

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.

tone plates of scenery, etc. and a revised sketch map of China, to replace the one previously issued, are included.—W. S.

Hartert on a Trip to Morocco. In a recent paper¹ Dr. Hartert describes another ornithological journey to Morocco undertaken in 1925. He travelled over much of the country north of the Great Atlas, going from Rabat to Marrakesh and then northward to Asselda and to the vicinity of Meknès and Azrou. The itinerary is given in some detail with birds seen en route and at the several stopping places. The list enumerates 71 species upon which more detailed notes are presented. Dr. Hartert has added another interesting account of Morocco and its birds to the many that he has already published.—W. S.

Jones' 'Key to Nests and Eggs.' This ingenious little book² by Dr. Howard Jones aims to identify by means of an artificial key the eggs of the common birds of Ohio. The key is first divided into plain eggs and those that are marked and each of these groups is again divided into (1) eggs with a white ground color; (2) those with the background blue or bluish, green or greenish; and (3) those with some other tint for background. Then we have the different eggs in each section described in columns as to size, number, color, and characteristics of nest, the arrangement being according to size in each group, beginning with the largest.

Only 126 species are enumerated and as most of the Warblers breed north of the range of the work that difficult group did not have to be considered, except in the case of one of two species. Dr. Jones points out the fact that his original key published in 'Nests and Eggs of the Birds of Ohio' (1886) and Mr. H. D. Minot's key in 'Land Birds and Game Birds of New England' (1877) are apparently the only two egg keys that have been published.

The present booklet based on the 1886 key is attractively gotten up with blank leaves bound in for notes and will serve an excellent purpose in aiding field students of birds and bird nests, not only in Ohio but in other nearby states.

Dr. Jones has also published a paper entitled "Birds of My Boyhood,"³ which was read before the Wilson Ornithological Society some years ago and which presents notes on Ohio birds made during 1858-1870.—W. S.

McGregor's Accounts of Philippine Birds.—Mr. Richard C. McGregor of the Bureau of Science in Manila has been doing much to popularize the study of birds in the Philippines. His 'Manual' and 'Philippine Birds for Boys and Girls' have already been noticed in these columns

¹ On Another Ornithological Journey to Marocco in 1925. Mem. Soc. Sci. Nat. du Maroc, No. XVI, December 31, 1926 [May, 1927], pp. 1-24.

² A Key for the Identification of the Nests and Eggs of Our Common Birds. By Howard Jones, A.M., M.D. Circleville, Ohio, 1927, pp. 1-44.

³ Birds of My Boyhood. Read before the Wilson Ornithological Society, 1915, pp. 1-23. By Howard Jones, A.B., A.M., M.D. Circleville, Ohio.