The Swift, for instance, in the middle district of Switzerland, arrived between the 11th and 20th of April at 14 stations in various years, while between the 21st and 30th, there were 86 firsts reported and between the 1st and 10th of May, 80. In all Switzerland which is divided into nine districts there were available 262 records of arrival of this species covering a period of 57 years, 1860–1917.

The data is arranged in several chapters dealing respectively with the spring flight in Switzerland, Alsace and Lorraine, Brunswick, and Hungary, and the autumn flight in Switzerland. There are also chapters on plotting the migration curves and the relation of temperature to migration.

The Hungarian record is based upon the wonderful series of observations of the Hungarian Ornithological Society and comprises from 3000 to 14000 records of arrival for the various species. From these records plottings have been made, which are added to the report in a folder and which illustrate graphically the daily advance of the species, presenting much the appearance of a contour map. Curiously enough there is a rather remarkable variation in the detail of the several charts.

To those interested in methods of handling bird arrival records this report will prove of the greatest interest.—W. S.

Todd on New Finches and Tanagers from Tropical America.[1]—In the course of a critical study of the Finches and Tanagers in the collection of the Carnegie Museum the following apparently undescribed forms were found: *Poospiza pectoralis* (p. 89), Guanacos, Bolivia; *Arremon aurantiirostris strictocollaris* (p. 90) Rio Atrato, Colombia; *Sicalis luteiventris flavissima* (p. 90) Para, Brazil; *Sporophila americana dispar* (p. 90) Santarem, Brazil; *S. castaneiventris rostrata* (p. 91) Santarem; *Pitylus grossus saturatus* (p. 91) Guacimo, Costa Rica; *Tangara boliviana lateralis* (p. 91), Rio Tapajos, Brazil; *T. cayana fulvescens* (p. 92) Palmar, Boyaca, Colombia; *Thraupis palmarum atripennis* (p. 92) Guapiles, Costa Rica; *Piranga saira rosacea* (p. 92) Palmarito, Chiquitos, Bolivia; *Mitrospingus cassinii costaricensis* (p. 93) El Hogar, Costa Rica; *Chlorospingus canigularis conspicillatus* (p. 93) Bitaco Valley, Colombia.

Friedmann on the Weaving of the Red-bellied Weaver Bird.[2]—This paper is based upon studies of the captive birds in the aviary of the New York Zoological Park. The birds instead of building the type of nest that they do in a wild state built a cup-shaped nest with arched canopy attached at each end to the sides of the cup leaving an opening at the front and back. Mr. Friedmann also describes the stitches used by the bird and the method of holding the straw with one foot against

[1] **New Forms of Finches and Tanagers from Tropical America. By W. E. Clyde Todd. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, Vol. 35, pp. 89–94. July 12, 1922. pp. 89–93.**

[2] **The Weaving of the Red-bellied Weaver Bird in Captivity. By Herbert Friedmann. Zoologica. Vol. II, No. 16. New York Zoological Society, August 23, 1922, pp. 1–372.**

the foundation. Color preference in this weaver was studied by placing equal numbers of straws of seven different colors in the cage with the result that red was found to be the favorite followed by orange and yellow. In the summary it is stated that the birds built normal nests after a lapse of two years but no statement of this sort occurs in the body of the text.

Very little seems to be known of the details of the weaving of Weaver Birds and Mr. Friedmann's paper is a welcome contribution to a neglected subject.—W. S.

Cherrie and Reichenberger on New South American Birds.[1]—This is the third report on the Roosevelt collection made by Mr. Cherrie in 1913 and 1916. The new forms are as follows: *Tangara cyaneicollis melanogaster* (p. 1) Utiarity, Matto Grosso, Brazil; *Eupsittula aurea major* (p. 3) Puerto Pinasco, Paraguay; *Manacus manacus subpurus* (p. 4) Tapirapoan, Matto Grosso, Brazil; *Nystalus maculatus pallidigula* (p. 6) Urucum, Matto Grosso, Brazil. Lists of specimens of allied races examined and tables of measurements are presented along with the descriptions, the paper being a model in this respect and a relief from the all too brief "preliminary diagnoses" so prevalent today.—W. S.

Dwight on a New Gull.[2]—An examination of a series of *Larus fuscus* from the Azores shows that they constitute a distinct race which Dr. Dwight described as *Larus fuscus atlantis* (p. 1). The suggestion is made that the birds recorded as *Larus cachinnans* from the Canaries and Madeira may have been this form, and that the latter really does not breed much west of the Black Sea region.—W. S.

Todd on South American Forms of Myiarchus.[3]—In this careful review with its key to the species and subspecies and its exhaustive synonymy Mr. Todd seems to have satisfactorily straightened out another puzzling group of the Tyrannidae.

Eleven species are recognized; *crinitus*, a migrant from North America, *tyrannulus* with 3 subspecies, *pelzelni*, *sordidus*, *phaeonotus*, *ferox* with 4 subspecies, *cephalotes*, *apicalis phaeocephalus*, *atriceps*, and *tuberculifer* with 3 subspecies, none of which are new.

In preparing these studies in the Tyrannidae, Mr. Todd is doing an excellent service in systematic ornithology.—W. S.

Extracts from the Diary of Otto Widmann.[4]—This little brochure consists of eight essays written in Mr. Widmann's clear and attractive

[1] Descriptions of Proposed New Birds from Brazil and Paraguay. By George K. Cherrie and (Mrs.) E. M. B. Reichenberger. American Museum Novitates. No. 58. Issued February 13, 1923, pp. 1–8 with a table.

[2] Description of a New Race of the Lesser Black-backed Gull, from the Azores. By Jonathan Dwight. American Museum Novitates. No. 44. Issued September 6, 1922, pp. 1–2.

[3] The South American Forms of Myiarchus, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. Vol. 35, pp. 181–218. October 17, 1922.

[4] Extracts from the Diary of Otto Widmann. Transactions of the Academy of Sciences of St. Louis. Vol. XXIV, No. 3. Issued December 1922, pp. 1–77.