

(Nov. 26, March 3); Snelling, Merced Co., 1 (Jan. 6); Grizzly Id., Solano Co., 1 (March 14); Nicasio, Marin Co., 2 (April 9, 14); Oakland, 2 (Dec. 4, Jan. 7); Santa Cruz Mts., 1 (Nov. 25); Riverside, 1 (Nov. 3). Total, 322.

Berkeley, California, September 15, 1923.

EDITORIAL NOTES AND NEWS

For preparing this year's annual index, which concludes the present issue, the editors of *THE CONDOR* are indebted to Mr. Frank N. Bassett.

The forty-first stated meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union was held at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 9 to 11, 1923. The attendance was large, including 24 of the Fellows. A total of 43 papers was presented, covering a very wide range of topics. Elections included Dr. Chas. W. Townsend to the class of Fellows, and Messrs. Chas. D. Bunker, Joseph Dixon and George F. Simmons to the class of Members.

Pacific Coast Avifauna number 15, Florence Merriam Bailey on "Birds Recorded from the Santa Rita Mountains in Southern Arizona," was issued on November 8, 1923. This contribution is published under the auspices of the Cooper Ornithological Club, the cost of printing having been met by money donations from certain of the members who are actively interested in the development of southwestern ornithology. This new number in the Avifauna series will, we feel confident, prove of distinct credit to all concerned. Studies of this high standard are needed from a great many other western areas which possess marked faunal individuality.

It is with deep sorrow that we record the death of Winifred N. Wear, which took place after a brief illness, at Fresno, California, September 4, 1923. Miss Wear was long a member of the Cooper Ornithological Club, always active in promoting those interests for which the Club stands. She was a successful teacher in the public schools and for the last four years of her life was Principal of the Chowchilla School. She was ever alert to introduce and foster the study of natural history in the schools of the San Joaquin Valley. The cause of bird study in that region has suffered the loss of a tireless and conscientious worker. There is no one now in view to take her place.

PUBLICATIONS REVIEWED

PREBLE AND MCATEE ON THE FAUNA OF THE PRIBILOFS.*—It is good to see another number in the North American Fauna series. We had been afraid that governmental economy had singled out this series for elimination altogether, or at least for reduction. The present number (46) is reassuring in this regard, as also because of its high standard of scientific content—equal to the best of its predecessors of like nature.

Preble and McAtee give a very interesting analysis of the avifauna of the Pribilof Islands. This is a group of rather sequestered location in Bering Sea, though situated considerably nearer the Alaskan shore than the Siberian shore. A total of 137 species of birds has been definitely identified from the Pribilofs. Only 23 of these are known to breed there, and of these 23, 19 are water birds, and only 4 species are of endemic land birds. The striking thing about the whole list is the proportion of stragglers—casual visitants or at best very irregular migrants. These strays in all cases very probably hail from the neighboring coasts of Asia and America. A great many of the records are based on just one known occurrence; and additions of this kind of record may be expected to continue far into the future, almost as long as keen observers are located on the islands. No less than 14 species are now on the North American list solely because of their casual occurrence on the Pribilof Islands.

The authors think that all these cases of straggling are to be accounted for on the basis of bewilderment of individuals driven out to sea by high winds. Such lost birds would be attracted by the sight

*U. S. Dept. Agric., Bur. Biological Survey, N. Am. Fauna No. 46, 1923 ["actual date of publication, June 20", but our copy not received until August 24], pp. iv+256, 15 pls.: A Biological Survey of the Pribilof Islands, Alaska: I. Birds [pp.10-101] and Mammals, by Edward A. Preble and W. L. McAtee; II, Insects, Arachnids, and Chilopods, by various entomologists, with an introduction by W. L. McAtee.