

tailed Hawk (*Buteo borealis umbrinus*) from Florida,<sup>1</sup> based on a single specimen collected at Myakka, Manatee County. He thinks it may be only a straggler to Florida from Cuba. Mr. Bangs has also described a new subspecies of *Stelgidopteryx* (*S. ruficollis æqualis*) from Santa Marta, Colombia,<sup>2</sup> and passed in review the other members of the *ruficollis* group, namely, *S. uropygialis* Lawr., and *S. fulvipennis* (Scl.), which he looks upon as merely subspecies of *S. ruficollis*.

In conjunction with Mr. Brewster, he has also distinguished a new form of *Aithurus* from Jamaica,<sup>3</sup> which these authors have named *Aithurus scitulus*, distinguished from *A. polytmus* by smaller size, darker colors, and a much shorter, wholly black bill.—J. A. A.

**Bangs on Birds from the Liu Kiu Islands.**<sup>4</sup>—A collection of 107 specimens recently received by the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, was found to comprise 56 forms, of which six are described by Mr. Bangs as new. The paper forms an important addition to our knowledge of the ornithology of these little known islands.—J. A. A.

**Chapman on New Birds from Peru.**<sup>5</sup>—A small collection of birds made by Mr. H. H. Keays, for the American Museum of Natural History, at Inca Mines, southeastern Peru, proved of exceptional interest, containing, besides several rare species, six forms that Mr. Chapman has characterized as new. These are *Chlorochrysa fulgentissima*, *Malacoltraupis castaneiceps*, *Euphonia xanthogastra brunneifrons*, *Chlorospingus flavigularis parvirostris*, *Ochtheca keaysi*, and *Terenura xanthonota*.—J. A. A.

**Grinnell on New California Birds.**—In recent numbers of 'The Condor' Mr. Joseph Grinnell continues to distinguish local forms among the birds of California, characterizing in the May-June issue (pp. 65, 66), two new forms of the Yellow-throat, under the names of *Geothlypis trichas scirpicola* and *G. t. sinuosa*, the former being a "permanent resident" of the fresh-water tulé beds of Los Angeles County and the latter a "permanent resident" of the salt marshes about San Francisco Bay. *G. t. sinuosa* is thus a further refinement of *G. t. arizela* Oberh., which Mr. Grinnell allows a wide range on the Pacific slope in the breeding season,—from "Central California to British Columbia."

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<sup>1</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 67-69. July 31, 1901.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 57-60. July 31, 1901.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 47-50. Feb. 8, 1901.

<sup>4</sup> On a Collection of Birds from the Liu Kiu Islands. By Outram Bangs. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., XXXVI, No. 8, pp. 255-269. July, 1901.

<sup>5</sup> Descriptions of Six apparently New Birds from Peru. By Frank M. Chapman. Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVI, pp. 225-228. Sept. 12, 1901.

In the July-August issue of 'The Condor' (pp. 92, 93) he describes a new Song Sparrow as *Melospiza melodia sanctæ crucis*, with the range: "Along the fresh-water streams heading in the Santa Cruz Mountain region, from San Francisco south to Monterey Bay." He comments at some length on the intricacies of the Song Sparrow problem in California, which he rightly considers is as yet far from settled. — J. A. A.

**Babson's Birds of Princeton, New Jersey.**<sup>1</sup> — The area embraced in the present list is included within "an eight mile radius" of Princeton, and comprises the greater part of Mercer County and the southern portions of Middlesex and Somerset Counties. The introduction defines the boundaries of the region, describes its physical characteristics, and summarizes its principal ornithological features, including a classification of the species in accordance with the nature of their occurrence, they being grouped into the following eight categories: Permanent Residents, Summer Residents, Summer Visitants, Winter Residents, Winter Visitants, Regular Transients, Irregular Transients, and Accidental Visitors. There is in addition a list of the species found breeding, with the earliest dates at which nests containing eggs have been found.

This is followed by the 'Annotated List of Birds,' numbering 230 species. The arrangement and nomenclature is that of the A. O. U. Check-List. The annotations are satisfactorily full and explicit, the list having been evidently compiled with great care and discrimination. The list is based primarily on the author's own observations, which cover four years, but indebtedness is acknowledged to Dr. Marcus Stultz Farr, Dr. Alexander Hamilton Phillips, and Mr. W. E. D. Scott, all of Princeton University, and to whom frequent reference is made in the annotations. The list is exceptionally free from typographical errors, and is tastefully printed, and forms in every way a most creditable initial number of the 'Bulletin' of a 'Bird Club' from which much good work may be confidently expected. — J. A. A.

**Selous's 'Bird Watching'**<sup>2</sup> — As the author explains, this work, "with one or two insignificant exceptions," is a record of his own observations; "all that I have seen which I have included in this volume," he says, "was noted down by me either just after it had taken place or whilst it actually was taking place," much of it being transcripts from his note-books.

<sup>1</sup>The Birds of Princeton, New Jersey, and Vicinity. By William Arthur Babson, B. S., Princeton University. Bulletin of the Bird Club of Princeton University, Vol. I, No. 1, pp. 7-82, Sept., 1901.

<sup>2</sup>Bird Watching | By | Edmund Selous | [Vignette] London | J. M. Dent & Co., Aldine House | 29 & 30 Bedford Street, W. C. | 1901 — 8vo, pp. xii + 347, 6 photogravure pll. and several text cuts. Price, \$3.00. (Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Ave., New York.)