

running through the middle of the scapular region. It will be interesting to know if any observer farther south has noticed this very conspicuous bird.

On June 2, 1924, at the same place I collected a female Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica cerulea*) which had evidently wandered from its normal range. This is the first record of the species for Manitoba. The bird arrived with a large flight of Warblers of several species including Yellow, Tennessee, Blackpoll, Bay-breasted, Chestnut-sided, Blackburnian and Mourning.

It might also be worth noting that Whistling Swans and Lesser Snow Geese were very abundant at Whitewater Lake this same spring. With X8 glasses I counted 377 Swans at one time within 150 yards of my tent. Blue Geese were noted among the Lesser Snow to the extent of about 4 or 5 per cent of the total. Both Geese and Swans stayed at the lake for about three weeks, during which time several severe snow-storms were experienced. The main body of Geese left on May 15. —E. S. HARROLD, 177 South St., Winnipeg, Man.

Early Shooting and Some Late Breeding Records for Alabama.—Perhaps, it is but to be expected that short-sighted sportsmen will continue to attack the federal regulations for the protection of migratory game birds and use every effort to get them adjusted to suit their personal desires, regardless of the biological reasons for such regulations. An outstanding case in point is the restriction on Dove shooting, which in the South is a veritable bone of contention.

In Alabama the federal regulations permit the shooting of Doves from October 16 to January 31, whereas under the old State law the season used to open on August 1. This curtailment of the open season has caused much dissatisfaction among local hunters, who claim that Doves can be secured only by shooting them as they come in to water-holes or over baited fields. Naturally, after the fall rains begin, the birds are not dependent upon water-holes and the shooters must exert themselves more, or else run the risk of being caught baiting the birds.

At a so-called "Wild Life Conservation Conference," which met in Montgomery a couple of years ago, I drew upon my poor head a torrent of sarcasm by attempting to explain the reason for the federal regulations and by pleading for their observance. My assailant, a man with the title of judge, then offered a resolution aimed to set in motion machinery to have the Dove season opened on September 1.

It is not reasonable to suppose that in Alabama alone such attempts are being made to obtain earlier opening of the shooting season on various species of game; therefore I wish to show, by just a few instances, how basically sound the federal regulations really are.

BOB-WHITE (*Colinus v. virginianus*).—Unfortunately this prince of game birds is unprotected by federal law and until recently was subjected to an open season beginning November 1. The following records indicate that even such an apparently late opening of the season might work a

hardship on the species. On September 19, 1909, eleven fresh eggs were found near Autaugaville ('The Auk,' 1914, p. 219); again, on September 16, 1923, fourteen eggs were found near Booth. While these records may well be exceptional, it must be remembered that the discovery of the nests was purely accidental as no systematic search is made for birds' nests in the autumn. When due allowance is made for incubation and for the development of the young to a point where they are capable of shifting for themselves, it will be seen that November 1 is none too late to open the shooting season. I am happy to say that recently the Legislature has extended the closed season on Quail to November 20.

MOURNING DOVE (*Zenaidura m. carolinensis*).—My latest record for this bird is furnished by two eggs found near Autaugaville on August 25, 1915. As is well known, young Doves are highly altricial and a long time elapses between hatching and flight. Certainly mid-October is as early as such a brood could be expected to survive orphanism.

While not relating to game birds, the following records may prove sufficiently instructive to warrant their inclusion here.

GROUND DOVE (*Chaemepelia p. passerina*).—August 6, 1923, a nest with two fresh eggs, and on September 22, another nest with two eggs, were found near Booth.

YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO (*Coccyzus a. americanus*).—Eggs have been found at Booth on August 11, and on August 14, 1923, two eggs were discovered at Barachias. According to Howell ('Birds of Alabama,' 1924, p. 156), McCormack found eggs at Leighton, in the northwest corner of the State, on August 10.

For the Booth and Autaugaville records I am indebted to Mr. Lewis S. Golsan, of Prattville.—**ERNEST G. HOLT**, 312 Bell Building, Montgomery, Ala.

RECENT LITERATURE.

Cory's 'Birds of the Americas.'—At the time of Mr. Charles B. Cory's death, July 31, 1921, he had completed Part II of the 'Catalogue of Birds of the Americas' and was engaged upon Part III; Part I was to follow later. He never relinquished his ambition to complete this work which he had conceived and so ably begun, and it is a great satisfaction to his many friends that, this being impossible, it is to be completed by one whom we are led to believe he would have selected for the task had he to make the choice. It is through the generosity of Mr. Cory's life-long friend, Mr. Charles R. Crane, that the Field Museum was enabled to secure the services of Dr. C. E. Hellmayr to take up the work where Cory left it. Part III¹ which now appears, covering the

¹Catalogue of Birds of the Americas. By Charles B. Cory. Revised and continued by Charles E. Hellmayr. Part III. Pterotochidae—Conopophagidae—Formicariidae. Field Museum of Natural History Publication 223. Zool. Series Vol. XIII. November 20, 1924. pp. i-vii + 1-369, pl. 1.