

east of Athens, in an unplowed garden plot less than 50 yards from her house. Vegetation in the immediate region was very sparse, consisting of very short crab grass and scattered horse weeds, *Erigeron canadensis*.

The nest was a well-built cup, two and one-half inches across and one and one-half inches deep, constructed of coarse grasses and lined with rootlets and hair. It was set on the ground, firmly wedged between three horseweed plants which were three to four inches apart and 15 inches high. The nest contained four bluish, speckled eggs. All four eggs hatched June 15 or 16. The accompanying photograph (Pl. 5), as well as a series of movies, was taken on June 22. The young left the nest June 25 at 9:10, 11:15 a. m., 2:30 and 4:30 p. m. The parent birds and the four young remained in or near the garden at least three days.

On July 27, another brood of three young lark sparrows, not over one day out of the nest, was observed being fed by the parent birds on the lawn adjoining the above-mentioned garden. As no other lark sparrows had been found in the vicinity, and as there was sufficient time between broods, it may be reasonably assumed that the same birds were the parents of both broods.

During the summer of 1945, a pair of lark sparrows was again seen several times on this same hill, but no nest was found and no young seen.—H. T. GIER, *Zoology Department, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas (Contribution No. 257)*.

White-winged junco killed by Clark's nutcracker.—The week preceding January 28, 1948, was extremely cold; there were about 12 inches of snow on the ground. Many birds came to feeding trays near my cabin. On January 28 I saw a bird swoop against a window and fall to the porch floor. Before I could retrieve this white-winged junco (*Junco aikeni*), a Clark nutcracker (*Nucifraga columbiana*) darted down and carried the still fluttering junco to a branch of a near by pine tree. There it killed the junco with a few sharp jabs at its head, and then flew away with it. Its behavior was similar to that of a hawk with a mouse.—HELEN D. MACCRACKEN, *P. O. Box 1115, Estes Park, Colorado*.

Pallas's "Reise."—The bibliographical contributions of Elliott Coues do not mention this work and Zimmer's "Catalogue of the Edward E. Ayer Ornithological Library" (II: 480-481, 1926) annotates only the second edition. In Casey Wood's 'Introduction to the Literature of Vertebrate Zoology' (1931: 511), the original publication is listed as of three parts (volumes) 1771-6. That is correct, but it is highly concentrated information. Pallas, or his editors, used the terms "Theil" and "Buch" in a way misleading to the English-trained reader, but entirely justified in German practice. The copy in the Library of Congress includes five separately bound books, and casual handling of them leaves one in doubt as to whether it technically consists of two, three, or five volumes.

Closer examination shows that the most reliable way of dating the parts is by the running heads (not the inconsistent or even missing title pages), and when arranged in chronological sequence, it becomes apparent that there are three volumes, the first with one part, and the second and third with two parts each. These in Pallasian nomenclature, however, are: Theil = volume, and Buch = part.

The general title applicable to all of the work is: P.[eter] S.[imon] Pallas / D. A. D. Professors der Natur-Geschichte [etc., 5 lines] / Reise / durch / verschiedene Provinzen / des / Russischen Reichs / . The parts may be cited as:

Erster Theil, St. Petersburg, 1771. 10 + 3-504 pp., numerous pls.

Running heads indicate that the explorations dealt with are those of 1768 and 1769. The / Anhang / Descriptiones fugituae animalium atque / plantarum Annis 1768 et