

Corvus corax principalis. NORTHERN RAVEN. An adult male of this species was caught in a steel trap at Hartland, Vermont, November 19, 1912, and is now in the collection of Mrs. A. B. MORGAN.—RICHARD M. MARBLE, Woodstock, Vermont.

Further Notes on Lake County, Minnesota, Birds.—On a canoe trip through northern Lake County, Minnesota, from July 26 to September 4, 1922, I followed a route about six to ten miles northward of, but approximately parallel to, the one on which my earlier reports from this region were based ('The Auk,' Vol. XXXVII, No. 4, 1920; and Vol. XXXVIII, No. 1, 1921). The route traversed in 1922 is known as the North Kawishiwi river route and includes in its course the following lakes: lakes One, Two, Three, and Four; and the lakes Hudson, Insula, Alice, Koma, and Polly.

The following species not previously reported by myself, nor by Cahn ('The Auk,' Vol. XXXIX, No. 1, 1922), were added to the Lake County list.

Chlidonias nigra surinamensis. BLACK TERN. Late in the afternoon of Aug. 15, a flock of eleven was seen in a bay on the southwest shore of Lake Alice. The next day a flock of eight was seen along the east shore of the lake; these may have been part of the first mentioned flock.

Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis. ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK. Aug. 29, two were seen at the northern extremity of the long northwardly extending arm of Lake Four. This was at the edge of an extensive burned area.

Loxia leucoptera. WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL. The first White-winged Crossbills were seen by my wife, who accompanied me, July 26, on the long portage of the Kawishiwi. From that locality on, eastward, flocks of five or six and up to a dozen individuals were from time to time identified by their notes at various points along the route, but other troupes identified by the aid of field glasses were recorded for Koma Lake portage, Aug. 10; Lake Three, Aug. 26 and 27; the long Kawishiwi portage again on Sept. 2. Two specimens, a male and a female, were taken Aug. 27, on the south shore of Lake Three, while they were feeding, among several others, in the tops of some tall spruces.

In number of flocks as well as in number of individuals this species was much inferior to the American Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra minor*) which was found abundant in this district.

Other species which I had not met with in the Isabella river and lake district, south of the present territory, are the Bluebird and the Red-headed Woodpecker, although these have been reported by Cahn (loc. cit.) for the northernmost section of the county. In the large burned area bordering the northern arm of Lake Four I saw many Bluebirds, Aug. 29 and earlier; and on a small wooded island in this portion of the lake two immature Red-headed Woodpeckers were met with, one of which was taken as a specimen. The presence of these two species is doubtless to be at-

tributed to the open conditions produced by the forest fire, which occurred in 1910 and covered an area of many thousand acres.

Through an oversight the following species was omitted from the list of 1920.

Charadrius semipalmatus. SEMIPALMATED PLOVER. A specimen was taken from among several individuals seen on a mud-flat along the Isabella river, about a mile below Rice Lake, in August, 1912. I have not seen the species elsewhere in the region covered.—CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *Department of Zoology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.*

RECENT LITERATURE

Barbour's 'Birds of Cuba.'—The Nuttall Ornithological Club has just issued another of its beautifully gotten up 'Memoirs.' This, the sixth issue, treats of the birds of the island of Cuba and is by Dr. Thomas Barbour¹ who, as is well known, has made many trips to the island and is thoroughly fitted for the task that he has undertaken. His aim as he explains in the introduction is not only to describe the collections of birds that he has made in the island, but also to provide a work that will be useful to the English speaking visitors and residents who desire to know something of Cuban bird-life and we feel that he has been eminently successful in carrying out his plan.

As we turn the introductory pages we read the same story that is being told in almost every part of the world, of the destruction of forests to permit the constantly increasing cultivation of some commercial crop—sugar cane in the case of Cuba—and the consequent decrease in the native bird-life. Some species are already extinct while others have reached various stages on the same road, the Cuban Ivory-billed Woodpecker being one that has apparently but recently reached the end of the journey.

There is a brief historical sketch of ornithological activity in Cuba, and of the bird collections which exist on the island, of which the Gundlach collection of mounted birds, kept in permanently sealed cabinets, and the modern collection of mounts and skins, belonging to Dr. Charles T. Ramsden, are the most important.

The geography and geology of the island are described in some detail. While Dr. Barbour agrees with geologists that Cuba has never had a land connection with the United States, he does consider that there has been continental connection as evidenced by the more recent discoveries of vertebrate fossils, in Cuba as well as in Haiti and Porto Rico.

¹ *Memoirs of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, No. VI. The Birds of Cuba*, by Thomas Barbour. With four plates. Cambridge, Massachusetts. Published by the Club. June, 1923, sm. quarto, pp. 1--141