

their market why not advocate Starling shoots instead of clamoring for the extermination of the Crow, as they did a few years ago.—W. S.

Birds of Lewis and Clark in North Dakota. In this little brochure¹ the authors, Messrs. Russell Reid and Clell G. Gannon present a list of the birds and mammals referred to in the journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition while it was passing through the present state of North Dakota, from October 14, 1804, to April 27, 1805, and August 3–20, 1806, on the return trip. Comments are added from the editions of the Journals by Coues and Thwaites with additional notes by the authors themselves. Some 29 birds and 24 mammals are listed with the authors identifications in terms of the modern nomenclature. Following the list is a series of extracts from the Journals giving additional data on some of the occurrences and there is a half-tone of Bodmer's painting "A Bear Hunt on the Missouri River."

The pamphlet is a careful historical compilation such as will have to be made for the various western states through which these early expeditions passed when the explorers had interest enough to mention any of the animals that they encountered.—W. S.

Barro Colorado Island Biological Station. In the Smithsonian Report for 1926, Dr. A. O. Gross has published an excellent account² of the Barro Colorado Biological Station from the standpoint of the ornithologist. Dr. Gross spent a summer at the station in association with Mr. Josselyn Van Tyne and gives us an interesting resume of his bird studies in the Canal Zone. Especially valuable are the intimate accounts of nesting and behaviour of the tropical Flycatcher, *Myiobius atricaudus*, and of the Ant birds, *Dysithamnus puncticeps*, *Myrmeciza exsul* and *Hylophylax naevioides*.

The facilities of this station are making it possible to gain the same intimate knowledge of the life histories of tropical birds that has for many years been recorded for the birds of the north temperate zone. Something which Beebe had already demonstrated for Kartabo, British Guiana. A number of excellent half-tones illustrate the paper.—W. S.

La Touche's 'Handbook of the Birds of Eastern China.' The fourth part of this important work³ appeared during the past summer covering the families Ploceidae, Fringillidae, Bombycillidae, and Hirundinidae. The treatment follows exactly that of the previous parts and several half-

¹ Birds and Mammals Observed by Lewis and Clark in North Dakota. By Russell Reid and Clell G. Gannon. Printed by Holt Printing Company. Grand Forks, N. D., 1927, pp. 1–24.

² Barro Colorado Island Biological Station. By Alfred O. Gross, Ph.D. Smithsonian Report for 1926, pp. 327–342. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1927.

³ A Handbook of the Birds of Eastern China. By J. D. LaTouche. Part IV, August, 1927. Taylor and Francis, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C., 4, pp. 293–398, pls. X–XIII. Price 7 shillings 6 pence net.