

Bibliography of Austrian Ornithology.¹—Tschusi Zu Schmidhoffen has published his usual bibliographies of ornithological literature for Austro-Hungary for the years 1915 to 1918 inclusive, which form valuable reference lists for those studying the birds of central Europe.—W. S.

Oberholser on New East Indian Birds.²—This paper is the result of further studies of the rich collections made by Dr. W. L. Abbott in the East Indies and most of the nineteen new subspecies are described from specimens collected by him. They represent the families Turdidae, Sylviidae, Pycnonotidae, and Muscicapidae. The descriptions are full and in every way model diagnoses.—W. S.

Wetmore on New Patagonian Birds.³—Four new forms are here described. Three from the collections of the U. S. National Museum and one from the Pemberton collection deposited in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California. The study of the latter led to the recognition of these new forms which the author has named: *Pteroptochos rubecula nemorivaga* (p. 333), Port Otway, Sts. of Magellan; *Taenioptera pyrope ignea* (p. 334), Lareda Bay, Sts. of Magellan; *Turdus magellanicus pembertoni* (p. 335), Rio Negro, Argentina, and *Spizitornis parulus lippus* (p. 336), Owens Islands, Chile.

The complications of modern nomenclature make it absolutely impossible to determine whether Dr. Wetmore in using *Turdus* regards the old genus "*Merula*" as congeneric with the typical Thrushes or whether he desires to be "up to the minute" in his use of names. Thus is the lessened usefulness of technical names emphasized unless some explanation is added!—W. S.

Jones on Inheritance in Pigeons and Fowls.⁴—Miss Jones has published two papers bearing upon the inheritance of plumage characters. In one she discusses the several interacting factors which produce varying amounts of black and blue color in pigeons. She finds five factors affecting distribution of black pigment, producing (1) black in the wing bars, (2) black sprinkling in the wing coverts, (3) black check pattern, (4) black throughout the wing coverts and (5) black tail. The detailed discussion is mainly of interest to students of evolution and is in the complicated terminology of modern genetics, but some of the conclusions are of importance to the systematist.

¹ Ornithologische Literatur des früheren Österreich-Ungarns 1915. Verhandl. k. k. zool.-bot. Gesellschaft in Wien, 1916; same for 1916, *ibid* 1918; same for 1917 and 1918, *ibid* 1921.

² Descriptions of New East Indian Birds of the Families Turdidae, Sylviidae, Pycnonotidae and Muscicapidae. *Smithson. Misc. Collns.* Vol. 76, No. 6. July 16, 1923, pp. 1-9.

³ New Subspecies of Birds from Patagonia. By Alexander Wetmore. *Univ. of Calif. Publ. in Zoology.* Vol. 21, No. 12, pp. 333-337, June 16, 1923.

⁴ Studies on Inheritance in Pigeons. IV. Checks and Bars and Other Mutations of Black. By Sarah van Hoosen Jones. *Genetics* 7, 466-500, September, 1922. Inheritance of Silkiness in Fowls. By Sarah van Hoosen Jones. *Jour. of Heredity*, XII, No. 3; March, 1921, pp. 117-128.