

treating of the game species, fifty-two in number, and the other the non-game birds,— one hundred and ninety-four. The latter list contains brief annotations and both vernacular and current technical names are used for all species; the former, prepared originally as an address before the State Fish and Game Protective Association, lacks technical names and is not so uniform in character, the shore birds being listed without annotations while the gallinaceous species are treated at considerable length.

The list forms a reliable summary of the wild bird life of West Virginia, but we trust Mr. Brooks will continue his researches and furnish us with a more comprehensive report, giving the distribution of the species in detail and the actual records of the rarer forms, with a discussion of their economic value. Such a report would be well worthy of publication by the state government and would be a welcome addition to ornithological literature.— W. S.

Bailey's 'Life Zones and Crop Zones of New Mexico.'¹— This report is based upon the field work of the Biological Survey, for a number of years past, conducted mainly by Mr. Bailey himself. The excellent map, which is on a reasonably large scale, presents the life zones of the state in considerable detail while the text discusses the physical characteristics of each and presents lists, not only of the mammals, breeding birds, reptiles and plants, but of the various varieties of vegetables and fruits which thrive there. There is also a comparison of the several mountain ranges of New Mexico and a bibliography. The report will prove of great value to all students of geographical distribution, and ornithologists will look forward with much interest to the report on the birds and mammals which, it is announced in the introduction, will be published later. We are pleased to notice in this and other recent publications of the Biological Survey a return to the possessive form in the case of birds named after persons, thus conforming to the 'A. O. U. Check-List' as well as to popular usage.— W. S.

Todd on New Neotropical Birds.²— Thirty-three new species and subspecies are briefly described by Mr. Todd in the present paper. Most of these are from the Santa Marta region, Colombia; the province del Sara, Bolivia; and the Rio Caura, Venezuela, and they give us some idea of the wealth of neotropical material that is being acquired by the Carnegie Museum. Some of these descriptions are, we regret to say, open to the same criticism that has already been made in these pages in other connections,

¹ North American Fauna. No. 35. Life Zones and Crop Zones of New Mexico. By Vernon Bailey. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Biological Survey. Henry W. Henshaw, Chief. 8vo. pp. 1-100, 16 half-tone plates, 6 text cuts, and a colored map. Actual date of publication, September 5, 1913.

² Preliminary Diagnoses of Apparently New Birds from Tropical America. By W. E. Clyde Todd. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, Vol. XXVI, pp. 169-174, August 8, 1913.