

southern Nevada, during a visit in June, 1926. Forty species were seen, some of which, from the nature of the case, are not identified subspecifically. The list is, so far as we recall, the first for this range. A previous paper¹ on the flora of the mountains, the result of previous trips to the same region, is illustrated with photographs of the mountains and contains a more detailed account of their physiography.—W. S.

Howard on Parapavo californicus.—This interesting fossil Gallinaeous bird was first described by Loye H. Miller from a tarso-metatarsus bone from the Pleistocene, of Rancho La Brea, California. With the subsequent investigation of this deposit no less than one thousand specimens of bones of this species have been secured, and in this paper² Miss Howard has studied in detail the various parts of the skeleton making hundreds of measurements and comparing these with measurements of allied recent forms. By a mathematical method, explained in an appendix by Frederick H. Frost, a definite ratio of resemblance of difference is obtained for each bone as compared with the corresponding bone of *Meleagris*, *Pavo* etc. Prof. Miller originally referred the species to the genus *Pavo* but later decided that it differed from the Peafowl and should stand as a distinct genus between this and the Ocellated Turkey of Yucatan, *Agriocharis*, forming as it were a connecting link between the Phasianidae and the Meleagridae.

Dr. Alexander Wetmore still later suggested that the bird was in reality a Turkey standing between *Meleagris* and *Agriocharis* and not closely related to the Peafowl. This view is fully confirmed by Miss Howard's investigation and further indicates that it is most closely related to *Agriocharis*.

There are thirteen half-tone plates illustrating the various bones of the skeleton.—W. S.

Wetmore on Migrant Shorebirds in South America.—Dr. Alexander Wetmore, when connected with the Biological Survey, spent a year, May 1920 to May 1921, in Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay, for the purpose, primarily, of studying the winter Shorebird life. As is well known most of the waders that breed in the arctic or subarctic life zones migrate to the southern parts of South America to spend the winter and while the United States-Canadian treaty protects them while in North America there has been little or no protection accorded them in South America.

¹ A Preliminary Report on the Flora of the Charleston Mountains of Nevada. By Edmund C. Jaeger. *Ibid.*, Vol. 1, No. 1. April 1, 1926.

² A Review of the Fossil Bird, *Parapavo californicus* (Miller) from the Pleistocene Asphalt Beds of Rancho La Brea. By Hildegard Howard. With an Appendix, Statistical Identification as Applied to *Parapavo*. By Frederick H. Frost. Univ. of Calif. Publications, Bull. Dept. Geological Sciences, Vol. 17, No. 1, pp. 1-62, plates 1-13. Berkeley, California. 1927. pp. 1-62. [Plates numbered as pages.]