

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*,<sup>1</sup> 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*,<sup>2</sup> from San Miguel Island, Bay of Panama. (3) *Cardinalis cardinalis magnirostris*,<sup>3</sup> from West Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana, characterized by larger and heavier bill, as compared with its allies. (4) *Vireosylva josephæ chiriquensis*,<sup>4</sup> 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*,<sup>5</sup> from the same locality as the last. (6) *Ardea herodias cognata*,<sup>6</sup> 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*,<sup>7</sup> a dark southern form of *S. veræpacis*. (8) *Manacus candei electilis*,<sup>8</sup> a new name for the Mexican form.—J. A. A.

**Bangs's Revised List of Birds of the Liu Kiu Islands.**<sup>9</sup>—A nominal

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

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

<sup>3</sup> The Louisiana Cardinal. *Ibid.*, pp. 5-7.

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>9</sup> 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.

list, bringing Dr. Stejneger's list, published in 1887 (77 species), down to date, with introductory comment, the number of species now recorded being 99.—J. A. A.

**Barrett Hamilton on the Position of the Legs of Birds during Flight.**— In a paper<sup>1</sup> of about a dozen pages the author briefly summarizes what had been previously published on the subject and adds his own observations and some others previously unpublished. The paper closes with a list of the species observed, arranged in the two categories: 'Legs carried pointing backward,' and 'Legs carried bent forward.' The latter consists almost wholly of passerine birds, while the former includes birds of all the other orders. The legs of birds, it is noted, often afford great and constant assistance in flight. "It is almost as if, to some birds, the legs are nearly more important as organs of flight than of progression on land."—J. A. A.

**Dubois's 'Synopsis Avium.'**— Since our last notice of this important work (*Auk*, XIX, Oct., 1902, p. 409) two additional parts (XI and XII) have come to hand, carrying the subject into the Herodiones. Part XI includes the Columbæ, Heteroclitæ, Crypturi, Gallinæ, and part of the Accipitres; Part XII completes the Accipitres and Striges, and includes a large part of the Herodiones.—J. A. A.

**North's Nests and Eggs of Australian Birds.**— A second edition of Mr. Alfred J. North's *Nests and Eggs of Australian and Tasmanian Birds*<sup>2</sup> is being issued in parts, of which Part I appeared in June, 1901, Part II in April, 1902, and Part III in April, 1903. The size is full quarto, and it is tastefully printed on heavy paper, with colored plates and many figures of nests, heads, and full-length figures of the birds in the text. Part I contains the Corvidæ, and part of the Paradiseidæ, which occupy the greater portion of Part II. Then follow the Campophagidæ, completed in Part II, and the great family Muscipidæ runs through Part III. Descriptions are first given of the birds, with a few bibliographical references, and a statement of the range. Then follows the biographical matter,

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<sup>1</sup> On the Position occupied by the Legs of Birds during Flight. By G. E. H. Barrett-Hamilton. *The Zoölogist*, April, 1903, pp. 139-149. Also separate, repaged.

<sup>2</sup> *Nests and Eggs of Birds found Breeding in Australia and Tasmania.* By Alfred J. North, C. M. Z. S., Ornithologist, Australian Museum. (Second edition of Catalogue No. XII, entirely rewritten, with additions.) Printed by order of the Trustees of the Australian Museum; R. Ethridge, Jr., J. P., Curator (= Australian Museum, Sydney. Special Catalogue, No. I.) Part I, pp. 1-36, pls. A1, B1, June 11, 1901; Part II, pp. 37-120, pls. B2, B3, B4, April 25, 1902; Part III, pp. 121-201, pls. A2, A3, A4, April 27, 1903.