

roosting and feeding places of the Little Blue Heron and American Egret, etc.—J. A. A.

Nelson on New Birds from Mexico.—Ten of the thirteen species and subspecies here described¹ were obtained by Mr. Nelson and his assistant Mr. Goldman during their expedition to southwestern Mexico in the winter of 1902-03, mostly in the States of Guerrero and Michoacan. In most cases the new forms are based on good series of specimens, and several of them seem quite strongly differentiated from their nearest known allies.—J. A. A.

Nelson's 'Revision of the North American Mainland Species of Myiarchus.'²—The present paper covers the species of the genus *Myiarchus* occurring north of the Isthmus of Panama, including those of Cozumel Island and the Tres Marias Islands. Nine species are recognized, with ten additional subspecies, of which three of the latter, belonging to the *lawrencei* group, are described as new. In his introductory remarks Mr. Nelson calls attention to the evanescent character of the brighter or more intense colors of the freshly acquired plumage. "This extreme intensity of coloration [of the fresh plumage] quickly passes into a duller condition which continues with but little change through the winter months. In spring the colors gradually fade or become bleached by the sun until in the breeding season the original shades of greenish, olive and gray of the back and the yellow of the under parts are almost lost in the dingy browns and yellows of the frayed plumage." He also calls attention to the wide range of variation in the extent of the dusky pattern of the tail feathers, the non-recognition of which has led to the recording of *M. nuttingi* as a bird of southern Arizona, the supposed Arizona specimens of *nuttingi* proving to be merely females of *M. cinerascens*. Mr. Nelson, however, adds to the United States list *Myiarchus crinitus residuus* Howe, based on Florida specimens, on the ground of a slight average difference in the length of the bill. This separation had previously been made, on exactly the same basis, by Mr. Bangs and rejected by the A. O. U. Committee as too unimportant for recognition in nomenclature.

Mr. Nelson discusses at some length the old case of *Tyrannula mexicana* Kaup vs. *Myiarchus cooperi* Baird, without reaching a positive conclusion, but gives his reasons for believing that *Tyrannula mexicana* = *Tyrannula cinerascens* Lawrence, and that the present *Myiarchus mexi-*

¹ Descriptions of New Birds from Southern Mexico. By E. W. Nelson. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, Vol. XVI, pp. 151-160, Nov. 30, 1903.

² Revision of the North American Mainland Species of *Myiarchus*. By E. W. Nelson. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, Vol. XVII, pp. 21-30, March 10, 1904.

canus of the A. O. U. Check-List should stand as *Myiarchus cooperi* Baird.—J. A. A.

Bangs on Birds from Honduras.—This is a report on a collection of birds and mammals made by W. W. Brown, Jr., on the coast of Honduras, at Ceiba and Yaruca, in January and February, 1902. The list of birds numbers 126 species and subspecies, of which four are described as new. The annotations consist of a statement of the number of specimens of each and the localities. About one fifth of the species recorded are North American migrants.—J. A. A.

McGregor on Philippine Birds.²—This is the second paper (see Auk, XX, 319) in the series of reports on the zoölogical collections made for the Philippine Museum, and contains a list of all the identified species collected or observed on a number of expeditions to Benguet Province, Luzon, and to the islands of Lubang, Mindoro, Verde, Cuyo, Agataya, and Cagayaucillo. The islands and their faunal relationships are briefly described, followed by notes on the rarer species and descriptions of previously unknown plumages, forming an annotated list of about 40 species, and about 270 species are recorded from new localities. *Pericrocotus novus* Wardlaw Ramsey, previously almost unknown, is described at length, including old and young of both sexes.—J. A. A.

Code of Botanical Nomenclature.—The May number of the 'Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club' (Vol. XXXI, No. 5, May, 1904, pp. 249-290) contains a new 'Code of Botanical Nomenclature,' prepared by the 'Members and Alternates of the Nomenclature Commission,' appointed by the Botanical Club of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at a meeting held in Washington, D. C., January 2, 1903. This commission consists of twenty-three members, all prominent American botanists. It appears to have accomplished the task assigned it in a most satisfactory manner, the Code now presented being concise, comprehensive, and explicit. The Commission "has carefully considered all the principles involved, and has tested the application of the principles to all kinds of cases." It is published in English, French, and German, the English version occupying only 13 pages (pp. 249-261). It has been prepared as a substitute for the Paris Code of 1867, which was found not satisfactorily adaptable to present conditions. It thus bears much the same relation to this code that the A. O. U. Code does to the Stricklandian

¹ Birds and Mammals from Honduras. By Outram Bangs. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., Vol. XXXIX, No. 6, pp. 141-159, July, 1903.

² Birds from Benguet Province, Luzon, and from the Islands of Lubang, Mindoro, Cuyo, and Cagayaucillo. By Richard C. McGregor. Bulletin of the Philippine Museum, No. 3, Jan. 30, 1904, pp. 16.