

With rare exception the species encountered were in winter plumage, not breeding at the time. One North American migrant, the White-rumped Sandpiper, appears in the list, having been obtained on September 4, a date interestingly but two days in advance of that on which it was found by Wetmore in 1920 at Puerto Pinasco, Paraguay, somewhat to the southward of Descalvados. Other northern birds found by Wetmore were not recorded by Rehn, though there is little doubt that some of them, at least, pass through this region on migration. Several typographical errors in the scientific names are noted in this important contribution to the regional ornithology of South America.—J. T. Z.

Menegaux's 'Birds of France.'—The second volume of this popular work¹ on the birds of France has appeared and follows exactly the style of its predecessor, reviewed in these columns for April, 1933, p. 242. The first half of the volume is devoted to keys and synopses of the species of the various orders of "water birds," with paragraphs devoted to the description, biology, and distribution of all species not figured in the latter part of the work, with full measurements, and numerous text figures. There follows a consideration of the external parasites of the birds mentioned, arranged both systematically and according to the host species.

The latter half of the work consists of a series of colored or half-tone plates of the more common species of French birds with similar data to that presented in the first part, placed on the page facing the illustration.

This plan separates the regular resident or migrant species from those of only occasional or accidental occurrence, which is a convenience to the field observer.

Dr. Menegaux's little work will be of great use to the popular bird student and to the visitor to France who desires to become acquainted with its bird life.—W. S.

Linnaean Society Proceedings.—The 'Abstract' of Proceedings of the Linnaean Society of New York, for 1931-32² is before us, full as usual with ornithological matter of interest.

John F. and Richard G. Kuerzi describe the summer birds of Litchfield, Conn., with an annotated list of species of northern or southern affinities.

Warren F. Eaton has a compilation of eighteen years annual censuses taken on the first week-end of June at Wyanokie, in the Green Mountains of northern New Jersey. The number of species averaged 76 for the first half of the period and 84 for the last half while the number of pairs averaged upwards of 2500.

L. Nelson Nichols discusses Jedediah Morse's lists of American birds, published in 1789 and 1793, and Tom Hazard's diary covering the years 1781-1804, and containing many records of Rhode Island birds.

Charles A. Urner describes the eel-grass blight on the New Jersey coast and its effect on the water birds and also presents a tabulated record of the damage to bird life done by ditching and diking a salt marsh, showing the complete loss of Grebes, Herons, Gallinules and a sad decrease in the numbers of Long-billed Marsh Wrens, Sharp-tailed Sparrows, Swamp Sparrows and Red-winged Blackbirds. There was however, an increase in dryer ground birds such as the Savanna Sparrow, Meadow-lark, Killdeer, etc.

T. Donald Carter and William Vogt review the ornithological years of 1930 and

¹ Les Oiseaux | de | France | par | A. Menegaux | Volume II | Oiseaux d'eau et espèces voisines | 80 planches (dont 64 coloriées d'après les aquarelles de J. Eudes) | 148 figures noires | Paul Lechevalier & Fils | Editeurs | 12, Rue de Tournon, Paris-VIe | 1934. Price 50 Francs. (Encycl. Pratique du Naturaliste Vol. XXVII.) Pp., introduction 1-10; main text CCI-DIV; atlas and index, 64-195.

² Abstract of the Proceedings of the Linnaean Society of New York for the Year ending March, 1932. Nos. 43-44, 1931-1932. Issued Nov. 15, 1934.