

in the 'Catalogue,' but it is not always clear whether the information given is new or taken from published sources, as the proposed bibliography of works consulted has been omitted, it having been found, perhaps, too voluminous for the space at the author's command. As a supplemental part, or 'addendum' "will, it is hoped, be published in the near future," to include the voluminous "notes on and references to the species included in the first two parts of this Catalogue," it may be that we shall have a bibliography in the proposed additional part. Part III closes with two pages of addenda and an index to the whole work.

Mr. Macoun has succeeded in bringing together and rendering available a vast amount of information on the distribution and habits of Canadian birds, and has thereby placed the ornithological world under grateful obligations.—J. A. A.

Todd on the Mammal and Bird Fauna of Beaver County, Pennsylvania.¹—Beaver County, in its faunal relationships, is Carolinian, a dozen or more characteristically Carolinian species of birds being enumerated by Mr. Todd as of common occurrence in the County. The lists are briefly annotated; the bird list numbers 178 species, and is believed to be fairly complete.—J. A. A.

Stone on Birds and Mammals from Mt. Sanhedrin, California.²—Mount Sanhedrin is in Mendocino County, California, and attains an altitude of 5,000 feet. The birds here recorded were collected by Mr. A. S. Bunnell of Berkeley, and number 56 species, with field notes on these and 33 others observed by Mr. Bunnell. As nothing had previously been published on the region, the present paper forms a welcome addition to the faunal literature of California.—J. A. A.

Raine on the Eggs of the Solitary Sandpiper.³—"At last," says Mr. Raine, "the long-sought for eggs of the Solitary Sandpiper have been found, and it affords me much pleasure to be the first ornithologist to have the opportunity of recording its nesting habits, which are unique amongst North American birds, for I have positive proof that this species lays its eggs in the [abandoned] nests of other birds." After considering

¹ The Mammal and Bird Fauna of Beaver County, Pennsylvania. By W. E. Clyde Todd, Custodian, Depart. Mammals and Birds, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg, Pa. Bausman's History of Beaver County, Pa., Vol. II, 1904, pp. 1195-1202. Separates, dated Nov. 23, 1904. Birds, pp. 1198-1202.

² On a Collection of Birds and Mammals from Mount Sanhedrin, California. By Witmer Stone. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 1904, pp. 576-585. Oct. 17, 1904. Birds, pp. 580-585.

³ Discovery of the Eggs of Solitary Sandpiper. By Walter Raine. Ottawa Naturalist, Vol. XVIII, 1904, pp. 135-138. Published Oct. 20, 1904.

the several alleged discoveries of the eggs of this species—in ground nests—and showing that they cannot be taken as authentic, he proceeds to describe the taking of three sets of eggs by Mr. Evan Thompson, in northern Alberta, — one on June 16, 1903, in a deserted Robin's nest, another June 9, 1904, in the nest of a Bronzed Grackle, and the third on June 24, 1904, in the nest of a Cedar Waxwing. The second set was unfortunately destroyed, but of the third set he says: "Mr. Thompson was fortunate in shooting the parent bird as she flew from the nest and thus identification is very complete and establishes the fact once for all, that the Solitary Sandpiper does not lay its eggs in a nest on the ground like other sandpipers, but takes possession of the nest of other birds, built in trees, just the same as its Old World representative the Green Sandpiper is known to do." The eggs are described as being entirely different from those of the Spotted Sandpiper, but as bearing "family likeness to eggs of the European Green and Wood Sandpipers, as might be expected, but, of course, like the birds themselves, the eggs are much smaller than those" of the two species of European Sandpipers mentioned. The separate of Mr. Raine's paper is accompanied by a photograph of the two sets obtained, in situ in the nests, and also a memorandum in pencil to the effect that set No. 3 is now in the collection of the Hon. John H. Thayer of Lancaster, Mass. — J. A. A.

Riley on the Birds of Barbuda and Antigua.¹—This paper is based "on a collection of 325 bird skins formed by Mr. H. G. Selwyn during the late summer, fall, and early winter of 1903, recently acquired by the United States National Museum," it constituting the largest single collection ever made on these ornithologically little-known islands. The collection adds several species new to the islands and one, *Dendroica subita*, new to science. This species belongs to the *D. adelaidæ* group, but is quite distinct from any previously known. The total number of species recorded from these islands is 51, respecting several of which there is extended critical comment. The form of *Butorides* represented is called *B. virescens maculatus* (Bodd.); the form of Little Blue Heron found there is designated as *Florida cærulea cærulescens* (Lath.); the Zenaida and Ground Doves are respectively, *Zenaida zenaida aurita* (Temm.) and *Columbigallina passerina trochila* (Bonap.); the Sparrow Hawk is *Cerchneis sparveria caribæarum* (Gm.), and a new subspecies, *C. s. loquacula*, is described from Porto Rico; of the Mangrove Cuckoos, three forms are recognized, one of which, *Coccyzus dominicæ* Shelley receives a new name, being called *C. m. shelleyi*, Shelley's name proving to be preoccupied; and there are a few other modifications of nomenclature.

¹ Catalogue of a Collection of Birds from Barbuda and Antigua, British West Indies. By J. H. Riley. Smithsonian Collections (quarterly issue), Vol. XLVII, 1904, pp. 277-291. Published Nov. 9, 1894.