

not only the published records of Bendire, Belding, Anthony, Mearns, Merrill and others, but of the unpublished observations of a number of observers residing in different parts of the State, but mainly, naturally, west of the Cascades. These records are wisely given on the authority of the observer who made them, for while in most cases doubtless thoroughly trustworthy, the particular subspecies to which, in some instances, they purport to relate seems open to question, as in the case of some of the finches and sparrows. The arrangement and nomenclature of the A. O. U. Check-List have been adopted, but in respect to recent changes in the latter the later 'Supplements,' appear to have been overlooked. The List was prepared as a thesis for the degree of M. S. in the Oregon Agricultural College. It forms an excellent basis for further detailed work, and will doubtless prove not only a great convenience but a stimulus to future workers. — J. A. A.

Proceedings of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club.¹—The fifth annual report of the proceedings of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club appears under the title 'Cassinia: An Annual devoted to the Ornithology of Pennsylvania and New Jersey,' and forms a well printed brochure of 60 pages and two plates. The frontispiece is a full-length portrait of John Cassin, and the first article is, very appropriately, a biographical sketch of this eminent Philadelphia ornithologist, by Mr. Witmer Stone. His brilliant career as an ornithologist is traced briefly and sympathetically by one upon whom, at least officially, the Cassinian mantle has fallen.

Mr. Francis R. Cope, Jr., gives an annotated list of the summer birds of parts of Clinton and Potter Counties, Pennsylvania, numbering 76 species, observed June 21–28, 1900. Several pages of introductory remarks relate to the changes in the fauna and flora of the Pennsylvania mountains through the removal of the original forest. "Wherever, indeed," says the author, "the original forest is disappearing under axe and fire, especially in those sections where the hemlock and other coniferous trees are being cut away, there just as surely we may look for the disappearance of most of our boreal birds and plants." Again, "where those forests still exist in large tracts, as, for example, they did a few years ago on North Mountain, there we find a very strong, if not a predominating, tinge of the Canadian fauna. On the other hand, where they have been entirely destroyed or broken up into isolated patches, those birds which may be regarded as typical of the Alleghanian fauna are in the majority."

Mr. William L. Baily describes his successful attempt to photograph a Nighthawk's nest and young, and an accompanying plate gives views of

¹Cassinia, A Bird Annual: Proceedings of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club, No. V, 1901. 8vo, pp. 60, pl. 2. April, 1902.

the eggs and young *in situ*, as well as a larger view of the young birds. Other papers are: 'A Walk to the Paoli Pine Barrens,' by William J. Serrill; 'The Yellow-winged Sparrow in Pennsylvania,' by Samuel Wright; 'Trespassing of the Rose-breasted Grosbeak in the Carolinian Fauna,' by William B. Evans; 'Nesting of the Mockingbird in Eastern Pennsylvania,' by W. E. Roberts and W. E. Hannum; 'A Spring Migration Record for 1893-1900,' by Frank L. Burns,—a tabular record of observations made at Berwyn, Chester Co., Pa.; 'The Spring Migration for 1901,' as observed by different members of the Club at five localities; an abstract of the proceedings of the Club for 1901, containing many interesting records. 'Bird Club Notes,' a list of the officers and members, and an index complete this interesting record of the year's work of the Club. The Club membership consists of 14 active members, 1 Honorary member, 53 Associate members, and 31 Corresponding members. In this connection attention may be called to an interesting historical sketch of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club, by Mr. Samuel N. Rhoads, one of its founders, published in the April, 1902, number of 'Bird-Lore,' with a photograph of the Club in session.—J. A. A.

Lucas on a New Fossil Flightless Auk.¹—On the basis of a nearly complete humerus found in excavating a street tunnel at Los Angeles, California, Mr. Lucas has founded the new genus and species *Mancalla californiensis*, an extinct species of auk which he believes to have been flightless. He says: "The bird to which this humerus belonged was more highly specialized, more completely adapted for subaquatic flight, than the Great Auk, although the wings were not so extremely modified as those of the penguins The occurrence of a flightless auk at so low a geological horizon as the Miocene is of great interest, as indicating a much earlier origin for the family."—J. A. A.

Perkins and Howe's Preliminary List of the Birds of Vermont.²—The authors state that one of the main objects in publishing the present list is "that fuller information as to our resident and migratory birds may be gained"; and that they regard it "as in no sense final, but only provisional." Acknowledgments are made of indebtedness to previous publications on the birds of the State, and for much hitherto unpublished information generously contributed by correspondents. The number of

¹A Flightless Auk, *Mancalla californiensis*, from the Miocene of California. By Frederick A. Lucas. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. XXIV, 1901, pp. 133, 134.

²A Preliminary List of the Birds Found in Vermont. By George H. Perkins, Ph. D., Professor of Natural History, University of Vermont, assisted by Clifton D. Howe, M. S. Assistant in Biology, University of Vermont. Twenty-first Ann. Rep. Vermont State Board of Agriculture for 1901 (1902), pp. 85-118. Also separate, pp. 1-34, Dec. 1901.