

of which are included on the authority of early lists without definite corroboration while in the case of rare species detailed modern records are given. The nomenclature of the A. O. U. 'Check-List' is wisely followed both as to technical and popular names for in such a work uniformity is of far more importance than the exercise of personal opinion.

There is appended to the list brief descriptions of the more common Vermont birds which will prove of assistance to beginners or to those who do not have access to standard works; while a preface treats of the economic value of birds.

While there is still plenty for the bird students of the state to do in the matter of working out detailed distributions etc., this list will furnish an excellent basis for future work and will fill a need on the part of many who as the authors state are asking: "What birds do we see in Vermont?"—W. S.

Wetmore and Brooks on Eagles, Hawks and Vultures.—Dr. Alexander Wetmore reappears as author in the latest instalment of the bird articles being published by "The National Geographic Magazine,"¹ while Allan Brooks continues to furnish the excellent illustrations.

Dr. Wetmore's wide ornithological experience has enabled him to present a most readable general account of the "Eagle and his Kin," while the individual sketches of the various species are all that could be desired. Many half-tones from photographs by A. A. Allen, the Finleys, George Shiras and others add to the interest of the article.

Major Brooks has contributed sixteen beautiful plates from original paintings representing thirty species, those of the California Condor, Golden and Bald Eagle, and Osprey being full page illustrations.

We should like to hope that the sportsmen who advocate the extermination of the wonderful birds of prey for their own selfish ends will read this article and appreciate the beauty of its subjects and the importance of their place in nature's scheme before it is too late.

The article is a worthy successor to those which have gone before and the series when completed will form one of the outstanding popular works on the birds of North America.—W. S.

Annual Report of the Hawk and Owl Society.²—Whether anything can be done to save our hawks and owls may be a matter of opinion but certainly the greatest needs to that end are education and the arousal of popular indignation against the selfish attitude of the majority of sportsmen, and the Hawk and Owl Society is on the right track in its efforts to arouse such popular opinion.

The pages of its annual report are full of accounts of the ruthless slaugh-

¹ *The Eagle, King of Birds, and his Kin.* By Alexander Wetmore with Paintings from Life by Maj. Allan Brooks. *Nat. Geogr. Mag.*, LXIV, No. 1. July, 1933, pp. 43-96.

² *Annual Report of the Hawk and Owl Society.* Bulletin No. 3. March, 1933. pp. 1-36 with many illustrations.

ter of these birds and should be read by all who are interested in wild life conservation. The only criticism of the report is that we fail to find any mention of membership dues in the Society or any address to which applications or contributions may be sent. We would, therefore, add that the address of the secretary, Mr. Warren F. Eaton, is 128 Wildwood Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J.—W. S.

Yearbook of the Indiana Audubon Society.—This interesting annual¹ is full of information about the birds of Indiana and their protection besides more general articles relating to the Cardinal, Blue Jay, Chimney Swift, Robin, Dove, European Tree Sparrow, Bronzed Grackle, as well as on Bird Song, Birds' Eyes and Bird Banding—forty-two items in all. It is a publication that every bird student in the state should have and reflects credit upon the Society responsible for its publication.—W. S.

Breeding Colonies of the White Pelican.—This publication² of the National Park Service, Dept. of the Interior, presents an interesting résumé of the known breeding colonies of the White Pelican in the United States and Canada with their present condition, embodying the results of the observations of many individuals and a study of the literature.

There are today only four breeding colonies of significance in the United States and three in Saskatchewan representing about 30,000 breeding birds. The greatest menace to the existence of the birds seems to be the draining of the lakes which constitute their breeding places, but with present protection the bird does not seem to be in immediate danger of extermination. "The National Park Service," says the director, Horace M. Albright, "recognizes the need for complete protection for the White Pelican and will see that it is given."

There is a good bibliography and several maps.

The report will prove of much interest to all conservationists and the bibliographer will find equal interest in its form, which is some sort of mimeographed or photographic reproduction. If this is not "publication" it is difficult to say why, and if it is, it will be equally hard to exclude any sort of mimeographed product. Furthermore if all such are accepted as "publications" a number of new scientific names proposed only in such form must be accepted and many papers previously ignored must be included in bibliographies.—W. S.

Other Publications.

Alexander, W. B.—The Rook Population of the Upper Thames Region. (*Journal of Animal Ecology*, May, 1933.)—In an area of 910

¹ The Audubon Yearbook 1933. Published by the Indiana Audubon Society for Conservation of Bird Life. Price \$1.00. Check to be mailed to Miss Margaret R. Knox, 4030 Park Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

² History and Present Status of the Breeding Colonies of the White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) in the United States. By Ben H. Thompson. Contribution of Wild Life Division Occasional Paper No. 1. Pp. 1-82.