

Chapman on Birds from Alaska.¹—The 68 species here listed were obtained on the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, from June 21 to August 15, and on Popof Island, one of the Shumagin group, October 19–26 and November 10 to December 5, 1901, by the Andrew J. Stone Expedition of 1901, collecting in the interest of the American Museum of Natural History. The list is annotated by Mr. Chapman, and includes field notes by the collector, Mr. J. D. Figgins. The White-tailed Ptarmigan of the Kenai Peninsula is separated as a new subspecies, under the name *Lagopus leucurus peninsularis*. The Kenai form of the Steller's Jay is distinguished as new under the name *Cyanocitta stelleri borealis*. Incidentally the Hudsonian Chickadees are reviewed at some length, with the result that four forms are recognized, as follows: (1) *Parus hudsonicus*, (2) *P. h. littoralis*, (3) *P. h. stoucyi* and (4) *P. h. columbianus*. The Kenai specimens are referred to *P. h. columbianus*; *littoralis* was described many years since by the late Dr. Bryant from Nova Scotia specimens.—J. A. A.

Shelley's 'Birds of Africa.' Vol. III.—We take great pleasure in chronicling the appearance of Volume III of Captain Shelley's great work on the 'Birds of Africa',² the plan and scope of which has already been placed before the readers of 'The Auk.'³ The present volume treats of 158 species, and includes the Motacillidæ, the Alaudidæ, and the Fringillidæ. The 14 colored plates illustrate 28 species. All the praise bestowed upon Volume II is equally merited by Volume III. As the first two volumes include only 354 species, or about one eighth of the total number given in the 'List' as published in Volume I, the serious magnitude of this great undertaking is evident.—J. A. A.

Bertoni's 'Aves Nuevas del Paraguay.'⁴—This is the unassuming title

¹ List of Birds collected in Alaska by the Andrew J. Stone Expedition of 1901, by Frank M. Chapman. Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., Vol. XVI, pp. 231–247, Aug. 18, 1902.

² The | Birds of Africa, | comprising all the Species which occur | in the | Ethiopian Region. | By | G. E. Shelley, F. Z. S., F. R. G. S., etc. | (late Grenadier Guards), | Author of "A Handbook to the Birds of Egypt," | "A Monograph of the Sun-Birds," etc. | — | Vol. III. | — | London: | Published for the Author by | R. H. Porter, 7, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W. | 1902. —4to, pp. x + 276, col. pl. xv–xviii.

³ Auk, Vol. XVIII, 1901, pp. 122, 123.

⁴ Aves Nuevas del Paraguay | Continuación á Azara | por | A. de Winkelried Bertoni | (Extracto de la Historia Natural de las Aves | del Paraguay) | — | Descripción de las especies nuevas descubiertas por el autor | y contribuciones al estudio de la | avifauna Paraguaya | — | Materiales recojidos desde 1890 hasta fines de 1900. | — | Asunción | Talleres Nacionales de H. Kraus | Enero de 1901. | 8vo. pp. 1–216.

of a paper, apparently reprinted from the 'Anales Científicos Paraguayos,' which contains more than 30 new generic names, one new "family," and 104 new species and subspecies. This remarkable paper, although published at the beginning of 1901, does not yet appear to have been noticed in the ornithological journals, for which reason a brief account of it is here given. The supposed new birds were collected by the author, mainly in the region of the 'Alto Paraná,' between the years 1890 and 1900, part of which time was spent in their determination at the Museo de la Plata.

While the author refers to collections made in Paraguay in recent years (Rohde, 1885; Borelli, 1893), and to the determination of Azara's species by Berlepsch, it is nevertheless evident that his knowledge of the present status of the ornithology of that country is very slight indeed.

The present paper consists mainly of descriptions of supposed new genera and species, in continuation of Azara's work, to which is added a catalogue of the birds of Paraguay (513 species). The descriptions are very full, and a study of them will doubtless enable ornithologists to decide just where Señor Bertoni's names belong. For the present a mere list of these names must suffice. This is as follows:

<i>Prionochilus</i> ("Mergidæ"),	<i>Calliphlox microptera</i> ,
<i>P. brasiliensis</i> ,	<i>Rhamphomicron Melchalianur</i> ,
<i>Ardea parauensis</i> ,	<i>Lampornis Musarum</i> ,
<i>Penelope purpurescens</i> ,	<i>Aëronis</i> ("Cypselidæ"),
<i>P. p. major</i> ,	<i>A. niveifrons</i> ,
<i>P. olivacea</i> ,	<i>Xiphocolaptes parauensis</i> ,
<i>Zenaidu virgata</i> ,	<i>Dendrocolaptes tarefero</i> ,
<i>Chamæpelia miantoptera</i> ,	<i>Campylorhamphus</i> ("Dendrocolap- tidæ"),
<i>C. plumbea</i> ,	<i>D. longirostris</i> ,
<i>Pteroglossus attalorhynchus</i> ,	<i>Acanthurus</i> ("Dendrocolaptidæ"),
<i>Trogon splendidus</i> ,	<i>A. microrhynchus</i> ,
<i>Megacephalus</i> ("Trogonidæ"),	<i>Picolaptes Kocniswaldianus</i> ,
<i>M. bitorquatus</i> ,	<i>Hydrolegus</i> ("Dendrocolaptidæ"),
<i>Microtrogon</i> ("Trogonidæ"),	<i>H. Silvestrianus</i> ,
<i>M. fulvescens</i> ,	<i>Xenops argobronchus</i> ,
<i>M. galbuloides</i> ,	<i>Synallaxis furvicaudatus</i> ,
<i>Geophilus</i> ("Cuculidæ"),	<i>S. cururuvi</i> ,
<i>G. jasijatere</i> ,	<i>Barnesia</i> (Subgenus of <i>Synallaxis</i> ; type, <i>S. cururuvi</i>),
<i>Brachyrhamphus</i> ("Corvidæ"),	<i>Phacellodomus Bergiannus</i> ,
<i>B. elegans</i> ,	<i>Geocæcia</i> ("Dendrocolaptidæ"),
<i>Campophilus rufifrons</i> ,	<i>G. orryctera</i> ,
<i>Dendrobates guttatus</i> ,	<i>Agelæus ruficollis</i> ,
<i>Ara chloroptera major</i> ,	<i>Ostinops Cherrieanus</i> ,
<i>Phaethornis paraguayensis</i> ,	<i>Coccothraustes Ambrosettianus</i> ,
<i>Cephaloëpis apirati</i> ,	<i>Spermophila aurantirostris</i> ,
<i>Trochilus chlorobronchus</i> ,	
<i>Chlorostilbon cyanothorax</i> ,	

- Pyrorhamphus* ("Fringillidæ"),
P. Berlepschianus,
Bergia ("Fringillidæ"),
B. Solanorum,
Diplochilus ("Tanagridæ"),
D. xanthochlorus,
Calliste septemcolora,
Euphonia aurantiicollis,
E. cyanoblephora,
E. Berlepschiana,
E. Egusquiza,
Chelidoramphidæ, ("fam. nova")
Chelidorhamphus [Procnias !],
C. orhycterus,
Pipra Morenoana,
Psaliurus ("Laniadæ"),
P. Accvalianus,
Hadrostromus Borellianus,
Tityra tephronota,
Climacocercus ("Cotingidæ"),
C. cyanocephalus,
Berlepschia ("Tyrannidæ"),
B. chrysoblephara,
Ceraphanes ("Tyrannidæ"),
C. anomalus,
Copurus subniger,
Myiarchus Stauffacherianus,
Elainea Archavaletæ,
E. Holmbergiana,
Phylloæcia ("Tyrannidæ"),
Phylloæcia chloroleuca,
Hapalocercus albifrons,
H. plumbeipes,
Hemitricus Salvadorianus,
H. Barberena,
Serphophaga cinnamocephala,
Hyocestrites ("Tyrannidæ"),
H. ambulator,
Myiophthorus ("Tyrannidæ"),
M. Morenoanus,
Euscarthmus minutus,
Renggerornis ("Tyrannidæ"),
R. leucophthalmus,
Phyllopneuste flavifrons ("Vireonidæ"),
- Thamnophilus leuconotus*,
T. Lahilleanus,
T. flavescens,
Silvestrius (subgenus of *Thamnophilus*; type, *T. flavescens*),
T. Rodriguezianus,
Dendroæcia ("Thamnophilidæ"),
D. erythroptera,
Formicivora rubricollis,
F. Archavaletæ,
Stipituropsis (type, *F. Archavaletæ*),
Phyllobates ("Thamnophilidæ"),
P. erythronotus,
Polioptila melanocephala,
Certhiola palmarum,
Turdus tephromelas,
T. metallophonus,
Chamaeza tshororo ("Chamaezidæ"),
Chamaebates ("Chamaezidæ"),
C. rufiventris,
Spizaetus apirati,
Micraëtus ("Accipitridæ"),
M. Holmbergianus,
Potamolegus ("Accipitridæ"),
P. supercilialis,
P. s. magniplumis,
P. s. fuscicollis,
Rupornis nigra,
Accipiter virgatus,
Thrasyaaccipiter ("Accipitridæ"),
T. seminocturnis,
Gampsonyx rufivorus,
Elanus amauroleucus,
Hypotriorchis melanogyne,
Rostrhamus tenuirostris,
Nyctale Bergiana,
N. fasciata,
Syrnium Koenigswaldianum,
S. Borellianum,
Strix Holmbergiana,
Glaucidium ferox rufus.—C. W. R.