

while in these counties." Class I (11 species) consists of 'residents'; Class II (135 species), of true migrants; Class III (13 species), of birds that "are migratory, but whose movements through these counties seem greatly influenced by changes of temperature"; Class IV (20 species), of species which "are migratory, but whose movements . . . are influenced to a great extent by immediate changes of temperature"; Class V (13 species), which arrive from the North in fall, or appear irregularly during the colder months; Class VI (18 species), of rare or presumably irregular occurrence. The birds in Class II, known to breed (100 in number), are indicated as breeding, and the manner of occurrence of those of Class VI is indicated by proper annotations. Otherwise the lists are simply nominal. A table gives the dates of arrival in spring in 1882 and 1883 of nearly one hundred species for both Brown and Outagamie Counties. There are also notes on the food of 24 species, mostly from Prof. F. H. King's well-known work on 'The Economic Relations of Wisconsin Birds,' followed by two pages of remarks on the movements and geographical limitations of certain species. The paper gives evidence of careful observation, and is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the manner of occurrence and movements of the birds of the area in question.—J. A. A.

Lawrence on New Species of American Birds.*—The three species here described are (1) *Contopus albicollis*, (2) *Chatura yucatanica*, and (3) *Engyptila gaumeri*. All were recently collected by Mr. George F. Gaumer in Yucatan.—J. A. A.

Ridgway on New Species and Subspecies of American Birds, and on the Nomenclature of other Species.—Numerous papers on birds have been published by Mr. Ridgway in the 'Proceedings of the U. S. National Museum' (Vols. VI, VII and VIII, 1883-1885), which we have not hitherto noticed, and to which we now call attention.

The first in order of appearance is a paper based on a fine collection of Japanese birds,† made by Mr. P. L. Jouey, in which Mr. Ridgway calls attention to the close resemblance of *Anthus japonicus* to *A. ludovicianus* (auct., = *A. pensylvanicus* Lath.). They are so much alike, he says, "that their distinctness might almost be questioned." The four winter specimens of *A. japonicus*, constituting his series, differ constantly from *A. ludovicianus* only in the paler color of the feet.‡ Other species re-

* Descriptions of supposed New Species of Birds of the Families Tyrannidæ, Cypselidæ and Columbidae. By George N. Lawrence. Ann. New York Acad. Sci., III. No. 5, Jan. 5, 1885, pp. 156-158.

† Notes on some Japanese Birds related to North American species. By Robert Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VI, pp. 368-371. (Published December 29, 1883.)

‡ It may be stated in this connection that Mr. Sharpe (Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., X, 1885, pp. 592-599) makes both *A. ludovicianus* (= *pensylvanicus*) and *A. japonicus* subspecies of *A. spinoletta* (= *spinoletta* auct.).