

The following are described as new: *Odontophorus melanotis verecundus* (p. 404); *Rhynchortyx cinctus pudibundus* (p. 405); and *Automolus ochrolaemus amusus* (p. 441), all from Lancetilla and *Glyphorhynchus spirurus sublestus* (p. 443) and *Tanagra gouldi praeternissa* (p. 470) from Panama.—W. S.

Austin on Birds from British Honduras.¹—Mr. Oliver L. Austin, Jr. accompanied Mr. Gregory Mason on the Mason-Blogett Expedition to Central America in the spring of 1928 and secured a collection of the birds of the Cayo District of British Honduras for the Museum of Comparative Zoology, upon which he bases this report. Lists of characteristic species of each of the areas into which the region may be divided ecologically—the rain-forest, transition and pine-ridge areas, are given, and then follows a systematic list of the species, forty of which had not heretofore been reported from British Honduras. *Lepidocolaptes souleyetii decoloris* (p. 380) and *Turdus assimilis parcolor* (p. 386) are described as new.—W. S.

Bullock on Birds of Angol, Chile.—Mr. Bullock, Director of the Agricultural School at Angol, has prepared an excellent annotated list² of the birds found in the immediate vicinity of Angol illustrated by many half tones of nests and eggs. Another brief paper³ gives an account of the birds observed on the Nahuelbuta Mountains, Chile.

Ninety-nine species are listed in the first paper and thirty-seven in the other.—W. S.

Lönnerberg on the African Fauna.—In this paper⁴ Dr. Lönnerberg discusses the relationship and distribution of the vertebrate fauna of Africa in great detail, as well as the physical features of the continent in the present and past geological ages, and the effect of climatic change on the animal and plant life. His conclusions are that, during the early Tertiary, Africa was covered by a vast evergreen forest inhabited by an endemic forest fauna with many types common to southern Asia. In the Pliocene the climate became dry and most of the forest was destroyed, the forest animals taking refuge in the remaining forest "islands." At the same time a broad land-bridge connected Africa with Asia and there was a great invasion of animals of the Steppe fauna into Africa.

At the beginning of the Pleistocene a rainy period set in and much of the forest was renewed while the Steppe fauna was divided and isolated, as the forest fauna had previously been. The present forest fauna is

¹ Birds of the Cayo District, British Honduras. By Oliver L. Austin, Jr. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Vol. LXIX, No. 11, September, 1929, pp. 363-394.

² Aves Observadas en los Alrededores de Angol por Dillman S. Bullock, Revista Chilena de Hist. Nat., Año XXXIII (1929), pp. 171-211.

³ Aves de los pinares de Nahuelbuta. Por Dillman S. Bullock. Ibid, pp. 121-127.

⁴ The Development and Distribution of the African Fauna in Connection with and Depending upon Climatic Changes. By Einar Lönnerberg. Arkiv för Zoologi Band 21 A. No. 4. 1929. pp. 1-33.