

about sixty-five or seventy miles in length by twenty in width. . . . The northern end rises to a height, in one or two peaks, of 12,500 feet, estimated, and from that point the ridges and peaks drop away by degrees until at the southern end they merge into the low, barren hills, common to the peninsula at this point." A few rather important corrections are made of notes furnished by Mr. Anthony to Mr. Bryant's 'List of the Birds of Lower California,' published a few years since, due mainly, it appears, to their accidental insertion under the wrong species, as in the case of Harris's Hawk and the Red-tailed Hawk, but sometimes to misidentification, as in the case of the Horned Larks, where the form found at San Quintin is the *Otocoris alpestris pallida* instead of *O. a. rubea*. More to the northward *chrysolæma* is the race found in the breeding season. The paper forms a welcome and valuable addition to our knowledge of the distribution of the birds of Lower California, and especially of this previously little known portion of the peninsula.—J. A. A.

Short's Birds of Western New York.¹—This is a briefly annotated list of 207 species, but its exact geographical scope is not defined, "Western New York" being a somewhat indefinite term. While the list is evidently prepared with care, and its statements may doubtless be taken as trustworthy, it is not typographically pleasing, the specific names all beginning with capital letters and the Latin names being printed in the same kind of type as the general text. It is, moreover, liberally sprinkled with printer's errors. The list is certainly worthy of a better presentation. Acknowledgments are made for assistance to Frank H. Lattin, Neil F. Posson and Leslie V. Case. We note that the American Eared Grebe is given in place of Holbøll's Grebe, and the Yellow-bellied Flycatcher as a "rare summer resident and breeder." These are the only records that seem improbable, while the last may not be altogether so in some part of the region covered by the list.—J. A. A.

Ridgway on the Genus *Myiarchus*.²—The genus is divided into four "sections" or subgenera, two of which are new. These are (1) *Myiarchus* Cab., including the greater part of the species usually referred to the genus *Myiarchus*; (2) *Onychopterus* Reich., including *M. tuberculifer* (D'Orb.), *M. lawrencii* (Gir.), and *M. barbirostris* (Sw.); (3) *Eribates* Ridgw., type *Myiobius magnirostris* Gray; (4) *Deltarhynchus* Ridgw., type *M. flammulatus* Lawr. Mr. Ridgway regards *M. yucatanensis* as a typical member of the restricted *Myiarchus*, differing from the *M. lawrencii* and *M. l. olivascens* in its "approximately cylindrical" instead of "distinctly depressed" bill, larger size and rather lighter coloration.—J. A. A.

¹ Birds of Western New York, with Notes. | By | Ernest H. Short. | Chili, N. Y. | August 1st, 1893. 8vo. pp. 13.

² Remarks on the Avian Genus *Myiarchus*, with special reference to *M. yucatanensis* Lawr. By Robert Ridgway. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XVI, 1893, pp. 605-608.