

five pelvimyons; the so-called "obturator internus"; several syrinomya; and the tendons of profundiplantar mya. The five pectorimya treated are: — 1, tensor patagii longus; 2, tensor patagii brevis; 3, dermatensor patagii; 4, bicipital slip to the patagium; and 5, expansor secundariorum.* The five pelvimya discussed are the ambiens and those other four already handled with much effect by Garrod and others under their respective symbols, A, B, X, Y.† If the author is correct in identifying the muscle he called "obturator internus" with the myon of that name in hominisection, it is the obturiformis of Coues and Shute,‡ whose origin, whether oval or triangular, is discussed in its possible bearing on classification. The paper concludes with remarks well worthy of attention, on the profundiplantar tendons. It is quite fully illustrated with thirteen figures, in part original. — E. C.

A New Ornithichnite. § — Prof. F. H. Snow describes and figures a fossil, apparently that of a true bird, found in August, 1885, in Ellsworth Co., Kansas, in an excavation 44 feet deep in the Dakota Sandstone, on a geologic horizon about 200 feet below the upper level of the Dakota rocks. "The impression appears to have been made by the left foot of some bird with elevated hind toe just reaching the ground at its extremity, as in the modern Snipes and other Wading-birds, or in the family of Sea Gulls and Terns." The fossil is a small one, only two inches in total length. The object is not named, but Prof. Snow compares it with such a track as the foot of an *Ichthyornis* might have made." The discovery of this avian footprint. . . considerably lowers the geological horizon of Kansas birds," which were not before known from strata below the Niobrara group, or highest of the Cretaceous rocks, beneath which the Dakota "rests unconformably upon the Permio-Carboniferous, with apparently an entire exclusion of the Triassic and Jurassic formations." — E. C.

Clark's 'Birds of Amherst.' ¶ — This annotated list of the birds occurring about Amherst seems to have been written not as an exhaustive contribution to faunal literature, but rather for the enlightenment of the farmers

*The progress of improvement in myological terminology makes it desirable to rename some of these mya. They may be called: 1, longitensor patagii; 2, brevitensor patagii; 3, dermatensor patagii (of Shufeldt); 4, bicipitensor patagii; and 5, secund-expansor.

†A = femorocaudal; B = "accessory femorocaudal," which is now named accessicaudal; X = semitendinosus; Y = "accessory semitendinosus" which is now called accessitendinosus.

‡See N. Y. Med. Record, July 30, 1887, p. 125.

§On the discovery of a fossil bird-track in the Dakota Sandstone. Trans. Kansas Acad. Sci., Vol. X.

¶The | Birds of Amherst | and Vicinity, | including nearly the whole of | Hampshire County, Mass. | — | Herbert L. Clark, | with an Introduction by | Prof. C. H. Fernald Ph. D. | — | Amherst, Mass.: | J. E. Williams, Publisher. | 1887. 8vo. pp. 55.

and the community at large. It begins with an artificial key to the species, and further brief descriptions precede the annotations upon each species. The work is unusually, and for the ornithologist rather inconveniently, arranged, being divided into three parts: "birds of regular and certain appearance in Amherst at the proper seasons," "birds of irregular and uncertain appearance in Amherst: or which may be common in other parts of the County while rare or accidental in Amherst," "birds extremely rare or accidental in the County." One hundred and seventy-seven species are enumerated, four-fifths of them land-birds, some of the less common ones being given on the authority of E. O. Damon, W. A. Stearns and others. The annotations include not only notes upon the abundance, seasons of occurrence, and often the dates of arrival in spring, of each species, but contain also brief statements of habits. The pamphlet is well printed, with but few typographical errors.

It is to be hoped that the author will continue his observations, and after several years more of field work will give us a further report upon the fauna of his neighborhood. Probably he will be able to record the occurrence of some species not yet noted, and may find reason to change a few of his statements as to habits and abundance. — C. F. B.

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