

ary 5, 1891, in the hills back of Priestman's River, at an altitude of 1500 feet above the sea, these birds were not at all uncommon, but were shy and difficult to obtain. They were well known to the people living in the vicinity, who call them 'Nightingales,' and who say they live here the year around and breed. This is the only point where I found these birds, and during my stay I procured but three individuals though many were seen and heard.

210. *Merula aurantia* (*Gmel.*). HOPPING-DICK. TWO-PENNY-CHICK.—This species, closely allied to the following one, is found at lower levels, in fact down to the sea, in thick, woody places. I frequently heard, but very rarely saw this Thrush, and only secured a few examples. It is said to have been formerly very common, and is doubtless one of the species which has suffered by the introduction of the mongoose. For a description of the breeding habits see Gosse, *Birds of Jamaica*, p. 14.

211. *Merula jamaicensis* (*Gmel.*). SHINE-EYE. GLASS-EYE.—Rather common in the thick woods above fifteen hundred feet, but very shy and difficult to collect, frequenting very thick jungles, and often heard, but seldom seen.

212. *Turdus mustelinus* *Gmel.* WOOD THRUSH.—Not observed. Recorded by Gosse, *Birds of Jamaica*, p. 140.

PRELIMINARY DESCRIPTIONS OF ONE NEW SPECIES AND TWO NEW SUBSPECIES OF BIRDS FROM THE ISLAND OF TRINIDAD.

BY FRANK M. CHAPMAN.

THE PUBLICATION of a paper on the birds of the Island of Trinidad, based on collections and observations made during March and April of the present year, being unavoidably delayed, I have decided to present here brief diagnoses of several new birds which will be described at length in a future number of the *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*.

*Chlorospingus leotaudi*¹ sp. nov.

Char. sp.—Apparently most like *C. chrysogaster* Tacz. in coloration but much smaller and with a larger bill.

¹ Named in honor of the late Dr. A. L'éotaud, author of 'Oiseaux de l'Île de la Trinidad.'

Description of type (coll. Am. Mus. No. 59,051, female, Princetown, Trinidad, March 28, 1893, F. M. Chapman).—Crown and nape cinereous washed with olive green, back bright olive green, wings and tail fuscous, the exposed margins of the feathers olive green; auriculars cinereous, throat and upper part of the breast pale grayish white, rest of the under parts bright yellow; bill horn-black, feet brownish black; wing, 2.40; tail, 2.25; exposed culmen, .50; height of bill at anterior margin of the nostril, .22 in.

Basileuterus vermivorus olivascens subsp. nov.

Char. Subsp.—Similar to *B. vermivorus* (Vieill.) but the bill averages larger and the upper parts are constantly grayer. (Type, coll. Am. Mus. No. 58,974, adult male, Princetown, Trinidad, March 1, 1893, F. M. Chapman.)

Myrmeciza longipes albiventris subsp. nov.

Char. subsp.—Similar to *M. longipes* (Swains.), but somewhat smaller and with the flanks and abdomen pure white, slightly or not at all washed with cinereous. (Type, coll. Am. Mus. No. 59,329, adult male, Princetown, Trinidad, March 10, 1893, F. M. Chapman.)

RECENT LITERATURE.

Shufeldt on Fossil Birds from Oregon.—In a quarto memoir¹ of thirty-five pages, with three plates, Dr. Shufeldt gives the final results of his studies of several hundred fossil bones of birds, collected at Fossil and Silver Lakes, Oregon, by Professors Thomas Condon and E. D. Cope, of which a preliminary account was given in the 'American Naturalist' for April, 1891 (pp. 359-362). "The Silver Lake Region of Oregon is considered to be of the latest Tertiary formation of the horizon known as the Equus Beds." About 50 species were recognized, of which 27 are positively identified with species still existing in the region, 5 as probably identical with living species, and 17 as extinct, as follows:—

¹ A Study of the Fossil Avifauna of the Equus Beds of the Oregon Desert. By R. W. Shufeldt, M. D. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Vol. XI, pp. 389-425, pl. xv-xvii, 1892.