

Shufeldt on Subfossil Bird Remains from Bermuda.¹—This paper originally prepared for publication by the American Museum of Natural History is based upon a collection in that Museum, the Mowbray collection in the U. S. National Museum, together with collections made by Messrs. Edward McGall and Anthony Tall, most or all of the last, we understand, being now in the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburgh.

Dr. Shufeldt refers the material which is very extensive and mostly in an excellent state of preservation to three forms, *Puffinus mcgalli* (p. 354) *P. parvus* (p. 356) and *Aestrelata vociferans* (p. 365), all of which are here described as new, the *Aestrelata* being identified with the famous "Cahow." Elaborate descriptions and figures of the various bones are presented and relationships with allied species discussed.

Attention should be called to the fact that Dr. Shufeldt's so-called new species are not "new" from this publication as all were published about six years previously in 'The Ibis' (Oct. 1916, pp. 623-635), although no reference is made to this paper nor to an earlier one by Nichols and Mowbray in which it seems likely that some of the same forms are described. This fact was clearly set forth in 'The Auk' (1917, p. 98) and there is no excuse for an author to deliberately ignore an earlier paper based on material similar to his own.—W. S.

Recent Papers by Bangs and Penard.²—A new form of *Edolius E. forficatus potior* (p. 25) is described in a recent issue of the 'Proceedings' of the New England Zoological Club, from Anjonan, one of the Comoro Islands, northwest of Madagascar, and a new name *Leptotila fulviventris angelica* (p. 29) is proposed for Sennett's Dove, type from Brownsville, Texas. The name *brachyptera* proving to be a synonym of *fulviventris*. Mr. Penard, alone, describes *Heteroglaucis philippinae* (p. 27) a new Hummingbird from Surinam.—W. S.

Recent Papers by Oberholser.³—Dr. Oberholser has several nomenclatural notes in recent issues of the 'Proceedings' of the Biological Society of Washington. He calls attention to the fact that Illiger proposed *Crypturus* as a substitute for *Tinamus* just as he did *Dysporus* for *Sula*, a fact that the reviewer brought before the A. O. U. Committee, as affecting *Dysporus* many years ago, but he was voted down. No name being avail-

¹ A Comparative Study of Some Subfossil Remains of Birds from Bermuda, Including the "Cahow." By R. W. Shufeldt. Ann. Carnegie Museum, XIII, Nos. 3-4, pp. 333-418, pls. XVI-XXXI. April 25, 1922.

² A new form of *Edolius forficatus* (Linne). By Outram Bangs and Thomas E. Penard. Proc. N. E. Zool. Club., VIII pp. 25-26. May 1, 1922.

The Northern Form of *Leptotila fulviventris*. By Outram Bangs and Thomas E. Penard. *ibid* pp. 29-30. May 8, 1922.

A new Hummingbird from Surinam. By Thomas E. Penard. *ibid*, pp. 27-28. May 1, 1922.

³ Notes on the Nomenclature of the Genus *Crypturus* Illiger. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 35, pp. 73-76. March 20, 1922.

able for the Tinamous known as *Crypturus*, Dr. Oberholser proposes *Crypturornis* (p. 74) with *C. cinereus* as type, listing all of the fifty known forms, for the purpose, we suppose, of receiving credit for the "combinations" should zoologists ever revert to a double citation of authorities, and like the botanists regard every new combination as a holy thing to be sought out and catalogued. This listing of all known forms every time a generic name is changed is one of the idiosyncracies of nomenclature that might we think well be dispensed with by all, as it is by most ornithologists.

Dr. Oberholser also points out that *Inocotis* Reichenbach is antedated by *Pseudibis* Hodgson, and claiming that *Cymindes* Spix is a different name from *Cymindis* Cuv., he substitutes it for *Rostrhamus* Less.

Since, however, we all know that the last word has not been said on the question of what constitutes a different name and there is no general agreement on the matter, it seems folly to overturn well established names on such grounds. They should be left in abeyance until the matter is settled. Dr. Oberholser also revives *Habia* of Blyth and fixes it upon the group now known as *Phoenicotherapis*, necessitating the listing of all of these forms under the new generic name.

In spite of the fact that we do not agree with all of his conclusions, however, Dr. Oberholser is performing a thankless task in setting forth clearly all of these nomenclatural tangles that have to be settled some day and into which few of our ornithologists care much about delving.—W. S.

The Ornithological Journals.

Bird-Lore. XXIV, No. 3. May-June, 1922.

Bonaventure Island and Perce Rock. By Harrison F. Lewis.—A great protected nesting colony of Gannets, Murres, Gulls, Cormorants etc., which "can be visited with ease and comfort."

Two Hummingbird Photographs.—By A. R. Coleman.—Of brooding and feeding birds.

City Birds. By Anne H. Gaylord.—Seventy-six species seen in a small wooded tract in the suburbs of Atlanta, Ga., in fifteen months, eleven resident.

Factors Contributing to the destruction of Birds' Nests and Eggs. By I. N. Gabrielson.—Data on fifty nests—24 destroyed by human agency, 12 by cats or natural enemies and 13 by storm and flood.

Bird Bathing. By E. R. Driver.—Groups birds as "soakers," "dippers" and those that bathe in wet foliage, heavy dew sprinklers, etc. Bird-bath notes by numerous contributors follow.

The educational leaflet treats of the Green-winged Teal. The seasonal reports from various parts of the country are as usual, full of important data, while the Audubon department gives the latest news of bird protection especially the report on the Egret situation in Florida, which is

³ Ibid, p. 79.