

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. pennsylvanicus* 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* (= *pennsylvanicus*) and *A. japonicus* subspecies of *A. spinoletta* (= *spinoletta* auct.).

ferred to are *Regulus japonicus*, *Anorthura fumigata*, *Certhia familiaris*, *Ampelis phainocephalum*, *Ægiothus linaria*, etc.

A paper on Costa Rican birds* describes as new *Empidonax viridescens*, *Pittasoma michleri zeledoni*, and *Acanthidopsis bairdi* (Zeledon MS.), and contains redescriptions or remarks on other little-known species, as *Carpodectes antoniae* (Zeledon, MS.), *Vireo carmioli* Bd., *Phenicothraupis carmioli* Lawr., *Lanio melanopygius* Ridg., and *Empidonax atriceps* Salv., etc. Mr. Ridgway, in Mr. Nutting's paper on Nicaraguan birds, also describes a number of new species, as duly noted below in our notice of Mr. Nutting's paper.

A species of Hummingbird given as *Selasphorus flammula* in the catalogue of birds obtained by Mr. Nutting on the Volcan de Irazú, Costa Rica, is now identified as *S. torridus* Salvin.†

Among birds collected by Mr. C. L. McKay, at Bristol Bay, Alaska, Mr. Ridgway finds a fine adult male of the European Velvet Scoter (*Melanetta fusca*),‡ and gives the characters by which it may be distinguished from its American representative, *M. velvetina*.

A new Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax hyperboreus* Ridg.)§ is described from Alaska, based on seven specimens, collected at Nushagak and St. Michael's, by Messrs. C. L. McKay and E. W. Nelson. It is easily distinguished from *P. nivalis* by having much less black on the wings, etc.

In a paper on some birds collected by Messrs. J. E. Benedict and W. Nye, at the Islands of St. Thomas, Trinidad, and Old Providence, and at Curaçoa, Venezuela, and Sabanilla, New Grenada,|| the following are described as new. 1. *Mimus gilvus rostratus*, from Curaçoa; 2. *Dendrocaca rufopileata*. Curaçoa; 3. *Icterus curasoënsis*, Curaçoa; 4. "*Zenaida ruficauda*, Bonap.? or sp. nov. *Zenaida vinaceo-rufa* Ridgw.?" Curaçoa; 5. *Certhiola tricolor*, Island of Old Providence, Caribbean Sea, 250 miles north of Aspinwall; 6. *Vireosylvia grandior*, Old Providence; 7. *Vireo approximans*, Old Providence; 8. *Elainia cinerescens*, Old Providence.

A new Field Sparrow (*Spizella wortheni*),¶ allied to *S. pusilla* and *S. atrigularis*, is described from Silver City, New Mexico.

A "resident local species or race" of Coot, differing from *Fulica americana* in the form of its bill, and in the color and form of the frontal shield, is

* On Some Costa Rican Birds, with descriptions of several supposed New Species. *Ibid.*, pp. 410-415. (Published April 11, 1884.)

† Note on *Selasphorus torridus* Salvin. *Ibid.*, Vol. VII, p. 14. (Published June 3, 1884.)

‡ *Melanetta fusca* (Linn.) in Alaska. *Ibid.*, p. 68. (Published June 11, 1884.)

§ Description of a New Snow Bunting from Alaska. *Ibid.*, pp. 68-70. (Published June 11, 1884.)

|| On a Collection of Birds made by Messrs. J. E. Benedict and W. Nye, of the United States Fish Commission Steamer "Albatross." *Ibid.*, pp. 171-180. (Published July 29, 1884.)

¶ Description of a New Species of Field Sparrow from New Mexico. *Ibid.*, p. 259. (Published Aug. 22, 1884.)

described under the name *Fulica caribaea*,* from the Islands of Guadeloupe and Saint John's, Lesser Antilles

A new race of the Red-shouldered Hawk, from Florida,† is named *Buteo lineatus alleni*. It is smaller and paler than *B. lineatus*, with no rufous on the upper parts, except on the lesser wing-coverts.

A most welcome paper treats of the Sparrows of the coast of California‡ usually hitherto called *Passerculus anthinus* (*P. anthinus* auct., not of Bonaparte), but which Mr. Ridgway finds includes "two quite different birds." Bonaparte's *P. anthinus*, based on a specimen from Kodiak, Alaska, is referred as a pure synonym to *P. alaudinus* Bon., leaving the California birds unnamed. One of these is the very dark colored form confined to the salt marshes about San Francisco, which is here named *Passerculus sandwicensis bryanti*. The other, inhabiting similar localities from Santa Barbara southward, and still darker and more heavily spotted, is called *Passerculus beldingi*.

Mr. Ridgway having had an opportunity of comparing his *Æstrelata fisheri* with a specimen of *Æ. defilippiana*§ (found labelled in Jules Verreaux's handwriting in the American Museum of Natural History in New York), finds the two species "very distinct," and gives a detailed comparison of them.

He also calls attention to geographical variations in *Icterus cucullatus*.|| Yucatan specimens being more intensely colored than those from the southern and eastern parts of Mexico, while examples from Arizona, Southern and Lower California and Western Mexico are decidedly paler in coloration than those from other parts of Mexico. The name *cucullatus* having been based on specimens from the table-lands of Southwestern Mexico, Mr. Ridgway names the paler northern form *Icterus cucullatus nelsoni*, and proposes for the Yucatan bird, in case "it should be deemed desirable or necessary" to distinguish it, the name *Icterus cucullatus igneus*.

The same author describes a new species of *Contopus*¶ under the name *Contopus pileatus*, based on a specimen in the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, from an unknown locality.

He has also found that *Anser leucoparcus* of Brandt** "is an exact synonym of *Anser hutchinsi* Swain. & Rich.," and that the *leucoparcia* of re-

* Description of a New Species of Coot from the West Indies. *Ibid.*, p. 358. (Published Sept. 17, 1884.)

† Description of a New Race of the Red-shouldered Hawk, from Florida. *Ibid.*, pp. 514, 515. (Published Jan. 19, 1885.)

‡ On two hitherto unnamed Sparrows from the Coast of California. *Ibid.*, pp. 516-518. (Published Jan. 19, 1885.)

§ On *Æstrelata fisheri* and *Æ. defilippiana*. By Robert Ridgway. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VIII, pp. 17, 18. Published April 20, 1885.)

|| *Icterus cucullatus*, Swainson, and its Geographical Variations. *Ibid.*, pp. 18, 19.

¶ Description of a new species of *Contopus* from Tropical America. *Ibid.*, p. 21.

** Note on the *Anser leucoparcus* of Brandt. *Ibid.*, pp. 21, 22.

cent authors requires a new name. Owing to the small size of this form, he has named it "*Brenta minima*, sp. nov. Little Cackling Goose" (= *Bernicla canadensis*; d. *leucoparvia*, B. B. & R., Water Birds N. Amer., I, 1884, pp. 456, 429).

A new Warbler (*Granatellus sallæi boucardi* subsp. nov.)* is described from Yucatan, and also two new birds from Costa Rica,† namely *Cyanocorax cucullatus*, sp. nov., and *Vireolanus pulchellus verticalis*, subsp. nov.

Three Honey Creepers supposed to be new, namely, *Certhiola finschi*, sp. nov., *C. sundevalli*, "sp. nov. (?)," and *C. sancti-thomæ*, sp. nov., are described, and a 'Synopsis' is given of the species of the genus *Certhiola*,‡ of which 19 are recognized, and of which are given the principle references and synonyms.

Cathartes urubitinga Pelzeln is identified with *C. burrovianus* Cassin, by comparison of typical specimens of the former with Cassin's type of *C. burrovianus*.§ Also *Onychotes gruberi* Ridg. is found to be the *Pandion solitarius* of Cassin,|| which now becomes *O. solitarius* (Cass.). Its habitat proves to be the Sandwich Islands, thus removing the species from the list of North American birds. Mr. Ridgway gives measurements of the five specimens known to him to be extant, including Cassin's type. There is still another example in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, which, having been submitted to Mr. Ridgway since the publication of his paper, he pronounces to be almost precisely like Cassin's type—an adult in the light phase of plumage.—J. A. A.

Nutting on Nicaraguan Birds. The collection forming the basis of the present paper¶ was made by Mr. Nutting at four localities, so chosen as to form a chain of stations extending across the greater part of Nicaragua, from east to west. The first of these is San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific coast, where 70 species were obtained, of which 48 are recorded "for the first time from Nicaragua." The second is Sucuyá, 22 miles northwest of San Juan del Sur. Here 88 species were collected. The third is the Island of Ometépe, in Lake Nicaragua, where 56 species were obtained. The fourth is Los Sábalos, on the Río San Juan del Norte, about 30 miles from Lake Nicaragua. This locality furnished 78 species, including five new. Most of the species were obtained at more than one of these localities—some at all—while about half seem not to have been previously reported

* Description of a New Warbler from Yucatan. *Ibid.*, p. 23.

† Description of two New Birds from Costa Rica. *Ibid.*, pp. 23, 24.

‡ Description of three supposed new Honey Creepers from the Lesser Antilles, with a Synopsis of the Species of the Genus *Certhiola*. *Ibid.*, pp. 25-30.

§ On *Cathartes burrovianus*, Cassin, and *C. urubitinga*, Pelzeln. *Ibid.*, pp. 34-36.

|| On *Onychotes gruberi*. *Ibid.*, pp. 36-38.

¶ On a Collection of Birds from Nicaragua. By Charles C. Nutting. Edited by R. Ridgway. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VI, pp. 372-410. (Published Dec. 29-April 11, 1884.)