

He lists 396 species and subspecies with 57 more in the hypothetical list of forms likely to occur. No less than 27 are here reported in Missouri for the first time.

The character of occurrence of each bird is given in symbols such as "CSR" for common summer resident but as the remainder of the line is almost always left blank, this statement could easily have been printed in full with no extra expense and saved the user of the list the annoyance of consulting the key to the symbols.

All important records are given in detail and foot notes explain many questionable occurrences. The nomenclature follows the A. O. U. Check-List and the A. O. U. numbers are quoted before the names, which is rather confusing as they are now completely out of sequence and are only retained for the use of egg collectors who have used them in marking many thousands of specimens. Many important corrections to ranges given in the 'Check-List' are presented and this, it seems to us, is one of the most important functions of a good state list.

Prof. Bennitt is to be congratulated upon an excellent piece of work, well conceived and well printed.—W. S.

DuMont's 'List of the Birds of Iowa.'—This is another excellent up to date state list¹ taking the place of R. M. Anderson's 'Birds of Iowa' published nearly thirty years ago. Omitting synonymy and original references, which are readily available in more general works, the author presents the status of each species in Iowa, with abundant brief extracts from previous publications and original data on the occurrence of the rare species or on the distribution of others.

There is no attempt at life histories or descriptions the work being simply a faunal list of the sort that serves well as a work of reference and as the basis for future A. O. U. Check-Lists.

References in the text are made to authors by name and date and a bibliography furnishes the further details. There is a hypothetical list of species likely to occur in the state and a list of thirteen species of Anderson's list not accepted for one reason or another. The list contains 364 species or subspecies as against 354 in Anderson's publication.

Mr. DuMont has done an excellent piece of work.—W. S.

Greene's 'Birds of the Atlanta, Georgia, Area.'²—Georgia is one of the few states without a satisfactory bird list so that such a paper as Mr. Greene has published and Prof. Burleigh's recent summary of the birds of the State College Campus at Athens (see *Auk*, 1927, p. 457) are particularly welcome.

In the present list 208 species and subspecies are given with 24 additional

¹ A Revised List of the Birds of Iowa. By Philip A. DuMont. University of Iowa Studies in Nat. Hist. XV, No. 5. 1933. [Received Dec. 1, 1933 but cover dated Feb. 1, 1934] Pp. 1-171. Price \$1.00.

² Birds of the Atlanta, Georgia, Area, Distribution, Migration and Nesting. By Earle R. Greene Bull. No. 2, Georgia Society of Naturalists. Printed by the Society, Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 1933. Pp. 1-46. Price \$1.00.

forms from points just beyond the limits of the area. The character of occurrence of each is given with dates of observation or migration and something about nesting etc. There are two maps and several half-tones of characteristic localities.

Mr. Greene's list will be of great help to bird students in Atlanta and vicinity as well as to others desiring to ascertain the status, in Georgia, of wide ranging species. May we hope that it is the forerunner of a list covering the birds of the entire state for the compilation of which the author seems admirably qualified?—W. S.

Ganier on the 'Water Birds of Reelfoot Lake.'—This paper¹ is one of a series dealing with the natural history of Reelfoot Lake, in western Tennessee, a curious body of water caused by the famous New Madrid earthquake of 1811-12. Recently the entire area including the lake has been acquired by the state and is conserved as a park while the Tennessee Academy of Sciences has established a biological laboratory there.

Samuel N. Rhoads, of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club, published apparently the first account of the birds of the lake, in 1895, and Mr. Ganier has added much to our knowledge of its avifauna in more recent years.

In the present paper he brings the study of its water birds up to date listing 59 species with interesting comments on occurrence and habits.—W. S.

Other Ornithological Papers.

Bailey, Alfred M.—Along Audubon's Labrador Trail, Bird Study Today and a Century Ago. (*Natural History*, Nov.-Dec., 1933.)

Bishop, Louis B.—Two Apparently Unrecognized Races of North American Birds. (*Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*, Vol. 46, pp. 201-206, October 26, 1933.)—*Hylocichla guttata dwighti* (p. 201) Priest Lake, Idaho; *Lanius ludovicianus miamensis* (p. 203) Dade Co., Florida.

Bruce, R. Stuart.—Some Notes on Birds seen in Shetland. (*Scottish Nat.*, Sept.-Oct. 1933.)

Carr, William H.—Peter Poses. Ways of a Trailside Flicker. (*Natural History*, Sept.-Oct., 1933.) Many photographic illustrations.

Dabbene, Roberto.—Notas sobre Las Especies Argentinas del Genero "Phrygilus." (*An. de la Soc. Argent.*, CXV, pp. 169-222, 1933.)—The Argentine species and subspecies of *Phrygilus* are arranged in three genera *Melanoderma*, *Phrygilus* and *Corydospiza*, with full descriptions, synonymy, keys and tables of measurements. No new names are proposed. [In Spanish.]

Dovey, E. H.—Supposed Blue Grosbeak seen at Chatham, Ontario in 1923. (*Canadian Field Nat.*, Oct. 1933.)—May 18.

¹ Water Birds of Reelfoot Lake. By Albert F. Ganier. *Jour. Tennessee Acad. Sci.*, VIII, No. 1 (The Reelfoot Lake Number), Jan. 1933. Pp. 1-94.