

species (245 in collaboration with Osbert Salvin), 135 new genera (25 with Salvin), and two new families of American birds. In a broader sense, therefore, Dr. Sclater is one of the most eminent and prolific of American naturalists.

Dr. Jean Cabanis, the veteran German ornithologist, has also been an indefatigable worker. He is well known through the Museum Heiniannum (with Heine) and the bird volume of Fauna Peruana. He has published *Ornithologische Notizen* (Wiegmann Arch. iv, 1847), *Uebersicht der im Berlin Museum befindlichen Vogel von Costa Rica* (Journ. fur Ornithologie, 1860-1862), *Uebersicht der von Herrn Carl Euler in District Contagallo, Provinz Rio de Janeiro gesammelten Vogel*, 1874, *Journal fur Ornithologie*.

and also a large number of other papers in the With Mr. Howard Saunders one always associates the excellent account of the gulls and terns in the Catalogue of Birds of the British Museum. He has also written a Manual of British Birds (1888-89), and contributed numerous papers to the Proceedings of Zoological Society of London, *The Ibis*, *Zoologist*, etc. Among these may be mentioned A List of the Birds of Southern Spain (*Ibis*, 1871), On the Sterninae or terns with descriptions of three new species (P. Z. S., 1876), On the Larinae or gulls (P. Z. S., 1878), On the geographical distribution of gulls and terns (1879). Mr. Saunders has been associated with Dr. Sclater as one of the editors of *The Ibis*.

Victor Ritter Von Tschusi zu Schmidhoffen, the distinguished Austrian ornithologist, was born December 28, 1847, at Slichov near Prag, Bohemia, and since 1871 has resided at Villa Tannenhof, near Hallein, Salzburg. His special field of study is palæarctic ornithology. The Count's collection contains over 5500 skins, many in rare and exclusive series, and it is open to everyone for scientific study. In late years he has devoted himself to the study of geographical forms, of which he has described a great number. At the request of the late Crown Prince Rudolf he directed for eight years the ornithological observation stations in Austro-Hungary, editing the results of the work as published in *Ornis* and in six separate yearbooks. Since 1890 Count v. Tschusi zu Schmidhoffen has edited that excellent journal, the *Ornithologisches Jahrbuch*, which is devoted exclusively to the advancement of palæarctic ornithology. Up to October, 1904, he has published about 400 ornithological works, and with 1905 looks back upon forty years of ornithological activity.

We take pleasure in calling attention to an addition to our editorial force. Mr. William Lovell Finley of Portland, Oregon, who with Mr. Herman T. Bohlman, has contributed to THE CONDOR frequently during the past three years, has been appointed an associate editor by president Mailliard. Unfortunately Mr. Finley's article, with numerous remarkable photographs of hummingbirds, through an abundance of copy on the waiting list, has to be postponed till the May issue.

Owing to the fact that practically all the editorial force of THE CONDOR will be "otherwise engaged" during the coming summer, all notices and manuscripts intended for the July issue must reach the editor not later than May 1. The short notes published in this issue about exhaust our supply. They have been coming in very slowly since November. Will not every member search his note-books?

We extend our best thanks to our Club member Mr. Louis Agassiz Puertes who has contributed the painting of the prairie falcon reproduced as the frontispiece of this issue. We also wish to thank Mr. Ruthven Deane for the courtesy of loaning a valuable lithograph—that of Prince Charles Bonaparte—for reproduction.

We are obliged to repeat the apology made in the last issue for the postponement of the Club Roster, which will surely appear in May.

For the May issue we have interesting letters upon an interesting subject from Prof. Alfred Russell Wallace, and Dr. Leonhard Stejneger. More will follow in the July issue.

FROM FIELD AND STUDY

(Continued from page 53)

Orange-crowned Warbler taken at San Luis Obispo, Cal.—While overhauling our series of Helminthophila recently I came across a specimen taken at San Luis Obispo on October 10, 1903, which had been laid aside for further examination and forgotten for the time being. This individual was shot by my brother during a trip we made together, and while we were much surprised to find a warbler of this genus at such a time of year, as well as being puzzled at its large size, it did not occur to either of us that it might prove to be *H. celata*. In fact we laid it aside in order to compare it with specimens of *H. c. lutescens* or *sordida* in fall plumage if we could find any. The taking of two *H. celata* in the Mojave Desert lately brought the matter to my mind and close comparison shows the San Luis Obispo bird (Coll. of J. & J. W. M., field no. 5758, ♂) to be of this form, making it the most northern record in California for the orange-crowned warbler—unless I am greatly mistaken.—JOSEPH MAILLIARD.

The Mockingbird at Stanford University, Cal.—Dr. Jordan informs me that he observed a mockingbird, *Mimus polyglottos leucoplerus*, in his door-yard Dec. 20, 1904. The same or another individual was seen in the vicinity by others, for a week or two subsequently. This species is very rare here.—WALTER K. FISHER.