thanks for giving us such a generous supply of plates that are on the whole so excellent.

The volume ends with an annotated 'List of the Birds of Pennsylvania' covering twenty-one pages and including 310 species, affording opportunity to briefly treat the species omitted from the body of the work. It is "based chiefly on observations made during the past ten years in Eastern Pennsylvania, especially in the Counties of Chester, Delaware and Lancaster," but it is in part compiled from manuscript notes of John Krider and H. B. Graves, the published writings of Ridgway, Coues, Gentry, Turnbull, Baird, Michener, Barnard and Pennock, and information received from Mr. Geo. B. Sennett. Some forty or fifty names are entered without annotations, though most of these have been already discussed in the previous pages. The list contains some new and interesting records and occasionally a statement that would interest one much more if supported by a detailed account of the facts or a citation of the authority.

The 'Report' was printed by direction of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for gratuitous distribution in the State, and the demand so far exceeded the supply that the edition of 6000 copies was quickly exhausted and, we are very glad to learn, the publication of a second edition of 10,000 copies, revised and enlarged, has been ordered. When this book has found its way into the schools and farmhouses throughout Pennsylvania the profit to the birds, to the farmers, and to ornithology, that ought to result, is incalculable. If other States would but follow such a good example, it would be an important step toward lifting the cloud of ignorance that hangs over the rural mind upon matters of natural history.—C. F. B.

Ridgway on New or Little-known American Birds.—In the 'Proceedings' of the U. S. National Museum and Boston Society of Natural History, Mr. Ridgway has recently published various papers on American birds, in the main relating to Mexican and South American species, as follows: (1) 'Remarks on Catharus berlepschi Lawr.* indorsing the species and giving its synonymy. (2) 'Descriptions of some new Species and Subspecies of Birds from Middle America.'† These are Catharus famosus from Costa Rica and Veragua (allied to C. mexicanus Bon.); Minimus gracilis leucophants, from Cozumel; Harporhynchus longirostris sennetti, from Southern Texas, the larger, duller, more grayish Texan race being considered as subspecifically separable from the truen longirostris of Mexico; Campylorhynchus castaneus from Guatemala and Honduras, hitherto referred to C. capistratus, which it much resembles; Thryothorus rufalbus castanonotus from "Nicaragua to Colombia"; Microcerculus daulias, from Costa Rica, and related to M. philomela Scl.; Dendrornis lawrencei, from Panama, and a subspecies costaricensis of this last, from Costa Rica. (3) 'Note on the Generic name Uropsila Scl. & Salv.'‡ which

† Ibid., pp. 505-510. (Aug. 6, 1888.)
‡ Ibid., p. 511. (Aug. 6, 1888.)
proves to be preoccupied and 

(4) 'Descriptions of new Species and Genera of Birds from the Lower Amazon,'† collected by Mr. C. B. Riker near Santarem during June and July, 1887. These number three genera and fifteen species, besides one from Guiana, described in a footnote. They are Thryothorus herberti Riker MS., T. oyapocensis (from Guiana). Thryophilus tanioptera, Cyphorhinus griseolateralis, Colapteryx (gen. nov., = Colapternus Cab., preoccupied) inornatus, Orthotomus napaum. Tyrannulus reguloides, Atilia viridescens, Thamnophilus inornatus, "Heterocnemis (?) hypoleuca sp. nov."

(5) 'A Review of the Genus Psittacula of Brisson.'‡ This is an important monographic revision of the genus, giving full descriptions and the bibliography of the species, eleven in number, of which three species (Psittacula insularis, Tres Marias Islands; P. exquisita, Cartagena, Colombia; P. delicosa, Santarem) and one subspecies (P. passerina viridea Bahia) are characterized as new.

(6) 'Catalogue of a collection of Birds made by Mr. Chas. H. Townsend on Islands in the Caribbean Sea and in Honduras.'§ Thirteen species are recorded from Grand Cayman (including Columbignina passerina insularis Towns., MS., subs. nov.); thirty from Swan Island (including Contopus vicinus and Butorides salutalus, spp. nov.); three from Ruatan Island; fifty-six from Truxillo, Honduras (Thamnophilus intermedius, Centurus santacruzi paler, and Engyptila vicinaeeditracus are characterized as new); and ninety-nine from Segovia River, Honduras, of which the following are regarded as new: Pitylus poliogaster sceptacularis, Sturnella magna inexpectata, Thalarina townsendi, Colinus nigro-gularis saguenensis, Porzana exilis vagans and Tigrisoma excellens.

(7) 'Description of a new Psaltriparus from Southern Arizona.'¶ This is Psaltriparus santaritae, similar to P. plumbeus, but smaller, with the sides of the head paler, etc., from the Santa Rita Mountains, Arizona.

(8) 'Notes on some Type-specimens of American Troglodytidae in the Lafresnaye Collection.'|| This paper treats of the types of ten Lafresnaye species of the genus Campylorhynchus, four of Thryothorus, and one of Troglodytes. C. brevirostris is described as new "ex. Lafr., MS." Baird's "Thryophilus rufatulus, var. poliopleura" proves to be a "pure synonym" of Thryothorus rufatulus Lafr., while Troglodytes brunneicolis Scl. proves to be identical with T. tecellata Lafr. & d'Orb.

‡ Ibid., pp. 520-548. (Aug. 6, 1888.)
§ Ibid., pp. 572-597. (Aug. 6 to Sept. 19, 1888.)
¶ Ibid., pp. 597. (Oct. 12, 1888.)
number of the names borne by the types seem never to have been published.—J. A. A.

Bendire on the Nests and Eggs of Rare Species of North American Birds.—In the ‘Proceedings’ of the U. S. National Museum, Captain C. E. Bendire has recently published two papers on the nest and eggs of several little known species of North American birds. The first treats of the California Black-capped Gnatcatcher,* describing its nest and eggs found by Mr. F. Stephens at San Bernardino, Cal. — the first thus far described. The second paper† describes the nests and eggs of several species, collected by Lieut. Harry C. Benson near Fort Huachuca, Southern Arizona. These are the Band-tailed Pigeon (Columba fasciata), the Zone-tailed Hawk (Buteo abbreviatus), the Aplomado Falcon (Falco fusco-carunculatus), Swainson’s Hawk (Buteo swainsoni), the Arizona Jay ( Aphelocoma sieberii arizonae), the White-necked Raven (Corvus cryptoleucus), Stephens’s Vireo (Vireo huttoni stephensi), and the Lead-colored Bush-tit (Psaltriparus plumbeus).—J. A. A.

Lawrence on a New Species of American Bird.—In the ‘Proceedings’ of the U. S. National Museum Mr. George N. Lawrence has described a new species of Catharus (C. berlepschi), from Ecuador, allied to C. fuscater.—J. A. A.

Stejneger on the Japanese Creepers.—Dr. Stejneger, in his ‘Review of Japanese Birds,’ has recently discussed the Creepers of the genus Certhia,§ of which he recognizes two forms, C. familiaris and C. f. scululaca, which he treats at length with his usual discrimination and thoroughness.

Dr. Stejneger has also published a paper on the type specimen of Gallinula eurizonoides Lafr.,|| described as from “l’Inde,” but which Dr. Stejneger thinks it pretty safe to assume came from the Philippine Archipelago. Its near Indian ally is accordingly named Euryzona eurizonoides amauroptera (Blyth).—J. A. A.

Beckham on the Birds of Southwestern Texas.¶—In a posthumous paper of over sixty pages the late Mr. Beckham has recorded his observations on the birds observed by him during December, 1886, and January,

---

†Notes on a Collection of Birds’ Nests and Eggs from Southern Arizona Territory. Ibid., pp. 551-558.
‡Description of a New Species of Bird of the genus Catharus, from Ecuador. Ibid., 1887, 503. (Aug. 6, 1888.)

**View This Item Online:** https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/87790
**DOI:** https://doi.org/10.2307/4067043
**Permalink:** https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/90267

**Holding Institution**
Harvard University, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Ernst Mayr Library

**Sponsored by**
Harvard University, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Ernst Mayr Library

**Copyright & Reuse**
Copyright Status: Public domain. The BHL considers that this work is no longer under copyright protection.

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org.

This file was generated 8 June 2023 at 23:42 UTC