

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.

few have had the opportunity to study carefully in its summer home, another on the nesting of the Redstart¹ and an account of a tame Olive-backed Thrush² which she raised from a nestling.— W. S.

Washburn's 'Further Observations on Minnesota Birds.'³— Minnesota birds bid fair to be well cared for in the future, for in addition to Dr. Roberts' list we have another circular from the Agricultural Experiment Station on common birds, by the State Entomologist, Mr. F. L. Washburn. This is issued in response to the great demand in the schools for a similar earlier publication (Circular 32). Twenty-three familiar species are described in a popular way and illustrated by cuts from 'Citizen Bird' representing paintings by Louis Agassiz Fuertes, which have been very well printed. Mr. Washburn's pamphlet should prove very satisfactory for school use.— W. S.

Recent Papers on Bird and Game Protection.— Dr. Walter P. Taylor⁴ at the Meeting of the American Association of Museums in San Francisco read an important paper, reviewing the carelessness of legislative bodies in passing laws affecting wild birds and animals which have operated toward the extinction of really valuable species. He then pointed out an important function of the museum in placing at the service of the State the results of its technical and economic investigations and in training experts who can work directly for the State in the investigation and conservation of the native fauna.

Two recent pamphlets from the Biological Survey are Mr. Henshaw's report as Chief of the Survey⁵ and the report of the governor of Alaska on the Alaska Game law.⁶ The bird work outlined by Mr. Henshaw has been largely published in special reports already noticed in these columns, and covers the mortality of wild ducks on Great Salt Lake; ducks in relation to oyster industry; food of wild ducks; collecting of data on migration and distribution; notes on conditions of ten national bird reservations are given and on the enforcement of the Migratory Bird Law. Importations of foreign birds total 270,000 for the year 1915, of which 216,000 were canaries. In Alaska the bag limit for game birds has been of great value in

¹ A Skillful Architect [The Redstart]. By Cordelia J. Stanwood. *The House Beautiful*, February, 1916. pp. xl-xlii.

² The Chronicle of a Tame Olive-backed Thrush. By Cordelia J. Stanwood. *Wilson Bulletin*, No. 93, December, 1915.

³ Further Observations on Minnesota Birds: their Economic Relations to the Agriculturist. By F. L. Washburn. Circular 35, Minn. Exper. Sta. January 15, 1916.

⁴ The Museum of Natural History and the Conservation of Game. By Dr. W. P. Taylor. *Proc. Amer. Ass. of Museums*, IX, pp. 96-103, 1915.

⁵ Report of Chief of Bureau of Biological Survey. By H. W. Henshaw. *Ann. Rep. U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1915, reprint, pp. 1-15.

⁶ Report of the Governor of Alaska on the Alaska Game Law. By J. F. A. Strong. pp. 1-18.