

There are, however, cases where closely related species present marked differences in tongue structure as in the genera *Melospiza*, *Zosterops* and *Dendroica*, possibly due to differences in feeding that we have not yet appreciated.

Lt. Gardner groups bird tongues into eight categories, as follows:

1. Generalized type of birds of omnivorous diet, including most of the passerine forms.

2. Fish-eaters with sharp stiff retrorse spines.

3. Diet of small objects strained from water resulting in the complicated tongue seen in the Anatidae.

4. Flesh-eaters with heavy, rasping tongue.

5. Probers with extensile, more or less barbed tongues—Woodpeckers, Tits and Nuthatches.

6. Seed and nut-eaters, with strong, fleshy tongues as in the Parrots.

7. Flower-frequenting birds with forked, most complicated, split or tubular tongues—Honey-suckers, Hummingbirds, Flower-peckers etc.

8. Rudimentary tongues as in the Gannets, Storks, etc.

The paper is illustrated by beautifully executed drawings of tongues of 200 species of birds, which add very materially to its value.

Lt. Gardner is to be congratulated upon an excellent piece of work, which at once becomes our standard work of reference on the subject.—  
W. S.

**Dickey and Van Rossem on New Birds from Salvador and Mexico.**

—In 1912, Mr. Van Rossem made a collecting trip to Salvador and a study of his material results in the diagnoses<sup>1</sup> of four new forms, *Pipri-morpha assimilis obscura* (p. 133), *Myadestes obscurus oberholseri* (p. 133), *Catharus melpomene bangsi* (p. 135) and *Cyclarhis flaviventris mesoleucus* (p. 135). In another publication<sup>2</sup> the Red-winged Blackbird from Nyrit, Mexico, is described as new, under the name *Agelaius phoeniceus nyariten-sis* (p. 131).—W. S.

**Casey Wood's 'Sketches of Oceania.'** While enjoying his travels to remote parts of the world Dr. Casey A. Wood has at times sent back to his friends at home most interesting manuscript accounts of his itinerary and now some of his experiences in Oceania have been published<sup>3</sup> by the Smithsonian Institution in the annual report for 1924. This narrative begins with an account of Captain Cook and his voyages and extends to the author's visits to Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, etc. All through are interesting comments on the bird life of these far away countries and

<sup>1</sup> Four New Birds from Salvador. By Donald R. Dickey and A. J. Van Rossem. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, Vol. 38, pp. 133-136. November 13, 1925.

<sup>2</sup> A New Red-winged Blackbird from Western Mexico. Ibid., pp. 131-132. November 13, 1925.

<sup>3</sup> Sketches from the Notebook of a Naturalist-Traveler in Oceania During the Year 1923. By Casey A. Wood. From the Smithsonian Report for 1924, pp. 379-408.