

based only on his personal observations with the carefully prepared account of Col. Meinertzhagen (cf. Nicoll's Birds of Egypt)!

But to all lovers of the outdoors Chapman's books are delightful and instructive reading and in his passing we lose a true lover of nature of a school that is all but gone.—W. S.

Brooks's 'List of the Birds of West Virginia.'—To the 'West Virginia Encyclopedia,' a stout volume¹ containing articles on the prominent citizens, industries, localities, etc., of West Virginia, Rev. Earle A. Brooks has contributed an annotated list of 268 species of birds found in the State with brief notes on the character of their occurrence. A number of halftone illustrations from photographs and drawings are included.—W. S.

Zimmer on 'Birds of the Marshall Field Peruvian Expedition.'—In 1922-23 Mr. Zimmer accompanied the Marshall Field Expedition to Peru as ornithologist and the present paper² is a report on his collection of 1497 skins made for the Field Museum. Landing at Callao he worked up the Rimac valley then down the Huallaga Valley and in the headwaters of the Maranon, Pichis and Perene Rivers.

The annotations under each species are very full and present valuable information not only on the specimens secured but on the relationship of the forms under discussion, nomenclature, type localities and location of type specimens. All in all this paper is one of the most important dealing with the Peruvian avifauna that has appeared in recent years. While a number of new forms have been elsewhere described from this collection new races of *Catamania*, *Colonia*, *Diglossa*, *Jacana*, *Ochthoeca*, *Thlypopsis* and *Todirostrum* are proposed in the present work and a new genus *Aglaiocercus* (p. 290), is established for *Ornismya kingii* Lesson, all of the names used for it and its allies proving unavailable.—W. S.

Oberholser on Birds from Arizona and New Mexico.—The Cleveland Museum has recently acquired through the gift of Mrs. S. Prentiss Baldwin, a collection of 512 birds made by W. W. Brown in the Huachuca Mountains, Arizona, and the Sacramento Mountains, New Mexico, and the present paper³ is a report upon this material.

Several changes in nomenclature are proposed by the author. The genus *Myiochanes* is divided, our Wood Pewee and its western representative being placed in *Horozopus*, while it is considered that those who recognize two forms of Olive-sided Flycatcher must use the name *borealis*

¹ The West Virginia Encyclopedia. Phil Conley Editor in Chief. First Edition. West Virginia Publishing Company, Charleston, West Virginia. 1929. Pp. 60-74 contain bird matter.

² Birds of the Marshall Field Peruvian Expedition, 1922-1923. By John T. Zimmer. Field Museum Nat. Hist. Publ. 282. Zool. Series, XVII, No. 7. December 10, 1930. pp. 233-480.

³ Notes on a Collection of Birds from Arizona and New Mexico. By Harry C. Oberholser. Scientific Publ. Cleveland Mus. Nat. Hist., I, No. 4, pp. 83-124. December 31, 1930.

for the western one in place of *majorinus*. The Black-throated Gray Warbler is separated into two races the Arizona form taking the name *halseii* Giraud.

The Meadowlark of Arizona formerly regarded as identical with *hoopesi* of the Rio Grande Valley, is separated as *Sturnella m. lilianae* (p. 103) after Mrs. Baldwin, and a colored plate of it by Brooks forms a frontispiece to the paper. The Savannah Sparrows are revised at length; *alaudinus* it is claimed is the bird described by Grinnell as *nevadensis* and *anthinus* Bonaparte is the name available for the Western form formerly known as *alaudinus*. The coastal race of British Columbia and Washington, *brooksi*, is recognized as valid while *beldingi* is considered as a subspecies of the *sandwichensis* group as is the bird recently described by Huey as *Passerculus rostratus anulus*.

Incidentally *Catherpes mexicanus meliphonus* (p. 95) is described as new from Sonora, Mexico.

It is evident that the field for new races and name shifting in our western states is not yet exhausted as some seem to think.—W. S.

Mayr's New Guinea Collection.—During the year 1928 Dr. Ernst Mayr of the Berlin Museum undertook an expedition in the interests of Dr. L. C. Sanford and Lord Rothschild to New Guinea, and spent six and a half months in the Arfak Peninsula, the Cyclops Mountains and some other points. In spite of the usual hardships incident to travel in this country he succeeded in bringing back nearly 3000 birds and 260 mammals. The former are reported upon by Dr. Ernst Hartert in the paper¹ before us.

No less than 352 species and subspecies are listed of which two species and thirty subspecies are described as new and incidentally nine new subspecies from other sources are named.

Dr. Hartert has a short prefatory account of the origin of the expedition followed by an itinerary and account of the trip by Dr. Mayr, and finally the well annotated list by Dr. Hartert.

We note that no less than twenty-four kinds of Paradise and Bower Birds are included in the collection.

Dr. Mayr has accomplished a splendid piece of work in making such a fine collection and adding greatly to our knowledge of the New Guinea avifauna. One especially interesting discovery is that the Dumas collection supposed to have come from the Cyclops Mountains evidently never came from there but from another range.—W. S.

Allen on the Birds of Liberia.—Dr. Glover M. Allen accompanied the Harvard-African Expedition of 1926 to Liberia and with his associates

¹ On a Collection of Birds Made by Dr. Ernst Mayr in northern Dutch New Guinea. By Ernst Hartert. *Novitates Zoologicae*, XXXVI, pp. 18-128. November, 1930.