

arranged under four categories: (1) 'Species that range to the mainland of South America'—about 20; (2) 'Species known to range to but not beyond Panama,'—7 species; (3) 'Species entering Mexico and Central America but not known to reach Panama'—9 species; (4) 'Species that do not regularly winter on the mainland south of the United States, but remain in the Southern States or the West Indies'—11 species.

The species formally treated in the 'Systematic' part (pp. 16-139) include only those found north of Mexico and in Lower California, and are taken up in the sequence of the A. O. U. Check-List; they number "59 species and 19 subspecies." "In each case," says the author, "the breeding range is given first, then the winter range, followed by a synopsis of the time of spring migration and of fall migration. . . . Most interest attaches to the movements of the warblers of the eastern part of the United States that pass by flight over water to their winter homes. These, therefore, receive full treatment, while less is said of the migration of the western species that make the journey from the United States to Mexico and southward entirely by land. Special attention has been paid to the definition of the southern limit of the breeding range of each species—a subject that for many years has received the careful consideration of the Biological Survey. So far as known to the writer," continues the author, "the present paper is the first attempt to define exactly the northern limit of the winter range of each species, and also to indicate the altitudinal range of the same in its winter home."

The above extract fully sets forth the scope and aims of the work, which appear to have been carried out with all possible care and completeness; and we have thus a contribution to ornithological literature as unique as it is important. Based largely on records received from voluntary observers by the Biological Survey, from land stations and lighthouses covering a wide area and a period of twenty years or more, other unpublished records from Mexico, Nicaragua, and especially Costa Rica, have also been available, and the literature of ornithology has been systematically examined, and thousands of scattered records have been collated and utilized. While there are still gaps to be filled, as along the Gulf coast of the United States, and in Middle America between Mexico and Costa Rica, we have at least the main facts conveniently accessible, for which we should be deeply grateful.—J. A. A.

**Osgood on Birds of Alaska.**—In his account of 'A Biological Reconnaissance of the Base of the Alaska Peninsula,'<sup>1</sup> made during the summer and fall of 1902, Mr. Osgood gives a general account of the country traversed, with lists of the mammals and birds (pp. 51-81) collected or observed by him, or hitherto recorded or collected by others. He landed

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<sup>1</sup> North American Fauna, No. 24, November 23, 1904, pp. 1-86, with 2 maps and 5 half-tone plates.

at Iliamna Bay July 10, and proceeded westward and northward to Lake Clark, then westward and southward to Nushagak, on Bristol Bay, and then eastward again across the peninsula to Cold Bay, near the mouth of Shelikof Strait. A map of the region traversed indicates the principal physical features, and another map the faunistic features, while eleven half-tone cuts furnish views of scenery and vegetation in a hitherto almost unexplored region. About twelve pages are given to a general description of the region, and four to a consideration of its life zones, which are plotted on the accompanying map. The journey was made chiefly by canoe. The special interest of the region consists in the fact that it constitutes the meeting ground of the Hudsonian and Arctic life zones, the boundary between which, being the junction of the treeless and timbered regions, Mr. Osgood is now able to define with considerable accuracy. "The Arctic occupies the main part of the Alaska Peninsula southwest of the vicinity of Naknek Lake, together with a narrow strip northward along the coast of Bristol Bay and Bering Sea; the Hudsonian stretches over the region to the northward on the mainland."

The annotated 'List of Birds' numbers 134 species, based in part on specimens taken by the late C. L. McKay, and his successor J. W. Johnson, some twenty years ago (1881-1886) when stationed as United States Signal Service observers at Nushagak (formerly Fort Alexander), and not hitherto published, except to some extent incidentally. With the exception of the work of McKay and Johnson, nothing had been done in this region before Mr. Osgood's visit in 1902. It is fortunate to have their records, resting on specimens in the National Museum, thus rescued and brought together with those of Mr. Osgood. The McKay-Johnson specimens here mentioned appear to represent about 111 species, while Osgood appears to have taken or positively identified about 108, respecting many of which he has extended and very interesting field notes. — J. A. A.

**Nelson on New Birds from Mexico.**—Mr. Nelson has recently described<sup>1</sup> four new birds collected by Mr. E. A. Goldman during the spring and summer of 1904 in southern Mexico, mostly in the state of Chiapas. They are: (1) *Porzana goldmani*, generally similar to *P. noveboracensis*, from the Valley of Toluca, Mexico; (2) *Empidonax fulvifrons fusciceps*, from Chiapas; (3) *Arremonops superciliosus chiapensis*; (4) *Telmatodytes palustris toluensis*, from Valley of Toluca. — J. A. A.

**Henderson's Additional List of Boulder County, Colorado, Birds.**<sup>2</sup> —

<sup>1</sup> Descriptions of Four New Birds from Mexico. By E. W. Nelson. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XVII, pp. 151, 152, Oct. 6, 1904.

<sup>2</sup> Additional List of Boulder County Birds, with Comments thereon. By Junius Henderson. The University of Colorado Studies, Vol. II, No. 2, July, 1904, pp. 107-112.