

are arranged alphabetically, the papers of each author following the sketch in chronological order. The amount of data that the authors have gathered together is enormous, and historians and biographers in general will find this work a veritable mine of information. Ornithologists are seldom narrow, and we find that most of the authors here enumerated were noted in other fields as well. William Bullock whose name is ever associated with the early collections of Mexican birds, is listed as a 'naturalist, collector, traveller, antiquary, auctioneer and showman' while he describes himself on the cover of his 'Museum Companion' as 'Silver-Smith, Jeweller, Toyman and Statue Figure Manufacturer.'¹

In addition to the account of Bullock, American ornithologists will find facts of interest in the sketch of Capt. Thomas Brown, publisher of the 'Illustrations of American Ornithology,' and 'Game Birds of North America,' two of the rarest of American ornithological works, while the biographers of Thomas Bewick and Daines Barrington will attract many. We shall look with interest for the succeeding parts of this important work,— a work that should be in all reference libraries.— W. S.

Todd on *Dysithamnus mentalis*.¹— In this paper Mr. Todd has presented a painstaking monograph of a difficult genus of Formicariidae including detailed descriptions, full synonymy, maps showing the distribution of the species, lists of specimens, and extracts from literature relating to habits, etc. In all respects this is a model piece of work and one which could well be followed by other writers. Five species of the genus are recognized: *D. mentalis* (divided into five races), *semicinereus*, *extremus*, *affinis* (three races) and *andrei*. The new forms are *D. m. aequatorialis* (p. 539), Zaruma, Ecuador, *D. m. lateralis* (p. 540), Guarico, Venezuela; and *D. extremus* (p. 549), Cauca, Colombia.— W. S.

Cherrie on New Neotropical Birds.²— Mr. Cherrie describes ten new South American birds from the collections of the American Museum of Natural History. Two of these were secured by S. M. Klages in Venezuela: *Hemithraupes flavicollis auricularis* (p. 389), Suapure; and *Argicus macrodactylus caurensis* (p. 389), La Union. One was obtained in the Orinoco Delta by Dr. Rusby: *Piaya rutila orinocensis* (p. 393); while the rest were all collected by Mr. Cherrie himself on the Collins-Day Expedition, viz.: *Xiphorhynchus guttata rimarum* (p. 391), Río Espirito Santo, Bolivia, *Taraba major virgultorum* (p. 391), *Capito auratus insperatus* (p. 391), *Piaya rutila chaparensis* (p. 392), and *Hypocnemis collinsi* (p. 395), all from Todos Santos, Bolivia; *Drymophila phantatis* (p. 396), Cocha-

¹ On *Dysithamnus mentalis* and its Allies. By W. E. Clyde Todd. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. XXXV, pp. 533-560. August 10, 1916.

² Two New Birds from Venezuela. New Birds from the Collection of the Collins-Day Expedition to South America. By George K. Cherrie. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXV, pp. 389 and 391-398.

bamba, Bolivia; *Capito dayi* (p. 394), Rio Madeira; *Crocomorphus flavus inornata* (p. 395), Santarem, Brazil, and *Formicivora rufa chapmani* (p. 396), Altar do Chao, Brazil.— W. S.

Cory on New South American Birds.¹— Further study of the collections of the several South American expeditions of the Field Museum has brought to light 26 apparently new forms which are described and named by Mr. Cory in the pamphlet before us. They were obtained mainly in Brazil and Peru by Messrs. Osgood, Anderson and Becker but *Pachyrhamphus niger tobagensis* (p. 343) is described from Tobago, *Cistothorus platensis tamæ* (p. 344) from Paramo de Tama, Ven., and *Coryphospingus pileatus brevicaudus* (p. 345) from Margarita Island.— W. S.

Riley on New Ralliformes.²— Mr. Riley describes as new two birds from the collection of the U. S. National Museum; one a Coot from Grenada, *Fulica americana grenadensis* (p. 103), the other a small Rail, *Cre-ciscus murivagus* (p. 104), from Lima, Peru.— W. S.

Mathews' 'Birds of Australia.'³— The present parts of Mr. Mathews' work conclude the Hawks and the Owls. Much controversial discussion on nomenclature and the recognition of races is presented, and the following new forms are proposed, viz.: (Part III) *Ieracidea berigora tasmanica* (p. 276); *I. b. kempi* and *centralia* (p. 277) and *Spiloglaux noveseelandica everardi* (p. 332); as well as a new genus *Berneyornis* (p. 305) for *H. athene strenua* Gould. Part IV contains an elaborate discussion of the Australian and other Barn Owls and *Megastrix tenebricosa perconfusa* (p. 408), British New Guinea, is described as new.— W. S.

Buturlin's Review of the Nuthatches.⁴— In his studies of this family extending over ten years Mr. Buturlin comes to the conclusion that it is not so homogeneous as generally supposed and proceeds to separate it into three subfamilies, *Daphænosittinae*, comprising *Daphænositta* and *Neositta*; *Cyanosittinae* comprising *Pacilositta* gen. nov. (p. 149) for *Dendrophila* Sw. preoccupied and *Cyanositta* gen. nov. (p. 149) type *Dendrophila corallipes* Sharpe; and *Sittinae*, comprising *Callisitta*, *Arctositta* gen. nov. (p. 151), type *Sitta arctica* But., *Sitta*, *Mesositta* gen. nov. (p. 152), type *S. himalayensis* Jard. & Selby, and *Rupisitta*.

¹ Descriptions of Apparently New South American Birds, with Notes on Some Little Known Species. Field Museum of Natural History, Publication 190, Ornith. Series. Vol. I, No. 10. August 30, 1916. pp. 337-346.

² Two new Ralliformes from Tropical America. By J. H. Riley. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. XXIX, pp. 103-104, June 6, 1916.

³ The Birds of Australia. By Gregory M. Mathews. Vol. V, Part III, pp. 249-352. May 27, 1916, Part IV, pp. 353-439, August 30, 1916.

⁴ A Short Review of Nuthatches (Fam. Sittidae). By S. A. Buturlin, Travaux de la Soc. Imp. Nat. Petrograd, XLIV, livr. 2, pp. 145-173. 1916.