all the discussions and publications bearing upon this subject were super-
fluous as G. R. Gray had settled the generic question definitely and con-
clusively as long ago as 1841, while Bonaparte in 1855, had settled the
former problem with equal finality!

Mr. Todd's studies have been based upon a series of 1920 specimens
representing all the known forms while his exhaustive synonymy has been
personally verified with the exception of about fifty references and all but
a half dozen of these have been checked up by correspondents. Full
descriptions and measurements are presented for each form, with a dis-
cussion of distribution and nomenclature, while a full list of localities and
specimens, and a key to the species and subspecies are added.

Sixteen races of *Chamepelia passerina* are recognized, two of *minuta*,
two of *rufipennis* while *buckleyi* and *talpacoti* remain undivided. The
name *passerina* is used for the bird of the southeastern United States, as
long ago restricted by Bonaparte; *palelescens* for that of the west, while
*bahamensis* is used for the Bermuda form, which proves not separable
from that of the Bahamas, from which islands it was probably introduced
rather than from the mainland. The other races are *neglecta* from
Panama to Guatemala; *soccoroensis*, Socorro Island; *parvula* subsp.
no. from Honda, Colombia; *nana* subsp. no., Jiminez W. Colombia;
*quintens* subsp. no., Quito, Ecuador; *grisola*, Guiana and Amazonia;
*albivitta*, N. Venezuela and Colombia and the Leeward Islands; *antillarum*
Grenada to Barbados; *trochila*, Porto Rico to St. Lucia; *aflavida*, Cuba and
Haiti; *insularis*, Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac;
jamaicensis, Jamaica; *exigua*, Mona and Great Magna.

*C. minuta minuta* ranges over most of S. America; while *C. m. elaeodes*
occurs from west central Colombia to southern Mexico. *C. rufipennis*
rufipennis occurs from South America to Guatemala and *C. r. eluta* in
the 'tierra caliente' of Mexico.

Mr. Todd's paper is a model piece of work and clears up the relationships
of a group of birds which was badly in need of revision.—W. S.

**Cory on New Neotropical Birds.**—Mr. Cory here presents some results
of his studies of the birds obtained on the recent museum expeditions to
Venezuela and Peru undertaken by Mr. W. H. Osgood, Mr. Ned Dearborn
and others. The following forms are described without further comment:

- *Nothocercus julius venezuelensis*, Paramo de Tama, Ven.; *Euphyllectorix
cristatus continentis*, El Panorama, Ven.; *Urochroma costaricensis*, Limon,
C. R.; *Piaya cayana venezuelensis*, Orope, Ven.; *Momotus osgoodi*, El
Guayabal, Col.; *Scytalopus magellanicus grandis*, Tambo Ventija, Peru;
*Threnetes frazeri venezuelensis*, Orope, Ven.; *Anthracothorax prevosti viridi-
cordatus*, El Panorama, Ven.; *Glaucis hirsuta fusca*, Orope, Ven.; *Thau-

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1 Descriptions of Twenty-eight New Species and Subspecies of Neotropical
Cooke’s Distribution and Migration of N. A. Herons—This bulletin follows the plan of other similar reports by Prof. Cooke and presents in concise form the breeding and winter range of each of the thirty-two species of Herons, Ibis etc., found from Panama and the West Indies northward. The migration dates are given for such species as are regularly migrant while maps present graphically the ranges of the various forms. Subspecies are mentioned in most instances as under Ardea herodias and Butorides virescens where the recent revisions of Oberholser are followed but Egretta candidissima brewsteri of Lower California is not recognized, although no reasons are given for such action.

The records quoted through the report are compiled largely from the printed records in ornithological literature and while numerous are by no means complete. In the case of the Great Blue Heron we notice winter records and breeding dates for Pennsylvania and New Jersey published in Cassinia which as well as similar records for other species are omitted. The migration dates are computed solely from the records of the Biological Survey.

This report is a welcome addition to the series being issued by the Department of Agriculture.—W. S.

Trotter on Faunal Divisions in Relation to Vegetation.—Dr. Trotter discusses in an interesting way the geographic distribution of

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