

Each species is treated in order, with more or less on the feeding and nesting habits of each. Especially full treatment is given of the European "Sparrow Hawk" (*Accipiter nisus* L.), the Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis* L.), and of the Falcon (*Falco peregrinus* L.). Like the American Accipiters, the European ones prey mainly upon birds. At 176 nests of *Accipiter nisus* were found pellets containing the remains of 12,987 birds of 112 species—an average of about 73.5 birds per nest—a figure which would mean more had the observation periods of the nests been more uniform. Finches (including *Passer domesticus*), Skylarks (*Alauda arvensis*), and the Thrush (*Turdus musicus*), are among the heaviest losers to this raptor.

The data upon the European representative *Circus cyaneus* L. of our Marsh Hawk are disappointingly meager in view of the present debate upon the value of this species. However, the investigations of the food of this species by several other German authors are reviewed, and lead the present authors to plead for the protection of this species. While birds, including the partridge (*Perdix perdix*) seem to form a constant part of the food of the species, the number of mice and other rodents taken is so large as to throw the balance in favor of *Circus*, in the opinion of the authors. It appears that cannibalism among young in the nest occurs occasionally in this species as well as in *Circus aeruginosus*. In *Circus pygargus* (Montagu's Harrier) is noted the custom of the male giving the prey to the female, which then takes it to the nestlings. *Circus pygargus* and *C. aeruginosus* seem to be even more worthy of protection than does *cyaneus*.

As for the Owls, their food corresponds closely with that of the American representatives of the respective species.

The methods of research are somewhat at variance with those used by the Biological Survey in the preponderant weight which is given to pellet instead of stomach examinations, although a goodly number of the latter are given for some species. Throughout the article are interspersed various notes of interest on the general habits and abundance of the different raptors in the districts of Germany. Not the least attractive feature is a series of plates showing what actually confronts the determiner of the food items of the group.—A. S. HYDE.

Abstract of Proceedings of the Linnaean Society, N. Y.—This pamphlet¹ covering the years 1927–1928 presents the results of the local field work of this active organization.

Besides the paper on birds of Union County, there are reports on the ornithological year 1926 in the New York City region by Ludlow Griscom and another for the year 1927 by Griscom and Warren F. Eaton. Also the reports of the secretary.—W. S.

The Illinois Audubon Bulletin.—The neat little publication of the Illinois Audubon Society for 1930 contains several articles of much interest. Photographing in a vanishing marsh by J. C. Plagge and W. O. Dawson,

¹ Abstract of the Proceedings of the Linnaean Society of New York for the Two Years ending March 27, 1928. Nos. 39 and 40, pp. 1–103. February 10, 1930.