

G. H. H. Tate and accompanied by the museum's Ecuadorean collectors, A. and R. Olalla. It proceeded from Esmeralda to the table land of Duida; the period from October 1, 1928 to March 14, 1929 being occupied with the field work. A collection of 6748 birds was secured and in the present paper¹ Dr. Chapman describes 28 forms that prove to be new to science, and erects three new genera. The latter are: *Duidia* (p. 11) for a peculiar Swift shot on the summit of the mountain; *Roraimia* (p. 18) for the bird known as *Synallaxis adusta* Salv. & Godm., but which possesses characters different from those of *Synallaxis* or any allied genus; and *Waldronia* (p. 14) for a peculiar Hummingbird allied to *Polytmus*.

Dr. Chapman mentions that the upper life zone of Duida is almost purely Roraiman, showing a distinct relationship between these two remote mountain masses, but reserves a more detailed discussion for a future publication on the avifauna of the two regions.—W. S.

Griscom on Guatemalan Birds.—This paper² is based on a study of the collection of 8000 specimens obtained by A. W. Anthony for the late Dr. Jonathan Dwight and now, through the bequest of the latter, the property of the American Museum.

Several new forms are here described and other papers are to follow. The novelties are: *Chaemepelia minuta interrupta* (4); *Oreopeleia albifacies anthonyi* (p. 4); *Podilymbus gigas* (p. 5); *Pionus senilis decoloratus* (6); *Nyctidromus albicollis intercedens* (p. 8); *Caprimulgus ridgwayi minor* (p. 10); *Agyrtria candida pacifica* (p. 10); *Hylocharis leucotis borealis* (p. 10); *Piculus rubiginosus maximus* (p. 11); and *P. r. differens* (p. 11).—W. S.

Murphy on *Pterodroma cookii*.³—A study of the small Pacific petrels of the genus *Pterodroma* results in the discovery of a remarkable parallelism in their relationships to those shown by *Puffinus assimilis* as already explained by Dr. Murphy in a previous paper.

Two species are recognized, *P. cookii* (Gray) and *P. leucoptera* (Gould) the former divided into five and the latter into four subspecies, of which *P. c. orientalis* (p. 5) from 200 miles west of Callao, Peru, is described as new.—W. S.

Murphy and Chapin on Birds from the Azores.—A further collection of birds mainly from the islands of Fayal and Terceira, Azores, made by Jose G. Correia and sent to the American Museum of Natural History

¹ Descriptions of new Birds from Mt. Duida, Venezuela. By Frank M. Chapman. Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 380. October 21, 1929, pp. 1-27.

² Studies from the Dwight Collection of Guatemala Birds. I. By Ludlow Griscom. Amer. Mus. Novitates. No. 379. October 17, 1929, pp. 1-13.

³ Birds Collected During the Whitney South Sea Expedition. X. On *Pterodroma cookii* and its Allies. By Robert Cushman Murphy. Amer. Mus. Novitates No. 370. September 6, 1929, pp. 1-11.

is the subject of this report.¹ Thirty-five species or subspecies are represented of which *Gallinula chloropus correiana* (p. 7) Terceira and *Regulus regulus inermis* (p. 15) Pico Island, are described as new.

Most interesting to American ornithologists are the captures of a Pied-billed Grebe, a Killdeer and a Snowy Owl, none of which had ever before been taken in the Azores.—W. S.

Linsdale on Birds of Eastern Kansas.²—This is an ecological list based on an intensive study of the region about Geary, Doniphan Co., Kansas, from April, 1921, to May, 1925. The attempt is made to present the frequency of occurrence, relative abundance, local habitat, and annual cycle of activity of each species.

Relative frequency figures were obtained by dividing the number of days on which a species was seen by the number of days on which observations were made, and the Cardinal seems to have been the only species seen every day, scoring 100, while the English Sparrow comes next at 99.5. Mr. Linsdale has another short paper³ on the relation between plants and birds in the same region.—W. S.

Laing and Taverner on Birds of the Chitna River Region.—This is a fully annotated list⁴ of the birds obtained and collected in the Mt. Logan Expedition to Alaska which Mr. Laing accompanied as naturalist. There are notes on eighty-five species covering interesting facts in their life histories, and critical observations on some of the specimens secured.

In the latter we find constant omission of verbs, articles, etc. and while such abbreviation may be justified in hasty field notes it seems inexcusable in a formal published report and will render the notes well nigh unintelligible to any but English speaking people. A report on the mammals by Messrs. Laing and Anderson follows the birds.—W. S.

Peters on Honduras Birds.—In this paper⁵ Mr. Peters reports on a collection of birds made by himself and Mr. Edward Bangs in the vicinity of Lancetilla, Honduras, January 13–April 2, 1928, for the Museum of Comparative Zoology. The list is well annotated and in many cases the related subspecies are considered and compared with the Honduras form.

¹ A Collection of Birds from the Azores. By Robert Cushman Murphy and James P. Chapin. Amer. Mus. Novitates. No. 384. November 6, 1929, pp. 1–23.

² Birds of a Limited Area in Eastern Kansas. By Jean M. Linsdale. Univ. of Kansas Science Bull., Vol. XVIII, No. 11, April, 1928, pp. 517–626.

³ Relations Between Plants and Birds in the Missouri River Region. By Jean M. Linsdale. Ibid. No. 10, April, 1928, pp. 499–515.

⁴ Birds and Mammals of the Mount Logan Expedition, 1925. By H. M. Laing, P. A. Taverner and R. M. Anderson. Annual Report National Museum of Canada for 1927. pp. 69–95.

⁵ An Ornithological Survey in the Caribbean Lowlands of Honduras. By James L. Peters. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., Vol. LXIX, No. 12, October, 1929, pp. 397–478.