

Another paper by Dr. Joseph Grinnell immediately follows Miss Kellogg's and deals with an 'Analysis of the Fauna of the Trinity Region of Northern California.'¹ based upon the collection above mentioned. His conclusions are that the boreal element of the fauna of the Trinity region is nearest to that of the Sierra Nevada, with but little Humid Coast element, while the Sonoran "islands" of the region are nearest to the Sacramento Valley in their faunal characteristics. The Trinity region seems to show but very slight endemic individuality. These two papers form a valuable contribution to the series which Dr. Grinnell and his associates are issuing from time to time and which are rapidly assuming the proportions of a natural history survey of the State.— W. S.

Lincoln's 'The Birds of Yuma County, Colorado.'²—This is a very briefly annotated list of 164 species. Presumably it is based upon field work carried on by representatives of the Colorado Museum of Natural History but on this point the several paragraphs of introduction throw no light, merely stating that systematic work in Yuma county "was deemed likely to be exceptionally productive." It is to be regretted that some account of the expedition and a detailed analysis of its results do not accompany the list.— W. S.

Witherby's Report on the 'British Birds' Marking Scheme.³—During the seven years that 'British Birds' has been conducting its systematic bird marking scheme, 67,614 birds have been banded. Of the 59,847 banded to the end of 1914 no less than 1835, or 3.06 per cent, have been heard from. Several Swallows, a Sand Martin and a Wryneck banded in 1914 returned to England and were identified the following year, while a Martin banded at Kinnelhead June 26, 1913, was recovered at the same place August 17, 1915. Three Mallards banded in Great Britain in February were recovered in Sweden and Holland, in November and August following.

These are only some of the interesting records which this report contains, and it is deeply to be regretted that the war is so seriously interfering with the progress of this valuable line of ornithological work.— W. S.

Recent Papers by Van Oort.—Several recent publications by Dr. E. D. Van Oort are before us. In one he summarizes the work of the Leiden Museum in bird banding,⁴ giving some 47 cases of birds recovered

¹ An Analysis of the Vertebrate Fauna of the Trinity Region of Northern California. By Joseph Grinnell. Univ. of Cal. Publ. in Zool., Vol. 12, No. 14, pp. 399-410. January 27, 1916.

² The Birds of Yuma County, Colorado. By F. C. Lincoln. Proc. Colo. Mus. Nat. Hist., pp. 1-14, Dec., 1915. [Neither volume nor part indicated].

³ The "British Birds" Marking Scheme. Progress for 1915 and Some Results. By H. F. Witherby. British Birds, IX, No. 9. February 1, 1916.

⁴ Resultaten van het ringonderzoek van het Rijks Museum te Leiden. Ardea, 1915, pp. 119-126.

in 1914 and 1915. These include representatives of a number of different species, Gulls, Titmice, Starlings, etc. In another paper¹ he records the occurrence of *Puffinus gravis* in the Netherlands for the first time while a third contribution² consists of a description of a new Bird of Paradise, *Falcinellus meyeri albicans* (p. 228) from the Snow Mountains of Central New Guinea.— W. S.

Didier's 'Le Macareux du Kamtschatka.'³— This brochure consists of a brief monograph of the Crested Puffin, with descriptions of birds in various stages of plumage, accounts of nest, egg, habits, distribution, synonymy, etc. There is also a lithographic plate of the adult birds and a cut of the egg.— W. S.

Annual Report of the National Association of Audubon Societies for 1915.⁴— This report shows the National Association, the 'parent body' of bird protectionists in America, to be in excellent condition. About \$100,000. of income has been expended during the year in the interests of wild bird life. Besides the secretary's report which touches briefly upon the various lines of work carried on during the year, we have reports of field agents, in Maine, Massachusetts, Virginia, Ohio and the Pacific States; the report of H. K. Job, head of the department of Applied Ornithology, of Mary S. Sage, organizer in schools, and thirty-nine reports from State Societies and independent clubs. In conclusion there is the report of the treasurer and the list of members. This report as well as the substantial Audubon department in each number of 'Bird-Lore' will prove interesting reading to all who have at heart the growth and development of the great work of bird protection.— W. S.

Recent Bird Biographies by Miss Stanwood.— Numerous sketches of birds and their nesting activities have appeared during the last few years from the pen of Miss Stanwood, all of them evidently based upon careful study and written in a style that is pleasing and yet serious enough to suit the importance of many of the facts that are recorded. These sketches can well be taken as models for others who have the time to make careful studies of the activities of birds' nests, and ability to set them down in biographical sketches. Miss Stanwood has recently contributed an excellent account of the nesting of the Red-breasted Nuthatch,⁵ a species that but

¹ Een voor de Nederlandsche fauna nieuwe stormvoglesoort *Puffinus gravis* (O'Reilly) *Ardea*, 1915, pp. 130-131.

² On a New Bird of Paradise from Central New Guinea, *Falcinellus meyeri albicans*. *Zool. Mededeelingen*, Deel I, Afl. 3-4.

³ Le Macareux der Kamtschatka (*Lunda cirrhata* (Pall.)) Dr. Robert Didier. *Suppl. au No. 82 de la Revue Française d'Ornithologie*. 1916. pp. 1-16. Pl. I.

⁴ Annual Report of the National Association of Audubon Societies for 1915. *Bird-Lore*, 1915, pp. 493-560.

⁵ The Red-breasted Nuthatch. By Cordelia J. Stanwood. *Home Progress*, January, 1916, pp. 213-215.