

ples measures 3.75 inches) and in the unusual length and thickness of the bill. The character upon which Mr. Ridgway lays special stress—viz., the equal size of the upper and lower mandibles in *mexicana*—is not maintained among them, however, the under mandible being, as in *americana*, decidedly weaker than the upper. The reference of such intermediate specimens is, necessarily, largely a matter of opinion, but on the whole, the present birds seem to be nearer *mexicana* than to the typical *americana* of the East.

48. **Chrysomitris pinus.** PINE FINCH.—One of the most abundant species, occurring everywhere in and near the wooded creek bottoms, and wandering thence to outlying thickets and hillside scrub, usually in small scattered parties, but sometimes massing into dense flocks numbering hundreds of individuals.

49. **Chrysomitris tristis.** GOLDFINCH.—Seen at intervals in small flocks during May, usually in or near town. Were common during summer.

50. **Chrysomitris psaltria.** ARKANSAS GOLDFINCH.—Noticed a few times and one shot on the West Monument in July. Not seen in May; probably arrive about June 1.

51. **Centrophanes ornatus.** CHESTNUT-COLLARED LONGSPUR.—A small flock of about twenty individuals was met with near town May 9, of which five were shot. No others observed.

52. **Rhyncophanes maccowni.** MACCOWN'S LONGSPUR.—A single specimen was shot May 9, from the above-mentioned flock of *Centrophanes ornatus*. No others were recognized.

53. **Passerculus savana alaudinus.** WESTERN SAVANNA SPARROW.—A few were seen, chiefly about the outskirts of the town, during the last half of April and the early part of May.

(To be continued.)

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## Recent Literature.

STEARNS AND COUES'S "NEW ENGLAND BIRD LIFE." Part II.\*—The appearance of the second volume of this book has been doubtless greeted

\* New England Bird Life: being a Manual of New England Ornithology. Revised and edited from the manuscript of Winfrid A. Stearns, Member of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, etc. By Elliott Coues, Member of the Academy, etc. Part II. Non-oscine Passeres, Birds of Prey, Game and Water Birds. Boston: Lee & Shepard, Publishers. New York: Charles T. Dillingham. 1883. 8vo. pp. 409, 88 woodcuts.

with pleasure by many who have feared the fatality which seems to prevent most authors from reaching the Water Birds. But despite some interruptions feelingly alluded to in the introduction, Dr. Coues has gone bravely on with the task of "editing" Mr. Stearns's manuscript, and the finished work, now complete in two volumes, is the gratifying result.

Much that we said—whether of praise or censure—in our extended review of Part I will apply equally well to Part II; hence the present task is materially lightened.

Part II takes up the subject with the Non-oscine *Passeres*, and carries it through the remaining Land Birds and all the Water Birds, thus completing the treatise. It embraces 409 pages, of which 7 are devoted to an index of the second volume only, and 6 to an introduction of more general character. The main body of Part II comprises some 390 pages, or about 120 more than the corresponding portion of Part I. Despite this fact, the biographies, as a rule, are rather briefer than in Part I, the large number of species remaining to be treated rendering strict condensation necessary to bring the volume within its assigned limits. Still the habits, distribution, etc., of many of the birds—especially the more interesting ones—are usually sufficiently elaborated to accord with the general plan of the work, and the records relating to the rarer kinds are almost always exhaustively collated. The bringing-together of these records—in connection with which the editor acknowledges his continued indebtedness to Mr. Purdie's researches—is one of the most prominent, as it certainly is one of the most valuable features of the book.

We are glad to notice an increased conservatism on the part of the editor in applying dubious or incomplete data to the determination of the comparative abundance and seasonal distribution of the less-known birds. In fact, throughout the first portion of the volume the evidence seems to have been weighed with sound judgment, and, in the main, with unimpeachable accuracy. But among the Water Birds there are rather frequent evidences of hasty, and often positively incorrect conclusions. At least we venture to assert that no intelligent sportsman or collector who has had an extensive experience on our shores or waters will agree to the following rulings:—

- (1) That the Golden Plover regularly makes even a "flying visit" to New England in the *spring*.
- (2) That the Willet is one of the "species . . . which regularly and plentifully summer in some portion of New England."
- (3) That the Gadwall Duck occurs "during the migrations with some regularity," or that it "very probably breeds in the swamps of Maine."
- (4) That the Blue-winged Teal is less numerous than the Green-winged Teal.
- (5) That the Harlequin Duck is *only* "an extremely rare winter visitor" to New England.
- (6) That the Ring-bill is a "common winter Gull."
- (7) That either the Leach's and Wilson's Petrels, or the Greater and Sooty Shearwaters, are regularly found off our coast in *winter*.

Without going into details of evidence, for which there is no present space, we may say briefly there are good and sufficient reasons for characterizing the occurrence of the above-named species as follows:—

(1) The Golden Plover is an abundant late summer and early fall migrant, rarely if ever visiting New England in spring.

(2) The Willet is a regular but uncommon spring and fall migrant, breeding sparingly and locally in Southern and perhaps also in Northern New England.

(3) The Blue-winged Teal is an abundant fall migrant; a rather rare spring one. The Green-winged Teal is never abundant, but it is of regular occurrence during the spring and fall migrations.

(4) The Gadwall Duck does not occur regularly at any season; on the contrary it is very rare and probably only an accidental visitor. Much confusion has been caused by the assumption that the Gray Duck (*i. e.*, Gadwall) of the books is the same with the "Gray Duck" of New England gunners and sportsmen. The latter is always the Pintail.

(5) The Harlequin Duck is regularly common in winter on the coast of Maine, where, however, its distribution seems to be very local. A few are also taken nearly every season along the Massachusetts coast.

(6) The Ring-billed Gull is an uncommon bird at any season. It is not known to winter, the few specimens taken occurring in spring or fall.

(7) The Wilson's and Leach's Petrels, with the Greater and Sooty Shearwaters, are summer residents off the coast, leaving for the South before cold weather sets in, and returning rather late in spring.

The Hutchins's Goose, once more given for New England, has, we believe, only a doubtful claim to such distinction. Alleged specimens are not uncommon, but all that we have seen have turned out to be merely small Canada Geese.

The above are only some of the more important rulings wherein we conceive Dr. Coues to be in error. It must be confessed that many of these, as well as some nicer questions which we should similarly criticise, are sustained by the opinions of authors of high repute. It is notorious, however, that much of our published matter on Water Birds is either time-worn tradition, or vague inference;—better than nothing perhaps, yet far from representing the true condition of things with that accuracy which is so eminently desirable.

But while "New England Bird Life" falls short of absolute or even approximate perfection, it is, on the whole, a wisely-conceived and admirably-executed book—by far the best, in fact, which has been so far published on New England birds. As a manual rather than an exhaustive treatise on the subject, it forms a substantial corner stone upon which more extensive structures may be built. The field still offers abundant opportunities, but the crowning triumph is not to be won by an amateur of limited experience. Our literature has already suffered sufficiently in this respect, and the comprehensive "standard" work yet to be written had better be delayed many years than attempted by an incompetent

author. Meanwhile we can get along very well with Dr. Coues's excellent little treatise.

Before concluding, courtesy demands a second reference to the ostensible author of "New England Bird Life." Seeing what any one with eyes *may* see, we can only repeat our former comment, that Mr. Stearns is to be congratulated on his choice of an editor.—W. B.

EVERETT SMITH'S CATALOGUE OF MAINE BIRDS\*.—This catalogue is probably the most extended if not the most important ornithological paper ever published by "Forest and Stream." Beginning in the issue of that journal for December 28, 1882, it has appeared by instalments, averaging about a page each, in all the consecutive numbers but two up to that for April 26, 1883, with which it was completed. Its scope and plan are thus briefly defined by the author in his introduction: "Although this catalogue is intended to be merely a popular list of the birds of Maine, I have endeavored to make it of scientific accuracy. Authorities or references are named for such notes as are not within the personal observation or corroboration of the writer."

The system of scientific nomenclature adopted is a curious one. Influenced by the unfortunate but incontestable fact that "no defined rules are adhered to by American ornithologists," and that "there is no exclusive authority for reference in regard to the scientific names of our birds," Mr. Smith hit upon the novel expedient of giving for each species the names that have been used by what he considers the "three foremost authorities" on North American birds; viz., Audubon, Ridgway, and Coues; their respective works referred to being the "Birds of North America," "Nomenclature of North American Birds," and the "Coues Check List and Ornithological Dictionary," 1882. This plan, so far as we are aware, is original. Its general adoption can scarcely be recommended but, in view of the present unsettled condition of our nomenclature, it is probably a useful feature in a paper of the intended popular character of the present catalogue.

In the list proper Mr. Smith has followed the plan usual in faunal papers. The character of the presence of each species is indicated; its local distribution over the state mapped out; and its average time of arrival, if a migratory visitor, noted. In addition, a short account of its habits is usually given. With the land birds, however, these annotations are seldom extended, and it is noticeable that the nesting, eggs, etc., of all but the commoner species are very briefly treated. Such brevity was not unwise if we may judge the author's general knowledge in this department by some of his present statements. Of the many instances that might be selected we have room for only the following: viz., that the eggs and habits of the Winter Wren "are

\* The Birds of Maine. With annotations of their comparative abundance, dates of migration, breeding habits, etc. By Everett Smith. Forest and Stream, Vol. XIX, Nos. 22-26; Vol. XX, Nos. 1-7 and 10-13.

similar to those of the house wren;" that the Black-throated Blue Warbler "breeds usually in trees;" that the Chestnut-sided Warbler "breeds on trees;" that Wilson's Black-cap Warbler is "only a migrant through Maine;" that the American Goldfinch habitually lays spotted eggs; that the Great Crested Flycatcher "breeds usually on high trees"; etc. A similar and still more curious case of blundering is that of his general overstatement of the number of eggs laid by the smaller birds. For instance, the Vireos, which rarely if ever lay more than four eggs, are in all cases where the number is mentioned, accredited with clutches of "four or five."

But such points are trivial compared with certain really important statements which we have reasons for believing equally mistaken. Among these is a record of the breeding of the White-eyed Vireo in Maine, made on the strength of the author's observation of a pair which "once nested upon one of the upper branches of a maple tree" within a few feet of a chamber window in the heart of the city of Portland. Now every one who is at all familiar with this Vireo, knows that it is a frequenter of retired, swampy thickets and that its nest is rarely if ever placed at a greater height than five or six feet. It is of course dangerous to assume that any exceptional action on the part of a bird is *impossible*, but a case of nesting so unlikely as the above should not be accepted without the most positive proofs of identification. These our author does not furnish, and the way in which he describes the affair shows that he did not appreciate its importance.

Scarcely more satisfactory is the note on the supposed Boat-tailed Grackles seen at Second Lake in Washington County; and we are even inclined to doubt the identification of the Wood Thrush shot by Mr. Smith in 1865; while the Barn Owl collected in 1866, is apparently the notorious specimen which we have Mr. Brown's excellent authority\* for now discrediting.

Other cases might be instanced, but such scrutiny is hardly more profitable than gracious. A dubious record is easily made, with difficulty disproved. The most unsubstantial positive statement will stand the shock of much negative testimony. Hence we are often forced to judge an author by the insight that intuition and a few demonstrable cases give us into the general character of his *methods*. Granted that such judgment is *ex parte* and unjust, it is none the less unavoidable. When will ornithologists learn to rate accuracy at its full value?

Passing to water birds it is gratifying to find a better quality of work. Mr. Smith is evidently at home here; and proofs of the general accuracy of his information and judgment are numerous and unmistakable. In fact, with the exception of one or two unsatisfactory notes we fail to detect anything of importance which is open to serious question. Doubtless there are occasional trifling inaccuracies or misconceptions, but on the whole this portion of the list seems to form a really trustworthy presentation of the subject—one of the best, perhaps, that has so far appeared.

\* See this Bulletin, Vol. VII, p. 58.

A brief yet adequate characterization of the catalogue as a whole, is difficult. It is too good a paper to be wholly condemned, too faulty a one to be generously praised. As an authority it should not be blindly followed;—there are too many obvious flaws to warrant implicit trust in the general structure. But as a contribution to our knowledge of the habits and distribution of Maine birds it forms an original and very acceptable paper. Its author—as known through the medium of his work—is apparently an ardent sportsman in whom an extensive field experience has awakened such a love for birds that he has become almost an ornithologist. Such an observer may write intelligently and usefully of the birds which have been the special objects of his study or pursuit, but he should not confidently presume to cover the more general field. The present paper would have been a more creditable one had these limitations been recognized and acted upon.—W. B.

NESTS AND EGGS OF THE BIRDS OF OHIO.—Part XVI of the great work reaches us in due course, dated April, 1883, with pp. 155-166, pll. xlvj-xlviii. Plate xlvj, the nest of the Long-billed Marsh Wren and three eggs makes, as might be expected, a striking subject for illustration. Pl. xlvii, without nests, gives the eggs (three apiece) of the Black Tern (fig. 1), Kingfisher (fig. 2), Florida Gallinule (fig. 3), and Coot (fig. 4). Plate xlviii portrays in fig. 1 the nest and three eggs of the White-eyed Vireo, and in fig. 2 the nest of the Bay-winged Bunting, containing four eggs, with three others to one side on the paper. This nest seems to be wholly *upon* the ground, though we believe the rule is that the nest of this species is sunken flush with the level of the ground.—E. C.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ANATOMY OF BIRDS.\*—Under this title a meritorious and very promising ornithotomist has brought together the greater part of what he has thus far accomplished in the way of avian anatomy. This "author's edition," which appears in advance of the Report of which it occupies over 200 pages, though fortunately without repagination, and with consecutive numeration of the 24 plates, consists of five separate and distinct osteological memoirs. These are: (1) of *Speotyto cunicularia hypogæa*; (2) of *Eremophila alpestris*; (3) of the *Tetraonidæ*; (4) of *Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides*; and (5) of the *Cathartidæ*. Only the last of these is new. Our readers will remember that we formerly † presented them with the plates of the *Speotyto* memoir; and notices ‡ of the *Eremophila*, the *Tetraonidæ* and the *Lanius* memoirs have already been given in the present periodical. It would scarcely be

\* Contributions to the Anatomy of Birds. By R. W. Shufeldt, M. D. [etc.] Author's edition, extracted (in advance) from the Twelfth Annual Report of the late U. S. Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories (Hayden's). Washington, Government Printing Office, October 14, 1882. 8vo, title and pp. 593-806, pll. i-xxiv, many woodcc. in text.

† This Bulletin, Vol. V, pp. 129, 130, pll. i-iii.

‡ Ibid., Vol. VI, pp. 109, 110, and Vol. VII, pp. 44, 45.

fair, however, to judge their reappearance by their original character, all of them having been carefully revised and to some extent rewritten. The improvement is especially manifest in the *Tetraonidæ*, in which certain misstatements required correction, and the general tenor of the description of cranial characters needed to be freed from some objectionable features, particularly the literal interpretation of cranial bones as parts of modified vertebrae. This article is furthermore in its present dress embellished with numerous wood-cuts loaned by Baird from his "History of North American Birds," and the *Speotyto* paper is similarly illustrated. In the Grouse family, again, a good deal of matter relating to external characters, and even habits and geographical distribution, is profitably introduced. The lithographic plates are, we think, the same as before; 14 of the 24 are devoted to the four memoirs here in mention, the *Tetraonidæ* claiming 9 of them.

The appearance of anatomical work on birds in this country is so rare an event, and the outlook for that branch of the science, hitherto so sadly neglected among us, is still so far from being all that could be wished for, that these memoirs would be welcome even were their importance and utility less than they really are. The text is a faithful and on the whole an accurate description of the objects under designation, and the fidelity with which the plates are executed is most commendable. If "faithful are the wounds of a friend," the author will not otherwise regard some strictures which we must pass upon the work as a whole, although we are well aware — no one is more thoroughly aware than ourselves! — of the obstacles in the way of good scientific work which the Army delights to furnish. The circumstances of preparation of most of these articles made "breadth" of treatment out of the question, fostered a tendency to dwell with prolixity upon non-essential minutiae, and cramped the author in those comparisons and generalizations which alone put life in dry bones. For the rest, we must risk being thought finical or pedantic in finding fault with the literary infelicities which betray a less experienced pen than we have no doubt Dr. Shufeldt will duly come to wield. For instance, some one inclined to be cynical might call the following sentence, which concludes the *Tetraonidæ*, an example of "how not to do it."

"In short, although ornithologists will no doubt always retain these two forms [*Cupidonia* and *Pediwectes*] in separate genera as the classification of birds goes, still it may be well to bear in mind that nearly or quite all of the anatomical characters of *Cupidonia* and *Pediwectes* when compared together bring these two Grouse nearer to each other than any other two forms of the group in our fauna; so near, in fact, that but little violence would be perpetrated by restricting them both to one and the same genus, and no doubt there are not a few instances in our present classification of birds where forms not so nearly related as these two Grouse are that have been retained in one genus" (p. 700).

The osteology of the *Cathartidæ*, which occupies pp. 727-806, with plates xv-xxv, and is further embellished with original wood-cuts, as

well as others from the source above mentioned, is a superior piece of work, showing the author's progress under more favorable conditions of environment in Washington. The treatment is freer and clearer; description is not confined to the osteology, and comparisons are made outside the family—especially with the Vulturine *Falconidae* of the Old World. Attention is particularly called to the claw of "index" digit in this family. The numerous genera now in vogue, based upon external characters alone, seem to be well supported by osteological features, when, as in the present case, the whole skeleton is passed in review. On the whole it is a careful piece of descriptive work, the value of which is increased by adequate comparisons with related forms; and which would have been still enhanced had the author concisely formulated the net results of his investigation—giving his work that finish which, for example, confers such clarity upon Garrod's polished productions.—E. C.

RIDGWAY ON NEW SPECIES AND SUBSPECIES OF BIRDS.—In numerous papers published in the "Proceedings" of the National Museum for 1881 and 1882 Mr. Ridgway has described a considerable number of new species and races of birds and several new genera, chiefly from North and Middle America. They also contain notes on a few other hitherto little known species. The first paper of the series here enumerated\* contains descriptions of *Troglodytes* (?) *ochraceus* and *Acanthidops* (gen. nov.) *bairdi*, both from Volcan de Irazú, Costa Rica; in the second paper are described *Chasiempis sclateri* and *Cymochorea cryptoleucura*, both from the Sandwich Islands. In the third, *Asio portoricensis* is described from Porto Rico, with an analysis of the distinctive characters of this species and *A. accipitrinus* and *A. galapagoensis*, together with the synonymy of these forms. In the fourth paper two new subspecies of North American Thrushes are distinguished, namely, *Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola*, from Colorado and neighboring Territories, and *Hylocichla aliciae bicknelli*, from the Catskill Mountains of New York. In the fifth paper *Motacilla*

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- \* 1. Notes on some Costa Rican Birds. By Robert Ridgway. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1881, pp. 333-337. March, 1882.  
 2. Description of a new Flycatcher and a supposed new Petrel from the Sandwich Islands. By Robert Ridgway. *Ibid.*, 1881, pp. 337, 338. March 29, 1882.  
 3. Description of a new Owl from Porto Rico. By Robert Ridgway. *Ibid.*, 1881, pp. 366-371. April 6, 1882.  
 4. Description of two new Thrushes from the United States. By Robert Ridgway. *Ibid.*, 1881, pp. 374-379. April 6, 1882.  
 5. On two Recent Additions to the North American Bird Fauna, by L. Belding. By Robert Ridgway. *Ibid.*, 1881, pp. 414, 415. April 24, 1882.  
 6. Description of several new Races of American Birds. By Robert Ridgway. *Ibid.*, 1882, pp. 9-15. June 5, 1882.  
 7. On the genera Harporhynchus, Cabanis, and Methriopterus, Reichenbach, with a description of a new genus of Miminae. By Robert Ridgway. *Ibid.*, 1882, pp. 43-46. June 5, 1882.  
 8. Description of some new North American Birds. By Robert Ridgway. *Ibid.*, 1882, pp. 343-346. Sept. 5, 1882.

*ocularis* Swinh. and *Dendroica vieilloti bryanti* are recorded from La Paz, Lower California, the former a straggler from Asia, the other previously known only from Southern Mexico and Central America. In the sixth paper are described six new races of American birds, as follows: *Methriopterus curvirostris occidentalis*, from the coast region of Western Mexico; *Mimus gilvus lawrencii*, from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec; *Merula flavirostris graysoni*, from the Tres Marias Islands; *Sialia sialis guatemalæ*, from the highlands of Guatemala; *Chamaea fasciata henschawi*, from the "interior districts of California, including west slope of Sierra Nevada; north to Sacramento, south to Walker's Basin, Tejon Mts., and San Diego"; and *Perisoreus canadensis nigricapillus*, from Labrador, considered as the Atlantic coast representative of the littoral race of Alaska, known as *P. canadensis fumifrons*. In the seventh paper Mr. Ridgway restricts the genus *Harporhynchus* to the *H. redivivus* group, and adopts *Methriopterus* Reich for the *H. rufus* group. On *Harporhynchus graysoni* he founds his new genus *Mimodes*. In the eighth paper he distinguishes two new races and two new species of North American birds, as follows: *Catherpes mexicanus punctulatus*, from California (extending north to San Francisco and the Calaveras River); *Lophophanes inornatus griseus*, Middle Province of the United States; *Geothlypis beldingi*, from San Jose, Lower California; and *Rallus beldingi*, from Espiritu Santo Islands, Lower California. The latter is said to most resemble *R. elegans*.—J. A. A.

REICHENOW AND SHALOW'S COMPENDIUM OF NEWLY DESCRIBED GENERA AND SPECIES OF BIRDS.\*—This convenient summary, sufficiently explained by its title, is still continued. As already noticed (this Bulletin, Vol. VI, p. 111), it gives transcripts of the original diagnoses, when such are given, and in other cases mentions the types of the genera and the alleged characteristics of the species.—J. A. A.

REICHENOW'S CONSPECTUS PSITTACORUM.†—The order *Psittaci* is divided into 9 families and 45 genera (including 27 subgenera); 444 species and subspecies are recognized. The higher groups are characterized, and Latin diagnoses are given of the species, together with their principal synonyms, and references to figures and the more important works relating to the species. English and French, as well as German, vernacular names are given. The monograph thus forms a convenient handbook of this interesting order. It originally appeared in parts in the "Journal für Ornithologie" for 1881.—J. A. A.

\* Compendium der neu beschriebenen Gattungen und Arten. Von Anton Reichenow und Herman Shalow. Journ. für Ornith., XXIX Jahrg., 1881, pp. 70-102, 417-423; XXX Jahrg., 1882, pp. 111-120, 213-228.

† Conspectus Psittacorum. Systematische Uebersichte aller bekannten Papageienarten. Von Dr. Ant. Reichenow. 8vo, Berlin, 1882, pp. 234. (Sonderabdruck aus Journal für Ornithologie, XXIX Jahrg., 1881, pp. 1-49, 113-177, 225-289, 337-398.)

STEJNEGER ON TWO NEW RACES OF MYIADESTES OBSCURUS.\*—The new races are *M. obscurus* var. *occidentalis*, from the highlands of Southern Mexico and Guatemala, and *M. obscurus* var. *insularis*, from the Tres Marias Islands.—J. A. A.

STEJNEGER'S SYNOPSIS OF THE WEST INDIAN SPECIES OF MYIADESTES.†—Eight species are recognized, two of which (*M. sanctalucia*, *M. dominicanus*) are described as new.—J. A. A.

NATIONAL MUSEUM DESIDERATA OF AMERICAN BIRDS.‡—Mr. Ridgway has published a list of Middle and South American birds not contained in the National Museum down to July, 1881, and also a list of special desiderata among North American birds§. These latter consist mainly of young, especially those in the first plumage. The species wholly unrepresented are very few, but quite a number are represented by only extra-limital specimens.—J. A. A.

DUBOIS ON GEOGRAPHICAL VARIATION IN THE CROSSBILLS.¶—M. Dubois reviews the genus *Loxia* from the standpoint of geographical variation. In his introductory remarks he refers to his having previously called the attention of naturalists to the variability of certain birds, and to his having attempted to show that a large number of species are in reality simply climatic varieties. These varieties, races, or subspecies, he holds to be the result of the action of climate, food, or other "fortuitous causes" upon size and coloration, and states that his morphological studies have demonstrated that species are variable in proportion to the extent of their area of dispersion. Although claiming priority in the matter of reuniting *Loxia americana* to the European *L. crucirostra* (*Conspectus syst. et geogr. Avium europ.*, 1871, p. 18), he hints at no general laws of geographical or climatic variation. In regard to the Crossbills, which he cites in illustration of his views, he refers the eight recognized forms of *Loxia* to three species, as follows: 1. *L. pityopsittacus*; 2. *L. crucirostra* (Linn., 1766), with varieties (a) *americana*, (b) *mexicana* (c) *himalayana*; 3. *L. leucoptera*, with varieties (a) *bifasciata*, (b) *amurensis*, the last here first distinguished.—J. A. A.

\*Description of two new Races of Myadestes obscurus Lafr. By Leonhard Stejneger. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1881, pp. 371-374. Apr. 6, 1882.

†Synopsis of the West Indian Myiadeses. By Leonhard Stejneger. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1882, pp. 15-27, pl. ii. June 5, 1882.

‡List of Species of Middle and South American Birds not contained in the United States National Museum. By Robert Ridgway. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1881, pp. 165-203. Aug. and Nov., 1881.

§List of Special Desiderata among North American Birds. By Robert Ridgway. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1881, pp. 207-223. Nov., 1881.

¶De la Variabilité des Oiseaux du genre *Loxia*. Par M. Alph. Dubois, Conservateur au Musée royal d'histoire naturelle de Belgique. Extrait du Bulletin du Musée royal d'histoire naturelle de Belgique, Tome I. Oct. 1882.

BIRDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The "Quarterly Journal of the Boston Zoölogical Society," IV, Jan., 1883, contains (pp. 8-11) the conclusion of a "List of Birds observed near Bradford, Pa.," by James A. Tuelon. As the whole number is only 77, without exception very common and well-known species, and as the annotations are of no special consequence, the reason why the list is printed is not evident.—E. C.

MINOR ORNITHOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS.—236. *Song Birds of Western New York*. By E. E. Fish. *Buffalo Courier* (newspaper), Feb. 12, 1882.—A pleasantly written, discriminating notice of about 30 species, occupying three columns of the newspaper. Read before the Buffalo Society of Natural History, Feb. 10, 1882.

237. *Die Einführung des Sperlings in den Vereinigten Staaten*. Von H. Nehrling. *Im familien Kreise* (Zeitung), Jahrg. 3, Nr. 14 und 15, pp. 271, 300. Milwaukee, Wisc., 3 und 17 Juli, 1880.—General review of the introduction, history, and habits of *Passer domesticus* in the United States.

238. *Die Vögel des South Park in Colorado*. Von Friedrich Trefz. *Monatsberichte des Deutschen Vereins zum Schuke der Vogelwelt*. VI Jahrg., Nr. 12, Dec. 1881, pp. 280-289, VII Jahrg., Nr. 2, Feb. 1882, pp. 39-44, Nr. 4, April, 1882, pp. 93-96, Nr. 7, Juli 1882, 183-190, Nr. 9, Sept. 1882, pp. 243-246.—A very fully annotated list of the species.

239. *Ornithologische Beobachtungen aus Texas*, III, IV, und V. Von H. Nehrling. *Monatsb. des Deut. Vereins zum Schuke der Vogelwelt*, VII Jahrg., Nr. 345, März, April u. May, 1882, pp. 72-78, 96-104, 127-134.—Running notes on various species. (For notice of parts I and II see this Bulletin, VII, pp. 109, 117.)

240. *Der Wald- oder Rothaugenvireo (Vireosylva olivacea, Bonap., Red-eyed Vireo)*. Von H. Nehrling. *Monatsb. des Deutschen Vereins zum Schuke der Vogelwelt*, VII Jahrg., Nr. 9, pp. 233-243, Sept. 1882.—Very full biography of the species.

The department of "Zoölogical Miscellany" (Dr. F. W. Langdon, editor) in the "Journal of the Cincinnati Soc. of Nat. Hist.," Vol. V, 1882, contains the following (Nos. 241-258):

241. *Dichromatism in the Screech Owl (Scops asio, Bp.)*. By the Editor. *Journ. Cincinnati Soc. Nat. Hist.*, pp. 52, 53.—Of 56 specimens 32 were red, and 24 gray.

242. *Albinism—Buteo borealis, Vieillot.—Red-tailed Buzzard*. By John W. Shorten. *Ibid.*, p. 53.—The "entire plumage white as snow."

243. [*Bird Visitors at Schoolroom Windows.*] By E. R. Quick. *Ibid.*, p. 54.—Three species of Woodpecker, a Nuthatch, and Tufted Titmouse; locality, Brookville, Ind.

244. *Winter Birds of 1880 and 1881 in the Whitewater [Ind.]*. By E. R. Quick. *Ibid.*, pp. 54-56.—Brief notes on 41 species.

245. *Mimus polyglottus, Boie.—Mocking Bird*. By the Editor. *Ibid.*, p. 56.—Specimen taken at Bardstown, Nelson Co., Kentucky, Jan. 25, 1882.

246. *Aluco flammeus americanus*, Ridgway.—*Earn Owl*. By John W. Shorten. *Ibid.*, p. 57.—Specimen taken at Hartwell, O., about 10 miles from Cincinnati, March 3, 1882.
247. [*List of Birds observed on a March from Ft. Leavenworth, Mo. to Santa Fé, N. M., in 1846 and 1847.*] By James W. Abert, Colonel U. S. A. *Ibid.*, pp. 57-59.—Brief notes on about 60 species, giving date and place (approximately) of observation.
248. *A Day in a Louisiana Swamp*. By the Editor. *Ibid.*, pp. 89-92.—Includes informal notes on a number of species of birds.
249. *Spring Arrivals at Bardstown, Ky.* By C. W. Beckham. *Ibid.*, p. 93.—Brief mention of 12 species.
250. *Brookville [Indiana] Notes*. By E. R. Quick. *Ibid.*, pp. 93-95.—On 8 species.
251. *Herodias alba egretta* . . . *American Egret*. By John W. Shorten. *Ibid.*, p. 95.—Specimen in full breeding plumage taken at Maysville, Ky., April 22, 1882.
252. *Spiza americana* . . . *Black-throated Bunting*. By the Editor. *Ibid.*, p. 95.—Description of an abnormal specimen.
253. *Buteo borealis* . . . *Red-tailed Hawk*. By J. W. Shorten. *Ibid.*, p. 95.—Note on contents of stomach of an example examined.
254. *Cupidonia cupido* . . . *Prairie Hen*. By the Editor. *Ibid.*, p. 95.—On two specimens kept in confinement.
255. *Rallus elegans* . . . *Great Red-breasted Rail*. By the Editor. *Ibid.*, p. 95.—Specimen taken having a large water beetle sticking in its œsophagus.
256. *A Synopsis of the Cincinnati Fauna*. By the Editor. *Ibid.*, pp. 185-191.—“Class Aves: Birds,” p. 186 (264 species).
257. [*Notes on Ohio Birds.*] By Walter Douglas. *Ibid.*, p. 191.—Short notes on 9 species.
258. *Ornithological Notes from Brookville, Indiana*. By A. W. Butler. *Ibid.*, pp. 192, 193.—Short notes on 17 species.
259. *Nest of a Megapod*. By Prof. Henry A. Ward. *Ward's Nat. Sci. Bulletin*, Vol. I, No. 2, Jan. 1881, pp. 9, 10.—Detailed account, with cut of nest, of the breeding habits of *Megapodius tumulus*, from observations by the author.
260. *The Apteryx*. By F. A. L[ucas]. *Ibid.*, p. 11. General account of the *Apteryges* and their relationships.
261. *Hints about making Bird Skins*. By F. A. L[ucas]. *Ibid.*, p. 11.
262. *How to Soften Dry Bird Skins*. By W. T. H[ornaday]. *Ibid.*, p. 11.
263. *The Black Swan*. By “Cygnus,” with an introductory paragraph by Prof. H. A. Ward. *Ibid.*, No. 3, April, 1882, p. 8.—On the habits of *Chenopsis atrata*.
264. *Osteological Abnormalities*. By Frederic A. Lucas. *Ibid.*, p. 12.—Devoted mainly to mammals, but notes a malformed skull each of the common Fowl and Robin, and lower mandible in a South American Bittern (*Tigrisoma*).

265. *The Moa at Home*. By E. E. H[owell]. *Ibid.*, II, No. 1, Jan. 1883, pp. 4, 5, 7, 8.—On the first discovery of bones of the Moa, when and how Moas became extinct, their classification, etc., with cuts of four Moa skeletons recently sent to the Cambridge Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, and of skin from neck and of a feather of a Moa.

266. *Taxidermy at Home*. By "One of the Taxidermists." *Ibid.*, pp. 13, 14.—Taxidermy and taxidermists at Ward's Natural Science Establishment, Rochester, N. Y., with cut of the taxidermists' workroom, and some sensible observations on the general subject of taxidermy.

266 bis. *The Century Article*. Editorial. *Ibid.*, p. 2.—Corrections of article on "The Taxidermal Art" in "Century" magazine for Dec. 1882. (See next title.)

267. *The Taxidermal Art*. By Franklin H. North. *Century Magazine*, XXV, Dec. 1882, pp. 230-239, 10 figg.—Contains references to the work of such noted taxidermists as Waterton, the Verreaux brothers, etc., the work carried on at Prof. Ward's establishment at Rochester, N. Y., with some account of the difficulties of the art and how they are overcome. Of the 10 illustrations 8 relate to birds, and represent pieces by F. S. Webster, W. T. Hornaday, J. W. Fraine, and W. E. D. Scott. (Mistakes in giving credit for some of the pieces figured are corrected in the following No. of the Magazine, XXV, p. 462.)

268. *With the Birds on Boston Common*. By Bradford Torrey. *Atlantic Monthly*, LI, Feb. 1883, pp. 203-208.—Contains notes on *Sphyrapicus varius* and *Lanius borealis*, and briefer notices of many other species.

The "Ornithologist and Oölogist,"\* volume VI (March 1881-March 1882), contains, besides brief notes about common species, too numerous and not of sufficient importance for enumeration within our limited space, the following (Nos. 269-363):—

269. *The Oölogist. Its History from the Commencement*. By the Associate Editor [S. L. Willard]. *Ornithologist and Oölogist*, VI, pp. 1-3.

270. "That Woodcock" [*with the stick through its breast*]. By H. Merrill. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 3, cut.

271. *Sparrow Hawk*. By Jno. H. Sage. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 6.—Breeding at Portland, Conn., in a pigeon-hole in a barn! Also notice of capture of *Accipiter fuscus* in winter (Feb. 4, 1881).

\* *Ornithologist and Oölogist*. Joseph M. Wade, Editor and Publisher. Norwich, Conn. Large 8vo. Vol. VI, March 1881-March 1882, pp. 1-96. For notice of earlier volumes of the "Oölogist" see this Bulletin, Vol. IV, 1881, p. 47, 48. The volume here summarized contains many papers of much interest respecting the breeding habits of species not previously well-known. Each number, however, usually contains a paragraph of "corrections" of misstatements in previous issues, in addition to corrections occasionally made by contributors, which seems to show a lack of care on the part of the editor in the discrimination of matter. Misprints and other typographical infelicities are by no means rare, yet we can but congratulate the editor on the steady improvement in these respects which mark the volume, and the increasing scientific value of its matter, contrasting as it does most favorably with that of the earlier volumes of the series.

272. *Night Herons in Winter*. By Henry Hales. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 6.—Habits of a tame individual kept by the writer at Ridgewood, N. J.
273. *California Bird Notes*. By B. W. Evermann. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 7.—On the habits of *Geococcyx californianus*, and notes on the early nesting of various other species.
274. *Hooded Warblers. Nesting in Southern Conn.* By J. N. Clark. *Ibid.*, VI, pp. 9, 10.—The taking of various nests recorded.
275. *Horned Lark. Nesting Habits in Orleans Co., N. Y.* By F. H. Lattin. *Ibid.*, VI, pp. 10, 11.
276. *Cactus Wren (Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus)*. By G. Holterhoff, Jr. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 11.—Account of its breeding habits, nest and eggs.
277. *Scarlet Tanager*. [By Dr. H. A. Atkins.] *Ibid.*, VI, p. 13.—Dates of arrival of *Pyrranga rubra* at Locke, Ingham Co., Mich., for 25 years.
278. *Baltimore Oriole*. By Dr. H. A. Atkins. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 13.—Dates of its arrival for 25 years at Locke, Ingham Co., Mich.
279. *Bird Notes*. By J. M. Howey. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 13.—Capture of a Hawk Owl (*Surnia ulula hudsonia*) at Gorham, N. Y., Nov. 1875, and on the breeding of the Killdeer Plover (*Aegialites vociferus*) and Indigo Bird (*Cyanospiza cyanea*) at Canandaigua, N. Y.
280. *Catching a Tartar*. By F. T. Jencks. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 14.—A Little Black-head Duck (*Fulix affinis*) caught by the tongue by a mussel.
281. *Marsh Hawk (Circus hudsonius). A Large set of Eggs*. By S. F. Rathbun. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 14.—A clutch of 7 found at Dunnville, Ont.
282. *Henslow's Sparrow. Nesting in Northern Conn.* By C. M. Jones. *Ibid.*, VI, pp. 17, 18.—*Coturniculus henslowi* met with several different years, and two nests found, at Eastford, Conn.
283. *Collecting on the Pacific Coast*. By C. A. Allen. *Ibid.*, VI, pp. 18, 19.—Notes on various species of Cormorants, Puffins, Gulls, etc., found breeding at Punta de los Reyes, Cal.
284. *Least Titmouse. Its Nesting Habits in California*. By B. W. Evermann. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 19.
285. *Northwestern Screech Owl*. By Chas. Bendire. *Ibid.*, VI, pp. 21, 45.—On the nesting habits and eggs of "*Scoops asio kennicotti*."
286. *Bird Notes from Virginia*. By W. T. Allen. *Ibid.*, pp. 20, 21.—On the nesting of several species, and the capture of a Cooper's Hawk with a "large splinter . . . through the fleshy part of the wing near the shoulder."
287. "*Catching a Tartar*." By Frank S. Wright. *Ibid.*, p. 22.—A Florida Gallinule caught by the lower mandible by a mussel.
288. *Oölogical Notes from St. John [N. B.]*. By M. Chamberlain. *Ibid.*, VI, pp. 23, 24.—On the nesting of the White-winged Crossbill, Solitary Sandpiper, Winter Wren, etc.
289. *Yellow-bellied Woodpecker (Sphyrapicus varius)*. By S. F. Rathbun [= Rathbun]. *Ibid.*, VI, pp. 25, 26.—On its breeding in small numbers near Auburn, N. Y.

290. *Bubo Virginianus*. *Its Nesting Habits, etc.* By C. A. Hawes. *Ibid.*, VI, pp. 26, 27.
291. *Verdin or Yellow-headed Titmouse (Paroides flaviceps (Baird))*. By G. Holtherhoff, Jr. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 27.—Its breeding habits.
292. *Ruby Throated Hummingbird*. — (*Trochilus colubris Linnaeus*). By A. H. Mundt. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 29.—Its habits in confinement.
293. *Great Auk*. By J. T. T. Reed. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 29.—Notice of the sale at auction in London of two "rather damaged" eggs of this species for respectively £100 and £102.
294. *Small Green-crested Flycatcher*. By Dr. H. A. Atkins. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 29.—Dates of the arrival of *Empidonax acadicus* for 25 years at Locke, Ingham Co., Mich.
295. [*Winter*] *Notes from Norwich, Conn.* By S. T. Holbrook. *Ibid.*, VI, pp. 30-32.
296. *California Pigmy Owl (Glaucidium gnoma)*. *Life Size*. By Wm. Wood, M.D. *Ibid.*, VI, pp. 33-35, 47-48.—A general history of the species, with cut of the bird (p. 33).
297. *The Screech Owl in Confinement*. By Edgar A. Small. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 35.
298. *A Tame Wild Blue Jay (Cyanura cristata)*. Editorial. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 36.—Nesting of the species in dooryards, and of one sitting bird so tame as to permit herself to be repeatedly removed from her nest by the hand.
299. *The Season of '81*. By J. M. W[hipple]. *Ibid.*, VI, pp. 37, 38.—About the nesting of Hawks and Owls near Norwich, Conn.
300. *Growth of Robins*. By Dr. S. W. Hart. *Ibid.*, VI, pp. 38, 56.
301. *General Notes*. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 39, 43.—On several species by various contributors.
302. *Notes from Saratoga, N. Y.* By Guy C. Rich. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 39.—On the arrival and date of nesting of various species, with an *erroneous* record of the capture of "a Cormorant (*G. Carbo*)" at Saratoga Lake. (On this record see below, No. 363.)
303. *Notes from Shelter Island [N. Y.]* By W. W. Worthington. *Ibid.*, VI, pp. 40, 46.—Dates of arrival and nesting of various species, etc.
304. *Large Clutches of Eggs*. Editorial. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 40.—Burrowing Owls with sets of 11 eggs each; Barn Owl with 10, etc. See also *Ibid.*, p. 53.
305. *Burrowing Owl. Speotyto cunicularia hypogæa. (Ridgw.)*. By Cap. Chas. Bendire, U. S. A. *Ibid.*, VI, pp. 41-43, 61.—General history of the species.
306. *William MacGillivray*. Editorial. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 43.—List of his principal writings.
307. *Rare Finds*. Editorial. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 44.—Chiefly an extract from a letter from Dr. James C. Merrill, about rare nests described by him later in this Bulletin (Vol. VI, pp. 203-207). Also see "Corrections," p. 53.
308. *Whip-poor-will*. By Dr. H. A. Atkins. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 45.—Dates of arrival of *Antrostomus vociferus* at Locke, Mich., for 26 years.

309. *Notes from Denver, Colorado.* By D. D. Stone. *Ibid.*, VI, pp. 45, 46, 67.—Reference to nesting of several species, including "*Zamelodia ludoviciana*," for which read *Z. melanocephala* (p. 45).
310. *Kentucky Warbler* [*Oporornis formosa*]. *Its Nesting Habits.* By F. T. Jencks. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 49.
311. *Black Throated Blue Warbler* [*Dendroica caerulescens*] *Nesting in Connecticut.* By C. M. Jones. *Ibid.*, VI, pp. 49, 50.
312. *Yellow-bellied Woodpecker Nesting at Auburn, N. Y.* By T. J. Wilson, M. D. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 50.
313. *Notes from Mooshead Lake, Me.* By J. H. Sage. *Ibid.*, V, pp. 50, 51.—Notes on the nesting of a number of the rarer species.
314. *Notes from Bangor, Me.* By Newell A. Eddy. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 51.—Notice of a number of "good 'finds.'"
315. *Pine Grosbeaks* [sic]. By H. Gray. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 51.—Several flocks of "*Pinicola enucleator*" seen in summer at Albion, N. Y. *N. B.*—At p. 61 this note is stated to relate to the "*Pine Goldfinch, Chrysomitris pinus*."
316. *Little Blue Heron.* By John N. Clark. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 51.—Half a dozen in immature plumage taken at Saybrook, Conn., Aug. 12, 1881.
317. *Remarkable Flight of Birds.* By M. Chamberlain. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 53.—Scarlet Tanagers, Indigo Birds, and Green Herons, at Westport, Nova Scotia, "driven in by a gale."
318. *Close of the Season.* By J. M. W[hipple]. *Ibid.*, VI, pp. 54, 55.—Desultory notes on various Connecticut birds.
319. *Those "Brants."*—*Corrections.* By W. H. Collins. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 55.—The supposed Brant's eggs previously described in *Oölogist* as found at St. Clair Flats, Mich., proved to be eggs of the Ruddy Duck.
320. *Notes from Maine.* By M. H. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 56.—On decrease of certain birds formerly common about Camden, Me., etc.
321. *Blue-winged Yellow Warbler* [*Helminthophila pinus*]. *Its Nesting Habits, etc.* By Fred. T. Jencks. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 57.
322. *Golden-crowned Kinglet* [*Regulus satrapa*]. *Its Nest and Eggs.* By Harry Merrill. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 58.—On the identification of a nest and eggs described by the late Dr. Brewer in this Bulletin for April, 1879 (Vol. IV, p. 96).
323. *Snow Bird* [*Junco hiemalis*] *nesting in New York State.* By J. A. Dakin. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 59.
324. *Blue Yellow-backed Warbler* [*Parula americana*] *Nesting on Shelter Island [N. Y.]* By W. W. Worthington. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 62.
325. *Black-capped Yellow Warbler* [*Myiodioides pusillus*]. *Its Nesting Habits.* By W. Otto Emerson. *Ibid.*, VI, pp. 62, 63.
326. *Pintail Duck* [*Dafila acuta*]. *Its Nest and Eggs.* By D. H. Eaton. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 63.
327. *Kingbird and Kingfisher.* By Fred T. Jencks. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 64.—The latter attacked by the former.
328. *Kentucky Warbler.* By Edgar A. Small. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 64.—Short note on its nest and eggs.

329. *Sparrow-Hawk and Plover*. By Charles A. Willis. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 64.—Diving of the latter to escape attack.
320. *Rare Birds*. Editorial. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 64.—A Yellow Rail taken at Topsfield, Mass., and a Curlew Sandpiper at Pine Point, Me.
331. *Prothonotary Warbler*. *Protonotaria citrea*. By Fred T. Jencks. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 66.
332. *Notes from Maryland*. By Edgar A. Small. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 66.—On 7 species; includes Snowy Owl, Raven, Pileated Woodpecker, etc.
333. *Small-billed Water Thrush*. By M. K. Barnum. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 66.—Nesting in Onondaga Co., N. Y.
334. *Yellow-headed Blackbird*. By Geo. L. Tappan. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 67.—Description of a "peculiar specimen."
335. *Rose-breasted Grosbeak*. Editorial. *Ibid.*, VI, pp. 68, 69, 84.—Account of a caged specimen.
336. *Osprey Eagle—Inland*. Editorial. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 69.
337. *Notes from Maine*. By Harry Merrill. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 71.—Commentary on article of same title by "M. H." (See above, No. 320.)
338. *Hooded Warbler*. [By Fred. T. Jencks.] *Ibid.*, VI, p. 72.
339. *Red-headed Woodpeckers in Southern Conn.* By J. M. Clark. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 72.
340. *Cooper's Hawk*. By J. M. W[hipple]. *Ibid.*, pp. 73, 74.
341. *California Quail breeding in the Garden*. By C. M. Crowell. *Ibid.*, VI, pp. 74, 75.
342. *American Bittern*. By Guy C. Rich. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 77.—As observed at Saratoga, N. Y.
343. *Worm-eating Warbler* [*Helminthoherus vermivorus*]. By Fred. T. Jencks. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 78.
344. *Native Birds in Confinement*. By Annie Trumbull Slosson. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 78.—*Junco hiemalis*, *Plectrophanes nivalis*, *Ægiothus linaria*.
345. *Red-headed Woodpeckers [in Connecticut]*. By Wm. Wood. *Ibid.*, VI, pp. 78, 79.
346. *Notes from Maryland*. By Edgar A. Small. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 79.—Nesting of White-bellied Nuthatch reported, with notes on the breeding of other species.
347. *Red-headed Woodpeckers [at Hartford, Conn.]*. By Harry T. Gates. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 80.
348. *American Long-eared Owl* [*Asio americanus*]. By Capt. Chas. E. [sic] Bendire. *Ibid.*, VI, pp. 81, 82.—On its nesting habits in Idaho and Oregon Territories.
349. *Yellow or Red-shafted Flicker, which?* Editorial. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 82.—One side of the bird presented the characters of the Yellow-shafted Flicker, and the other side those of the Red-shafted.
350. *Notes from Shelter Island [N. Y.]* By Moses B. Griffing. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 82.—Ten White-bellied Swallows seen Oct. 25 and one Nov. 23, 1881, etc.
351. *Fork-tailed Flycatcher*. By H. Nehrling. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 83, with

cut.—Erroneously mentioned as "*Milvulus Tyrannus*," and the cut is of that species. See below, Nos. 359, 360, for correction.

352. *Road-runner* [*Geococcyx californianus*]. By B. W. Everman. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 85.—On its breeding habits.

353. *Chaparral Cock* [*Geococcyx californianus*]. By George B. Sennett. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 86.—Chiefly respecting the color of its eggs.

354. *House Sparrow in Maine*. By H. Merrill. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 86.

355. *Mexican Goshawk* [*Asturina nitida plagiata*]. By Capt. Chas. E. [sic] Bendire, U. S. A. *Ibid.*, VI, pp. 87, 88.—General account of the species, with details of its nesting habits.

356. *Our Two Cuckoos breeding in One Nest*. By Dr. H. A. Atkins. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 88.

357. *Sharp Skinned Hawk* [*Accipiter fuscus*]. By J. M. W[hipple]. *Ibid.*, VI, pp. 89-91.—On its nesting habits.

358. *Notes from Saratoga, [N. Y.]*. By Guy C. Rich. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 91.—Brief interesting notes on the breeding of various species.

359. "*Fork-tailed Flycatcher*." Editorial. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 92.—Explaining how in Dr. Nehrling's article on this species (see above, No. 351) it came to be spoken of as *Milvulus tyrannus* instead of *M. forficatus*, the name used in the author's manuscript.

360. "*Fork-tailed Flycatcher*," *Correction*. *Ibid.*, VI, pp. 93-94.—This heading covers letters from H. Nehrling, Geo. B. Sennett, R. Ridgway, and William Brewster, in reference to H. Nehrling's paper bearing this title in the preceding number of the *O. and O.* (See above, No. 351.)

361. *Golden Eagles*. By S. A. Munson. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 94.—On its capture at Meadville, Pa., Dec. 10, 1881 (see this Bulletin, VII, p. 58) and also near Hartford, Conn.

362. *Whitney Owl* [*Micrathene whitneyi*]. By Capt. Chas. E. [sic] Bendire, U. S. A. *Ibid.*, VI, pp. 94-96.—Recounting the author's observations on the habits of the species, etc.

363. *Another Gannet (Sula bassana) from the interior of New York State*. By C. Hart Merriam, M. D. *Ibid.*, VI, p. 96.—The "*Cormorant (Graculus carbo)*" mentioned at p. 39, Vol. VI, of the *O. and O.* (see above, No. 302) as shot at Saratoga Lake announced to be really *Sula bassana*!

364. *Nest of Chætura pelasgia*. By Thomas Mehan. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia*, 1882, pp. 215, 216.—J. A. A.