

specimens of this curious Nightjar only during March and July. Suspecting that these records might indicate a migration he has recently made a thorough study of the published records of the species and finds his surmise to be correct.

All the breeding records of *Cosmetornis* (September–January) are in southern Africa below the Equatorial forest, while all records from March to July are from the more or less open country north of the forest. We thus have a regular migration across the equator of a distinctly tropical bird, which is obviously different in origin from the great movement of migratory species in the north temperate and arctic regions.

As a possible incentive, Mr. Chapin suggests the great abundance of flying termites in the grasslands north of the forest from April to August. These "white ants" are eagerly devoured by the Nightjars which gather in large flocks to catch them. Mr. Chapin seems to have worked out his problem convincingly and his paper is one of much interest.—W. S.

Bangs on Birds from the Cayman Islands.¹—A complete collection of the resident birds of the three Cayman Islands, recently obtained by Mr. W. W. Brown and now the property of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, forms the basis of a paper by Mr. Bangs. Thirty-seven forms are listed of which *Amazona leucocephala hesternus* (p. 308), Cayman Brac, is described as new. Many notes on the plumage and relationship of the various species are given and a review of the races of *Tiaris olivacea*. The paper forms a valuable contribution to West Indian Ornithology.—W. S.

Cherrie on New South American Birds.²—Of the four hundred odd species of birds secured on the Roosevelt South American Expedition some naturally proved to be new, and these Mr. Cherrie has carefully described in the present paper. They are as follows: *Chætura chapmani viridipennis* (p. 183), Doze Octobre; *Celeus roosevelti* (p. 183), Tapirapoan; *Myrmotherula kermi* (p. 184), Barão Melgaco; *Rhopoterpe torquata tragicus* (p. 184), Rio Roosevelt; *Synallaxis rufogularis*, (p. 185), Barão Melgaco; *Phacellodomus ruber rubicula* (p. 186), San Lorenzo River; *Philydor erythrocerus lyra* (p. 186), Rio Roosevelt; *Xiphocolaptes major saturatus* (p. 187), and *Myiopagis viridicata rondoni* (p. 188), Urucum near Corumba; *Sporophila hypoleuca clara* (p. 188), San Lorenzo River — all from Matto Grosso, Brazil.

Picolaptes angustirostris prædatus (p. 187), Concepcion del Uruguay; *Myositta manimbe nigrostriata* (p. 189), Rio Negro, Paraguayan Chaco; and *Thraupis palmarum duvida* (p. 90), Rio Roosevelt, Amazonia.

¹ A Collection of Birds from the Cayman Islands. By Outram Bangs. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., Vol.-LX, No. 7, pp. 303–320. March, 1916.

² Some apparently undescribed Birds from the Collection of the Roosevelt South American Expedition. By George K. Cherrie. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXV, Art. VII. pp. 183–190. May 20, 1916.