

shall Field Chilean Expedition of 1922-1924, conducted by W. H. Osgood, H. B. Conover, and Colin C. Sanborn. Later however it was extended to include all available information on Chilean birds and thus becomes a monograph of Chilean ornithology.

The limits of the country as here considered include all of the province of Tacna on the north and extend southward to latitude 48° S., practically the southern limit of the "Valdivian" forest. Prefatory to the main text are presented a historical sketch of Chilean ornithology from the publication of Father Molina's "Saggio," in 1782, to the present time; a discussion of climatic conditions, which separate Chile into three regions: the sterile northern portion, from Atacama northward; a central area (31°-38°), and the humid forested region at the south. The first of these belongs to the Tropical Zone and the two latter to the Temperate which here comes down to sea level. Another zone the "Puna," corresponding to the "Paramo" of the northern Andes, occupies the upper parts of the high mountains. Migration, our author tells us, is of three sorts. Temperate and Puna birds come down to the valleys, other Puna forms go north to Bolivia, and forest birds move more or less northward.

The systematic portion of the report covers 335 species and subspecies. Under each is given a list of Chilean references, the range in Chile, a list of specimens obtained by the expedition, if any, a discussion of relationship to allied forms, and field notes by members of the expedition.

Dr. Hellmayr has given us a most useful work—the first complete summary of the Chilean avifauna, which will take its place along with Chapman's monographs of the birds of Colombia and Ecuador, Todd and Carriker's work on the birds of Santa Marta and Mrs. Naumburg's on the Matto Grosso avifauna.—W. S.

**Stone, on the 'Birds of Honduras.'**—In the summer of 1930 an expedition in the interests of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia visited Honduras with the highlands along the southern border as its chief objective. It was under the leadership of James A. G. Rehn, Secretary of the Academy, who was accompanied by John T. Emlen, Jr. and C. Brooke Worth, members of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club. The collection of bird skins made by the two latter numbered 569 skins representing 191 species and subspecies. It has been studied by Dr. Witmer Stone and his report<sup>1</sup> upon the material has just appeared. In view of the scattered nature of the literature bearing on Honduran birds it seemed to the author worth while to add such species as had been previously recorded from the country but not obtained by this expedition and to quote all recorded localities for each form so that the list, containing 420 species and subspecies, includes all the birds known from Honduras to date.

<sup>1</sup> The Birds of Honduras with Special Reference to a Collection Made in 1930 by John T. Emlen, Jr., and C. Brooke Worth. By Witmer Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., LXXXIV, 1932 Aug., 18, pp. 291-342.

Mr. Rehn has contributed a detailed account of the several localities where collecting was carried on while Mr. Emlen has added field notes on many species. The mountains of Honduras have for the most part been a terra incognita to the ornithologist and while a number of the birds found there had recently been described from the San Salvador mountains to the south, four new forms were represented in the present collection. Three of these were named by Dr. Stone in a previous paper and one *Troglodytes rufociliaris rehni* is described in the present report. Besides collections made at San Juancito and Cantarranas in the mountains some interesting material was also obtained on the coast at Lancetilla.—H. W. F.

**Huber on Nicaraguan Birds.**—While the collection of birds made by Messrs. J. Fletcher Street and Wharton Huber for the Academy of Natural Sciences in Nicaragua, in 1922, had been studied by the latter and the novelties described, no complete account of the material has appeared until now.<sup>1</sup>

Collecting was carried on principally at the Eden Mine, 14° N., 84° 26' W. (1500–2500 ft.) which has since been abandoned, at Santa Rosita on the Banbana River, and at the Great Falls of the Pis Pis River. A series of 625 skins was obtained representing 180 species and subspecies.

Besides listing the specimens Mr. Huber has added his field observations and some discussion of the relationship of the forms with notes on nests and eggs of many of them. The report forms a valuable addition to the literature of Nicaraguan ornithology.—W. S.

**Zimmer on Peruvian Birds.**—Carrying on his studies of the Peruvian collections in the American Museum of Natural History, Mr. Zimmer has published four papers<sup>2</sup> dealing with several Formicarian genera. Many new forms are described and old ones discussed in the light of the abundant additional material now available at the Museum, and naturally a number of extra-limital species and races are considered. Following the plan adopted by Dr. Chapman and others, in these reports, all specimens examined are listed and relations to allied forms are explained. This series of papers forms an invaluable contribution to our knowledge of the difficult family of Ant-birds. New forms are proposed in the genera *Myrmotherula* (7), *Microrhopias* (1), *Formicivora* (4), *Hypocnemoides* (1), *Myrmoborus* (2) and *Myrmeciza* (3).—W. S.

<sup>1</sup> Birds Collected in Northwestern Nicaragua in 1922. By Wharton Huber, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., LXXXIV, pp. 205–249, June 30, 1932.

<sup>2</sup> Studies of Peruvian Birds. III. The Genus *Myrmotherula* in Peru with Notes on Extralimital Forms. Part I. By John T. Zimmer. Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 523, April 26, 1932, pp. 1–19.

Ibid. No. IV. The Genus *Myrmotherula* in Peru. Part 2. Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 524, April 26, 1932, pp. 1–16.

Ibid. No. V. The Genera *Herpsilochmus*, *Microrhopias*, *Formicivora*, *Hypocnemis*, *Hypocnemoides*, and *Myrmochanes*. Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 538, June 15, 1932, pp. 1–27.

Ibid. No. VI. Genera *Myrmoborus* and *Myrmeciza*. Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 545, June 22, 1932, pp. 1–24.