

135 in number. Then follows, as a sort of supplement or third part, descriptions of a new species of hummingbird (*Thalurania belli*), a new hawk (*Buteo latissimus rivieri*), and a new subspecies of the American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla tropica*). The hummingbird is said to be restricted "to the higher mountains of Dominica at an elevation of more than 2000 feet above the sea," where it is locally distributed and haunts "the deepest and dampest portions of the mountain bush." The redstart is a resident form of the North American bird, from which it is said to differ in brighter colors, smaller size, and different notes and eggs.—J. A. A.

McAtee's Birds of the Vicinity of the University of Indiana.¹—This list of 225 species, based in part on the author's observations covering four years, but mainly upon the unpublished observations of previous observers, which include "twenty sets of migration records, covering fourteen seasons, which are on file in the archives of the Biological Survey at Washington, D. C." Three previously published lists have also been utilized. The area is comprised within a five-mile radius from the campus of the Indiana University, at Bloomington, Indiana. The observations are detailed, and in the case of the commoner species, the remarks on relative abundance and seasons of occurrence are followed by tabular statements of 'migration records,' covering generally a period of three to twelve years. At the close of the list the general facts of occurrence are presented in tabular form, for convenience of reference, and the tabular matter is followed by an index of the vernacular names of the species enumerated in the list. Six species, formerly common, are recorded as extinct, namely, Prairie Hen, Wild Turkey, Passenger Pigeon, Paroquet, Ivory-billed Woodpecker, and American Raven.—J. A. A.

Contributions to Avian Anatomy.—A paper by Margaret E. Marshall² treats of the anatomy (excluding osteology) of *Phalacroptilus nuttalli nitidus*, and "is intended to be the first of a series" dealing with the anatomy of the Caprimulgidae. The paper is descriptive, and is illustrated with three plates. The work was done under the direction of Dr. Thos. H. Montgomery, Jr., and forms No. 68 of 'Contributions from the Zoölogical Laboratory of the University of Texas.' Work of this character is much needed, and should receive hearty welcome.

A paper by Frederick Walton Carpenter³ treats in great detail of the

¹ Ecological Notes on the Birds occurring within a radius of five miles of the Indiana University Campus. By Waldo Lee McAtee. With photographic illustrations by Clarence Guy Littell. Proc. Indiana Acad. Sciences, 1904, pp. 65-202, with 32 half-tone illustrations. September, 1905.

² A Study of the Anatomy of *Phalacroptilus*, Ridgway. By Margaret E. Marshall, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., Vol. XLIV, 1905, pp. 213-240, pll. iv-vi. Oct. 28, 1905.

³ The Development of the Oculomotor Nerve, the Ciliary Ganglion, and the Aducent Nerve of the Chick. By Frederic Walton Carpenter. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., Vol. XLVIII, No. 2, pp. 141-229, pll. i-vii. January, 1896.