

and young on each day, from the beginning of feeding about 4.30 A. M. to its cessation at about 8 P. M. without interruption, aggregating 144 hours and 53 minutes. Such cooperation renders studies of this sort much less irksome. During this time the parents fed the young 2373 times and a table shows roughly the different sorts of food that were provided. There was no feeding by regurgitation. The egg shells were devoured by the parents as were the excreta during the earlier part of the nestling period. Later they were carried away. The female did all the brooding and both birds had a stereotyped method of approaching the nest. The incubation period was eleven days.

This paper will take its place with a number of similar studies that have appeared in recent years and which we trust may increase in number until all of our common species have been similarly investigated. A comparative study of such records will eventually yield most valuable generalizations.—W. S.

Stone on Venezuelan Birds.¹—This paper treats of the birds secured by the Francis E. Bond Expedition of 1911, in the Paria Peninsula and the Orinoco delta, all the collections there secured having been presented by Mr. Bond to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. After a summary of the movements of the expedition and some comments on the faunistic relationship of certain of the species found at Cariacito on the Paria Peninsula, the paper gives an annotated list of the one hundred and seventy-three species collected. As stated by the author "it is not surprising that no new forms were obtained. . . . in a region so long familiar to bird collectors as the Orinoco delta," although the collection, which comprises five hundred and four skins, accompanied by full data, is of considerable value, "in view of the lack of definite localities in the case of early collections made in the Orinoco region." The two regions examined are quite different in character, forty-eight species having been taken at Cariacito which were not secured in the delta country, although the author does not consider the collection "sufficiently comprehensive to warrant any general deductions on distribution." Field notes on the coloration of the tarsi, irides and other soft parts, made by Mr. Thomas S. Gillin who prepared the specimens, and notes on distribution and abundance supplied by Mr. Stewardson Brown, who was also a member of the expedition, add value to the paper.—J. A. G. R.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Linnæan Society of New York.²
—The Abstracts which cover the first 56 pages are full of bird records of

¹ On a Collection of Birds obtained by the Francis E. Bond Expedition in the Orinoco Delta and Paria Peninsula, Venezuela. By Witmer Stone. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1913, pp. 189-212. Issued July 14, 1913.

² Abstract of the Proceedings of the Linnæan Society of New York for the years ending March 10, 1908; March 9, 1909; March 8, 1910; and March 14, 1911. Nos. 20-23, February 8, 1913, pp. 1-122, pll. I-XIV.

local interest, while two of the three papers published in full treat of birds. These are both by P. B. Philipp.—‘Bird’s-nesting in the Magdalen Islands,’ and ‘The Bird Colonies of Pamlico Sound.’ Both are well illustrated by photographic reproductions and are accompanied by annotated lists respectively of 55 and 12 species with detailed accounts of the habits, abundance and distribution of the birds, and interesting incidents of the trips.

The society seems to be active and prosperous and the present creditable publication is the most pretentious of its series of sixteen issues.—W. S.

The Ornithological Journals.

Bird-Lore.¹ Vol. XV. No. 4. July–August, 1913.

The “Old Man.” A Maine Coast Bird Study. By Frank A. Brown.—Herring Gulls and Eider Ducks on Old Man Island, Machias Bay.

Five Little Waxwings and How They Grew. By George G. Phillips.—One developed the wax tips to the secondaries in the juvenal plumage. The Woodcock and Its Nest. By Francis M. Root.—With Photograph. The Carolina Wren in Beverly, Mass. By Viola E. Crittenden.

Tragedies of Sandpipers’ Nests. By Paul E. Gray.

The Massachusetts Audubon Society’s Bird Lists.—Four lists of over 100 species each seen during the year. Competitive lists of any kind are always in danger of encouraging careless identification. The desire to add another species leads almost everyone to unconsciously err on the side of over-confidence.

Migration of N. A. Sparrows. By W. W. Cooke.—*Amphispiza bicolor* and *nevadensis* and *Melospiza lincolni* and *georgiana* are treated. W. De W. Miller describes the plumages, with a color plate by Fuertes.

The Audubon Society Leaflets consist of the Brown Thrasher by T. G. Pearson and the Tufted Puffin by W. L. Dawson.

The Condor.² Vol. XV. No. 3, May–June, 1913.

A Study of the Nesting of the Marsh Hawk. By A. A. Saunders.—Illustrated.

The Wild Turkeys of Colorado. By W. W. Cooke.—Shows that *Meleagris gallopavo merriami* is apparently the only form that occurs in the state.

The Rocky Mountain Pine Grosbeak in Utah. By E. and A. O. Trenganza.

Notes on Some Mesa County, Colorado Birds. By E. R. Warren.

Some Further Notes from the Tahoe Region. By M. S. Ray.

Notes from Buena Vista Lake and Fort Tejon. By Chester Lamb and H. B. Howell.

¹ Organ of the Audubon Societies. Edited by F. M. Chapman. Published by D. Appleton & Co., Harrisburg, Pa.

² Edited for the Cooper Ornithological Club, by Joseph Grinnell. Published at the Condor Office, Hollywood, California.