

serella iliaca mariposae with some tendency toward *brevicauda*. Many other local notes of interest are contained in the paper.

A third contribution¹ deals with the autumn work of the ornithological department of the Academy in Plumas and Yuba Counties in 1922.

Casey Wood's 'The Birds of Fiji.'—Dr. Casey A. Wood who has been travelling widely during the past few years spent some time in Fiji and became quite well acquainted with the avifauna of the islands. In the 'Handbook of Fiji, 1924', we find eight pages devoted to an account² from his pen of the bird life. We learn that there are about 115 species including introductions and migrants, but that this is in spite of the Indian Mongoose and the Mynah, both serious enemies of the native birds and the activities of men in cutting down forests, draining swamps, and burning over cane and brush. It seems to be the same story everywhere and in some of these formerly out of the way spots the native fauna will be gone before we know it.—W. S.

Forbes and Gross on Distribution of Illinois Birds.³—This paper is supplementary to one published previously on 'The Numbers and Local Distribution in Summer of Illinois Land Birds of the Open Country,' and attempts to cover in the same way the birds of winter, spring and fall seen in the open country. It is one of those papers which might be classed as ornithological mathematics dealing largely with figures and percentages. Various trips taken across southern, central and northern Illinois from November to February in the winter of 1906-7 furnish the data for the winter estimates. It seems that 6378 acres were covered in the work and 5193 birds counted or 520 to the square mile as against 644 in the summer. The most abundant winter birds of the open ground were in order of abundance: Crow, Lapland Longspur, Junco, Prairie Horned Lark, English Sparrow and Goldfinch. In the southern section the order was Junco, Meadowlark, Quail, Bluebird, Mourning Dove and Blue Jay; in central Illinois: Crow, Prairie Horned Lark, English Sparrow, Goldfinch, Junco and Tree Sparrow, and in the northern section: Lapland Longspur, Crow, Goldfinch, Tree Sparrow, Prairie Horned Lark and English Sparrow.

The species are then considered with reference to habitat and figures given for fields planted to corn and wheat, stubble, ploughed ground, etc. Then the spring and fall birds are tabulated in somewhat the same way, and there is a table on which all of the species identified during the study are entered with the character of their occurrence in each of the three

¹ Field Work in Plumas and Yuba Counties, California, in 1922. By Joseph Mailliard. *Ibid.*, No. 4, October 15, 1923.

² The Birds of Fiji. By Casey A. Wood, M. D. Reprinted from the Handbook of Fiji, 1924.

³ On the Numbers and Local Distribution of Illinois Birds of the Open Country in Winter, Spring and Fall. By Stephen A. Forbes and Alfred O. Gross. *Bulletin Illinois Natural History Survey*, XIV, Art. X, October, 1923, pp. 397-453.