Dr. Braislin's paper attests the harvest reaped from this fertile field, exploited so energetically by William Dutcher from 1879 to 1904, and by the author of the present paper during the last decade, and by Dwight, Foster, Chapman, Helm, Howell, the Lawrences, and others at different periods. Dr. Braislin has done well to gather these scattered records into one condensed and consistent whole, citing the dates and authorities for the rarer species, and giving concise statements of the manner of occurrence of the more common ones. The total number of species now recorded is 364; including three introduced species, and various waifs and strays from remote regions, including several from Europe. The list has been most carefully prepared, and its completeness is beyond question. The bibliography is exceptionally well done, the titles and references being fully given, and its value further increased by brief annotations to many of the titles.— J. A. A.

Finley's 'American Birds.'² — Notwithstanding its broad title, Mr.

¹ A List of the Birds of Long Island, New York. By William C. Braislin. Abstr. Proc. Linnæan Society of New York, for the year ending March, 1907, pp. 31–123. Also separate.

² American Birds [studied and photographed] from Life | By | William Lovell Finley | Illustrated from photographs by | Herman T. Bohlman | and the Author | Charles Scribner's Sons | New York 1907 — 8vo, pp. xvi + 256. October, 1907.