

confined to the sides as in the latter. That it is a connecting link between the two is evident, for several of the Key West specimens unmistakably approach *crassirostris*, while others vary in the direction of *noveboracensis*. With the latter, indeed, the large series before me* establishes a perfect intergradation. This seems to be effected within a narrow latitudinal belt, all my specimens from Northern Florida being essentially similar to those from the United States at large, the intermediates coming from Miami and the keys between that point and Key West. A bird from Cozumel Island is apparently typical *noveboracensis*, while two Bermuda specimens show only slight, and perhaps accidental, peculiarities.

Several of the Key West examples used in the above comparison were collected by Mr. C. J. Maynard, to whom the new bird is dedicated.

RECENT LITERATURE.

Sclater's Catalogue of the Cœrebidæ, Tanagridæ, and Icteridæ.—In the eleventh volume of the British Museum Catalogue of Birds† Dr. P. L. Sclater treats the three strictly American families Cœrebidæ, Tanagridæ, and Icteridæ—groups to which, as is well known, he has for many years given special attention. Of the family Cœrebidæ (Guit-guits, or Honey Creepers), 70 species are recognized, of which 63 are represented in the collection of the British Museum by 672 specimens. The members of this family are of small size, mostly of brilliant color; some are closely related to the Mniotiltidæ, from which they may, however, be distinguished by “the more slender unnotched bill and filamentous termination of the extensible tongue”; others are with difficulty separable from the Tanagridæ.

Of the great group Tanagridæ 377 species are admitted, all but 20 of which are represented in the British Museum Collection by 3413 specimens. Thirty-three species are referred to the genus *Euphonia*, 61 to the genus *Calliste*, 32 to *Chlorospingus*, and 35 to *Buarremon*. The total number of genera is 59.

* About one hundred and fifty specimens, chiefly from the collections of the National and Cambridge Museums.

† Catalogue of the Passeriformes, or Perching Birds, in the Collection of the British Museum. Fringilliformes: Part II, containing the families Cœrebidæ, Tanagridæ, and Icteridæ. By Philip Lutley Sclater. London: Printed by order of the Trustees. 1886. 8vo, pp. xviii, 431, pll. xviii.

Of the Icteridæ 128 species are accepted, 125 of which are represented in the British Museum by an aggregate of 1409 specimens. The whole number of species treated in the volume is therefore 545, represented by 5494 species. Means so ample, in the hands of a specialist so thoroughly competent for the task, cannot fail to give most satisfactory results.

The position of the Icteridæ next to the Tanagridæ, necessitated by the scheme of classification adopted by Mr. Sharpe for the Oscines, does not meet with Mr. Sclater's full approval, who considers the Tanagridæ as very closely allied to the Fringillidæ, and as being in fact "fruit and insect-eating Finches." The Icteridæ, he believes, would be better placed after the Fringillidæ, in the immediate neighborhood of the Sturnidæ.

Although subspecies are freely admitted, the system of nomenclature conforms to that of the previous volumes of the 'Catalogue.' The treatment of specific and subspecific forms is, in general, decidedly conservative; if, however, the author had followed, in certain instances, his own expressed convictions in place of deferring to the opinion of some previous author, the results would, we believe, have been more satisfactory.

Two species (*Arremon nigrirostris* and *Agelaius forbesi*) and three genera (*Pseudodacnis*, *Delothraupis*, and *Gymnostinops*) are indicated as new. Twenty-three species are figured.

The families here treated could not have fallen into better hands. The authorities of the British Museum are to be congratulated on having secured the assistance of Mr. Sclater for this work; and we are sure ornithologists will be rejoiced to learn that another volume of this invaluable series will be prepared by the same distinguished authority on American birds. —J. A. A.

Conclusion of the Great Work on the Nests and Eggs of the Birds of Ohio.* For several years we have noted the progress of this undertak-

* *Collation:*

19 covertitles: Part [1-23 (msc.)] | Price \$5. [later omitted] | Illustrations | of the | Nests and Eggs | of the | Birds of Ohio | with Text | by | Genevieve E. Jones and Eliza J. Shulze [names later omitted.] | Circleville, Ohio | 1879 [Dates omitted after Part 5] Copyrighted by Genevieve E. Jones and Eliza J. Shulze | [Dates, Stamped or Msc.]

Illustrations | of the | Nests and Eggs | of | Birds of Ohio | with Text. | Illustrations by | Mrs. N. E. Jones | Text by | Howard Jones, A.M., M.D. | Circleville, Ohio, U. S. A. | [1879 to] 1886. | Folio. | Txt. in loose sheets; pll. plain lithog. or hand-col'd; pub. in 23 Parts. Text, pp. i-xxxviii, xxxviii a-d, 41-329. Plates i-lxviii.

Part 1, July, 1879 [there was a trial or specimen part pub. Dec. 1878] pp. 41-46, pll. i-iii. Part 2, Oct. 1879, pp. 47-54, pll. iv-vi. Part 3, Jan., 1880, pp. 55-58, pll. vii-ix. Part 4, April, 1880, pp. 59-66, pll. x-xii. Part 5, July, 1880, pp. 67-70, pll. xiii-xv. Part 6, Oct., 1880, pp. 71-82, pll. xvi-xviii. Part 7, Jan., 1881, pp. 83-90, pll. xix-xxi. Part 8, April, 1881, pp. 91-98, pll. xxii-xxiv. Part 9, July, 1881, pp. 99-106, pll. xxv-xxvii. Parts 10, 11 (Double No.), pp. 107-118, pll. xviii-xxxiii ("Oct., 1881" to) Jan., 1882. Part 12, Apr., 1882, pp. 119-122, pll. xxxiv-xxxvi. Part 13, July, 1882, pp. 123-138, pll. xxxvii-xxxix. Parts 14, 15 (Double No.), pp. 139-154, pll. xl-xlv ("Oct., 1882" to) Jan., 1883. Part 16, Apr., 1883, pp. 155-166, pll. xlvi-xlviii. Parts 17, 18 (Double No.), pp. 167-190, pll. xlix-liv ("July to") Oct., 1883. Part 19, Jan., 1884, pp. 191-206, pll. lv-lvii. Part 20,