

consists of 35 titles of papers by the late Marquis of Tweeddale, all but one published during the years 1867-1881, with 15 additional titles of papers by other authors. The annotations show very fully the bearing of the papers cited upon Philippine ornithology.— J. A. A.

Marble on Birds of New Hampshire.¹— This is a privately printed list of 92 species, given under vernacular names. It contains many records of interest and forms an apparently trustworthy summary of the birds occurring at Crawford's during the breeding season. As the title indicates, it is based on five years' observations.— J. A. A.

Reed's 'Bird Guide.'²— In this attractive little work each species is illustrated in color, the figure and the text occupying a single page. The text is biographical, describing the range of the species, its notes, and nesting habits. The colored figures, with the 'Field Key' at the end of the book, afford the means of identification. The illustrations (wash drawings, colored) are surprisingly adequate considering their cost, and will greatly aid amateurs in recognizing the birds they meet with in life. As a 'Bird Guide' it is truly *multum in parvo*.— J. A. A.

Cherrie on New Birds from the Orinoco Region and Trinidad.³— The new species and subspecies are, (1) *Formicivora canofumosus*, from the Orinoco; (2) *Planesticus fumigatus aquilonalis*, from Trinidad; (3) *Pachyrhamphus marcidus*, from the Orinoco; (4) *Anoplops rufigula*, from the Caura River, Venezuela. A new genus is *Inezia*; type, *Capsiempis caudata* Salvin.— J. A. A.

Miller's Experiment in the Colonization of the House Martin.⁴— The experiment consisted in taking on July 14, 1908, five young birds from Portland to Shawnee, nine miles distant on the Delaware River in Pennsylvania. The birds, just able to fly, were successfully reared by hand. One of the birds, escaping on the fourth day after they were transferred to their new home, flew away and did not return to the home but was repeatedly seen in the neighborhood associating with Barn Swallows.

¹ A | List of Birds | Found within a radius of one mile from | the Crawford House, N. H., | in July, August and September, | during the past five years. | By | Richard Merrill Marble, | September, 1907.— Privately printed, 8vo, pp. 8.

² Bird Guide. Part 2. Land Birds east of the Rockies, from Parrots to Bluebirds. By Chester A. Reed. Charles K. Reed, Worcester, Mass., 1909. 3½ by 5½ inches, pp. 1-223+ index. Cloth, 75 cents; in flexible leather, \$1.00.

³ New Birds from the Orinoco Region and from Trinidad. By Geo. K. Cherrie. Science Bulletin, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Vol. I, No. 16, pp. 387-390. Issued June 30, 1909.

⁴ An Experiment in the Colonization of the House Martin. By Charles W. Miller, Worthington Society for the Study of Bird Life, Bulletin No. 1, Jan., 1909. 8vo, pp. 12, and 4 half-tone plates.

At the end of eight days the remaining four were allowed to fly in an enclosure; they became very tame and fed from the hand. After five days two more were allowed their freedom. They remained in the vicinity for nineteen days, when they left, "probably to join some roost." They were seen ten days later (August 24), and then disappeared, presumably migrating. Of the two still retained in confinement, one died October 21, of a tumour; the other was then in good health with a prospect of surviving the winter. It thus appears that young martins can be taken from their homes to other localities and reared by hand; but whether the survivors will return to their foster home the following year, Mr. Miller's experiment leaves us in doubt. The results of further experiments in this line may well be awaited with interest.— J. A. A.

Wolcott's Analysis of the Bird Fauna of Nebraska.¹—The number of species and subspecies known to have occurred within the State of Nebraska is here given as 406. This large number results from the geographical position of the State, which lies "between the humid eastern faunal areas and the arid areas of the West," and thus contains forms characteristic of both these climatic areas. In consequence of these conditions, the eastern and western subspecies of the same species meet and merge, through "a gradual shading of the one into the other. Intermediate specimens occur representing all shades of gradation between them. It may be that only a few of the specimens taken at the eastern end of the State represent the one, while only at the extreme west are found specimens typical of the other."

The species are divided into categories in accordance with the manner of their occurrence within the State, as follows: "I. Species found in some part of the State, in larger or smaller numbers, at all seasons of the year," or are, in other words, permanent residents. These number 72, and nearly all are designated as having been found breeding in the State. "II. Species migrant in spring and fall and which remain in larger or smaller numbers to breed in the State; and also summer visitors which are stragglers and do not breed here." These number 174, and are also nearly all marked as known to breed in the State. "III. Species occurring in the State only in spring and fall migrations and breeding not probable. . . ." numbering 106 species. "IV. Winter visitors to the State" — 46 species. "V. Species now extinct within the limits of Nebraska" — 6 species. "VI. Introduced species" — 2, the Ring-necked Pheasant and the English Sparrow.

A second analysis gives the ratio of representation, by species, of the orders and principal passerine families in Nebraska as compared with North America north of Mexico, on the basis of the A. O. U. Check-List with interesting results, too detailed for mention in this connection.

¹ An Analysis of Nebraska's Bird Fauna. By Robert H. Wolcott. Proc. Nebraska Ornithologists' Union, Vol. IV, Part 2, pp. 25-55, with pls. i-vi. August 25, 1909.