

extant. We are also surprised to see the Common Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*) given (on the author's own authority) as a rare migrant, this being a strictly maritime species, while *P. dilophus* is not infrequent on the Great Lakes, though not given in the list.

The rather northern character of the fauna is indicated by the breeding of such species as the Winter Wren, the Mourning Warbler, the Canadian Warbler, the Red-bellied Nuthatch, the Hermit Thrush, the Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, and the Slate-colored Junco.

The list is obviously far from complete, and further observations will doubtless prove that many species now given as merely migrants are really more or less common summer residents. It has, however, evidently been prepared with considerable care. The author appeals to ornithologists familiar with the region in question for aid in perfecting it.—J. A. A.

Keyes and Williams's Preliminary Catalogue of the Birds of Iowa.*—The present brochure is stated to be preliminary to a more extended account of the birds of Iowa already in course of preparation. The authors state that "only such species are inserted as have come under the personal observations of the writers," and that "for the most parts skins or mounted specimens" of the species enumerated are to be found in their collections. The observations have been made mainly "in the vicinities of Charles City, Des Moines, and Iowa City," but are supplemented by notes made at various other points. The dates of arrival and departure are based on studies made chiefly at Des Moines.

The list follows the classification and nomenclature of the A. O. U. Check-List, including the names of the higher groups, from order to subgenus, as well as of the species. The latter are not, however, numbered, but a careful count shows the number recorded to be 260. The list is very fully and carefully annotated. It is evidently highly trustworthy, and exceedingly creditable in respect to typography and general execution.—J. A. A.

Taylor's Catalogue of Nebraska Birds.*—Nebraska, like Kansas and some of the other Central States, includes portions of two quite distinct faunal regions, although mainly within the so-called Middle Province of the continent. The eastern border of the State lies so far eastward as to include nearly all of the species proper to the States east of the Mississippi River, while the western part of the State is fairly within the arid,

* A Preliminary Annotated Catalogue of the Birds of Iowa. By Charles R. Keyes and H. S. Williams, M. D. Extracted from Proceedings Davenport Academy Natural Sciences, Vol. V. Davenport, Iowa. 1888. 8vo, pp. 49.

* A Catalogue of Nebraska Birds arranged according to the Check List of the American Ornithological Union. By W. Edgar Taylor, State Normal, Peru, Nebraska. Ann. Rep. Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, for the year 1887, pp. 111-118. Published, 1888.



Keyes, Charles Rollin and Williams, H. S. 1889. "Keyes and Williams's Preliminary Catalogue of the Birds of Iowa." *The Auk* 6, 332–332.
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