

tional Museum) which Mr. Belding did not obtain, and by indicating those in Mr. Belding's lists met with by Mr. Xantus. "The total number of species amounts to 130. . . . Of the species collected by Xantus 34 were not found by Mr. Belding, who, however, obtained or observed 39 species not represented in Xantus's collections." Mr. Belding's two papers form an important contribution to the subject of the distribution of the birds of the southern portion of the peninsula of Lower California, showing that the bird-fauna is more closely allied to that of the United States than with that of the adjoining portion of Mexico.—J. A. A.

Ridgway and Nutting on Costa Rican Birds.*—The collection reported upon was made partly at Volcan de Irazú and partly at San José. At the former locality 32 species were obtained, including five examples of the hitherto very rare *Junco vulcani*, which was here found to be abundant, and 33 from the latter. There are brief field-notes by the collector and technical notes on a few species by Mr. Ridgway.—J. A. A.

Brewster on the "Birds and Feathered Fowles" of Morton's 'New English Canaan.' †—Mr. Adams,* in reprinting Thomas Morton's 'New English Canaan' (published originally in 1637), with editorial notes, has called to his aid the services of a number of specialists in different fields, and has carefully collated therewith the works of Morton's contemporaries, notably those of Wood, Josselyn, and Higginson. The technical notes on the birds, by Mr. Brewster, form an excellent commentary on the species mentioned by Morton, while the editor has added parallel passages from the writings of the early authors above named, thus bringing together all the important matter relating to birds contained in these early accounts of New England. Morton's 'New English Canaan,' as thus admirably edited, includes nearly everything of interest bearing upon the natural history of New England contained in these early records, and is thus of special value in its bearing upon New England ornithology of the seventeenth century. The work is limited to 250 copies, and in typography and paper is a noteworthy specimen of book-making.—J. A. A.

Gill's Record of Ornithological Progress in 1881. ‡—Dr. Gill here gives a partial bibliography of noteworthy papers and works, and a synopsis of about half-a-dozen memoirs, including Ridgway's 'Nomenclature of North American Birds,' of Marsh's paper on the characters of *Archaeopteryx*, and of his account of *Laopteryx priscus*, a fossil bird from the Upper Jurassic of Wyoming Territory.—J. A. A.

*Catalogue of a Collection of birds made in the Interior of Cost Rica by Mr. C. C. Nutting. By Robert Ridgway. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1882, pp. 493-502. Feb. 28, 1883.

† The New English Canaan of Thomas Morton. With Introductory Matter and Notes by Charles Francis Adams, Jr. Boston: Published by the Prince Society. 1883. Sm. 4to. pp. vi + 381.—Chap. IV. Of Birds and Feathered Fowles, pp. 189-199. With notes by William Brewster and the Editor.

‡ Record of Scientific Progress for 1881. Zoology. By Theodore Gill. Smithsonian Report, 1881 (1883), pp. 408-498. Birds, pp. 481-490.