

Stone on Birds of Southern New Mexico and Western Texas.—Messrs. Stone and Rehn have recently published a paper on the Terrestrial Vertebrates of portions of southern New Mexico and western Texas, Mr. Stone being responsible for the portions relating to the birds and reptiles and Mr. Rehn for that on the mammals,¹ based on collections made by Mr. Rehn and Mr. H. L. Viereck in the spring and early summer of 1902, in El Paso County, Texas, and Otero County, New Mexico, with some material from other sources. The list of birds numbers 41 species, of which 31 rest on specimens taken, and the other ten on field identifications of birds seen but not taken. The list is briefly annotated with the collector's field notes, and in some instances by remarks on the character or condition of the plumage. The range of *Spizella atrigularis* is extended considerably to the eastward of its former known distribution by the capture of a specimen in Dry Cañon, Otero Co., New Mexico.

The faunal relation of the localities visited in New Mexico "appears to be truly Lower Sonoran." This fauna seems to extend up the bottoms of the cañons, "while the slopes of the same and the foothills appear to possess more distinctly Upper Sonoran types." An arm of the Lower Sonoran appears to extend "off from the Rio Grande tract and runs up between the Organ and the Sacramento ranges, comprising the San Augustine plain."—J. A. A.

Oberholser on New Birds from Texas.—A vireo of the *bellii* type, intermediate between *Vireo bellii bellii* and *V. bellii pusillus* has been described² by Mr. Oberholser as *Vireo bellii medius*, from southwestern Texas and immediately adjacent portions of Mexico. He has also described³ a new Cliff Swallow from the same region, under the name *Petrochelidon lunifrons tachina*.

He has also shown⁴ that the name *Hylophilus*, heretofore in current use for a large group of Central American and South American vireos, is preoccupied by *Hylophila* for a genus of insects, so that the proper generic name for the vireo group is *Pachysylvia* Bonaparte, 1850.—J. A. A.

Bonhote's List of Birds collected in the Bahamas.⁵—Mr. Bonhote made an ornithological collecting trip to the Bahamas in the winter of 1901—

¹ On the Terrestrial Vertebrates of Portions of Southern New Mexico and Western Texas. By Witmer Stone and James A. G. Rehn. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1903, pp. 16–34. May 7, 1903.

² Description of a New Vireo. By Harry C. Oberholser. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, Vol. XVI, pp. 17, 18, Feb. 21, 1903.

³ A new Cliff Swallow from Texas. *Ibid.*, pp. 15, 16, Feb. 21, 1903.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 101, June 23, 1903.

⁵ On a Collection of Birds from the Northern Islands of the Bahama Group. By J. Lewis Bonhote, M. A., F. Z. S. The Ibis, July, 1903, pp. 273–312.

'02, which has furnished the basis for two papers, the first, entitled 'Field Notes on some Bahama Birds,' published recently in the 'Avicultural Magazine' (see Auk, *antea*, pp. 230, 231), and the second, here under notice, giving a formal list of the 104 species collected and notes on a few others observed but not taken.

A list of the specimens secured of each species is given, with the date and locality of capture, with, in some cases, quite extended notes on their habits and history as Bahama birds. There is some critical comment on a number of the species, particularly of the genus *Geothlypsis*, but his remarks are not especially convincing to those who have reached opposite conclusions through better facilities for investigation. He claims to have added four species to the Bahama list, but one of them (*Nycticorax naevius*) was long since recorded by the late Dr. Northrop in an important paper on 'The Birds of Andros Island, Bahamas' (Auk, VIII, 1891, pp. 64-80), which Mr. Bonhote appears to have overlooked, as it is not cited in his references to previous authors. The paper contains much new and interesting information respecting the birds of the Bahamas and is thus a most welcome contribution to the subject.—J. A. A.

Sherborn's 'Index Animalium.'¹—Some ten or more years ago Mr. Sherborn entered upon the almost overwhelming task of compiling a list of the genera and species of animals, both living and extinct. An undertaking of such magnitude and importance quickly attracted the attention of prominent naturalists in England, and liberal support was received from the British Association, under whose auspices chiefly the work has been continued. The British Museum and other libraries, appreciating the exhaustive bibliographical researches involved, profited by Mr. Sherborn's knowledge of books in adding to their shelves many of the works not previously accessible in England. Through the intelligent coöperation of these libraries Mr. Sherborn has been enabled to consult practically all of the zoölogical literature from 1758 to 1800, his '*libri desiderati*' consisting mainly of unimportant works.

In view of the long time required to bring the list up to date, it was thought well to place a portion of it in the hands of zoölogists without delay, and to this end the part dealing with names published from 1758 to the close of the eighteenth century was issued late in 1902. This installment comprises a thick volume of over 1200 pages, containing nearly 60,000 entries, of which about one twelfth relate to birds.

¹ Index Animalium | sive | Index nominum quae ab A. D. MDCCLVIII | Generibus et Speciebus Animalium | imposita sunt | Societatibus eruditorum adiuvantibus | a | Carolo Davies Sherborn | confectus | sectio prima | a kalendis ianuariis, MDCCLVIII | usque ad finem Decembris, MDCCC | Cantabrigiae | E Typographio Academico | MDCCCXCII — Roy. 8vo, pp. i-lix; 1-1195. Price 25 s, net.