

the numerous tanagers, troupials and honey creepers. Its bearing on California ornithology is not so great as that of Part I because fewer of our species are treated. These are mostly warblers, and among them a new form is named, *Wilsonia pusilla chryseola*, the golden pileolated warbler. Unfortunately neither type nor type locality is indicated, though we may judge the latter to be somewhere in southern California. The form is readily distinguishable from the Alaskan race, *Wilsonia pusilla pileolata*, by smaller size and much yellower coloration.

*Dendroica townsendi* is said to breed "from mountains of southern California" northward. We were not aware that the species had ever been found nesting within the state. California is denied a record of *Seiurus noveboracensis notabilis*. A very good one would have been found in Belding's "Land Birds of the Pacific District," which by the way seems to us as citable in synonymy as any paper ever published on West Coast birds. But these possible lapses are not serious and no one could be expected to compile a work covering so large a region without falling into at least a small percentage of errors.

We are informed that Part III will be out before long. This will deal with the swallows, shrikes, vireos, crows, jays, titmice, nuthatches, creepers, wrens, etc., all groups well represented in our ornithology. Consequently we shall await Part III with unusual anticipation. It is not exaggerating to aver that Mr. Ridgway is accomplishing the largest and most useful piece of systematic bird work ever carried out by one man.—JOSEPH GRINNELL.

BIRDS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. By H. W. HENSHAW. Thos. G. Thrum, Publisher, Honolulu, H. T. 12 mo. 146 pages, 1 plate. Price \$1.00.

In this admirable paper Mr. Henshaw has brought together in a thoroughly satisfactory manner, the result of his studies on Hawaiian birds. As a sympathetic and keen observer of Nature, the author is well known, and the present treatise is easily the best work we have on the 'natural history' of the island avifauna.

Part I consists of introductory matter, describing Hawaii as an Ornithological Field, Obstacles to Ornithological Studies in Hawaiian Islands, Destruction of Hawaiian Forests, Environmental Changes Disastrous to Hawaiian Birds, Faunal Zones, Diseases of Hawaiian Birds, Origin of Hawaiian Birds, Ornithological Knowledge of Hawaiian Natives, and History of Ornithological Investigations in the Islands, all of which is remarkably interesting reading. Part II is the 'Descriptive' portion. Under each species is given a biographical sketch and a short description. The author's wide field experience with the birds of Hawaii is supplemented by information from Rothschild's, and Wilson's works. It is probable that few persons in this country have any conception of the difficulties attending the observation of native land birds in the islands. Mr. Henshaw's contribution is therefore so much the more valuable, and it is fortunate that the Hawaiian avifauna is now being so carefully studied, for many forms will doubtless soon disappear.

Ten exotic species have become naturalized in the group. Our own linnet is very much at home, and the California quail once was more abundant than now. The skylark is also common on some of the islands.

A table showing the distribution of birds "by islands" concludes this valuable paper.—WALTER K. FISHER.

A BIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE HUDSON BAY REGION (N. A. Fauna, No. 12) is a valuable piece of faunal work by Edward A. Preble.

BIRDS OF A MARYLAND FARM is a very suggestive paper on "A Local Study of Economic Ornithology" by Dr. Sylvester D. Judd. The author confined his investigations to a farm on the Potomac River, and secured some interesting results. (Div. of Biological Survey, Bulletin 17.)

Messrs. Dana Estes & Co. announce that the fifth revised edition of the KEY TO NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS by Dr. Elliott Coues, will be ready in the spring of 1903. The unusual delay has been caused by the difficult 'copy' which tho complete at the time of Dr. Coues' death, was rendered hard to decipher without the exercise of the most intelligent care by reason of innumerable interlineations, erasures, abbreviations, 'riders' and detached notes written in a minute and sometimes difficult handwriting. The prospectus includes many attractive features.