

**Barbour and Peters on Two More New Birds from Cuba.**<sup>1</sup>—Before we have had time to recover from our astonishment at the discovery of the remarkable new Wren in the Zapata peninsula of Cuba, Dr. Barbour's collector, Fermin Z. Cervera, has visited the locality again and has secured a Rail and a Finch both of which, like the Wren, are not only new species but cannot be referred to any known genera.

Dr. Barbour obtained the specimens from Mr. Cervera on a recent trip to Cuba and in conjunction with Mr. J. L. Peters has published descriptions of them. The Rail they name *Cyanolimnas cerverai* (p. 95) and the Finch *Torreornis inexpectata* (p. 96). The Rail is said to resemble *Pardirallus ryrirhynchus* in color and to suggest relationship to the fossil *Nesotrochis* in structure. As to the relationship of the Finch the authors are silent, but promise a later paper which will deal with the affiliations of both birds.

The discovery of three such distinct birds as these would be remarkable anywhere today but in an island supposedly so well known as Cuba it is astonishing.—W. S.

**Peters on the Golden Warblers.**<sup>2</sup>—Mr. Peters uses the name Golden Warblers for the resident birds of the West Indies, *Dendroica petechia* and its races, including *D. ruficapilla* regarded by some as specifically distinct. These are contrasted with the migrant *Dendroica aestiva* group—the Yellow Warblers—and the Mangrove Warblers, *D. rufigula*, *D. erithacoides* and *D. bryanti*.

Fifteen races are recognized of the Golden Warbler group, inhabiting respectively: Jamaica, Cuba, Haiti, Bahamas, Porto Rico, St. Thomas and adjacent islets, Guadeloupe and Dominica, Barbados, Grenada, Islands on the north Coast of Venezuela, Los Roques, St. Andrews, Cozumel, Galapagos, Colombia and Ecuador.

His report is a most careful piece of work and thanks to the activities of previous writers no new names have to be proposed while there are but few synonyms. The most important innovation is the discovery by Mr. Peters that Linnaeus' name *petechia* refers to the Barbados bird and not to that of Jamaica, and that Gosse's name *eo* is available for the latter.—W. S.

**Recent Papers by Lönnberg.**—In a report<sup>3</sup> on the birds observed on a trip to Lapland and the east coast of Västerbotten the author describes the breeding range and migration of the Redshank (*Totanus totanus*) and suggests that the birds which now breed in the Swedish moun-

<sup>1</sup> Two More Remarkable New Birds from Cuba. By Thomas Barbour and James Lee Peters. Proc. New England Zoological Club, IX, pp. 95-97. May 12, 1927.

<sup>2</sup> A Revision of the Golden Warblers. *Dendroica petechia* (Linne). By James L. Peters. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington. Vol. 40, pp. 31-42. March 5, 1927.

<sup>3</sup> Nagra ornithologiska anteckningar fran en kort resa till Lappland och Västerbottens-kusten i aug. 1926. Av. Einar Lönnberg. Fauna och Flora. 1926. pp. 193-208.

tain region must have invaded the country from the west during the glacial period when a series of great lakes occupied approximately the same area.

A female *Harelda hyemalis* in the molt to the eclipse plumage is figured in colors.

In another paper<sup>1</sup> a pair of Herring Gulls are described in which the male had yellow legs but the wing pattern of *argentatus*; the female grayish white tarsi and pink webs but the wing pattern of *cachinnans*. He regards them as hybrids between the two species mentioned and argues that *cachinnans* is therefore only a subspecies of *argentatus*.

A third paper<sup>2</sup> records the recapture of numerous birds banded in Sweden.—W. S.

**Burleigh on Birds of the Georgia College Campus.**—Prof. Burleigh has published an annotated list<sup>3</sup> of birds observed on the campus of the Georgia State College of Agriculture at Athens, Ga., during his six years residence there. The area of the campus is 830 acres and 173 species have been observed there of which 73 occur in summer while 100 are migrants. Of the summer residents 50 have actually been found breeding in the area and any of the remaining 23 may be expected to breed. Twenty-three additional species have been found in Athens but not, so far, within the limits of the college grounds.

These campus lists as well as lists for parks or other limited areas are of much interest, especially historically, since changing environment as years go by will undoubtedly reduce their totals.

Dr. Joseph Grinnell has published such a list for the University of California and already records<sup>4</sup> the disappearance of certain forms. He deplores the indefatigable activities of the "tree doctors" who allow no dead limbs or bunches of dead foliage to remain and whose constant spraying drives away the birds which formerly assembled to devour insect pests in the groves. "The natural check to the caterpillar crop is not noticed by the landscape architect and Faculty Glade becomes quickly silent of Warbler voices." The local disappearance of native bird life parallels the removal of the elements of naturalness in the campus flora. We hope Prof. Burleigh will use Dr. Grinnell's remarks in warning his classes in forestry of the danger of being too one-sided.—W. S.

**McAtee's Propagation of Game Birds.**—Game bird breeding is becoming a more and more important industry in the United States and a necessary one if hunting is to be maintained, since the native supply of

<sup>1</sup> Den gulfotade gratrutens *Larus cachinnans* Pall, systematiska ställning. Av. Einar Lönnberg. Ibid. pp. 218-222.

<sup>2</sup> Aterfunna ringmärkta faglar. Av. E. L. Ibid, pp. 227-230.

<sup>3</sup> A Preliminary List of the Birds of the Campus of the Georgia State College of Agriculture, Athens, Clarke County, Georgia. By Thos. D. Burleigh. The Cypress Knee, Fifth Annual Edition, 1927. pp. 29-45.

<sup>4</sup> Phronitistery. By Joseph Grinnell. Univ. of Calif. Chronicle, January, 1927. pp. 104-106.