

tecting their rookeries in the South and in planning and establishing sanctuaries for them. There is a general introductory account of these large wading birds which discusses their relationships and history as well as the efforts that have been made to save many of them from extinction. Following this are detailed sketches of the individual species found within the limits of the United States.

Eight beautiful full page colored plates¹ from paintings by Allan Brooks accompany Dr. Pearson's text and depict nineteen species of these heron-like birds, while a number of half-tones further illustrate the article. The most interesting of these is an aeroplane photograph of hundreds of flamingos on the Orinoco Delta.

This instalment is fully up to the high standard set by the first and the series when completed should form one of the most notable of the popular works on North American birds.—W. S.

Stoner on Birds of the Oneida Lake Region, N. Y.—The Roosevelt Wild Life Experiment Station has published several local avifaunas based on much intensive study and now another² appears dealing with the vicinity of Oneida Lake. The field work which forms its basis consisted of only 107 full days (May 1–August 15) in 1928 and an equal number of half days in 1929. Yet the results cover no less than 494 quarto pages (more than an entire year of the Auk!) with two excellent color plates by Sawyer of water or marsh birds and 118 half page illustrations of habitats, etc., from photographs.

There is an account of the geological history of the region and its climatology with detailed tables of temperatures, etc., for the years of the investigation, and daily maxima and minima; a summary of Merriam's life zones; detailed descriptions of a number of selected bird habitats with tables of birds observed in several of them; and eighteen full page tables of all birds observed on every day of the 1928 season with additional species seen in 1929. The main part of the volume is taken up with the list which is very fully annotated with quotations from various works supplementing the author's observations and in some cases with daily extracts from his field journals. There is also a list of birds banded during the author's studies and another of additional species observed by others in the period from May to August in previous years.

While the author is to be commended for the vast amount of information that he has managed to collect and incorporate in this report, the advisability of publishing, at such great length, observations of parts of two seasons, covering only three and a half months, seems open to question, especially as much of the general matter must of necessity be duplicated in other

¹ Ibises, Herons and Flamingos. Eight color plates from paintings from life. By Maj. Allan Brooks.

² Ornithology of the Oneida Lake Region: with Reference to the Late Spring and Summer Seasons By Dayton Stoner. Roosevelt Wild Life Annals, Vol. 2, No. 3–4, January 1932. Pp. 267–764.

similar reports. In such prolonged accounts, too, the essential original matter is so buried that it is not nearly so readily found as in previous, less voluminous, publications of the Station, which often had their data separated under convenient headings.—W. S.

Loeppenthin's 'Birds of Northeastern Greenland.'—This excellent work,¹ in German with a résumé of its contents in English, describes at some length the avifauna of East Greenland between the parallels 73° and 75.30° of north latitude. There is first an account of the author's personal experiences on the Danish "Godthaab" expedition of 1930, on which he was the zoologist, illustrated by half-tones from photographs, and then a fully annotated list of the birds of the region, including forty species of which eight are "vagrants," fourteen rare summer residents, five fairly common summer residents, and thirteen common summer residents.

Information is here presented which should receive serious attention when a new A. O. U. 'Check-List' is gotten out. In the author's opinion there is a distinct, large, race of Merganser (*Mergus serrator major*) on the west coast of Greenland though the bird of the east coast is true *serrator*; similarly the Eider of the east coast is *Somateria mollissima islandica*, that of the west *S. m. borealis*; the eastern Ptarmigan is *Lagopus mutus groenlandicus* and the western one *L. m. reinhardti* though curiously enough he mentions *rupestris* as also occurring there; the breeding Dunlin of east Greenland he says is "*Calidris*" *alpina arctica* and adds that no Dunlins breed in west Greenland; *Phalaropus f. fulicarius* is the west Greenland Red Phalarope but he refers the eastern ones to *P. f. jourdaini* and with the Wheatears the western form is *Oenanthe o. leucorrhoea* while the eastern is *O. o. shioleri* Salomonsen.

All Greenland Knots he regards as of the North American race which, however, he is not inclined to recognize as distinct, while all Lapland Longspurs form a distinct Greenland race *Calcarius lapponicus subcalcaratus* Brehm, all Greenland Snow Buntings are *Plectrophenax nivalis subnivalis* and all Ringed Plovers, *Charadrius hiaticula psammodroma*.

He would refer west coast Gyrfalcons to *Falco rusticolus holboelli* while northern and eastern birds are *candicans*, and *obsoletus* is now and then recorded but he wisely adds "the question [of the Gyrfalcons] is not quite settled"!

The East Greenland swan records apply to *Cygnus cygnus islandicus* while the Long-tailed Jaegers of arctic America and Greenland he has described as a distinct light-bellied race, *Stercorarius longicaudus pallescens*. It would seem doubtful however, if this difference is really a geographic one as in the allied *S. parasiticus* and *S. pomarinus* there are dark and light phases of plumage occurring side by side and the reviewer forty years ago

¹ Die Vögel Nordostgrönlands Zwischen 73° 00' und 75° 30' N. Br. Samt Beobachtungsergebnissen von der Dänischen Godthaab-Expedition 1930. Von Bernt Loeppenthin, Meddelelser om Grönland Bd. 91 Nr. 6. Pp. 1-127. 1932.