

and there is extended critical comment on a considerable number of others. Mr. Stone finds that a majority of the species appear to range "from the lower Malay Peninsula throughout Sumatra and many into Java without material differentiation; and a comparison of the combined lists from Deli, in the northwestern extremity of the island, with those from Lampong, in the southeastern corner, show that the majority of the species occur at both points. In fact, the high mountains of the south-central part of Sumatra seem to be the only region when a conspicuously different avifauna exists. The materials are, however, far too limited to warrant any positive statements on the matter."—J. A. A.

McGregor on Birds from Norton Sound.¹—In June, 1900, Mr. McGregor made a trip to Norton Sound, Alaska, on the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer 'Pathfinder,' where he spent the season, from June 27 to September 25. Although for the most part engaged in other work, he secured a collection of about two hundred bird skins, which, with his field observations, form the basis of the present paper, comprising a list of 63 species, with important and in some cases quite extended field notes. The paper is a most welcome and very interesting contribution to our knowledge of the summer bird life of the region bordering Norton Sound.—J. A. A.

McGregor on Philippine Birds.—The first number of a new publication entitled 'Bulletins of the Philippine Museum' consists of a paper by Mr. Richard C. McGregor,² giving the more important results of four collecting trips to various islands of the Philippine group. In these notes are recorded seven species new to the Philippine Islands, including a new *Chibia* from Cuyo Island; descriptions of previously undescribed plumages of four species; notes on some of the rarer species; and a list of new localities for a large number of previously known species, recorded for the first time from the various islands mentioned in the title of the paper, including nearly one hundred species from Ticao, where some three months were spent.

From an explanatory note in No. II of the 'Bulletins,' which gives a list of Philippine bird skins offered in exchange for first-class bird skins from "Borneo, the Moluccas, Formosa, and the Asiatic coast region adjacent to the Philippines," we learn: "The Philippine Commission has passed an act providing for the establishment of a Museum of Ethnology, Natural History, and Commerce, and has made a preliminary appropri-

¹ A list of Birds Collected in Norton Sound, Alaska, By Richard C. McGregor. The Condor, Vol. IV, 1902, pp. 135-144.

² On Birds from Luzon, Mindoro, Masbate, Ticao, Cuyo, Culion, Cagayan Sulu, and Palawan. By Richard C. McGregor. Bulletins of the Philippine Museum, I, Jan. 10, 1903. pp. 1-12.

ation to be used in the gathering of material pending the erection of a suitable museum building for the housing of exhibits and the preservation of study specimens. Systematic collecting of the birds and mammals of the Archipelago was begun some months since, and will be steadily prosecuted." The work is under the able direction of Prof. Dean C. Worcester, Secretary of the Interior, and well-known for his excellent work on the ornithology of the Philippines, of which only some of the preliminary results have yet been published. Mr. McGregor is evidently proving a most valuable aid in carrying out the work above outlined.—J. A. A.

Bangs on New Subspecies of American Birds.—During the last few months Mr. Bangs has characterized, in a series of papers in the 'Proceedings' of the New England Zoölogical Club, a number of new subspecies of American birds, as follows: (1) *Parus carolinensis impiger*,¹ based on specimens from the vicinity of Lake Ashby, Florida, which differ from the northern form in much smaller size and more brownish gray back. (2) *Thryophilus galbraithi conditus*,² from San Miguel Island, Bay of Panama. (3) *Cardinalis cardinalis magnirostris*,³ from West Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana, characterized by larger and heavier bill, as compared with its allies. (4) *Vireosylva josephæ chiriquensis*,⁴ from Boquete, Volcan de Chiriqui, differing in yellower underparts and brighter olive green back from *V. josephæ*, described from Pallatanga, Ecuador. (5) *Merula leucauchen cnephora*,⁵ from the same locality as the last. (6) *Ardea herodias cognata*,⁶ based on a single specimen from the Galapagos Islands, with paler colors, smaller size and larger bill than North American specimens of *A. herodias*. (7) *Scotothurus veræpacis dumicola*,⁷ a dark southern form of *S. veræpacis*. (8) *Manacus candei electilis*,⁸ a new name for the Mexican form.—J. A. A.

Bangs's Revised List of Birds of the Liu Kiu Islands.⁹—A nominal

¹ A New Race of the Carolina Chickadee from Southern Florida. Proc. N. Engl. Zoöl. Club, Vol. IV, pp. 1, 2, March 16, 1903.

² A New Wren from San Miguel Island, Bay of Panama. *Ibid.*, pp. 3, 4.

³ The Louisiana Cardinal. *Ibid.*, pp. 5-7.

⁴ A New Race of *Vireosylva josephæ* from Chiriqui. *Ibid.*, pp. 9, 10.

⁵ Description of a New Thrush from Chiriqui. *Ibid.*, Vol. III, pp. 91, 92, Oct. 10, 1902.

⁶ Description of a New Race of the Great Blue Heron from the Galapagos Islands. *Ibid.*, pp. 99, 100, Feb. 6, 1903.

⁷ A New Race of *Scotothurus veræpacis* from Chiriqui. *Ibid.*, pp. 103, 104.

⁸ Description of a New Subspecies of *Manacus candei* (Pazurd.). *Ibid.*, pp. 105, 106.

⁹ Stejneger's Catalogue of Birds thus far recorded from the Liu Kiu Islands, Japan, revised with Additions to date. Proc. N. Engl. Zoöl. Soc., III, pp. 93-97, Feb. 6, 1903.