

of which seem worthy of mention, while the recent capture of the Red Phalarope ('Auk,' 1919, p. 419) was of course, too late for inclusion. The omission of the Gray-cheeked Thrush from the main list is surprising as it is far more common in eastern Pennsylvania than the Bicknell's and nearly or quite as abundant as the Olive-back. There are a number of Chester County specimens of the Gray-cheek in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

Mr. Burns' summary of our knowledge of the ornithology of Chester County emphasizes the fact that it is still limited to the southern and eastern portions and that we have no intimate or detailed information on the bird life of the northern townships. It is regrettable that this region could not have been carefully explored and the results of the investigation included in the present volume, thus making an important addition to the historic work of the earlier writers.

The little book is well printed and attractively gotten up but we regret to say lacks the supervision of a competent editor, with the result that no less than 24 of the scientific names are misspelled, while those given for the Night Heron and Creeper are the names of the European races and not the American. The text also is often somewhat faulty in construction and occasionally ungrammatical. These faults however, do not detract from the ornithological value of the work but are regrettable as they could have been so easily eliminated and the literary character of the book been thus made fully equal to the scientific.—W. S.

**Mailliard's 'Notes on the Avifauna of the Inner Coast Range of California.'**<sup>1</sup>— In this paper, Mr. Mailliard describes the results of field work carried on by himself and his assistant, Mr. Luther Little, from Mt. St. Helena, Napa County, to Mt. Sanhedrin, Mendocino County, California, during 1919. The physical features of the various localities are described and lists of the species observed are given, while the details of distribution are considered at length and much information is presented on the habits of several species.

Many of the localities being nearly upon the dividing line between the humid coast environment and the dry interior, present peculiarly interesting conditions, and Mr. Mailliard has made a valuable contribution to the zoogeography of the region. A table at the end of the paper shows at a glance the species seen and taken at each of the nine stations where stops were made.—W. S.

✓ **Bailey's 'The Raptorial Birds of Iowa.'**<sup>2</sup>— At the time of his death the late Dr. Bert Heald Bailey had nearly completed a report on the birds

<sup>1</sup> Notes on the Avifauna of the Inner Coast Range of California. By Joseph Mailliard Proc. Calif. Acad. Sciences. Fourth Series, Vol. IX, No. 10, pp. 273-296. November 25, 1919.

<sup>2</sup> The Raptorial Birds of Iowa. Bulletin No. 6, Iowa Geological Survey. By Bert Heald Bailey, M. S., M. D. Des Moines, 1918. pp. 1-238, figs. 93. [Received November, 1919.]

of prey of the State of Iowa. His manuscripts have been edited and completed by his student and co-worker, Miss Clementina S. Spencer and have now been published by the Iowa Geological Survey in an attractive volume which is a credit to all concerned.

The economic statements are taken largely from Fisher's 'Hawks and Owls of the United States,' but under each of the commoner species there is a table of stomach contents of a dozen or so specimens examined by the author. The consideration of the characters and distribution of the species occupies the bulk of the volume and as a rule seems to be very full and accurate. There is a brief summary of field characters and a fuller description of each species with measurements. Then follows a statement of its general range and a detailed account of its distribution and habits in Iowa, with a map showing county records and breeding localities, and a full bibliography. The illustrations consist of excellent half-tones of mounted birds in the museum of Coe College, some characteristic views of Iowa scenery and a portrait of Dr. Bailey.

There is a lack of consistency in the treatment of some portions of the work, some of the distributions being taken direct from the A. O. U. 'Check-List' while others unfortunately are too general, and consequently somewhat inaccurate or misleading. The northern race of the Turkey Vulture is thus credited with ranging to South America and the Swallow-tailed Kite is stated to breed from the northern United States southward. In the bibliography the authority for the scientific name is quoted in one reference and not in the next without any uniformity, while Dr. Bailey's proposed new race of the Broad-winged Hawk, which has been since regarded as merely a melanistic form, is given as a "new subspecies" in this publication whereas it was described and named in 'The Auk' for January, 1917.

These are, however, minor matters and do not detract from the usefulness of the publication in providing a means for the recognition and proper appreciation of the birds of prey, which is a necessity on the part of farmers and others, before any progress can be made in the destruction of the noxious species and the protection of those which are beneficial.—W. S.

X **Mrs. Farwell's 'Bird Observations near Chicago.'**<sup>1</sup>—The late Mrs. Ellen Drummond Farwell, a director and vice-president of the Illinois Audubon Society, was an ardent bird lover and a student of wild bird life. Her note books kept in diary form were replete with observations relating mainly to birds of the Chicago district, although there were two short lists of species observed in Georgia as well as notes on birds seen in Europe.

All of these have now been published in book form, with a foreword by John V. Farwell and an introduction by Mary Drummond. They show a keen power of observation and contain many facts of interest not only to

---

<sup>1</sup>Bird Observations near Chicago. By Ellen Drummond Farwell. Introduction by Mary Drummond. With illustrations. Privately printed. [1919] pp. 1-192.