

and also other tables and charts relating to bird migration for the same period and locality. The usefulness of this effort to aid beginners in becoming acquainted with wild birds in life seems to be attested by the appearance of the present revised edition.—J. A. A.

Snow's Catalogue of Kansas Birds.—Professor Snow has recently issued a fifth edition of his Catalogue of Kansas Birds,¹ which first appeared in April, 1872, and was reissued, with additions, in July, and again in October, of the same year, the latter being commonly known as the 'second edition,' though here counted as the third. In 1875 a 'third' ("in reality the fourth") edition was issued, dated on the title-page "November, 1875," and "January, 1876," on the first page of the text, and now stated to have been "complete to Jan. 1, 1876." The history and character of these earlier editions is here given, followed by extended comment on Goss's and Lantz's Catalogues and especially on Prof. D. E. Lantz's 'Review of Kansas Ornithology,' published in 1899 (see Auk, XVI, pp. 364, 365). There is considerable criticism of Lantz's 'Review,' but the general tone seems rather hypercritical. The author treats the historic portion of his subject (pp. 1-11) at length, and in minute detail, even to points of trivial importance.

Upon this thorough foundation of criticism and research, such as the bird fauna of few States has received, Professor Snow proceeds to give us a 'Catalogue of the Birds of Kansas,' in which all species attributed to Kansas whose occurrence in the State "cannot be verified by actual captures since the opening of the University of Kansas, in September, 1886," are excluded, including 14 species entered in his earlier editions on the manuscript authority of Dr. T. M. Brewer and Prof. Spencer F. Baird. The list, as now revised and annotated, includes 342 species and subspecies, not one of which is apparently open to question. While doubtless others may be added by future captures within the State, we have here a most thorough and up-to-date exposition of the bird fauna of Kansas.—J. A. A.

Proceedings of the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union.—The Proceedings of the Third Annual Meeting of the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union forms a thick pamphlet of 108 pages, well illustrated with sixteen half-tone plates and about one hundred text cuts. The meeting was held at Lincoln, Nebraska, Feb. 1, 1902, with the President, Erwin H. Barbour, in the chair and 19 members present. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, J. M. Bates; Vice-President, Mrs. George H.

¹A Catalogue of the Birds of Kansas (fifth edition) with Notes upon Preceding Catalogues and Lists. By Francis H. Snow, Ph. D., LL. D., of the University of Kansas. 8vo, pp. 23, May, 1903. Reprinted from Vol. XVIII, Trans. Kansas Acad. Sciences.

Payne; Corresponding Secretary, J. C. Crawford, Jr.; Recording Secretary, R. H. Wolcott; Treasurer, August Eiche. After the usual routine business the President presented his address, entitled 'The Progenitors of Birds,' which, very fully illustrated, occupies pp. 9-39, of the 'Proceedings.' The papers read at the meeting and here published number a dozen or more, and include, among the longer articles, 'Our Winter Birds,' by M. H. Swenk (pp. 52-58, an annotated list of about 120 species); 'A Comparison of the Bird-life found in the Sand-hill Region of Holt County in 1883-'84 and in 1901,' by Lawrence Bruner (pp. 58-63); 'Some General Remarks upon the Distribution of Life in Northwest Nebraska,' by Merritt Cary (pp. 63-75, includes an annotated list of the birds); 'Notes on the Nesting of Some Sioux County Birds,' by M. A. Carriker, Jr. (pp. 75-89); 'Bird and Nest Photography,' by J. S. Trostler (pp. 89-93); 'Record of Nebraska Ornithology,' by Robert H. Wolcott (pp. 93-105, bibliography). On p. 107 is an interesting note on the Carolina Paroquet, reported to have been abundant in 1856, and to have bred on an island in the Missouri River near Brownville, in the southeastern corner of the State, but it suddenly disappeared about 1866. The 'Proceedings,' edited by Robert H. Wolcott, form an important contribution to Nebraska ornithology.—J. A. A.

Fisher on the Birds of Keam Canyon, Arizona.¹—This is a nominal list of 39 species, preceded by several pages descriptive of the region, and general comment on the birds seen and formally listed at the end of the paper. He says: "Anyone unacquainted with the conditions of bird life in the arid regions would be disappointed with the small number of species found in Keam Canyon, and would be surprised at the meagre representation of most of them. Although considerable time between July 18 and August 3 [1894] was devoted to exploring the canyon and surrounding mesa for the purpose of observing birds, only thirty-nine species were found, and of these seven were included on single records."—J. A. A.

Stone on a Collection of Birds from Sumatra.—Mr. Stone states that this collection,² presented to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia by the collectors, Messrs. Harrison and Hiller, is the "most extensive ever brought to America from this island and adds materially to our knowledge of the distribution and relationships of a number of species." The collection includes 138 species, of which one is described as new,

¹ A Partial List of the Birds of Keam Canyon, Arizona. By A. K. Fisher. *The Condor*, Vol. V, 1903, pp. 33-36.

² A Collection of Birds from Sumatra, obtained by Alfred C. Harrison, Jr., and Dr. H. M. Hiller. By Witmer Stone. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, 1902, pp. 670-691. Jan. 20, 1903.