

Wild Life Bulletin' since the first publication on the subject, in 1877, was by Theodore Roosevelt and Henry D. Minot.

The present report¹ is based upon the results of two field trips by Mr. Saunders to parts of Essex and Franklin Counties, N. Y., in July and August, 1925 and 1926. There are detailed accounts of the two areas studied—the North Elba-Mt. Marcy Region, and the St. Regis Lake Region—with numerous photographs of scenery followed by a description of each of the 121 species of birds observed, and brief paragraphs treating of method of identification, voice, character of occurrence, and habitat, while numerous photographs of nests, eggs and birds serve as additional illustrations.

A supplementary section comments on the "Interrelation of Birds and Forests" and there is a bibliography, an index, and a map.

The Adirondacks are of interest to a large number of people—bird lovers and others, and Mr. Saunders' excellent report will be of much assistance to them in aiding their study of its bird life.

There are two colored plates by Edmund J. Sawyer depicting common birds of North Elba and of Timber Line on Mt. Marcy.—W. S.

Kirke-Swann's 'Monograph of the Birds of Prey.'—This excellent work is now being continued under the editorship of Dr. Alexander Wetmore and Part VIII² is before us. It covers the genera *Buteola*, *Asturina*, *Rupornis*, *Busarellus*, *Buteogallus*, *Urubitinga*, *Leucopternus*, *Urubitornis*, *Morphnus*, *Harpia*, *Harpypopsis* and *Pithecophaga*; while the two plates represent *Urubitinga urubitinga* and *Heterospizias meridionalis*.

In the account of *Urubitornis solitarius* mention is made of a specimen "sent to Mr. Todd" but as a matter of fact this specimen is, as he states in a foot note, the property of the Philadelphia Academy which also possesses another specimen obtained in Ecuador by Mr. Samuel N. Rhoads.

In the account of the Harpy Eagle there is no mention made of the nest or eggs but there is an account of a nest by J. P. Norris, Jr., published in the 'Oologists' Record' for June, 1927, which was found in Brazil and the eggs secured by James Bond and R. M. deSchauensee.—W. S.

Devincenzi's 'Birds of Uruguay.'—Dr. Devincenzi's excellent work³ on the birds of Uruguay is continued in the 'Anales' of the Museum of Natural History of Montevideo, the last instalment covering the Pelican-

¹ Roosevelt Wild Life Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 3. The Summer Birds of the Northern Adirondack Mountains. By Aretas A. Saunders. September, 1929. Pp. 319-504. Price \$1.00.

² A Monograph of the Birds of Prey (Order Accipitres). By H. Kirke Swann. Edited by Alexander Wetmore. London: Wheldon & Wesley, Ltd. 2, 3, & 4, Arthur Street, New Oxford Street, W. C. 2. Part VIII. January, 1930. Pp. 429-487, two colored plates.

³ Aves del Uruguay Catalogo Descriptivo por el Dr. Garibaldi J. Devincenzi. Director del Museo. Anales del Museo de Historia Natural de Montevideo. Serie II—Tomo III. 1929.

iformes, Accipitres and Cathartidiformes with half-tone plates of the species from mounted specimens, and outline drawings of the generic characters.

The work is well prepared and thoroughly up to date.—W. S.

Wetmore's 'Migrations of Birds.'—This admirable little volume¹ which was reviewed at length in 'The Auk' for 1927 (p. 127) has since gone through two additional printings and the last edition which is before us contains an index which adds greatly to the usefulness of the book, as it was often difficult to find a passage to which one wished to refer. We congratulate the author upon the deserved popularity of his work which should be in every well appointed ornithological library.—W. S.

Canadian Bird Cards.—Following the plan of the National Association of Audubon Societies the Canadian National Museum has issued an excellent set of sixty bird cards each containing a reproduction in colors of a painting by Allan Brooks and a short account of the habits of the species, with the technical name and the vernacular names in English and French. The other side of the card is left blank for message and address, being in the form of a postal card, which visitors at the museum may secure for mailing, or in full sets for preservation. The selection is well made and covers the whole range of Canadian bird families, the most familiar species being figured.—W. S.

Soper on the Breeding Grounds of the Blue Goose.²—After much preliminary experience on Baffin Island in the Canadian "far north" Mr. J. Dewey Soper was commissioned by the Department of Interior of Canada to locate if possible the nesting grounds of the Blue Goose, the location of which had at last been indicated by some of the Eskimos. Landing at Cape Dorset on the shore of the Foxe Peninsula, he proceeded along the coast of Hudson Strait and northward across the peninsula to Bowman Bay where he with two Eskimos remained until the following spring. On June 2, 1929, they saw the first Geese and by June 5 the maximum of the migration was reached. On June 26 the first eggs were found; by July 1 the birds were incubating and by July 20 young were found. Losing no time, after the desired specimens had been secured, the party started on July 24 by canoe for Cape Dorset which was reached on August 17 after a strenuous experience. A full account of the nesting habits of the bird will be published later.—W. S.

Lewis on the Double-crested Cormorant.—This admirable publi-

¹ The Migrations of Birds. By Alexander Wetmore, Assistant Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, Fellow, American Ornithologists' Union. Cambridge, Harvard University Press. 1930. Pp. i-viii + 1-229. Price \$2.50. Third Impression with index.

² Discovery of the Breeding Grounds of the Blue Goose. By J. Dewey Soper. Canadian Field Naturalist, January, 1930. Pp. 1-11, with title page cover, and foreword by W. W. Cory, Commissioner N. W. T.