

Kitchin's 'List of the Birds of Washington.'—This distributional list¹ is a credit to the author and to the Pacific Northwest Bird and Mammal Society which has published it. It is well printed and remarkably free from typographical errors. The total number of species and subspecies definitely recorded, on the basis of a specimen actually taken in the state, is 389, while there are added in a hypothetical list 39 others whose occurrence may be expected. There is a brief statement of character of occurrence of each form and details of distribution when necessary. The nomenclature wisely follows that of the A. O. U. 'Check-List' for, in a list such as this, uniformity is more important than personal opinion in matters of names.

Mr. Kitchin's 'Check-List' will be a valuable work of reference to ornithologists generally.—W. S.

Alvarez on the Birds of Uruguay.—In this paper² the author, a former Director of Agriculture, presents a list of 113 birds of Uruguay with brief accounts of their distribution, nesting habits, and food. It should arouse much interest among the people of the country in the value of their birds and in the importance of their protection, while it furnishes ornithologists elsewhere with additional information on the bird life of a region concerning which the literature is not very extensive.—W. S.

Eaton on the Migratory Movements of Herring Gulls.—Mr. Eaton's studies of the migration records of the several colonies of Herring Gulls of eastern North America, published in 'Bird Banding,'³ is completed in the April issue and he presents his conclusions.

He finds three well marked populations (1) the Atlantic, breeding from Massachusetts to New Brunswick, of which the first year birds tend to winter on the Gulf coast; (2) the Laurentian, breeding along the St. Lawrence, with no habit of true migration in the first year birds at least; (3) the Lacustrine, breeding in the Great Lakes region and wintering in the first year in the Great Lakes drainage system, some birds passing to the Gulf and others to the Atlantic Coast.

In attempting to explain these apparent facts the author suggests that the Gulls were in the main forced to breed much farther south during the last glacial period than at present and that the habit of migration developed when they began to reclaim their original breeding range; that as recent evidence seems to show that the St. Lawrence area was probably not completely glaciated by the "Wisconsin" ice sheet, the Herring Gulls of this area were perhaps never forced to desert their old breeding grounds. His conclusions are well worthy of careful consideration and the data that

¹ Distributional Check-List of the Birds of the State of Washington. By E. A. Kitchin. Northwest Fauna Series, No. 1, February, 1934. Pp. 1-28. Price 50 cents. (Leo K. Couch, Room 101, Old Capitol Bldg., Olympia, Wash.).

² Observaciones Biologicas sobre las Aves del Uruguay por Teodoro Alvarez, Ingeniero Agronomo, Ex Director de Agronomia. Anales del Museo de Hist. Nat. de Montevideo 2a. Serie. Tom. IV, No. 1, November, 1933. Pp. 1-50.

³ Bird Banding, IV, No. 4, V, Nos. 1 and 2. October 1933-April, 1934.