

received considerable attention from authors, notably Mr. Mathews and Mr. Stresemann. As Mr. Oberholser's material was not available to either of these authors his investigations have a peculiar value in checking up their conclusions.

Eleven races are recognized, all but one of which fortunately are already provided with names. This form from Pata Island, southern Philippines, is described as *Thalasseus bergii halodramus* (p. 522). Mr. Bang's race *boreotis* from the Riu Kiu Islands is synonymized with *T. b. cristatus*.

While there may be a difference of opinion as to the advisability of raising *Thalasseus* to full generic rank it is a satisfaction to see this name used for this group instead of for the Caspian Tern as is done in the A. O. U. Check-List, a mistake against which the reviewer has long contended. Mr. Oberholser's statement regarding one form of which he was unable to see specimens is significant. He says, "there is no trouble at all in distinguishing it . . . merely from the measurements given by Mr. Stresemann." Had Mr. Stresemann neglected to give measurements as has been done in some recent diagnoses of new forms, the status of this race could not have been settled in the present monograph!—W. S.

Riley on a New Hazel Grouse.¹—The United States National Museum having recently acquired a series of typical *Tetrastes bonasia septentrionalis* Mr. Riley finds that specimens from Manchuria formerly referred to that form are quite distinct and he proposes for them the name *T. b. amurensis* (p. 17), type locality I-mien-po, N. Kirin.—W. S.

McGregor on a New Prionochilus.²—This new flower-picker which is here named *Prionochilus anthonyi* (p. 531) was procured on Polis Mountain, Luzon, in the mossy forest at 2000 ft. elevation. It differs in pattern of coloration from any other Philippine species. A colored plate accompanies Mr. McGregor's paper.—W. S.

Chapman on New Colombian Birds.³—Dr. Chapman here proposes twenty-five new species and subspecies as a result of his further studies of the collections of the American Museum. As in his previous papers the descriptions are accompanied by extended remarks on allied forms which add materially to our knowledge of the groups treated. The new forms here described belong to the following genera, *Crypturus*, *Tachytriorchis*, *Herpetotheres*, *Aulacorhynchus*, *Picumnus*, *Conopophaga*, *Microbates*, *Xiphorhynchus*, *Siptornis*, *Automolus*, *Manacus*, *Phyllomyias*, *Habrura*, *Microcerculus*,

¹ Description of a New Hazel Grouse from Manchuria. By J. H. Riley. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXIX, pp. 17-18. January 25, 1916.

² Description of a New Species of Prionochilus from the Highlands of Luzon. By Richard C. McGregor. Philippine Jour. of Sci., IX, No. 6, Sec. D. November, 1914.

³ Diagnoses of Apparently New Colombian Birds. IV. By Frank M. Chapman. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXIV, Art. XXIII, pp. 635-662. December 30, 1915.

Poliioptila, *Sporophila*, *Catamenia*, *Phrygilus*, *Cyanerpes*, *Iridosornis*, and *Cacicus*. The northern races of *Phrygilus unicolor* are considered at length.— W. S.

Coale on the Birds of Lake County, Ill.¹— The separate before us constitutes Chapter XIV of a history of Lake County published in 1912, pp. 353–370, although this fact does not appear on the cover. It consists of a list of 269 species with brief annotations and records of rare occurrences and forms a very satisfactory county list.— W. S.

✓ **Roberts' 'The Winter Bird-Life of Minnesota.'**²— This brochure is Dr. Roberts' first publication since occupying the position of ornithologist in the department of animal biology in the University of Minnesota and of the Natural History Survey. It is an excellent summary of the winter bird life of Minnesota, illustrated by a number of half-tones from photographs and a colored plate of the Evening Grosbeak. The species are grouped under the following heads, Permanent Residents 35; Winter Visitors 17; "Half Hardy" 12; Accidental 27, while in a summary at the end they are all arranged systematically in one nominal list. It would seem that the reverse of this method would render the list more easy of consultation, as it is much easier to find a species in a single list than to hunt for it in four, while nominal lists under the above headings could be better contrasted. However this may be a matter of opinion and in no way detracts from the excellence of Dr. Roberts' work. He has brought together a mass of valuable data and his list should be of much assistance to the ornithologist, the Audubon Society and the conservationist. The same paper without the summary and colored plate appeared a few weeks earlier in 'Fins, Feathers and Fur,' the official bulletin of the Minnesota Game and Fish Department, for December, 1915.— W. S.

Kellogg's Report upon Mammals and Birds of Trinity, Siskiyou and Shasta Cos., Cal.³— This report deals with the results of two trips into the Trinity, Salmon and Scott Mountains of northern California undertaken during February–March, and June–August, 1911, by Misses Annie M. Alexander and Louise Kellogg. A collection of 449 birds and 976 mammals was obtained which has been presented by Miss Alexander to the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology of the University of California. The greater part of the report treats of the mammals, but there is a briefly annotated list of the birds, with dates and localities where they were observed. This comprises 95 species.

¹ Birds of Lake County. By Henry Kelso Coale. [1912].

² The Winter Bird-Life of Minnesota. Being an annotated list of birds that have been found within the State of Minnesota during the winter months. By Thomas S. Roberts, M. D. Geol. and Nat. Hist. Survey of Minn. Zool. Div. Occasional Papers: Number 1, pp. 1–20, pl. I. February, 1916.

³ Report upon Mammals and Birds found in Portions of Trinity, Siskiyou and Shasta Counties, California. By Louise Kellogg. Univ. of Cal. Publ. in Zool., Vol. 12, No. 13, pp. 335–398, plates 15–18. January 27, 1916.