

186, 187), so that little remains to be said in reference to the paper beyond the statement that the whole matter is discussed at length and the full synonymy given for the two forms of the Wheatear (*Saxicola ænanthe* and *S. æ. leucorhoa*), both recognized by Dr. Stejneger as occurring in North America, the former in Greenland and northeastern North America, and the latter in Alaska. The distribution of both forms is carefully worked out, with tables of measurements showing the length of wing, etc.—J. A. A.

Bangs on a New Meadowlark from South America.¹—Mr. Bangs describes as new a Meadowlark collected at San Sebastian and El Mamon in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia, previously referred by him to *S. meridionalis* Sclater. The type locality of *S. meridionalis* is the Bogota region of Colombia, and the species is distinguished by its very long bill and dark coloration, while the new *S. magna paralius* is a pale race from the coast region of northeastern Colombia.

Brewster and Bangs on a New Bécard from Lower Uruguay.²—This species is based on specimens collected by Mr. Walter B. Barrows in 1880 and previously left unidentified, being recorded in Mr. Barrow's list of birds of Lower Uruguay, published in Vol. VIII of the 'Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club' and Vol. I of 'The Auk' as "*Pachyrhamphus*, sp. incog." Though nearest *polychropterus* it is considered quite distinct and is named *P. notius*.—J. A. A.

Shufeldt's 'Osteology of the Herodiones.'³—As stated by the author in the Introduction, this is a reprint of Dr. Shufeldt's 'Osteological Studies on the Subfamily Ardeinæ,' published in 'The Journal of Comparative Medicine and Surgery' in 1899, to which is prefixed a summary of various recent classifications proposed by different authors for the group, supplemented by an account of the osteology of the Wood Ibis and other North American species of Ibises and the Spoonbill. He then gives his own views on the taxonomy of the suborder Herodiones, in which the North American families stand as in the A. O. U. 'Check-List,' he associating with them the Scopidæ, Balænicipidæ and Ciconiidæ, as has been commonly done by previous authors.

¹ A New Meadowlark from South America. By Outram Bangs. Proc. New Engl. Zoöl. Club, Vol. II, pp. 55, 56. Feb. 15, 1901.

² Description of a New Bécard from Lower Uruguay. By William Brewster and Outram Bangs. Proc. New. Engl. Zoöl. Club, Vol. II, pp. 53, 54. Feb. 15, 1901.

³ Osteology of the Herodiones. By Dr. R. W. Shufeldt. Annals of the Carnegie Museum, Vol. I, pp. 158-249, pls. v-vi, and 43 text figures. April, 1901.

As already stated the new matter relates especially to the North American species of Ibises and Spoonbills. The paper is well illustrated with text cuts and two plates, only a few of which appear here for the first time. — J. A. A.

Chapman on a New Race of the Great Blue Heron.¹—From certain fragments of Herons that have been in the American Museum of Natural History for several years it was evident that a strongly marked undescribed form of the Great Blue Heron existed on the Northwest Coast, but it was not until recently that Mr. Chapman was able to secure proper material for its description. The Northwest Coast Heron is, as would be expected, very much darker and more deeply colored throughout than its relatives from other parts of North America. The type of the new form is from Queen Charlotte Island, and has been named by Mr. Chapman *Ardea herodias fannini*, in recognition of assistance rendered him in securing material for his paper by Mr. John Fannin, the well-known Director of the Victoria Museum.

In addition to describing the new form, Mr. Chapman calls attention to the status of *Ardea wardi*, commonly recognized as a distinct species, which Mr. Chapman very clearly shows intergrades with the northern *Ardea herodias*. Mr. Chapman considers that birds from the lower Rio Grande are not separable from the Florida birds which bear the name *wardi*. — J. A. A.

Grinnell on Two Races of the Red-breasted Sapsucker.²—The two forms here recognized are *Sphyrapicus varius ruber* and *S. v. daggetti*, new subspecies. The range of the former is given as the Northwest Coast region of North America, south to the Santa Cruz Mountains, while the new form is from Pasadena, California, the range of which is given as southern California and the west slope of the Sierra Nevada north at least to Amador County. Not only has Mr. Grinnell separated a new form of Red-breasted Sapsucker, but claims to have found evidence of intergradation between the eastern *S. varius* and *S. ruber* of the Pacific Coast, thus reverting to the view held by Mr. Ridgway in 1873, when all the forms of the genus *Sphyrapicus* were made subspecies of *S. varius*. — J. A. A.

¹ A New Race of the Great Blue Heron, with Remarks on the Status and Range of *Ardea wardi*. Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., Vol. XIV, pp. 87–90. April 15, 1901.

² Two Races of the Red-breasted Sapsucker. By Joseph Grinnell. The Condor, Vol. III, No. 1, p. 12. Separates issued Jan. 15, 1901.