

hosts with keen powers of discrimination, have developed blue eggs so like those of the latter that they can hardly be distinguished.

Mr. Jourdain shows also that the young of certain Cuckoos have, apparently by selection, developed a plumage similar to that of the young of their hosts in order to save them from being ousted from the nest by the highly discriminating parents. In most species, however, the reaction to the young Cuckoo clamoring for food is stronger than any possible tendency to question its right to be in the nest.

Many other interesting points are discussed and some criticisms are made to theories advanced by Mr. E. C. Stuart Baker in a paper on the same subject in the 'Proceedings' of the Zoological Society of London for 1923.

Excellent color plates show many interesting cases of resemblance and contrast between the eggs of parasitic species and their hosts.—W. S.

Miller and Griscom on Central American Birds.—This paper¹ contains the final results of the systematic study of the authors' Nicaraguan collections upon which several papers have already appeared. The new forms here proposed are *Cyanocompsa parellina dearborni* (p. 1), *Corvus corax richardsoni* (p. 5) and *Cyanocitta stelleri suavis* (p. 7), all from San Rafael del Norte; *Aimophila botterii vulcanica* (p. 2), Volcan Viejo, *Melzone leucotis nigrior* (p. 4) and *Cissilopha melanocyanea chavezii* (p. 8) from Matagalpa. Incidentally, *Icterus sclateri alticola* (p. 4) from Progreso, Guatemala, and *Cyanocitta stelleri ridgwayi* (p. 7) from Volcan de Fuego Guatemala, are described.

A review of the races of *Turdus assimilis* results in the establishment of three new subspecies, making seven in all, the three forms *assimilis*, *daguae* and *phaeopygos* being maintained as distinct species. The points raised in the paper are fully discussed and all new forms adequately described and compared with their nearest allies.—W. S.

Sushkin on Palaearctic Birds.—Prof. Peter P. Sushkin, during his recent tour of the United States, spent some time in examining the collections of the leading museums and presented for publication, by the Boston Society of Natural History, a number of notes² dealing with palaearctic birds gleaned from his studies of various Russian collections as well as those in England, Germany and this country. Species of the following genera are considered and their subspecies defined and ranges worked out, while in nearly every one, new forms are proposed—*Cannabina erythrina*, *Pyrrhula*, *Petronia*, *Pyrgilauda*, *Cynchramus*, *Emberiza*, *Budytes*, *Dumeticola*, *Locustella* and *Prunella*.

¹ Further Notes on Central American Birds, with Descriptions of New Forms. By W. DeW. Miller and Ludlow Griscom. American Museum Novitates. Number 184. September 24, 1925. pp. 1-16.

² Notes on Systematics and Distribution of Certain Palaearctic Birds. By Peter P. Sushkin, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. Vol. 38, No. 1, pp. 1-55. August, 1925.