

cussion of relationships and nomenclature, and incidentally comment is made upon various species from other parts of South and Central America. Five new forms are described from Surinam and thirteen from other places — Panama, Mexico, St. Vincent, Trinidad, etc., while two new genera are erected; *Helicolestes* for *Falco hamatus*, and *Hypocnemoides* for *Hypocnemis melanopogon*. Thirteen names not in current use have been revived and recognized.

The paper is a valuable contribution to the ornithology of a region upon which comparatively little has been written in late years.— W. S.

**Riley on a New Bullfinch from China.**<sup>1</sup>— A single specimen of a Bullfinch from Peking recently presented by Mr. Geo. D. Wilder to the U. S. National Museum proves to belong to an undescribed race allied to *Pyrrhula erythraca* from Sikkim but widely separated geographically. Mr. Riley names it in honor of its discoverer, *P. e. wilderi*.— W. S.

**McGregor on New or Noteworthy Philippine Birds.**<sup>2</sup>— This contribution consists of notes on twenty-two species of birds Philippine, including an additional record of the Monkey-eating Eagle, *Pithecophaga jeffreyi*, an account of a living specimen of *Leucotreron merrilli* with a colored plate. For this species the new subgeneric name *Neoleucotreron*, (p. 2) is proposed. The other notes deal mainly with terns, shore-birds and swifts.— W. S.

**Gabrielson on the Birds of Clay and O'Brien Counties, Iowa.**<sup>3</sup>— This list of 136 species is the result of a number of field trips during several years prior to 1912. It is not presented with any idea of its being complete but mainly because conditions in the last few years have so altered the region that any record becomes of great interest. Extensive draining, the author tells us has destroyed almost all the swamps and ponds, and he goes on to say: "Where in 1909 and 1910 cat tails and other aquatic vegetation, teeming with bird life, flourished, solid fields of corn now stand and the birds have vanished." Unfortunately this is not the only spot where such changes are going on and he who saves for posterity some record of the original faunal conditions deserves the highest commendation.— W. S.

**Recent Papers on Bird Preservation.**— The Annual Report of the State Ornithologist of Massachusetts<sup>4</sup> is as usual full of interesting matter to the conservationist. We learn with regret of the depletion of the Heath

<sup>1</sup> A New Bullfinch from China. By J. H. Riley. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., Vol. 31, pp. 33-34. May 16, 1918.

<sup>2</sup> New or Noteworthy Philippine Birds, II. By Richard C. McGregor. Philippine Jour. of Science, D. Vol. XIII, No. 1, pp. 1-19. January, 1891.

<sup>3</sup> A List of the Birds of Clay and O'Brien Counties, Iowa. By Ira N. Gabrielson. Proc. Iowa Acad. of Sciences, Vol. XXIV, 1917. pp. 259-272.

<sup>4</sup> Tenth Annual Report of the State Ornithologist of Massachusetts. By E. H. Forbush. pp. 1-27. 1918.



McGregor, Richard C. 1918. "McGregor on New or Noteworthy Philippine Birds." *The Auk* 35, 370–370. <https://doi.org/10.2307/4072941>.

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