

is based upon a fourth collection made by George Forrest and including 179 species, many of which were not contained in his previous collections from the same country. All of the specimens of each species are listed with frequent brief annotations, and two forms are described as new, *Streptopelia chinensis forresti* (p. 293) and *Pnoepyga squamata magnirostris* (p. 297).—W. S.

**Hartert on the Types in the Tring Museum.**—In his sixth installment<sup>1</sup> of the Catalogue of Types of birds in the general collection of the Tring Museum, Dr. Hartert covers the Owls, Hawks, Herons, Anseres and Steganopodes. Incidentally it is pointed out that in the type of *Phaethon lepturus dorothea* Mathews, the only "Yellow-billed" Tropic Bird with a red bill, as figured in the 'Birds of Australia,' has in reality a yellow bill which has been painted red.—W. S.

**Bangs and Penard on the Henry Bryant Types of Birds.**—Dr. Henry Bryant, an active ornithologist in the sixties and a member of the Boston Society of Natural History who described and collected many West Indian birds and died while on an expedition to Porto Rico in 1867, named in all six genera and 28 new species and subspecies, and most of his type specimens, with the rest of his collection came eventually to the Museum of Comparative Zoology. Messrs. Bangs and Penard have in this paper<sup>2</sup> given a list of the Bryant types and their present location, some few having been given to other institutions by the collector's widow. There is also a bibliography of Dr. Bryant's ornithological writings and a list of all of the new forms described by him.—W. S.

**Recent Papers by Peters.**—Mr. James L. Peters describes<sup>3</sup> two new species of birds from a collection made in Argentina by J. Morgensen and presented to the Museum of Comparative Zoology by Dr. Thomas Barbour. These are *Ceophloeus erythropus fulcitus* (p. 195) Chaco, and *Piaya cayana morgenseni* (195) Tucuman.

In another paper<sup>4</sup> he described *Holoquiscalus lugubris contrusus* (p. 175) from St. Vincent, 1700 ft. elevation in the mountains. It seems that there are two forms of Grackle in this island, the second belonging to the other West Indian species—i. e., *Q. fortirostris dispar* Clark. Incidentally, Mr. Peters examined the types of Cassin's *Q. mexicanus* and *Q. rectirostris* in the Philadelphia Academy collection, which have always been perplexing to students of the West Indian *Quiscali*. The former which, as is obvious

<sup>1</sup> Types of Birds in the Tring Museum. By Ernst Hartert, Ph.D. B. Types in the General Collection. VI. Novitates. Zool. XXXII, pp. 259-276. December, 1925.

<sup>2</sup> The Henry Bryant Types of Birds. By Outram Bangs and Thomas E. Penard. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., LXVII, No. 3, pp. 197-207. June, 1925.

<sup>3</sup> Two New Birds from Argentina. By James L. Peters. Occas. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. 5, pp. 195-196. January 30, 1926.

<sup>4</sup> A New Grackle from St. Vincent, Lesser Antilles. By James L. Peters. Ibid., Vol. 5, pp. 175-176. December 18, 1925.

from our present knowledge, never came from Mexico, he regards as identical with the Guadeloupe bird where Ridgway placed it, while the latter he considers, and we think rightly, to be an individual with an abnormal bill probably of *Q. lugubris*.—W. S.

**Iredale on George Forster's Bird Paintings.**—This is an interesting account<sup>1</sup> of the paintings of birds made on the first and second voyages of Capt. Cook, those of the latter voyage being by George Forster, son of J. Reinhold Forster, naturalist of the expedition, both of whom accompanied Cook on this occasion.

These paintings form the basis of certain species of the older writers and are preserved in the Banksian Library in the British Museum, Banks having been naturalist on the first voyage.

Recently a partial set of duplicate drawings, including also a few not in the British Museum set, has been identified in the Australian Museum. There are 53 of these and Mr. Tom Iredale, who is thoroughly familiar with the original set, here presents a list of them with identifications of the birds and the corresponding numbers of the London set.—W. S.

**Recent Papers by Domaniewski.**—M. Janusz Domaniewski has recently published a review<sup>2</sup> of the species and subspecies of the genus *Thamnophilus* with systematic comments and the descriptions of two new forms: *T. tenuipunctatus chrostowski* (p. 761) Mapoto, Ecuador and *T. ruficapillus jaczewskii* (p. 762) Cutervo, Peru.

In another paper<sup>3</sup> he presents a systematic and geographic review of the genus *Budytes*. In this connection he discusses the nomenclature of ornithology, entomology and botany in relation to the naming of forms below the species and proposes five classes, the subspecies, natio, prospecies, morpha and aberratio, and refers the described forms to these several categories, describing *B. feldegg suschkini* as an "aberratio nova." It is difficult to see what we gain by such complications in a scheme of nomenclature already trying enough.

A third paper<sup>4</sup> deals with palaeartic Woodpeckers and two new forms are proposed, *Picus canus dzieduszyckii* (p. 75) South Poland and *Dryobates major rossicus* (p. 81) Saratoff. No less than 26 subspecies of *D. major* are listed.—W. S.

**Stresemann on Callocalia and Otus.**—This paper<sup>1</sup> forms one of the

<sup>1</sup> George Forster's Paintings. By Tom Iredale. Australian Zoologist. IV, pp. 48-53. November 10, 1925.

<sup>2</sup> Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Gattung *Thamnophilus* Vieillot. von Janusz Domaniewski. Bull. Acad. Polonaise des Sci. et des Lettres. 1924, pp. 753-763. Cracovie, 1925.

<sup>3</sup> Systematik und geographische Verbreitung der Gattung *Budytes* von Janusz Domaniewski. Ann. Zool. Mus. Polonici Hist. Nat. 1925, Warszawa. pp. 85-125.

<sup>4</sup> Contribution a la connaissance des pics paléarctiques. A Janusz Domaniewski. Ibid. 1925. pp. 75-84.

<sup>1</sup> Beiträge zur Ornithologie der indo-australischen Region. Von E. Stresemann. Mittell. Zool. Mus. in Berlin. 12. Bd. 1. H. October, 1925. pp. 179-195.