

While the work has been prepared and largely written by Mr. Dawson, he explains at length the authorship relation with Mr. Bowles, who had already in hand a work on the birds of Washington before Mr. Dawson appeared upon the scene, he crediting Mr. Bowles "with unbounded generosity" in placing the results of his labors at his disposal and in continuing his aid in the gathering of material for the work. Except in the case of articles signed with Mr. Bowles's name, "and in most of the unsigned articles on Grouse and Ducks, where our work has been a strict collaboration," says Mr. Dawson, "the actual writing of the book has fallen to my lot." The 'Analytical Keys,' at the end of Volume II (pp. 939-960), are accredited to Prof. Lynds Jones.

The nomenclature is that of the A. O. U. Check-List as revised down to and including the Fourteenth Supplement, but the arrangement is that of the Check-List reversed, with some further modifications, as explained in the preface. Volume I thus begins with the Oscines, with the Corvidæ as the leading family. As indicated on the title-page, the number of forms admitted as birds of Washington is 372. A 'British Columbia Supplement' (pp. 963-984), with annotations by Allan Brooks, gives (A) a list of the species included in 'The Birds of Washington' that have not as yet been reported from British Columbia; (B) "descriptions of species known to occur in British Columbia but presumed not to occur in Washington" (14 species), or (C) "whose occurrence in Washington is presumptive" (25 species); and (D) "Washington Hypothetical List," or "species not known to occur in British Columbia but likely to occur or have occurred in Washington" (22 species).

A 'publisher's note,' near the close of the work states that the 'Bibliographies' referred to in the preface as to be found in the 'Appendices' are omitted on account of 'The Birds of Washington' having already considerably exceeded the limits originally assigned to it. In fact, our chief criticism is in respect to the size and ponderosity of the work, which must interfere with its convenient use as a manual; but a work with such a profusion of illustrations, requiring the use of heavy paper, and making a thousand pages, could hardly be otherwise than ponderous, especially the large paper *de luxe* edition, like the sample now before us. It is, however, undeniably a handsome work, creditable alike to the author and his various collaborators, to the publishers, and to the State whose birds are here so effectively depicted.—J. A. A.

Shufeldt's 'Osteology of Birds.'—Although this work is entitled 'Osteology of Birds,'¹ it is restricted to the 'Accipitres,' 'Gallinæ,' 'Anseres,' and the Cuckoos; and of these the forms treated in detail are mainly North American. It is divided into four sections, as follows: (1) 'Osteology of the Accipitres,' pp. 1-168, text figures 1-65, plates 1-16; (2) 'Osteology of the Gallinæ,' pp. 169-248, text figures 1-36, plates 1-8; (3) 'Osteology and

¹ Osteology of Birds. By R. W. Shufeldt, M. D. New York State Museum, Museum Bulletin 130. May 15, 1909. 8vo, pp. 1-381, with 145 text figures, and 26 half-tone plates.

Classification of the Anseres,' pp. 249-344, text figures 1-42, plates 1, 2; (4) 'Osteology of *Coccytes glandarius*: A Comparative Study of New and Old World Coccyges,' pp. 345-357, text figures, 1, 2. This is followed by a Bibliography of the author's writings that bear directly upon the Anatomy and Classification of Birds' (pp. 357-367), and the Index (pp. 369-381).

From the author's preface (dated "Washington, D. C., January 31, 1901") this work appears to be based on his numerous previous papers on the osteology and classification of birds, which are presented in new form, "thoroughly revised, amplified and improved," with, for the most part, "new illustrations." The author's long series of contributions to avian osteology are thus brought together in convenient form, and represent his latest views on the relationships of the groups here treated. Its publication as a 'Bulletin' of the New York State Museum has already been explained by the author in another connection (*Auk*, XXVI, April, 1907, p. 217).—
J. A. A.

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