

Unfortunately after about three months' travel, although the base of the mountain was reached, a return had to be made immediately owing to the desperate illness of Mr. Iglseder. A collection of 400 birds was secured on the Upper Orinoco and 600 more at Cristobal Colon, but the avifauna of the mountain still remains unknown. The following new forms are described: *Geotrygon pariaë* (p. 194), Cristobal Colon; *Neomorphus nigrogularis* (p. 194) foot of Mt. Duida; *Nonnula duidæ* (p. 195), foot of Mt. Duida; *Microzenops* (gen. nov.) *milleri* (p. 196), foot of Mt. Duida. The new genus is allied to *Xenops* but with a straight gonys and square tail of ten feathers, not reaching beyond the closed wings. A third contribution<sup>1</sup> contains descriptions of *Leptotila ochraceiventris* (p. 317), Zaruma; *Speotyto cunicularia punensis* (p. 318), Puna Island; *Pyrrhura albipectus* (p. 319), Zamora; *Tityra semifasciata emeraldæ* (p. 320), Esmeraldas; and *Pitylus nigriceps* (p. 322), Loja — all in Ecuador. Ornithologists will look forward with great interest to Dr. Chapman's final reports and the generalizations which the vast collections at his disposal and his personal knowledge of the zoögeography of the region will enable him to draw.— W. S.

**Mearns on New African Birds.**<sup>2</sup>—In this paper Dr. Mearns continues his studies of the recent collections of British East African birds in the U. S. National Museum. The new forms, all of which are members of the *Pycnonotidae*, are as follows: *Phyllastrephus strepitans fricki* (p. 1), Tana River; *P. cerviniventris lönnbergi* (p. 2), Tharaka District; *P. placidus keniensis* (p. 2), Mt. Kenia; *Chlorocichla flaviventris meruensis* (p. 3), near Mt. Kenia; *Andropadus fricki* (p. 4), base of Endoto Mt.; *A. f. kitungensis* (p. 4), Kitunga; *Stelgidocichla latirostris pallida* (p. 5), Mt. Gargues, 7,100 ft.; and *S. l. saturata* (p. 6), Honi River, base of Mt. Kenia.— W. S.

**Thayer and Bangs on Birds of the Arctic Coast of East Siberia.**<sup>3</sup>—This paper describes the ornithological results of a trip undertaken by Mr. Johan Koren along the Arctic coast of East Siberia, west to the Kolyma River, made possible by the generosity of Mr. John E. Thayer. The mammals are reported upon by Dr. Glover M. Allen in the same publication.

Mr. Koren's notes are of great importance and as he reached the country before the ice broke up he was able to record the first arrival of the migrants.

<sup>1</sup> Descriptions of New Birds from Ecuador. By Frank M. Chapman. do., Art. XXIII, pp. 317-322. May 22, 1914.

<sup>2</sup> Descriptions of Eight New African Bulbuls. By Edgar A. Mearns. Smithsonian Misc. Collins, Vol. 61, No. 25. (Publ. 2260) February 16, 1914 [received March 11.] pp. 1-6.

<sup>3</sup> Notes on the Birds and Mammals of the Arctic Coast of East Siberia. Birds. By John E. Thayer and Outram Bangs. Proc. N. Engl. Zool. Club. V, pp. 1-48. April 9, 1914.

The authors say "We think no one can read the notes without marveling, as we have done, at one thing — how birds can withstand such a winter climate, where 85 degrees below zero Fahr. is not unusual. And yet there is at the Kolyma a quite varied winter bird fauna." The list contains 109 species or subspecies of which the following are described as new: *Lagopus lagopus koreni* (p. 4) Kolyma; *Squatarola squatarola cynosureæ* (p. 23), Baillie Island, Arctic America, proposed for the American Black-bellied Plover as distinct from that of Europe; *Circus cyaneus cernuus*, (p. 32), Kolyma; *Budytes flavus plexus* (p. 41), Kolyma; *Otocoris alpestris euroa* (p. 43), Kolyma.

The authors protest against being compelled by "existing Laws" of nomenclature to adopt *Xenus* as distinct from *Xenos*. The A. O. U. Code explicitly rules that such words are identical and the statement to the contrary in the International Code is merely a suggestion and not a part of the Code, so that they would seem to be perfectly free to follow their preference in this matter and still have the 'Laws' on their side.

Students of North American birds will be interested to learn from this paper that the Gray-checked Thrush is not a mere straggler in Siberia but breeds regularly as far west at least as the Kolyma River.

Altogether Messrs. Thayer and Bangs have presented an exceedingly interesting paper as well as a valuable contribution to the ornithology of a little known region.— W. S.

**Stresemann on the Birds of Ceram.**<sup>1</sup>— This paper consists of a list of 153 species with full synonymy and extended annotations, covering not only the results of the author's explorations but those of all other ornithologists who had previously visited the island and whose expeditions are treated historically in the preface. The work is characterized by the same careful preparation and accuracy of detail that mark Mr. Stresemann's other publications and forms a valuable monograph of the avifauna of this interesting island. We note the following new forms: *Megapodius duperreyi buruensis* (p. 41), Buru; *Sterna bergii thalassina* (p. 57), Rodriguez; *S. sumatrana mathewsi* (p. 60), Aldabra; *Hemiprocne mystacea confirmata* (p. 110), Ceram; *Dendrobiastes hyperythra negroides* (p. 125), Central Ceram; *Myiagra galeata seranensis*, (p. 127), Central Ceram; *Pachycephala pectoralis alfurorum* (p. 132), Ceram; *Androphilus disturbans musculus* (p. 136), Central Ceram; *Zosterops obstinatus seranensis* (p. 139), Central Ceram; *Z. o. ternatanus* (p. 139), Ternate; *Erythrura trichroa pinaie* (p. 147), Central Ceram; *Dicrurus hottentotus manumeten* (p. 148), Ceram. The plates represent scenery, bills of the Hornbill, *Rhyticeros plicatus*, and colored figures of *Oreosterops pinaie*, *Stigmatops monticola* and the new *Androphilus*.— W. S.

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<sup>1</sup> Die Vögel von Seran (Ceram) (Aus den zoologischen Ergebnissen der II. Freiburger Molukken-Expedition) Von Erwin Stresemann. Novit. Zool. Vol. XXI, pp. 25–153, tafeln III–V. February, 1914.