

(p. 5) Turbaco; *Celeus innotatus* (p. 5) Jaraquiel; *Bubo virginianus elutus* (p. 6) Loricá; *Pyrrhura subandina* (p. 6) Jaraquiel; *Eupsychortyx decoratus* (p. 6) Calamar; from Santa Marta, Colombia: *Ostinops decumanus melanterus* (p. 3) Las Vegas; *Icterus mesomelas carrakeri* (p. 4) Fundacion; *Eupsychortyx cristatus littoralis* (p. 6) Mamotoco; from Bolivia: *Ostinops sincipitalis australis* (p. 3) Buenavista; *Attila neoxenus* (p. 4) Rio Yapacani; *Microrhopias melanogastris iliaca* (p. 5) Rio Pilcomayo; *Xiphocolaptes obsoletus* (p. 5) Rio Yapacani. *X. major obscurus* is also proposed (p. 6) as a substitute for *X. m. saturatus* Cherrie preoccupied.—W. S.

Grinnell on the Evening Grosbeak.¹—Just at the time when the eastern race of this erratic bird is attracting attention through the New England and Middle States, by a southward migration of unprecedented extent, Dr. Grinnell gives us the results of a prolonged study of the relationship of the western birds which he considers are divisible into four geographic races instead of two, as given in Ridgway's 'Birds of North and Middle America.' No matter how many races we may decide to recognize we must agree with Dr. Grinnell's contention that the type of *Hesperiphona vespertina montana* was definitely fixed on the plate which accompanies the original description in 'The History of North American Birds,' and that this name belongs to the Mexican bird; Chapman's *H. v. mexicana* becoming a pure synonym. Furthermore Dr. Grinnell finds that birds from the mountains of extreme southern Arizona agree with the Mexican race rather than with that of the Rocky Mountains, which brings this southern form into the limits of the A. O. U. Check-List.

The birds from farther north — representing '*montana*' of the Check-List — he divides into three races: *H. v. brooksi* (p. 20), from British Columbia, type locality, Okanagan; *H. v. californica* (p. 20), from the Sierra Nevada of California north into Oregon, type locality, Crane Flat, Mariposa Co., Cal., and *H. v. warreni* (p. 210), southern Rocky Mountains from Colorado to northern Arizona, type locality, Colorado Springs.—W. S.

Brooks' 'Game Birds of West Virginia.'²—Nearly half of the fourth 'Biennial Report of the Forest, Game and Fish Warden of West Virginia' is devoted to an account of the game birds by Mr. E. A. Brooks, consulting ornithologist to the warden. The eight chapters of this excellent report cover the subjects of forest conditions as related to game birds; hunting game birds; economic value of game birds; propagation; protection; and description of the game birds of the State.

¹ The Subspecies of *Hesperiphona vespertina*. By Joseph Grinnell. The Condor, Vol. XIX, January, 1917, pp. 17-22.

² The Game Birds of West Virginia. By Earle A. Brooks. Fourth Biennial Report of the Forest, Game, and Fish Warden of West Virginia. 1915-1916. July 1, 1916. pp. 93-160.