

more to a tabular list of the species observed with reference to their distribution over other parts of the continent. In seeking a cause other than "instinct" for the migratory movement in birds the author holds that the impulse to migrate "comes in the shape of a stimulus *from without* and the act is a *conscious* seeking for a more suitable climate, on the part of the adults at least, the young simply following or imitating their elders." He adds: "There is much to indicate that this stimulus comes in the form of *wind*"; a warm southerly wind in spring will bring the birds north, and a "cold windy night in the fall will bring the birds south," etc.

A perusal of the list renders it evident that not all of the 104 species observed were strictly "summer residents," but that among them are many more properly to be classed as early fall migrants, the field of observation not being reached till the breeding season of many species was nearly over, and but little before the early migrants normally begin to move more or less southward. Unfortunately the dates of the actual capture of specimens are rarely given, nor are even the localities definitely indicated. The list, however, abounds with many interesting observations.—J. A. A.

A New List of Chilean Birds.¹—The present list, compiled by the late Mr. H. B. James after a long residence in Chili, "contains only what the authors believe to be species that have been positively identified as occurring in Chili, and omits all those that are doubtful, or that have been erroneously introduced into previous lists. It includes in its scope all Chili, from the newly-acquired Province of Tarapacá on the north to Chiloe on the south, but not the territory of Magellan." The list is mainly a nominal one, consisting of the technical names, and the vernacular when known, with abbreviations indicating whether the species is a permanent resident or merely a winter, summer, or occasional visitor, as the case may be. Those occurring only in Tarapacá, or on the Islands of Juan Fernandez and Masafuera have these localities appended. The total number of species given is 255, a number surprisingly small considering the extent and character of the country.

Dr. Sclater gives in his preface a short biographical sketch of the author, from which it appears that Dr. Sclater and Mr. James had formed a plan to prepare jointly a work on the Birds of Chili as a sort of companion volume to that on 'Argentine Ornithology,' by Sclater and Hudson. It is greatly to be regretted that the death of Mr. James on the 22d of July, 1892, is likely to prevent the consummation of so desirable a scheme.—J. A. A.

¹ A New List of Chilean Birds compiled by the late Harry Berkeley James, F. L. S., F. Z. S., F. R. G. S. With a Preface by P. L. Sclater, M. A., Ph. D., F. R. S. — Printed for Private Use. — London: Printed by Taylor and Francis, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street. 1892. Roy. 8vo, pp. viii, 16.