

full of detail and make interesting reading. The illustrations consist of half-tones from photographs of scenery and nests, with a frontispiece of the Pileated Woodpecker from a painting by the author.

The Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh made possible the exploration of the swamp and the report is published in its 'Annals.' We cannot too strongly urge upon similar institutions the publication of such reports upon the local fauna before it is too late to study it in its normal condition.

Mr. Sutton is to be congratulated upon an excellent piece of work which will preserve for future generations an accurate picture of what the bird life of the Pymatuning Swamp was like, years after present conditions shall have passed away.—W. S.

Devincenzi's 'Birds of Uruguay.'¹—The second installment of this paper covers the Charadriiformes and is thoroughly up to date in method of treatment, nomenclature and synonymy. Little pen and ink sketches of the species are reproduced and scattered through the text, while there are excellent outline drawings of the feet and bill of the various species. The author is to be congratulated upon one of the best articles on the birds of South America that has appeared from the native press.—W. S.

Jackson on Birds of Door Peninsula, Wisc.²—Dr. Jackson in this paper presents a list of birds observed during July, 1917, on the Door Peninsula which extends for sixty miles into Lake Michigan on the eastern side of Wisconsin, and the islands adjacent thereto. The region is mainly Canadian with a tinge of Transition. Eighty-four apparently breeding species are listed with field notes. Among these the most important seems to be the Pipit three pairs of which were found on Washington Island at the head of the peninsula and a specimen collected on July 19 which had evidently bred.

In his preliminary remarks on the zoology and botany of the state Dr. Jackson states that "the terrestrial vertebrate fauna of Wisconsin is probably as little known as that of any state east of the Missouri and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers," most investigations having been confined to local areas in the southern countries. The importance of this excellent list therefore becomes at once apparent.—W. S.

Sushkin on Palaearctic Birds.³—This, the second series of notes on various Palaearctic birds published by Dr. Sushkin, embodies the results of his studies of material in various museums, and is devoted entirely to

¹ Aves del Uruguay II. Charadriiformes. By Garibaldi J. Devincenzi. Anales del Museo de Historia Natural de Montevideo. Serie II, Tomo II, Entrega III, 1927 pp. 215-264.

² Notes on the Summer Birds of Door Peninsula, Wisconsin, and Adjacent Islands. By Hartley H. T. Jackson. Reprinted from the Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences Arts and Letters, Vol. XXIII. January, 1928, pp. 639-665, pl. 20-22.

³ Notes on Systematics and Distribution of Certain Palaearctic Birds: Second Contribution. By Peter P. Sushkin. Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. 39, No. 1, pp. 1-32, pl. 1-3.

a consideration of the Goshawks (*Astur gentilis*) of which eleven Palaearctic races are recognized, *A. g. moscoviae* (p. 8) from Russia being described as new.

The author's studies indicate two fairly distinct groups of these birds a northern and southern with two races that are somewhat intermediate. He considers that the Goshawks originated in the western Palaearctic region and broke up into the two series of races as they spread eastward. He also points out that there is a white or whitish dimorphic form in two of the subspecies. Three excellent plates from photographs of skins show the differences between the various forms.—W. S.

Todd on New Formicariidae and Conopophagidae.¹—Having completed his study of the series of Gnateaters and Antbirds in the collection of the Carnegie Museum Mr. Todd in this paper describes a large number of hitherto unnamed forms.

The Formicariidae alone in the collection brought together at Pittsburgh comprises 9098 skins, representing 221 species and 124 additional subspecies referred to 53 genera so that the author is admirably equipped to speak with authority upon the group.

Thirty-nine new forms are described and three new genera proposed—*Schistocichla* (p. 165) for *Pernostola leucostigma* von Pelz., *Myrmedestes* (p. 172) for *Turdus ferrugineus* Müller and *Myrmophylax* (p. 172) for *Formicarius atrothorax* Bodd. There is also a useful review of the genus *Myrmeciza* and its allies (*Sclateria*, *Schistocichla*, *Myrmelastes*, *Myrmeciza*, *Myrmoderus*, *Myrmedestes* and *Myrmophylax*) which constitutes an entirely new arrangement from that proposed in Dr. Hellmayr's recent monograph. Only two forms of Gnateaters are described, *Conopophaga aurita australis* (p. 150) Brazil, and *Corythopsis torquata subtorquata* (p. 151) Bolivia.

Mr. Todd has performed a real service to ornithology by his careful studies of the Formicariidae and has straightened out many a puzzling problem. The two main obstacles to the study of the Antbirds seem to have been (1) an uncertainty as to which forms the names of the older writers pertained, which was largely settled by Dr. Hellmayr's studies of the types in the European museums, and (2) the attempts of later writers to refer many perfectly distinct forms to a comparatively small number of described species. With the painstaking work of Dr. Hellmayr and Mr. Todd we are now in a position to proceed intelligently with the study of this difficult family.—W. S.

Van Oordt on the Relation between Gonads and Plumage.²—Shorebirds which summer far south of their breeding grounds have always

¹ New Gnateaters and Antbirds from Tropical America, with a Revision of the Genus *Myrmeciza* and its Allies. By W. E. Clyde Todd. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, Vol. 40, pp. 149-173, December 2, 1927.

² Studies on the Gonads of Summering Birds. I and II. The Knot and the Turnstone. By G. J. Van Oordt. Tijdschrift der Ned. Dierkundige Vereeniging. Ser. 3, Deel 1, Afl. 1. 1928, pp. 25-30.