

tion is on the 'Birds of Central New York Marshes' with some added notes on birds of Allegany Park, by Aretas A. Saunders. Here as elsewhere the finest marshes have been drained and what was once a wonderful haunt of marsh birds and other forms of wild life is now just a little more farming land. He shows that undrained marsh land properly cared for can be made exceedingly profitable as a reservation for muskrats as well as a haven for migrant Ducks and pleads that provision be made for saving what marsh land remains before fur-bearing animals and game species have been entirely exterminated there.

The main part of Mr. Saunders' report consists of accounts of the habits of the marsh inhabiting birds, notably their varied positions when engaged in the several activities of life, a subject that has been very much neglected and which our author has made still more interesting by a series of outline sketches of the various species in numerous characteristic positions. He has also much to say on voice, nesting, feeding, etc. In fact he presents us with excellent life histories of a much neglected group of birds. Besides his own drawings and photographs there are two color plates from paintings by E. J. Sawyer, illustrating the characteristic species of New York marsh birds. The notes on Allegany Park birds have to do largely with the revival of song in various species in late summer, another topic upon which we have all too little information.—W. S.

McLellan on the Birds of Sinaloa and Nayarit.—Miss M. E. McLellan, assistant curator of birds in the California Academy, spent September and October, 1925, in the northwestern coast district of Mexico collecting for the Academy and, in the paper¹ before us, presents a report on her material. She collected at Labrados about twenty-five miles southeast of Mazatlan and at San Blas in the province of Nayarit (Tepic) and spent a few days on Maria Madre one of the Tres Marias Islands.

An annotated list of 151 species seen or obtained is given, including the description of one new form *Rallus nayaritensis* (p. 9) based on a single immature specimen. Dr. Oberholser we are told regards the bird as a subspecies of *R. longirostris* and from the evidence we think he is correct, though the author prefers to regard it as representing a distinct species. The advisability of describing a new form, upon such unsatisfactory material is decidedly open to question.

The list is a valuable contribution and adds to our knowledge of the distribution of a number of species although the region has been worked by many ornithologists in the past.—W. S.

Syracuse, N. Y., Vol. 3, No. 3, September 1926, pp. 329-475. figs. 88-145, pls. 8-19.

Additional Notes on the Summer Birds of Allegany State Park. By Aretas A. Saunders. Ibid. pp. 476-497, figs. 146-152. Price of entire number, \$1.00.

¹ Notes on Birds of Sinaloa and Nayarit, Mexico, in the Fall of 1925. By M. E. McLellan, Assistant Curator, Department of Ornithology and Mammalogy. Proc. Calif. Acad. Sciences, Fourth Series, Vol. XVI, No. 1, pp. 1-51, 3 text-figures. January 31, 1927.