

The author is apparently not familiar with Pindar's 'List of the Birds of Fulton County, Kentucky,'¹ which contains some twenty-one species not mentioned in the present list. In the present state of ornithological knowledge there is no excuse for work of this kind, and it would have been better, not alone for the reputation of the author, but for the cause of science, had he submitted his manuscript to a competent reviser. The author's conservatism in excluding species for which he had not at least some record and placing them in a separate list of 'Additional Species which may occur in Kentucky,' is the only thing to be said in his favor.—F. M. C.

Cherrie on Costarican Birds.²—This paper is based on collections and observations made in southern Costa Rica from November, 1891, until April, 1892. It enumerates 199 species, 14 of which are new to the apparently inexhaustible avifauna of Costa Rica. Of this number four species are considered as new to science; three of these have been characterized in previous papers, while one, *Henicorhina pittieri*, is here described for the first time.

The annotations under each species consist of a statement of the number of individuals collected at the various localities visited, remarks upon variations in plumage, and brief notes on habits and comparative abundance or rarity.—F. M. C.

Jouy on Central Mexican Birds.³—The late Mr. Jouy landed at Tampico, October 13, 1891, and proceeded to St. Luis Potosi, where he remained until the following January. He then continued his journey to Guadalajara where he was resident for seven months. From these two points he made numerous more or less extended excursions into the surrounding country, making collections and observations on which the present paper is largely based, though several species are included "which were collected at Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, and also a few from the mountains in Sonora, 32 miles south of the border town of Nogales."

This list numbers 111 species of which 11 are water-birds. *Catharus melpomene clarus* (Barranca Ibarra, Jalisco), *Psaltriparus melanotis iulus* (Hacienda El Molino, Jalisco), and *Spinus psaltria croceus* (Panama) are described as new forms, while *Basilcutterus rufifrons jouyi* has been previously described by Mr. Ridgway.

¹ The Auk, VI, 1889, pp. 310-316.

² Exploraciones zoológicas efectuadas en la parte meridional de Costa Rica por los años de 1891-1892. I. Aves, por Geo. K. Cherrie. Taxidermista del Museo Nacional. 1893. San José de Costa Rica. Tip. Nacional. 12mo. pp. 1-59.

³ Notes on Birds of Central Mexico, with Descriptions of Forms Believed to be New. By P. L. Jouy. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XVI, 1894, pp. 771-791.

The annotations are brief but interesting and are supplemented by detailed notes on the colors of the irides, bill, feet, etc., based on comparison of the fresh specimen with the plates in Mr. Ridgway's 'Nomenclature of Colors.' Though sadly handicapped by failing health Mr. Jouy's love of his favorite pursuit showed no diminution, and the material for this, his last paper, was gathered under conditions to which most naturalists would have succumbed.—F. M. C.

Verrill on the Birds of Dominica.¹—Mr. A. H. Verrill collected in Dominica during March, April, and May, 1890, and was joined by his brother, the author of this paper, "the latter part of April." As a result of their combined ornithological researches in several parts of this wild and rugged island he presents a well-annotated list containing 54 species, including 5 species not given by previous writers, thus raising the number of Dominican birds to 64. *Geotrygon mystacea*, of which no specimens were preserved, has since been procured by the writer of this review from a local collector.

Several other species are included on the descriptions of natives or as observed but not collected, and although it is quite probable these species actually occur, a little more conservatism in this direction would have been advisable. *Vireo calidris*, given as "very likely" a summer visitor only, was found by the reviewer to be a common bird during the past February.

Interesting notes on habits and local distribution are presented, but by far the most valuable part of this paper consists in observations, many of them entirely new, on the nesting of twenty species of Dominican birds, among which *Falco columbarius* is included. Half-tone figures of the nests of seven and eggs of three of these are given. It appears that in Dominica the breeding season is nearly over by the latter part of April, at which time it is approaching its height in Trinidad. The difference in time, however, is apparently not a real one but is due to the limitations of the Dominican avifauna. In Trinidad the nearest representatives of the twenty species found breeding by the Messrs. Verrill, so far as known, also breed before May 1, but many others have not then begun to nest.

Mr. Verrill does not seem to be familiar with Colonel Feilden's important paper on 'The Deserted Domicile of the Diablotin in Dominica.'²—F. M. C.

¹ Notes on the Fauna of the Island of Dominica. With lists of the species obtained and observed by A. H. and G. E. Verrill. By G. E. Verrill. Trans. Conn. Acad., VIII, 1892, pp. 315-359, pl. i-iii. List of Birds obtained and observed, with Notes on their Habits, Nests, and Eggs, pp. 319-351.

² Trans. Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists' Society, V, 1889, pp. 24-39.