

same nest site have important bearing upon the question of whether birds mate for life, recently agitated in 'The Condor.'

As Mr. Baldwin points out, much valuable data on the age to which birds live, the length of time that migrants remain at a given spot on their line of flight, the return of young birds to the spot where they were raised, etc., may be secured by this method.

The practice of trapping renders bird-banding a much more attractive study with more definite returns, and we trust that Mr. Baldwin's success will lead others to follow his example. In this connection attention might be called to similar work that has been carried on in England, especially with reference to the movements of Starlings, where many records of individual birds have been obtained.—W. S.

Chapman on New South American Birds.¹—Studies of various collections of South American birds received at the American Museum of Natural History have led Dr. Chapman to propose seventeen new species and subspecies and one new genus as follows: *Micropus peruvianus* (p. 253), Ollantaytambo, Peru; *Grallaria watkinsi* (p. 256), Prov. Piura, Peru; *G. boliviana* (p. 257), Cochabamba, Bolivia; *Synallaxis stictothorax piurae* (p. 257), Piura, Peru; *Phacelodomus striaticiceps griseipectus* (p. 258), Cuzco, Peru; *Hylocryptus* (p. 258), new genus, *H. erythrocephalus* (p. 259), Alamor, Peru-Ecuador boundary; *Xenops rutilus connectens* (p. 259), Cochabamba, Bolivia; *Xiphorhynchus triangularis bangsi* (p. 260), Cochabamba, Bolivia; *Thripobrotus layardi madeirae* (p. 261), Rio Madeira, Brazil; *T. warscewiczii bolivianus* (p. 262), Incachaca, Bolivia; *Mecocerculus subtropicalis* (p. 262), Urubamba Canyon, Peru; *Anaeretes agraphia* (p. 263), Sta. Anna, Peru; *Mionectes striaticollis columbianus* (p. 264), Sta. Elena, Colombia; *Myioborus bolivianus* (p. 265), Incachaca, Bolivia; *Basileuterus luteoviridis superciliaris* (p. 265), Urubamba Canyon, Peru; *Pheucticus uropygialis terminalis* (p. 266), Urubamba Canyon, Peru; *Catamenia analoides griseiventris* (p. 267), Cuzco, Peru.

As is customary in Dr. Chapman's papers, the descriptions are full and there are numerous critical remarks upon allied forms, while all of the material examined is listed.—W. S.

Cory's 'Catalogue of Birds of the Americas.'²—The second volume of Mr. Cory's comprehensive work,² constituting the second half of the second part, appeared on the last day of 1919. It covers the families, Trogonidae, Cuculidae, Capitonidae, Ramphastidae, Galbulidae, Buc-

¹ Descriptions of Proposed New Birds from Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, and Colombia. By Frank M. Chapman. Proc. Biological Society of Washington, Vol. 32, pp. 253-268. December 31, 1919.

² Catalogue of Birds of the Americas. By Charles B. Cory, Field Museum of Natural History Publication 203, Zoological Series, Vol. XIII. Part II, No. 2, pp. 315-607. Chicago, December 31, 1919.