

species the author had in mind when he proposed his genus but if some subsequent author has fixed a wholly different species as the type our hands are tied!

In any case the rejection of a well established name is not warranted unless the facts are absolutely proven, and should a straggling Greater Snow Goose occur on the Severn River, which seems quite possible, Mr. Kennard's argument would fall to pieces.

Nomenclature is the bane of ornithology, there is always difference of opinion regarding it, and others may not agree with our views. However, we are in hearty accord with the ornithology of Mr. Kennard's paper and congratulate him on a fine piece of work.—W. S.

Wood on the Nest of the Indian Tailor Bird.—In this interesting paper¹ Dr. Casey A. Wood describes several nests of the Tailor Bird, *Orthotomus sutorius sutorius*, which he studied in Ceylon. There are five plates from photographs of nests of the species which add greatly to our understanding of the building of these remarkable structures. Sometimes the nest is made of a single leaf, sometimes of several, and there are four distinct methods employed in binding the leaves together which Dr. Wood calls sewing, rivetting, lacing and matting.

The bird makes tiny holes in the leaf with its sharp bill and draws the strands of delicate fiber through those along the leaf margin, pulling the edges together and often lacing them much as a shoe is laced. Through the holes in the body of the leaf pieces of cotton fibre from the lining are drawn and the loose end forms a sort of button or rivet head on the outside. This has erroneously been considered a knot by some writers.—W. S.

Harper on a New Marsh Wren from Alberta.—A series of Marsh Wrens collected on the Athabaska Delta by the author, H. A. Laing and J. A. Loring are here² made the basis for a new race *Telmatodytes palustris laingi* (p. 221). The type is in the Museum of Comparative Zoology.—W. S.

Friedmann on Three New African Birds.—Dr. Herbert Friedmann describes³ from his African collection of 1924 *Parus albiventris curtus* (p. 217), *Amadina fasciata candida* (p. 218) both from Taveta, Kenya Colony and *Parisoma pulpum* (p. 219) Gunnal, Portuguese West Africa. The descriptions are full with ample comparison with allied forms.—W. S.

Bangs on a New Parrot from Madagascar.⁴—Specimens of the Lesser

¹ The Nest of the Indian Tailor Bird. By Casey A. Wood. Smithsonian Report for 1925, pp. 349-354, pls. 1-5.

² A New Marsh Wren from Alberta. By Francis Harper. Occasional Papers of the Boston Society of Natural History, Vol. 5, pp. 221-222, December 10, 1926.

³ Three New African Birds. By Herbert Friedmann. Occasional Papers of the Boston Society of Natural History, Vol. 5, pp. 217-289, December 10, 1926.

⁴ A New Form of the Lesser Vasa Parrot. By Outram Bangs. Proc. New England Zoological Club, Vol. IX, pp. 83-84, January 8, 1927.