

biguus and allies). He called attention to specimens of the former in which the middle tail-feathers had not been denuded into the usual racket-shaped form, and stated the prevailing theories offered in explanation of the racket-shaped tail-feathers in the Motmots. He also called attention to a peculiar, dark-colored, and otherwise abnormal specimen of the Carolina Rail taken at Erie, Pennsylvania.

On the afternoon of the third day some time was spent in informal session in examination of the Thrushes and Horned Larks sent in by various members for exhibition at the meeting.*

Resolutions were adopted extending the thanks of the Union to the President and Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History for the use of the Museum building as a place of meeting, and for other courtesies; to the Linnæan Society of New York for the collation daily provided for the members; and to Dr. C. Hart Merriam in recognition of his untiring labors as Secretary during the last six years, to which the success of the Union is so largely to be ascribed.

In point of attendance, and in the number and character of the papers presented, the Seventh Congress proved the most successful of the series.

It was voted to hold the next meeting in Washington, on the third Tuesday of November, 1890.

RECENT LITERATURE.

Waterhouse's 'Index Generum Avium.'† The character, scope, and purpose of this extremely useful work cannot be better expressed than by the quotation of a paragraph from its preface by Mr. P. L. Sclater. "It will be observed that, as its title implies, the 'Index Generum Avium,' consists merely of an alphabetical list of about 7000 terms that have been employed or suggested by various authors, since the date of the twelfth edition of Linnæus's 'Systema Naturæ,' as generic and subgeneric names for birds, and references to the places and dates of their publication. No attempt has been made to discriminate between these various terms as to

*See further on this matter a paragraph under 'Notes and News' of this issue of 'The Auk.'

† Index Generum Avium. | — | A List | of the | Genera and Subgenera of Birds. | By | F. H. Waterhouse, A. L. S., | Librarian to the Zoölogical Society of London. | — | London: | R. H. Porter, 18 Princes Street, Cavendish Square. | 1889.—8vo. 311,+ pp. 240.

which of them should be most correctly employed. Such points are left for the decision of those who use the 'Index.' But so much time is often lost in ascertaining where and when a generic name was first given, that it is believed that the information thus accumulated in a handy form cannot fail to be of much practical value.

"The author does not profess that the 'Index' is complete, but as Librarian of the Zoölogical Society of London, and thus with one of the best series of ornithological books in the world at his command, he has done his utmost to render it free from errors and omissions. Except in the few cases [ten only!] where they are marked with an asterisk, all the references have been personally verified."

Mr. Slater states that the plan and execution of the work "are entirely due to Mr. Waterhouse," and that he has "only assisted him by general advice, by looking over the proof-sheets, and by writing these few words of preface."

With such facilities, and with the aid of such previous compilations in the same line as those of G. R. Gray, Agassiz, Bonaparte, Giebel, Marschall, and Scudder, there should certainly be very few omissions, and very few errors of citation, yet the work being of human origin a few such imperfections should be inevitable, but so far as we have examined they are extremely rare.*

The most serious defect in the work and, we cannot help feeling, a glaring one, relates to its plan and scope, by which all work (except Brissonian) done prior to the twelfth (1766) edition of Linnæus's 'Systema Naturæ' is ignored; — and this too in the year 1889, in face of the fact that three fourths of the biologists, taking the world at large, begin with the tenth (1758) edition of Linnæus's great work, or earlier, as the starting point for generic names! Consequently over forty Linnæan generic names adopted in the tenth (1758) edition are ascribed to the twelfth (1766), and some twenty others to Brisson, who adopted them in 1760, mostly from Linnæus, or some earlier writer.

Another defect to which it seems necessary to call attention is the occasional citation of purely vernacular French names (mostly from Cuvier and Lesson) as though they were proper generic terms. This reprehensible fashion was started by G. R. Gray in 1840 (in 'A List of the Genera of Birds', etc.); these are not only cited in the work under notice (many of them in fact properly enough, being in a certain sense adopted as, or at least treated as, generic or subgeneric names by Gray), but we meet with a number of new ones, as, *e. g.*, 'Barbacous,' 'Cacatoes,' and 'Jabirus' from Cuvier, and 'Cañaca' (= "Les Cañacas" Less.), 'Papegais', etc., from Lesson. Gray Latinized and adopted many such terms, and they

* *E. g.*, *Buceros*, Linn., 1758, is ascribed to Brünnich, 1772; *Phaethon*, Linn., 1758, is ascribed to Illiger, 1811; *Bombycilla*, a Brissonian name, is credited to Vieillot, 1807; "*Abia*, Agassiz, 1840," is incorrectly given as "*Habia* Cuv." Turning to *Habia* (p. 91) we find it there credited to Vieillot, 1817, where, however, it is employed as merely a French vernacular name. *Habia*, as a proper generic name, dates really from Reichenbach, 1850, as fully shown some five years ago by Dr. Stejneger in 'The Auk' (Vol. 1, 1884, p. 366).

should hence take their date and authority from Gray, and not from their prior use in a vernacular sense by the French authors.

Variations in orthography, due to emendations or to typographical errors, are quite freely given, but by no means exhaustively; thus in such striking cases as *Sayornis* and *Sayiornis*, *Pediocetes* and *Pediæcetes*, not infrequently only the original form is cited, while in the case of *Poocætes* and *Powcetes*, both forms are given.*

As a whole Mr. Waterhouse's 'Index' is a work of great merit, involving an immense amount of patient, painstaking, arduous labor, for which systematic ornithologists the world over will be truly grateful.—J. A. A.

Blanchard on the Nomenclature of Organized Beings.†—This 'Report' is more general in its scope than the 'Code of Nomenclature' of the American Ornithologists' Union, dealing as it does with Botany and Palæontology as well as with living animals, and hence has to confront questions arising from the peculiar conditions met with among the lower forms of animal life (where larval forms have been made the basis of species and genera, and in Palæontology, where species and genera have been based on parts of an organism), which the A. O. U. Committee were not especially called upon to consider. It is pleasant to find, however, the present report in nearly complete harmony with the rulings of the A. O. U. Committee, as regards not only leading principles but in special cases, where the ground covered is the same.

The chief points of difference from the A. O. U. 'Code' relate to the starting point for the beginning of the binomial system, and the matter of emendation of names. As to the first, the 'Report' takes the tenth (1758) edition of Linnæus's 'Systema Naturæ' as the real starting point (as does also the A. O. U. 'Code') but makes reservations in favor of (1) Tournefort (Botany, 1700; Mollusks, 1742), (2) Lang (Mollusks, 1752), (3) Klein (Mollusks, 1753), (4) Clerck (Spiders, 1757), and (5) Adanson (Mollusks, 1757), the works of these authors conforming strictly to the binomial system. The action of the 'Law of Priority' is thus not strictly limited in point of time, but by the following conditions: "Article XI. Le nom attribué à chaque Genre et à chaque Espèce ne peut être que celui sous lequel ils ont été le plus anciennement désignés, à la condition: *a.*—Que ce nom ait été divulgué dans une publication où il aura été clairement et suffisamment défini; *b.*—Que l'auteur ait effectivement entendu appliquer les règles de la nomenclature binaire."

In discussing the 'Law of Priority' Dr. Blanchard revives and emphasizes the strictures made by M. Chaper in his report on the same subject‡

* Singularly, however, the change of *Poocætes* to *Powcetes*, is ascribed to Sharpe, 1888, though made by Coues some ten years earlier.

† De la Nomenclature des êtres organisés. Rapport présenté au Congrès International de Zoologie par le Dr. Raphaëi Blanchard, Professeur-Agrégé à la Faculté de Médecine de Paris, Secrétaire général de la Société Zoologique de France. > Congrès International de Zoologie, Paris, 1889. Rapports présentés au Congrès International de Zoologie. July, 1889, pp. 87-157.

‡ De la nomenclature des êtres organisés. 8vo, pp. 37, 1881.

to the Société Zoologique de France, in 1881, he very justly ascribing to Tournefort "la gloire d'avoir fondé la nomenclature binaire," which for so many years has been wrongfully assigned to Linnæus, the latter merely formulating the rules in a more precise and general manner than had been done by any of his predecessors. While he, in his rules, insisted upon the strict observance of the rule of propriety, he, "sans autre motif que de satisfaire à sa vanité" rejected genera and species firmly established by his predecessors, who were often far better zoölogists than was Linnæus.

Dr. Blanchard regretfully considers the use of trinomials, and even quadrinomials, admissible (see pp. 94-96, and 150) in special cases,* as in descriptive works where it is necessary to distinguish diverse forms belonging to the same species. Indeed, he believes the adoption of the system inevitable, its use is already so extended.

In respect to the emendation of names, Dr. Blanchard's ruling is radically opposed to that favored by the A. O. U. 'Code.' He says: "Article XIV. Tout barbarisme, tout mot formé en violation des règles de l'orthographe, de la grammaire et de la composition devra être rectifié" (p. 147). Again he says (p. 157), all such words should be *rejected* ("rejeté"). Dr. Blanchard and our 'Code,' which says the "original orthography of a name is to be rigidly preserved, unless a typographical error is evident," thus represent the two extremes of this question. We still believe the ruling of the A. O. U. Committee on this point is sound in principle, but yet susceptible of a slight modification in the interest of uniformity in respect to genitive terminations, and in the transliteration of Greek vowels.—J. A. A.

Ridgway's Ornithology of Illinois.†—From Prof. Forbes' 'General Introduction' we quote: "This volume is the first to appear of a series on the zoölogy and cryptogramic botany of the State of Illinois, authorized and provided for by the Thirty-fourth General Assembly.‡

"The series is intended to summarize the facts relating to the natural history of Illinois which have been accumulated by general investigations made in the districts of which the State forms a part, by the studies of local naturalists, and by the operations of the State Laboratory of Natural History. . . . In the preparation of the volumes of the report it will be our main final object to furnish the materials for a full and accurate picture of the native plant and animal life of Illinois as it actually exists in our fields, woods, and waters, and to bring most prominently into view those parts of the subject which have a peculiar educational or economic value. . . .

"The volume here presented is due to the generous and disinterested

* "Dans les cas spéciaux où il est utile de distinguer des variétés, l'adjonction d'un troisième nom à ceux du genre et de l'espèce est permise" (p. 150).

† Natural History Survey of Illinois, | State Laboratory of Natural History, | S. A. Forbes, Director. |—| The | Ornithology | of Illinois. |—| Part I, Descriptive Catalogue, | By Robert Ridgway. | Part II, Economic Ornithology, | By S. A. Forbes. |—| Volume I. |—Published by Authority of the State Legislature. |—| Springfield, Ill.: | H. W. Rokker, Printer and Binder, | 1889, Roy. 8vo. pp. i-viii, 1-520, colored frontispiece, plates, i-xxxii.

‡ "Laws of the State of Illinois, 1885, p. 23, sec. 3."

labors of Dr. Robert Ridgway, formerly of Mt. Carmel, Illinois,—an ornithologist whose long and eminent service in the Smithsonian Institution and the United States National Museum seems only to have intensified his interest in the promotion of the study of his favorite science in his native State. . . .

"The long delay in the publication of Volume I has been due partly to the pressure of other duties and to lack of office assistance, but chiefly to the destruction by fire in the printing office in February, 1889, of an entire edition of the volume and of the plates and cuts from which it was printed.

"To the characteristic generosity of the honored and lamented Dr. Spencer F. Baird, we owe the illustrations of this volume, with the exception of the frontispiece,—all being printed from copies of cuts loaned to the Laboratory by the Smithsonian Institution."

In the preface which follows, the author speaks of the conditions under which his task was performed, and of the material on which it is based, making here full acknowledgment for the permission to use the specimens contained in the National Museum, and in the private cabinets of various students residing in the State, who have also placed at his disposal the results of their observations.

"On account of the limited time allotted" for the completion of the work (one year) the author has "found it necessary to draw to a certain extent upon previous publication," but we do not observe that he has more than properly availed himself of this privilege, the quoted technical portions being mainly restricted to generic, subgeneric or specific diagnoses from the History of N. A. Birds, and descriptions of first plumages from Mr. Brewster's well-known paper, which in each case are accredited to their source.

The work now opens with an introduction of 36 pages, which is divided into two parts, concludes with a bibliography, and is a model for future faunal works of this nature. 'Part I, the Physical Features of the State' is subdivided into four sections which under the headings of 'General,' 'The Lake Shore District (by E. W. Nelson),' 'The Prairies,' 'The Southern Bottom Lands,' and 'Climate,' treat of the State from physiological, floral, faunal, and climatal standpoint. 'Part II, Characteristic Features of the Avifauna of the State,' presents a series of analytical tables which divide the birds recorded from the State as follows: 'A. Species which have been observed in Winter over the greater portion of the State, many of them regular Winter residents,' 91. 'B. Species which have been observed in Winter only in the Southern portion of the State (latitude of Mount Carmel, or further South)' 63. 'C. Species occurring in Winter in the Northern portion of the State, but not yet observed as far South as Mount Carmel,' 31. 'D. Summer residents of General Distribution,' 148. 'E. Summer residents confined mainly, so far as known, during that season to the Northern portion of the State,' 44. 'F. Summer residents which, so far as known, are confined mainly to the Southern portion of the State,' 13. 'G. Summer visitants to the Southern portion of the State, but not ascertained to breed within our limits,' 10. 'H. Irregular or casual visitants from the Western Province,'

14. 'I. Regular residents or visitants which intrude from the Westward,' 11, of which 4 are "observed only in summer," 3 "only in winter or during migration," and 4 "irrespective of season." 'J. Stragglers and doubtful species, the former including those of which not more than one specimen has been taken or observed,' 14. 'K. Species formerly occurring, but possibly not now to be found in the State,' 5.

The second section of this part treats of the State's "position with regard to Faunal Provinces or Districts." Illinois is considered to lie far within the Eastern, or Atlantic, Province, and were it not for the prairies the fauna would probably not possess the slightest tincturing of western forms." This last is no doubt very true, but we fail to see why the effect should not be recognized when the cause is so evident. In the same manner we might say that without the southern bottom-lands, which the author further mentions, certain species from the southern portions of the State would not exhibit an approach toward Florida or Gulf Coast forms, which the author states is observable. It seems to us that this eastern extension of the prairies, bringing with it as regular visitants such prairie-loving species as *Chondestes grammacus*, *Ammodramus lecontei*, *Spizella pallida*, *Sturnella magna neglecta*, etc., marks an eastern extension of the Campestrian Sub-province which the author characterizes on page 246. The State is further considered to be "wholly embraced within the 'Carolinian Fauna,'" although the author's table 'E' includes among its 44 summer residents of the northern portions of the State at least 40 species which are not generally considered to characterize this fauna. With regard to what the author designates "so-called geographical variation," "Illinois likewise belongs strictly to the Eastern or Atlantic Province, none of the resident or summer resident species showing any tendency toward the representative forms which belong to the Western Province, except very rarely or sporadically, and apparently not more frequently than along the Atlantic coast itself," the single exception "being the case of *Geothlypis trichas*, the Illinois form of which seems to be the western race, *G. trichas occidentalis* Brewst., which apparently replaces true *G. trichas* everywhere west of the Alleghanies," a statement with which, in this particular case, we cannot agree. Section three of Part II relates to migration, and presents tables, chronologically arranged, showing the times of arrival and departure of transient species, and also the dates of flowering of certain plants and trees. The observations of Messrs. Henshaw and Palmer at Washington, and of Mr. Otto Widmann at St. Louis are here included for comparison with similar observations made by the author at Mount Carmel, Illinois, and Wheatland, Indiana.

This excellent introduction, containing more valuable information than is usually compassed by an entire volume of this nature, concludes with a bibliography which, from 1853 to 1885, enumerates the titles of 44 publications "actually consulted" by the author.

The remaining 457 pages are devoted to brief biographies, and the systematic treatment of the 216 land birds included in this volume. The nomenclature of the A. O. U. Check-List is adopted, but the order therein

followed is reversed and altered, the first species mentioned being *Turdus mustelinus*, the last, *Zenaidura macroura*. The author's vast experience in descriptive work permits him to handle his subject in a masterly manner; there are analyses to the higher groups, families, and genera, and keys to the last which define all the then recognized species and subspecies of Eastern North American birds belonging to them. This is new matter; the generic, subgeneric, and specific diagnoses and descriptions, as before stated, are frequently quoted, but they are taken from a worthy source, and the birds have not to our knowledge changed perceptibly since they were written, though, it is true, we do now see many things in the light of a new understanding, which were then obscure. We would not then, for instance, have considered *Sturnella magna neglecta* a species, in fact its recognition as a race was open to question, but we find on page 314, it is accorded full specific rank. Nor would we then have admitted the author's earlier view, to which he now returns, concerning the specific distinctness of *Quiscalus quiscula aeneus*. It is true these views are not yet accepted; but there is evidently a tendency in this direction. It will be quite useless here to go further into this portion of the work; the author's name is a sufficient guarantee of its value and accuracy, and we hope the edition will permit its being placed in the hands of every student of North American ornithology, if not in the hands of every student of ornithology whatever be the country to which he devotes himself, for the model here presented is in every respect worthy his attention. It is a reviewer's duty to speak with equal candor of both the good and bad sides of the book before him, but we must confess this volume is possessed of a one-sidedness which renders it barren ground for the most fault-finding critic; the typographical errors are for the greater part unimportant and evidently beyond the author's control, and when we consider the limited time allowed him for the completion of his task, which was further curtailed by the official duties of a busy life, we can only admire the energy and ability which has enabled him to accomplish it so quickly and so well.—F. M. C.

Menzbier's Ornithology of Turkestan.*—The first part of Menzbier's great work on the ornithology of Turkestan, recently received, contains four colored plates and over one hundred pages of text, besides the long preface explanatory of the origin and scope of the work. The author has set before himself the serious task of treating monographically all the species of Turkestan, and the lands adjacent, — a region extending from the Lower Volga to Mongolia, and from southwest Siberia to Pamir. The work is based primarily on the immense collections and notes gathered by the late Dr. N. A. Sewertzow during his twenty-one years' exploration of this region under the auspices of the Russian Government. Dr. Sewertzow unfortunately died at the beginning of his work on his ornithological collections, leaving it to be carried forward by his devoted friend,

*Ornithologie du Turkestan et des Pays adjacents. Par M. le Docteur M. A. Menzbier. Premier livraison. Avec un Atlas de 4 Planches. Moscow, 1888, 4to, pp. viii+

Dr. Menzbier. As already stated (*Auk*, Vol. V, p. 447), the work will comprise six large quarto volumes, with about eighty colored plates. Volume I will consist of a biography of Sewertzow, a list of the birds of his collection, and a general summary of the fauna of Turkestan, the remaining five volumes treating in detail of the birds in systematic order, beginning with the Birds of Prey.

The first livraison of Volume II contains the Vultures and Eagles, sixteen species of which are treated, the text ranging from four to twelve pages to each.

A very full citation of bibliographical references is followed by detailed descriptions of the various phases of plumage each species presents, while much space is given to the geographical distribution of each and to biographical observations.—J. A. A.

Nehrling's Bird Biographies.*—Final judgment upon this notable undertaking must be deferred until the completion of the work. At present, we can form a tolerably clear opinion of what it will be, if the promise of the prospectus is fulfilled. The early parts, which came to hand some months ago, fully sustain the publisher's announcement, and we shall watch with interested attention the progress of an enterprise which commends itself to all true lovers of bird-life. We see no reason why Mr. Nehrling should not re-gather the lines which dropped from this hand twelve years ago, and weave them into a useful, attractive and enduring fabric.

Mr. Nehrling's name is not a new one in ornithological literature, though perhaps better known to the German than to the American public as a writer on American birds. Many sketches and some more formal bird biographies of his have already appeared in German periodicals, showing him to be a careful and faithful observer, a competent author, and above all a feeling writer, in full touch with the spirit of the beautiful airy beings whose lives he portrays. The present writer has spent too many years in the technicalities and formalities of ornithology to be misunderstood as depreciating the value of such tough fibre in the development of our science. Yet there is a 'height beyond,' which the ornithologist must reach before he can understand any bird, no matter how intricate and consummate may be his knowledge of the partialities, peculiarities and particularities of many birds. Wilson and Nuttall and Audubon each reached that height; so did Michelet and Thoreau; so have John Burroughs, W. L. Shoemaker and Wilson Flagg; all told the story from a keen ether, above the clouds of synonymy and diagnoses; while Nehrling follows, at no appreciable interval.

Only those who are in the secret will realize how high is the praise we

*North American Birds. By H. Nehrling. 4to. Pub. in parts, paper, 40 to 48 pp. text in each, with 3 pl. col'd. (Prospectus calling for 12 parts, 36 plates, to be completed in 1890.) Parts I, II, pp. 1-96, and six plates. Milwaukee: Geo. Brumder, 1888. Also published simultaneously in German, *Die Nord-Amerikanische Vogelwelt*, u. s. w., Verlag von Geo. Brumder.

pleasurably seek to give here. "Ideas rule the world absolutely;" but they never rule more effectually or more lastingly than when they appeal to the emotional nature. Sternly rational ideas on which the judgment stamps the seal of approbation are necessary; but they are inert in comparison with the momentum of vivid sentiment, they move nothing, not even themselves; they lack life; they lack the luxury of sentiment, of enthusiasm, of inspiration, of poetry, and consequently have no kinship with man's best consciousness. Therefore it is true that, given the luxuries of life, we can dispense with its necessities.

Mr. Nehrling seems to have a message to deliver. If this be so, and the message he brings be a true one, he will not want for hearers. If we may whisper a word of suggestion, thus early in the course of his study, it would be to keep the technicalities of the subject in the background, wholly subordinated to the main plot. His forte is the life of birds, not their dead bodies, still less their checkered synonyms. A very little such pig-iron will be ballast enough to keep things snug and trim. A terse identifiable description and one select scientific name are all the formality this history needs to stand upon, for the rest let it use wings.

With our author are the fruitful results of much personal experience, thought and feeling, shapen with a living pen. We recall no other one who has written so well in a foreign language. It makes us wish we could follow him with equal ease and pleasure in his mother tongue. For his work enjoys the distinction, perhaps singular in American ornithological literature, of original composition and simultaneous appearance both in English and in German. This argues a faith in his audience which we trust the event will justify when the publisher shall have brought his enterprise to successful conclusion. We may then return to the subject. This preliminary notice must be scarcely more than a word of encouragement, commendation and hearty welcome. Were we in more critical or fastidious mood, the plates of the work might feel the prick of the pen, unless we should keep in mind the price at which they are offered to the public.—E. C.

Minor Ornithological Publications.—In the last few years the Country has been almost flooded by 'amateur' periodicals devoted to natural history, especially to oölogy. Some of these are the productions of youthful collectors whose good intentions are only equalled by their ignorance. Others are issued largely as advertising mediums by dealers in specimens and 'curiosities.' They contain much matter that is unreliable, owing to inexperience and perhaps occasionally to dishonesty on the part of the writers. There is more which relates to well-known habits of common birds, and though extremely useful to the beginners in ornithology who make up the bulk of the readers, is of no scientific importance. Among all this chaff there are nevertheless here and there items of considerable interest and value which ought not to be overlooked.

One of the best of these journals, *The Sunny South Oölogist*, edited and published by Edwin C. Davis at Gainesville, Texas, although it showed

much promise of excellence, had a brief career of only three months (March-May, 1886). In these three numbers the following articles and notes (Nos. 1487-1507) are worthy of reference:—

1487. *The Waxwings*. By W. L. Kells. '*The Sunny South Oölogist*,' Vol. I, No. 1, March, 1886, pp. 1-2.
1488. *Collecting Among the Sea Birds of Maine*. By V. E. Piston. *Ibid.*, pp. 2-3.—Birds breeding near Rockland, Maine.
1489. *Chuck-will's-widow*. By F. D. Foxhall. *Ibid.*, p. 3.
1490. *The American Goldfinch*. By George H. Selover. *Ibid.*, pp. 6-7.
1491. *Colorado Birds. Black-billed Magpie*. By Fred. M. Dille. *Ibid.*, pp. 7-8.
1492. *The Blue Grosbeak*. By J. A. Singley. *Ibid.*, p. 9.—Nesting habits.
1493. *Nesting of White Eye or Florida Towhee*. By G. Noble. *Ibid.* p. 9.
1494. *Notes from Southern California*. By A. M. Shields. *Ibid.*, No. 2, April, 1886, pp. 13-14.—On some winter birds.
1495. *Egg Collecting in Colorado*. By Fred. M. Dille. *Ibid.*, p. 15.
1496. *Nesting of Brown-headed Nuthatch*. By G. Noble. *Ibid.*, pp. 15-16.
1497. *Early Finds*. By J. A. Singley. *Ibid.*, pp. 16-17.—Dates of nesting in Texas.
1498. *The Scissor-tailed Flycatcher*. By E. C. Davis. *Ibid.*, p. 17.
1499. *The Road-runner; Chaparral Cock*. By J. A. Singley. *Ibid.*, p. 24.
1500. *The Orioles*. By Wm. L. Kells. *Ibid.*, No. 3, May, 1886, pp. 25-28.—A popular account of *Icterus galbula*, *I. spurius*, *Sturnella magna* and *Molothrus ater*, as observed in Ontario.
1501. *Bell's Vireo*. By E. C. Davis. *Ibid.*, p. 28.
1502. *Colorado Birds*. By Fred. M. Dille. *Ibid.*, p. 29.—*Calamospiza melanocorys* and *Ægialitis montana*.
1503. [*Larus atricilla* near *Gainesville, Texas*.] Editorial. *Ibid.*, p. 30.
1504. *The Evening Grosbeak*. By F. A. Patton. *Ibid.*, pp. 31-32.
1505. *The Red Crossbill*. By F. A. Patton. *Ibid.*, p. 32.
1506. *Interesting Items from a Dakota Note-book*. By George Wilder. *Ibid.*, pp. 36-37.—Brief notes on nesting habits of a dozen species.
1507. [*Red-shafted Flicker and Rocky Mountain Screech Owl*.] By Fred. M. Dille. *Ibid.*, p. 39.—Nesting in the eaves of a house.
- '*The Bay State Oölogist*,' edited and published monthly by W. H. Foote, at Pittsfield, Mass., was first issued in January, 1888, and closed its existence with Vol. I., No. 6, June, 1888. We note the following (Nos. 1508-1518).
1508. *Notes on Some Birds of Texas*. By J. A. Singley. '*The Bay State Oölogist*,' Vol. I., No. 1, Jan., 1888, pp. 1-3; No. 2, Feb., 1888, pp. 8-11; No. 4, April, 1888, pp. 25-26; No. 5, May, 1888, pp. 42-43; No. 6, June, 1888, pp. 48-49.
1509. *The White-breasted Nuthatch*. By J. W. Jacobs. *Ibid.*, pp. 3-4.—Nesting habits.

1510. *Nesting of the Trill's and Acadian Flycatchers*. By Philo W. Smith, Jr. *Ibid.*, pp. 5-6.

1511. *The Kentucky Warbler*. By E. F. Koch. *Ibid.*, p. 7.

1512. *Nesting of the Rough-winged Swallow in St. Louis, Mo.* By Philo [W.] Smith, Jr. *Ibid.*, No. 2, Feb., 1888, p. 11.

1513. *A Day with the Fish Hawks on Seven Mile Beach*. By C. S. Schick. *Ibid.*, pp. 13-15.—Various species noted breeding on the New Jersey coast.

1514. *Tufted Titmouse*. By J. W. Jacobs. *Ibid.*, p. 15.—Including a note on *Molothrus ater*.

1515. *Among the Raptores*. By Dr. W. S. Strode. *Ibid.*, No. 3, March, 1888, pp. 17-19.—At Bernadotte, Ills.

1516. *Nesting of the Fish Crow*. By C. S. Schick. *Ibid.*, p. 24.

1517. *The Pileated Woodpecker*. By J. W. Jacobs. *Ibid.*, No. 4, April, 1888, p. 31.

1518. *The Blue-gray Gnatcatcher*. By J. W. Jacobs. *Ibid.*, No. 6, June, 1888, pp. 46-47.—Nesting habits.

In May, 1884, Frank H. Lattin began publishing, as a monthly, 'The Young Oölogist' at Gaines, N. Y. At the close of Vol. I the place of publication was changed to Albion, N. Y. After the issue of Vol. II, No. 2, June, 1885, the publication was suspended, but it was resumed January, 1886, as a bi-monthly, with a change of name to 'The Oölogist,' beginning now as Vol. III. Since January, 1888 (Vol. V, No. 1) it has again been issued as a monthly. It may be well to call the attention of bibliographers to the facts that sometimes two numbers have been issued in one, that the pagination sometimes, but not always, includes the advertising pages, and that in Vol. IV it skips, apparently by a printer's blunder, from p. 14 to p. 71. Vols. I-VI inclusive (1884-1889), contain the following notes and articles (Nos. 1519-1635) that are worth referring to.

1519. *Great Horned Owl*. Editorial. 'The Young Oologist,' Vol. I, No. 1, May, 1884, p. 5.

1520. *Ground Dove (Chamæpelia passerina)*. By T. D. Perry. *Ibid.*, p. 10.

1521. *Painted Bunting or Nonpareil (Passerina ciris)*. By Troup D. Perry. *Ibid.*, No. 2, June, 1884, p. 21.

1522. *California Mottled Owl*. By H[arry] R. T[aylor]. *Ibid.*, p. 23.

1523. *Chewink, Sora Rail, Cooper's Hawk*. By E[d.] S. B[owman]. *Ibid.*, p. 28.

1524. *Oological Items from Waterville, Maine*. By C[hables] B. W[ilson]. *Ibid.*, No. 3, July, 1884, p. 35.

1525. *Yellow-shafted Flicker*. By W. B. K[enrick]. *Ibid.*, p. 35.

1526. *Orchard Oriole (Icterus spurinus)*. By T. D. Perry. *Ibid.*, p. 38.

1527. *Turkey Buzzard*. By M. A. S[herman]. *Ibid.*, p. 39.

1528. *The Black Stilt*. By A. M. Shields. *Ibid.*, p. 41.

1529. *The Summer Yellowbird and Cowbird Again*. By E[d.] S. B[owman]. *Ibid.*, No. 4, Aug., 1884, p. 53. Notes a double nest of Vireo, containing two Cowbird's eggs.

1530. *Cardinal Grosbeak*. By T. D. Perry. *Ibid.*, p. 57.
1531. *Bachman's Finch*. By T. D. Perry. *Ibid.*, No. 6, October, 1884, p. 83.
1532. *Dove vs. Robin*. By H. E. Deats. *Ibid.*, p. 83.—Mourning Dove laying in a deserted Robin's nest.
1533. *A Singular Duel*. By C. B. Wilson. *Ibid.*, No. 7, Nov., 1884, p. 98.—Between a Blue Jay and a Sharp-shinned Hawk.
1534. *Spurred Towhee; Least Tit*. By H. R. Taylor. *Ibid.*, p. 100.
1535. '*Lettuce Bird*.' By E. T. Adney. *Ibid.*, p. 100.—A name for *Spinus tristis*.
1536. "*Dove vs. Robin*;" *White Robin Eggs*. By J. L. Hollingshead. *Ibid.*, p. 103.
1537. *A Four-story Nest of the Summer Yellowbird*. By L[ewis] H. A[dams]. *Ibid.*, p. 107.
1538. *Blue Grosbeak*. By T. D. Perry. *Ibid.*, p. 107.
1539. *Flickers in a Church Tower*. By G. F. B[renniger]. *Ibid.*, p. 108.
1540. *Dove vs. Robin*. By George P. Elliott. *Ibid.*, No. 8, Dec., 1884, p. 113.
1541. *Summer Red-bird*. By T. D. Perry. *Ibid.*, p. 117.
1542. *A Five-story Nest of the Summer Yellow-bird*. By W. L. Scott. *Ibid.*, p. 120.
1543. *Fottings from the Note-book of a Collector in Texas*. By J. A. Singley. *Ibid.*, No. 9, Jan., 1885, p. 122.—Dates of nesting, etc.
1544. *The Barn Owl in Southern California*. By Joseph L. Edmiston. *Ibid.*, p. 125.
1545. *Nesting of the Winter Wren*. By William L. Kells. *Ibid.*, No. 10, Feb., 1885, p. 133.
1546. *Prehensile Power of the Feet of the Crow*. By Montague Chaimberlain. *Ibid.*, p. 137.
1547. *The Black Snowbird*. By H. H. McAdam. *Ibid.*, p. 140.
1548. *Notes from Kansas*. By [D. E.] L[antz]. *Ibid.*, No. 11, March, 1885, p. 146.
1549. *Ornithological Synonyms*. By Dr. [E. A.] P[atton]. *Ibid.*, p. 147.—Several vernacular names.
1550. *From California*. By J. L— and J[ulius] S[chneider]. *Ibid.*, p. 147. Early nesting.
1551. *Meadow Larks in Winter*. By T[homas] McD. P[otter]. *Ibid.*, p. 147.
1552. *From Wisconsin*. By C[harles A.] K[eele]. *Ibid.*, p. 147.—Notes on *Ampelis garrulus*, *Lanius borealis*, *Larus philadelphia*, and *Zonotrichia querula*.
1553. *The Red-tailed Hawk*. By Geo. H. Selover. *Ibid.*, p. 161.
1554. *The Marsh Hawk*. By Fred. S. Odle. *Ibid.*, p. 161.
1555. *South Carolina Notes*. By W. W. Worthington. *Ibid.*, Vol. II, No. 1., May, 1885, pp. 3-8.—A list of 103 species observed in March and April at St. Helena Island.

1556. *Scientific Names*. By Montague Chamberlain. *Ibid.*, pp. 8-9.
1557. *Nesting of the Great Horned Owl*. By 'Ortyx' [=C. J. Pennock]. *Ibid.*, pp. 10-11.
1558. *From Georgia*. By T. D. P[erry]. *Ibid.*, p. 16.—On *Megascops asio* and *Ampelis cedrorum*.
1559. *Interesting Happenings*. By W. G. T[almadge]. *Ibid.*, p. 22.—Habits of Crow and Spotted Sandpiper.
1560. *A Newsy Letter from Texas*. By J. A. Singley. *Ibid.*, pp. 23-24.—Chiefly about nesting habits.
1561. *Notes from California*. By E. H. Fiske. *Ibid.*, No. 2, June, 1885, pp. 29-30.—Nesting habits.
1562. *Wrens on the War Path*. By H. K. Landis. *Ibid.*, p. 31.
1563. *The Redhead*. By A. M. Shields. *Ibid.*, pp. 32-33. Nesting of *Aythya americana*
1564. *Pygmy Nuthatch*. By T. D. Perry. *Ibid.*, p. 44.—Nesting habits.
1565. *Ferruginous Rough-leg*. By F. M. Dille. *Ibid.*, p. 44.
1566. *One Day on Chester Island with the Marsh Wrens*. By Harry G. Parker. 'The Oölogist' [continuation of 'The Young Oölogist'], Vol. III, No. 1, Jan. and Feb., 1886, pp. 1-2.
1567. *Birds of Cortland Co., N. Y.* By M. D. M[urphy], Jr. *Ibid.*, pp. 2-6.—An annotated list of 109 species.
1568. *Summer Birds about Washington, D. C.* By J. H. Langille. *Ibid.*, pp. 10-11.
1569. *Vagary of a Collector. Great Horned Owls; Climbing Strap*. By Ortyx [=C. J. Pennock]. *Ibid.*, No. 2, March and April, 1886, pp. 19-20.
1570. *Birds of Cortland Co., N. Y.* By F. W. Higgins. *Ibid.*, p. 21.—Additions to list referred to above (No. 1567).
1571. *A Popular Nest*. By C. A. Babcock. *Ibid.*, pp. 21-22. The same nest used successively by a Grackle, a Heron and a Dove.
1572. *Whip-poor-will*. By H. A. Koch. *Ibid.*, p. 23.
1573. *An Unusual Friendship*. By L[ewis] P. B[rill]. *Ibid.*, p. 23.—Robin and House Sparrow sharing a nest.
1574. *A Warm Place for a Nest*. By M[aurice] G. K[ains]. *Ibid.*, p. 25.—Wrens nesting in lamp-posts.
1575. *Nest of the Brown Creeper*. By Wm. L. Kells. *Ibid.*, p. 25.—Mention of various other species.
1576. *Cannibalism of the Red-headed Woodpecker*. By L[ansing] B. F[ontaine]. *Ibid.*, p. 29.
1577. *The History of a Bird Box*. By Harry G. Parker. *Ibid.*, No. 3, May and June, 1886, pp. 31-32.—Notes on *Progne subis*.
1578. *Spring Notes*. By J. H. Melsheimer. *Ibid.*, No. 4, July and August, 1886, pp. 44-45.—At Hanover, Penn.
1579. *Turkey Buzzards*. By C. A. Babcock. *Ibid.*, p. 46.—Nesting in old coyote holes in banks at Danville, Kansas.
1580. *Chewink Nests in a Tree*. By H. A. Koch. *Ibid.*, p. 49.
1581. *Marsh Wrens*. By 'Ortyx' [=C. J. Pennock]. *Ibid.*, No. 5, Sept. to Nov., 1886, p. 58.

1582. *Birds of Chester County, Penn.* By C. J. Pennock. *Ibid.*, Vol. IV, No. 1, Jan. and Feb., 1887, pp. 1-10.—A briefly annotated list of 234 species, "compiled from the writer's observations and the lists of the late Vincent Barnard, the venerable Ezra Michener, M. D., and that of Dr. [B.] H. Warren."
1583. *Very Late Nesting.* By Charles A. Keeler. *Ibid.*, p. 12.—*Sialia sialis*, Oct. 26, at Milwaukee.
1584. *Wonderful Peculiarities of the Ruby-throat Hummingbird.* By James B. Purdy. *Ibid.*, No. 2, March-May, 1887, p. 72.
1585. *Notes from College Hill, Ohio.* By H. A. Koch. *Ibid.*, pp. 80-81.—Nesting of various species.
1586. *Hawking.* By Philo [W.] Smith, Jr. *Ibid.*, Nos. 3-4, June-Sept., 1887, pp. 92-93.—Records of nesting of *Bubo virginianus*, *Cathartes aura*, *Buteo borealis*, and *Buteo lineatus*.
1587. *Crow Roosts of New Jersey.* By E. M[artin]. *Ibid.*, pp. 94-95.
1588. *Swainson's Warbler—Its Discovery—Rediscovery.* By Thomas D. Porcher. *Ibid.*, p. 95.
1589. *Nesting of the Traill's and Acadian Flycatchers.* By Will. C. Brownell. *Ibid.*, pp. 96-97.
1590. *Experience with a Great Horned Owl.* By H. B. Hurd. *Ibid.*, p. 97.
1591. *Fottings from Florida.* By A. L. Quaintance. *Ibid.*, Vol. V, No. 1, Jan., 1888, pp. 5-6.—Notes on nesting of various species.
1592. *Ground Dove.* By L. S. Morrison. *Ibid.*, p. 7.—Nesting habits.
1593. *Among the Arctic Terns.* By Henry E. Berry. *Ibid.*, p. 9.—Near Damariscotta, Maine.
1594. *From Lincoln County, Maine.* By Henry E. Berry. *Ibid.*, p. 12.—Dates of nesting, etc.
1595. *Acadian Flycatcher.* By J. W. Jacobs. *Ibid.*, p. 13.—Records of fourteen sets of eggs taken at Waynesburg, Penn[sylvani]a., in 1887.
1596. *Icterus spurius—Eastern Race.* By J. M. W. [=C. L. Rawson]. *Ibid.*, No. 3, March, 1888, pp. 37-38.—In Connecticut.
1597. *Nesting of the Cardinal Grosbeak.* By F. W. Clay. *Ibid.*, pp. 39-40.
1598. *An Odd Nesting Place.* By W. J. S[impson]. *Ibid.*, p. 40.—House Wrens nesting in a vane.
1599. *Two-storied Nests of the Meadow Lark.* By Lorie P. Akers. *Ibid.*, p. 41.
1600. *A Large Set of Eggs of the Red-headed Woodpecker.* By R. C. McGregor. *Ibid.*, p. 44.
1601. *Nidification of Ictinia mississippiensis.* By H. Y. B[enedict]. *Ibid.*, No. 5, May, 1888, p. 74.
1602. *House Wren.* By C[arleton] G[ilbert]. *Ibid.*, pp. 74-75.—Egg-laying.
1603. *Nesting of a Pair of Chimney Swifts.* By W. N. C[lute]. *Ibid.*, p. 75.
1604. *The Family Rallidæ in Michigan.* By 'Scolopax' [=Morris Gibbs]. *Ibid.*, No. 6, June, 1888, pp. 85-88.

1605. *Brown-headed Nuthatch*. By A. L. Q[ua]intance]. *Ibid.*, p. 91.—Nesting habits.
1606. *Loon; Great Northern Diver*. By 'Scolopax' [=Morris Gibbs]. *Ibid.*, No. 7, July, 1888, pp. 103-105.
1607. *Eggs of Mississippi Kite*. By J. A. S[ingley]. *Ibid.*, p. 105.
1608. *Reminiscences of 1886*. By H[arry] T[rippett]. *Ibid.*, Nos. 8 and 9, Aug. and Sept., 1888, pp. 119-120.—Nesting habits of *Trochilus colubris*, *Myiarchus crinitus*, and *Icterus galbula*.
1609. *Notes from Alachua Co., Florida*. By T. G. P[earson]. *Ibid.*, Nos. 10 and 11, Oct. and Nov., 1888, p. 150.—Records of egg collecting.
1610. *Two Large Sets of Quail Eggs*. By J. V[an] D[enburgh]. *Ibid.*, p. 156.—*Callipepla californica* in confinement.
1611. *An Unusual Nesting Site; Peculiar Eggs*. By W[ill]. N. C[olton]. *Ibid.*, Vol. VI, No. 1, Jan., 1889, p. 9.—*Galeoscoptes carolinensis*.
1612. *Birds of Broome Co., N. Y.* By Willard N. Clute. *Ibid.*, pp. 10-11.—Contains one or two interesting notes.
1613. *Notes from an Alabama Collector*. By C[harles] W[ise]. *Ibid.*, pp. 14-15.
1614. *The Raptures of Michigan*. By Morris Gibbs. *Ibid.*, No. 2, Feb., 1889, pp. 29-30; No. 4, April, 1889, pp. 67-69.
1615. *Nesting of the Tufted Tit*. By J. Warren Jacobs. *Ibid.*, No. 4, April, 1889, pp. 72-73.—At Waynesburg, Pa.
1616. *Avifauna of Orleans County, N. Y.* By Neil F. Posson. *Ibid.*, No. 5, May, 1889, pp. 87-93.—A briefly annotated list of 174 species, one third of which are given on the authority of J. H. Langille, George H. Hedley, Frank H. Lattin, and others. The compiler himself seems to be conscientious, though evidently inexperienced.
1617. *A Murderous Red-headed Woodpecker*. By John A. Morden. *Ibid.*, No. 6, June, 1889, p. 113.
1618. *Arkansas Notes*. By 'Arkansas Hoosier' [=C. E. Pleas]. *Ibid.*, No. 7, July, 1889, p. 130.
1619. *The Burrowing Owl*. By A[rthur] L. S[taley]. *Ibid.*, p. 131.
1620. *Notes on the Eggs and Birds of Hillsborough Co., Florida*. By C[harles] S. M[cPherson]. *Ibid.*, No. 8, August, 1889, pp. 147-149.
1621. *The Shore Lark in Canada*. By John A. Morden. *Ibid.*, p. 149.—Early nesting.
1622. *Can Quails be Domesticated?* By L[illie] I. C[onley]. *Ibid.*, pp. 150-151.
1623. *Red-tailed Hawk*. By D. B. R[ogers]. *Ibid.*, pp. 151-152.
1624. 'Old Abe,' Fr. By R. D. Goss. *Ibid.*, No. 9, Sept., 1889, pp. 167-168.—Bald Eagle in captivity.
1625. *Bell's Vireo*. By Albert O. Garrette. *Ibid.*, p. 169.
1626. *A Curious Nesting Place*. By R[euben] C. M[oorman]. *Ibid.*, p. 176.—*Sialia sialis*.
1627. *List of the Winter Birds Found in Kalamazoo County, Mich.* By Scolopax [=Morris Gibbs]. *Ibid.*, No. 10, Oct., 1889, pp. 187-189.—63 species observed during December, January and February.

1628. *American Long-eared Owl*. By A. C. Murchison. *Ibid.*, pp. 190-191.—Nesting habits.
1629. *The Thick-billed Grebe*. By L[eslie] Dart. *Ibid.*, No. 11, Nov., 1889, pp. 205-206.
1630. *Incidents in Bird Life*. By Gus. Rapp. *Ibid.*, No. 12, Dec., 1889, p. 230.—A Robin attacking a flock of Cedarbirds.
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1634. *Northern Phalarope*. By C[harles] C. T[rembly]. *Ibid.*, p. 236.—Striking an electric light tower at Utica, N. Y.
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