

while others are named in imitation of their calls as in the case of the Whip-poor-will, which to the Penobscots seems to say "wipolesu." The part that birds play in folk-lore is always interesting and Dr. Speck's paper covers an important branch of this subject.—W. S.

Year Book of the Rhinebeck Bird Club.¹—Besides the general reports of the Club there are articles on the Barn Owl by G. W. Gray; the Evening Grosbeak by Dorothy Cookingham; the Barred Owl by Clinton G. Abbott, and a preliminary list of the birds of Dutchess Co., N. Y., by Maunsell S. Crosby. The White Swans originally liberated at Rhinebeck some years ago have bred wild and now number 26 individuals.—W. S.

Wetmore on the Ducks of the Bear River Marshes, Utah.¹—While engaged in studying the duck sickness which has recently become prevalent in Utah, and upon which he has already reported, Dr. Wetmore gathered much information on the life history and favorite foods of the ducks of this region which has been embodied in the present bulletin for the benefit of sportsmen and others interested in water-fowl.

One of the most interesting portions of the report is that dealing with the "eclipse" plumage which was studied in life by Dr. Wetmore. The Drakes of all the resident species except the Ruddy Duck, desert the female, in almost every case, as soon as incubation begins, gathering together in large flocks. Early in summer they molt their bright plumage and assume the dull "eclipse" dress and lose their flight feathers. They then take to the thick marsh growth where they remain in concealment until they are again able to fly. The new normal plumage coming in in September. The females are naturally later in molting than the males and are not in full feather again until late October. The male Canada Goose accompanies the young, as does the Ruddy Duck, and, nesting early, they are able to start the molt by the end of May. It is completed about the time the young goslings are able to fly and the flocks are in evidence again, on the bay, by early July. The Geese are exceedingly wary when hiding during their flightless stage and are rarely seen.

The report contains much valuable data on food plants, and on the enemies and conditions affecting water-fowl.

The importance of the region as a resort of the birds during the molt is emphasized.—W. S.

¹ Year Book of the Rhinebeck Bird Club for the years 1918, 1919, 1920. Published by the Rhinebeck Bird Club, Rhinebeck, N. Y. 1921 pp. 1-40, numerous plates.

¹ Wild Ducks and Duck Foods of the Bear River Marshes, Utah. Bull. 932 U. S. Dept. Agriculture. pp. 1-20. pl. I-III, May 31, 1921. Price 5 cent. (from Supt, Documents Gov't. Printing House).