

I might add that on June 29, 1909, on the waters of Long Lake mentioned above, I succeeded in securing after half a day's pursuit a juvenile Loon (*Gavia imber*). This bird weighed three and one-half pounds and measured twenty-one inches in length. I judged the specimen to be about one-third grown, since an old one weighs from eight to ten or eleven pounds on the average. A common perch six inches long was taken from the throat.

On July 1, a boy who had been sailing on the lake came upon another young loon and secured it with his hands. It weighed one quarter of a pound and was about seven inches in length. I judged this one to have been hatched not over two days. The odd thing about these two captures is that the growth of the birds was so far advanced in one and so little in the other.

I mounted both of these specimens and they are now in my private collection. On July 4 I went out on the lake again and came upon another very young loon, which I let go, in company with the two adults.—McCORMICK JEWETT, *New Haven, Conn.*

Destruction of Young Water Birds by a Storm.—On August 28, and for some days following that date, a severe storm swept the Pacific coast of Washington. At that time of the year the nestlings on the bird islands were just about ready to fly. Some had already gone to the water, and those that were still on the rocks were blown into the pounding surf by the raging wind. When the storm abated the coast was strewn with dead birds. In walking a quarter of a mile I picked up 58 dead birds and half that number of crippled and half drowned ones. The Gulls suffered least for they had taken to the water some weeks before and were able to reach places of safety. Many Cormorants perished, nearly all of the Puffins, and all the California Murres. A half a hundred thousand birds must have perished.—ALBERT B. REAGAN, *Supervising Warden of the Olympic Bird Reserves.*

The Tagging of Nesting Birds.—The plan introduced by Dr. Leon J. Cole of New Haven, Conn., for the marking of birds, both old and young, should prove in time of much value by its help in solving some of the problems connected with their migratory movements, and for that reason we may wish it a success.

My experience, however, in the tagging of young Martins, as I regret to say, has not proved altogether successful. For example, a brood tagged July 26 was found to have left the chamber safely, but not so the remaining members of another brood similarly marked two days later. On August 12 the remains of this bird were found just outside the chamber on the martin-house platform, some of the nesting material it seems having become attached to the aluminum band on the bird's right leg, holding it fast and thus causing it to perish after being abandoned to its fate by the

older birds. Unfortunately my attention had been drawn elsewhere soon after the marking, otherwise this tragedy might have been prevented.

But this incident serves to show that some caution will have to be exercised in the marking of the young; and, in the writer's opinion, it may be necessary for us to confine our work to the larger and more powerful birds.

For obvious reasons such birds as the Vireos, and particularly the Orioles and various members of the family Paridæ, should be stricken from the list; in fact, any of the birds where a similar mishap is likely to occur.

A tag might be devised, however, which would remedy all this and allow us to proceed with the original plan, but nothing thus far has presented itself to my mind. Others perhaps may have met with a similar experience.—BENJ. T. GAULT, *Glen Ellyn, Ill.*

Two additional Copper-Plates of the Folio Edition of Audubon's 'Birds of America.'—Since the publication of my paper on this subject (Auk, Vol. XXV, p. 401), I have received information of two others which have been preserved. This increases the list already recorded to thirty-nine. The plate (pl. cxii) representing the Downy Woodpecker, is in the possession of Miss Grace H. Dodge, New York. Mr. J. H. Sage has recently located the plate (cccxxxviii) of the Bimaculated Duck,¹ belonging to Mr. Cephas Brainerd of Haddam, Conn. Mr. Brainerd writes me that it was presented to him by the late William E. Dodge, New York. Calling at Mr. Dodge's office one day, he was shown a number of the plates which Mr. Dodge stated were all that remained of the Audubon 'coppers,' which had been ruined by neglect and exposure. Mr. Brainerd examined them and was satisfied that some might be put in good order, framed and preserved. The experiment was successful and this plate, as well as a number of others, were completely restored.—RUTHVEN DEANE, *Chicago, Ill.*

RECENT LITERATURE.

Sharpe's Hand-List of Birds.—The recent appearance of Volume V of Dr. Sharpe's 'Hand-List of the Genera and Species of Birds'² brings to a close a work which makes every systematic ornithologist a debtor to his great industry and indomitable perseverance.

¹ Named in the plate *Anas glocitans* but in the Orn. Biogr., *Anas Breweri*.

² A Hand-List [of the] Genera and Species of Birds. [Nomenclator Avium tum Fossilium | tum Viventium.] By | R. Bowdler Sharpe, LL. D., | Assistant Keeper, Department of Zoology, | British Museum. | Volume V. | London: Printed by order of the Trustees. | Sold by | Longmans & Co., 39 Paternoster Row, E. C., | B. Quaritch, 11 Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.; | Dulau & Co., 37 Soho Square, W.; | and at the British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, S. W. | 1909. All rights reserved.—8vo, pp. xx + 694.