

The Horned Lark is one example of this problem. The type subspecies *Otocoris alpestris alpestris* has generally been known as the Horned Lark regardless of the fact that any one of the fourteen or more other geographical races have an equal claim to the name and that it is the only one for the species as a whole. The obvious course is to call the typical subspecies, *Otocoris alpestris alpestris* (only typical in the sense of being described first and not on account of any taxonomic superiority to other forms), Eastern Horned Lark and to apply the name Horned Lark to the whole collection of co-ordinate subspecies, making it synonymous with the scientific binomial *Otocoris alpestris*.

The Migrant Shrike offered other difficulties. The logical proceeding would be to call the whole species Louisiana Shrike, from its scientific name *ludovicianus*. This would, however, introduce an unfamiliar name recognizable by only a few. The species has, therefore, been called here the Loggerhead Shrike and the form of eastern Canada the Migrant Loggerhead, on the assumption that a geographical term such as southern could be applied to the type race to which Loggerhead has hitherto been restricted.

It would be too much to expect that the result attained will satisfy everyone; the writer hopes, however, that it will be accepted until the American Ornithologists' Union committee takes the matter up and makes authoritative decisions.

In the following pages the number and vernacular name, with as little modification as possible, have been taken from the American Ornithologists' Union check-list and appear first as a specific heading in heavy type. Following, in smaller type, are the more common local names by which the species has been or is known in various localities. The French equivalent is then given, preceded by the contraction, "Fr.". These formal French names have been adapted from "Dionne's Les Oiseaux de la Province de Quebec" and are followed when possible by vernacular terms in current use in French-speaking sections. Many of them were furnished by Dr. C. W. Townsend who has had considerable ornithological experience in the eastern provinces. Where French terms are missing, there is as far as the writer is aware no accepted French name.

The Latin specific name follows in italics and is always binomial.

Preceded by the initial "L" the length of the species is next given in inches and decimals of an inch. The length of a bird is determined by measuring it, in the flesh, in a straight line from the tip of the bill to the end of the longest tail feather, the bird being stretched only enough to straighten the neck curves. The measurements given are those of the average adult male and indicate the comparative size of the species under consideration. They are not for specific identification, as in most species there is more or less individual and sexual variation.

Only an outline description of species is given and where there are illustrations the description is omitted and the reader is referred to the illustration instead.

Under "Distinctions," an attempt is made to bring out the salient points by which the species, when in hand, may be separated from other similar forms, and the work of other authorities has been freely drawn upon to supplement the writer's observations. Many of the distinctive points are naturally only superficial, but all are, as far as possible, reliable.

Under the heading "Field Marks," the features by which the species may be recognized in life are mentioned. In these the writer has been