

The arrangement of the ornithological matter is not very satisfactory for one seeking data upon any given species, especially in the absence of an index, as can be judged from the character and sequence of the headings, i. e. Ducks and Geese, Coot, Rails and Gallinules, Snipe, Plovers and other shore birds, Wild Turkey, Quail, Prairie Chicken, Doves, Raptores, Smaller Land Birds, Non-Game Water Birds, and as an appendix, Birds of Accidental Occurrence.

The same prominence could, we think, have easily been given the game birds, in a more systematic and better balanced grouping. However, the report places a vast deal of information at the disposal of the general reader and will do much good in the campaign for conservation, while the map and accompanying discussion will be most welcome to the student of zoogeography. A large number of half-tones illustrate the report but as a rule they do not show to advantage, probably owing to the texture of the paper. Mr. Kopman is to be congratulated upon a valuable contribution to the literature of the conservation of wild life.—W. S.

**Todd on the Genus *Pipromorpha*.**<sup>1</sup> Mr. Todd's revision of this genus of flycatchers is the first of a proposed series of 'Studies in the Tyrannidae.' After an examination of 460 specimens including the series from most of the larger museums of America, Mr. Todd is able to recognize four species, *rufiventris*; *macconnelli* (three subspecies); *oleaginea* (five subspecies) and *assimilis* (two subspecies).

*P. macconnelli amazona* (p. 179) Buena Vista, Bolivia; and *P. oleaginea pacifica* (p. 187) Bucay, Ecuador, are described as new, while four of Mr. Chubb's recently described races of *P. oleaginea* fall into synonymy in Mr. Todd's opinion. The genus *Pipromorpha* he finds is very close to *Mionectes* from which Ridgway separated it in 1907, in fact there is but one character—the shape of the ninth primary which serves to separate it! The work seems to be very carefully done and the descriptions, synonymy and lists of specimens are full and in every way satisfactory.—W. S.

**Recent Papers by Chrostowski.** Several papers on neotropical birds have appeared during 1921, by the Polish ornithologist T. Chrostowski. In one of these <sup>2</sup> seven rare or little known Brazilian birds are discussed, one of which *Nonnula hellmayri* (p. 39) from Parana is described as new. Another paper<sup>3</sup> deals with the types of neotropical birds in the Museum of the Academy of Sciences of Petrograd, the collections of F. H. von Kittlitz and Emele Menetrice being considered. Incidentally, *Planesticus bianchii* (p. 28) from "Brazil" is described, as new. In connection with

<sup>1</sup> Studies in the Tyrannidae. I. A Revision of the Genus *Pipromorpha*. By W. E. Clyde Todd. Proc. Biol. Soc., Wash., 34 pp. 173-192. Dec. 21, 1921.

<sup>2</sup> Ann. Zool. Mus. Polonici Hist. Nat. 1, Fasc. 1. September 30, 1921. pp. 31-40. [In English and French.]

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. Sept. 30, 1921. pp. 9-30. [In French.]