

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.¹

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 papers² 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.

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

² 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.