

is the subject of this report.<sup>1</sup> Thirty-five species or subspecies are represented of which *Gallinula chloropus correiana* (p. 7) Terceira and *Regulus regulus inermis* (p. 15) Pico Island, are described as new.

Most interesting to American ornithologists are the captures of a Pied-billed Grebe, a Killdeer and a Snowy Owl, none of which had ever before been taken in the Azores.—W. S.

**Linsdale on Birds of Eastern Kansas.**<sup>2</sup>—This is an ecological list based on an intensive study of the region about Geary, Doniphan Co., Kansas, from April, 1921, to May, 1925. The attempt is made to present the frequency of occurrence, relative abundance, local habitat, and annual cycle of activity of each species.

Relative frequency figures were obtained by dividing the number of days on which a species was seen by the number of days on which observations were made, and the Cardinal seems to have been the only species seen every day, scoring 100, while the English Sparrow comes next at 99.5. Mr. Linsdale has another short paper<sup>3</sup> on the relation between plants and birds in the same region.—W. S.

**Laing and Taverner on Birds of the Chitna River Region.**—This is a fully annotated list<sup>4</sup> of the birds obtained and collected in the Mt. Logan Expedition to Alaska which Mr. Laing accompanied as naturalist. There are notes on eighty-five species covering interesting facts in their life histories, and critical observations on some of the specimens secured.

In the latter we find constant omission of verbs, articles, etc. and while such abbreviation may be justified in hasty field notes it seems inexcusable in a formal published report and will render the notes well nigh unintelligible to any but English speaking people. A report on the mammals by Messrs. Laing and Anderson follows the birds.—W. S.

**Peters on Honduras Birds.**—In this paper<sup>5</sup> Mr. Peters reports on a collection of birds made by himself and Mr. Edward Bangs in the vicinity of Lancetilla, Honduras, January 13–April 2, 1928, for the Museum of Comparative Zoology. The list is well annotated and in many cases the related subspecies are considered and compared with the Honduras form.

<sup>1</sup> A Collection of Birds from the Azores. By Robert Cushman Murphy and James P. Chapin. Amer. Mus. Novitates. No. 384. November 6, 1929, pp. 1–23.

<sup>2</sup> Birds of a Limited Area in Eastern Kansas. By Jean M. Linsdale. Univ. of Kansas Science Bull., Vol. XVIII, No. 11, April, 1928, pp. 517–626.

<sup>3</sup> Relations Between Plants and Birds in the Missouri River Region. By Jean M. Linsdale. Ibid. No. 10, April, 1928, pp. 499–515.

<sup>4</sup> Birds and Mammals of the Mount Logan Expedition, 1925. By H. M. Laing, P. A. Taverner and R. M. Anderson. Annual Report National Museum of Canada for 1927. pp. 69–95.

<sup>5</sup> An Ornithological Survey in the Caribbean Lowlands of Honduras. By James L. Peters. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., Vol. LXIX, No. 12, October, 1929, pp. 397–478.

The following are described as new: *Odontophorus melanotis verecundus* (p. 404); *Rhynchortyx cinctus pudibundus* (p. 405); and *Automolus ochrolaemus amusus* (p. 441), all from Lancetilla and *Glyphorhynchus spirurus sublestus* (p. 443) and *Tanagra gouldi praeternissa* (p. 470) from Panama.—W. S.

**Austin on Birds from British Honduras.**<sup>1</sup>—Mr. Oliver L. Austin, Jr. accompanied Mr. Gregory Mason on the Mason-Blogett Expedition to Central America in the spring of 1928 and secured a collection of the birds of the Cayo District of British Honduras for the Museum of Comparative Zoology, upon which he bases this report. Lists of characteristic species of each of the areas into which the region may be divided ecologically—the rain-forest, transition and pine-ridge areas, are given, and then follows a systematic list of the species, forty of which had not heretofore been reported from British Honduras. *Lepidocolaptes souleyetii decoloris* (p. 380) and *Turdus assimilis parcolor* (p. 386) are described as new.—W. S.

**Bullock on Birds of Angol, Chile.**—Mr. Bullock, Director of the Agricultural School at Angol, has prepared an excellent annotated list<sup>2</sup> of the birds found in the immediate vicinity of Angol illustrated by many half tones of nests and eggs. Another brief paper<sup>3</sup> gives an account of the birds observed on the Nahuelbuta Mountains, Chile.

Ninety-nine species are listed in the first paper and thirty-seven in the other.—W. S.

**Lönnerberg on the African Fauna.**—In this paper<sup>4</sup> Dr. Lönnerberg discusses the relationship and distribution of the vertebrate fauna of Africa in great detail, as well as the physical features of the continent in the present and past geological ages, and the effect of climatic change on the animal and plant life. His conclusions are that, during the early Tertiary, Africa was covered by a vast evergreen forest inhabited by an endemic forest fauna with many types common to southern Asia. In the Pliocene the climate became dry and most of the forest was destroyed, the forest animals taking refuge in the remaining forest "islands." At the same time a broad land-bridge connected Africa with Asia and there was a great invasion of animals of the Steppe fauna into Africa.

At the beginning of the Pleistocene a rainy period set in and much of the forest was renewed while the Steppe fauna was divided and isolated, as the forest fauna had previously been. The present forest fauna is

<sup>1</sup> Birds of the Cayo District, British Honduras. By Oliver L. Austin, Jr. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Vol. LXIX, No. 11, September, 1929, pp. 363-394.

<sup>2</sup> Aves Observadas en los Alrededores de Angol por Dillman S. Bullock, Revista Chilena de Hist. Nat., Año XXXIII (1929), pp. 171-211.

<sup>3</sup> Aves de los pinares de Nahuelbuta. Por Dillman S. Bullock. Ibid, pp. 121-127.

<sup>4</sup> The Development and Distribution of the African Fauna in Connection with and Depending upon Climatic Changes. By Einar Lönnerberg. Arkiv för Zoologi Band 21 A. No. 4. 1929. pp. 1-33.