

three more forms making sixteen in all which he now recognizes and which occur at one time of the year or another within the state. The "thick-billed Sparrow" of the Sierra Nevada proves to be different from *P. i. megarhynca* and is therefore named *mariposa* (p. 161), type from Yosemite Park. The breeding locality of the true *megarhynca* is unknown, the specimens being all winter examples from southern California. The Warner Mountain bird is named *fulva* (p. 162) and that breeding in the White Mountains, *canescens* (p. 163).—W. S.

Annual Report of the State Ornithologist of Massachusetts.—Mr. E. H. Forbush's last report¹ contains some novel features besides the usual account of activities in the interest of bird protection. There is a list of collections of mounted birds and skins in Massachusetts with the hours and conditions under which they may be consulted, a most valuable piece of information. These collections number no less than forty-eight.

A census of the Heath Hens on Martha's Vineyard showed 155 birds present, an increase of forty per cent over the year before, while a number of interesting photographs of this bird in its mating dance form a frontispiece to the report. Mr. Forbush has also issued an excellent circular on "Food, Feeding and Drinking Appliances and Nesting Materials to Attract Birds"² which contains more information in a small space and conveniently arranged than any similar publication that we recall.

Noble on the Birds of Newfoundland.³—Mr. Noble spent a portion of the summer of 1915 collecting specimens in Newfoundland in the interests of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy and presents notes on 61 species. Special permission is required to collect in Newfoundland and a definite limit placed on the number of specimens of each species secured.

Mr. Noble ascertained that Newfoundland was evidently a region in which a dark coloration was beginning to develop in nesting species and he endorses the various recently described races from this country, but regards Howe's *Hylocichla fuscescens fuliginosa* as indistinguishable from the western *salicicola*.

An analysis of the avifauna shows thirteen species in Newfoundland which are unknown in Labrador, and twenty which occur in Labrador but not in Newfoundland, while six others are common in Newfoundland and rare in Labrador.—W. S.

Chubb on New South American Birds.⁴—In the January number of

¹ Eleventh Annual Report of the State Ornithologist. By Edward Howe Forbush. For the Year 1918. From the Annual Report of the State Department of Agriculture. December 20, 1918, pp. 1-21.

² Circular 2, Mass. State Department of Agriculture, pp. 1-31, September, 1918.

³ Notes on the Avifauna of Newfoundland. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl. LXII, No. 14, pp. 543-568.

⁴ Notes on Collections of Birds in the British Museum, from Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Argentina. Part I. Tinamidæ—Rallidæ. By Charles Chubb. The Ibis, January, 1919, pp. 1-55.