

Hellmayr on the Types of Little-known Neotropical Birds.¹—The author, in collecting material for his proposed work on the 'Birds of Brazil,' soon found that in order to clear up the uncertainty of nomenclature existing respecting many of the species it would be necessary to examine the original types. "Thus," he says, "during the last four years, I have carefully examined a great number of types in various museums of Europe, and I intend to publish the results of these studies in a series of papers of which this is the first instalment." During the last two years several other papers on the same general subject have already appeared, some of which have been noticed in this journal. In the present paper 64 species are critically considered, in connection with which many nomenclatorial questions are discussed, often involving the detailed revision of specific groups, and new allocations of names. A list of the species treated is given at the end of the paper, showing at a glance the results reached. Dr. Hellmayr's researches in this field are most opportune and should receive cordial welcome.—J. A. A.

Hellmayr on the Birds of Pará, Brazil.—These 'Notes'² relate to a collection of birds received at the Tring Museum from Mr. W. Hoffmanns numbering "420 specimens, representing 120 species, of which no less than 21 are new to the fauna of Pará," while four are new to science, and others represent species previously known only from single specimens. Besides the localities, dates of collecting, and a transcript of the collector's notes on the color of the iris and soft parts, many technical and nomenclatorial notes are also included.—J. A. A.

Wood's Twenty-five Years of Bird Migration at Ann Arbor, Michigan.³—The area is the immediate vicinity of Ann Arbor, and the period, 1880 to 1905, inclusive; the number of species is 267. "The list includes all the species observed in this vicinity, and the record for each species shows whether it is common or rare." The main list forms a sheet 15¼ by 28¼ inches, and is entitled 'Table of First Arrivals,' Two other tabulations are 'Table of Migration Waves,' and 'Table of Species occurring on more than one Wave.' The period of greatest migration occurs the last week in April and the first week in May. The hardier birds, which arrive early, "do not come at a stated time each year, but are governed in their migration to a certain extent by favorable weather and food conditions." The later migrants tend to arrive at about the same time each year, and appear

¹ Critical Notes on the Types of Little-known Species of Neotropical Birds. By C. E. Hellmayr. Part I. *Novitates Zoologicae*, Vol. XIII, July, 1906, pp. 305-352.

² Notes on a Second Collection of Birds from the District of Pará, Brazil. By C. E. Hellmayr. *Nov. Zool.*, Vol. XIII, July, 1906, pp. 353-385.

³ Twenty-five Years of Bird Migration at Ann Arbor, Michigan. By Norman A. Wood. Eighth Annual Report of the Michigan Academy of Science, pp. 151-156, and large folding table.

to be little influenced by weather conditions. Many species arrive with great regularity, irrespective of bird waves. It is believed that through study of weather maps 'bird waves' can be predicted with some certainty.— J. A. A.

Montgomery's 'The Protection of Our Native Birds.'¹—This admirable essay considers, successively, (1) the reason for protection, (2) data on the destruction of birds, and (3) the means for their protection. Under these several divisions the author summarizes the leading features of the subject, especially the value of birds to agriculture. Among the means for the protection of birds, he urges emphatically "the spread of accurate knowledge concerning the practical value of the birds, and especially among farmers. . . . Common-sense talks before farmers' granges and before the meetings of ranchmen may prove more efficacious than printed matter," inasmuch as the bulletins prepared by experts seem rarely to reach the farmers, "being consigned to the waste paper baskets of congressmen." The wide distribution of this important presentation of the subject among the people of Texas should result in much good.— J. A. A.

Oberholser's 'The North American Eagles and their Economic Relations.'²—This is a summary of the distribution and life histories of the Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) and the Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) with a brief allusion to the Gray Sea Eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*), which has in North America only a very limited range, being found, so far as known, only in Greenland, on the shores of Cumberland Sound, and on Unalaska Island. The food habits of both the Bald Eagle and the Golden Eagle are considered at length; the former being regarded as "rather more beneficial than otherwise," and the latter as "on the whole more harmful than beneficial." Each species is illustrated by a plate, and the breeding range of each is shown by means of two maps.— J. A. A.

Cooke's the Distribution and Migration of North American Ducks, Geese, and Swans.'³—Sixty-four species and subspecies of ducks, geese and swans are stated to occur in North America north of Mexico, of which 24 breed in the United States. Five of the latter are confined to the southern border of the United States and range thence southward, leaving 19 as regular and more or less common breeders over portions of the

¹ The Protection of Our Native Birds. By Thos. H. Montgomery, Jr., Professor of Zoölogy, University of Texas. Bull. University of Texas, No. 79; Scientific Series No. 6, 8vo, pp. 30.

² The North American Eagles and their Economic Relations. By Harry C. Oberholser, Assistant Ornithologist, Biological Survey. Biological Survey, Bull. No. 27—8vo, pp. 31, 2 pl. and 2 text figures, 1906.

³ Distribution and Migration of North American Ducks, Geese, and Swans. By Wells W. Cooke, Assistant, Biological Survey. Biological Survey, Bulletin No. 26, 8vo, pp. 90. 1906.