

other supplementary data. Notes published elsewhere are included with proper references in order to make the supplement as complete as possible.—W. S.

**Todd on New Neotropical Birds.**<sup>1</sup>—In the course of identifying the South American birds recently acquired by the Carnegie Museum, which by the way amount to some six thousand skins, Mr. Todd has found a number which are apparently undescribed.

Mr. Carriker's Venezuela collection yields the following, *Arremonops tocuyensis*, *Saltator orenocensis rufescens*, *Schistochlamys atra aterrima*, *Compsothlypis pitaiayumi elegans*, *Pheugopedius macrurus annectens*, *Troglodytes solitarius*, *Craspedoprion intermedius*, *Myiobius modestus*, *Myiochanes ardosiacus polioptilus*, *Myiodynastes chrysocephalus cinerascens*, *Machetornis rixosa flavigularis* and *Euchlornis aureipectus festiva*. From Trinidad is described *Tangara guttata trinitatis*, from the Santa Marta district, Colombia, *Sporophila haplochroma* and *Penelope colombiana*. There are also described *Tangara guttata eusticta* from Costa Rica and *Piaya rutila panamensis* from Panama, the type of the latter being in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. Mr. Todd promises full accounts of the Carriker Venezuelan Collection and a collection made in Bolivia by José Steinbach; at an early date.—W. S.

**Coward's 'The Migration of Birds.'**<sup>2</sup>—This little book is intended as a popular treatise on the subject of bird migration and being obviously a compilation one does not look for anything original in its pages. It will undoubtedly give the novice much information on this interesting subject, but it is to be regretted that a little more discrimination was not shown in the weight given to the different sources of information, and that the author could not have shown more personal knowledge of his subject in his handling of it.

Gätke comes in for continual criticism, while statements of more favored authors are quoted as facts, whereas they had, in some cases, much better be regarded as theories still subject to confirmation. The speed of certain species of migrating birds in North America quoted from Prof. Cooke's papers is a case in point. No doubt his theory of the advance of the Robin may prove correct, but in view of the variability of records of arrival of various species at nearby localities, it will require much more data before we can be positive of its speed in the interior of British America.

Mr. Coward gives a bibliography at the close of his volume which is by

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<sup>1</sup> Descriptions of Seventeen new Neotropical Birds. By W. E. Clyde Todd. Ann. Carnegie Mus., VIII, No. 2, 1912, p. 198–214.

<sup>2</sup> The Migration of Birds. By T. A. Coward. Cambridge: at the University Press. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1912. (The Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature.) Small 8vo, pp. i–ix + 1–137, with 4 maps. Price, 40 cents.



no means complete. Curiously enough Dr. Watson's important experiments with the Noddy and Sooty Terns on the Tortugas seem to be known to him only through a casual mention by Dr. Allen.— W. S.

**'Oologia Neerlandica.'**<sup>1</sup>— Parts 2 and 3 of this excellent work are at hand and are fully up to the high standard set by Part 1. The eggs of the Thrushes, Warblers, Finches, Pipits, Hawks, and Owls, are figured in these numbers, which comprise in all sixty-five plates of from three to six figures each.

The text as in the previous part considers in detail the structure of the egg shell, often with results of no little interest. Among the Owls for instance, investigations along this line place *Athene* and *Syrnium* together, and also show close affinity between the two species of *Asio* while the Barn Owl stands off by itself. In the text relating to the Cuckoo no less than twenty-seven species of birds are listed in whose nests, in the Netherlands, Cuckoos' eggs have been found. Mr. Van Pelt Lechner is to be congratulated upon producing a work which will exert an influence far beyond the limited area of which it especially treats, and one which cannot help to increase interest in, and place on a higher plane, the study of birds' eggs.— W. S.

**Morse's 'A Pocket List of Birds of Eastern Massachusetts.'**<sup>2</sup>— This little work is intended as a handy pocket reminder to the local bird student of 'what, when, and where' to seek, and it seems to admirably meet the requirements of such a publication. Under each species are given its common and technical name, a brief statement of its relative abundance, character of occurrence, and the actual dates of occurrence in eastern Massachusetts, the kind of places usually inhabited by it, and in species of limited distribution, the counties or towns in which it is known to occur. Seasonal charts give a graphic idea of the time of occurrence of all the species, and a short introduction furnishes such explanations as are required. There is also an index to common names and a photogravure frontispiece of Egg Rock and the Nahant Shore.— W. S.

### The Ornithological Journals.

**Bird Lore.** Vol. XIV, No. 2. March-April, 1912.

The Duck Hawk on the Palisades. By W. C. Clarke.

The Barred Owl at Rhinebeck, N. Y. By M. S. Crosby.

A Bluebird Study. By L. Claude.

<sup>1</sup> Oologia Neerlandica | Eggs | of | Birds | breeding in the Netherlands | By | A. A. Van Pelt Lechner, | The Hague | Martinus Nijhoff | 1911.

<sup>2</sup> A Pocket List | of the | Birds of Eastern Massachusetts | with especial reference to | Essex County | by | Albert P. Morse | Curator of Natural History, Peabody Museum, Salem [etc., etc.]. — Published by the Peabody Academy of Science | Salem, Mass. | 1912. | pp. 1-92 + 6 charts.



Coward, T. A. 1912. "Coward's 'The Migration of Birds'" *The Auk* 29, 419–420.  
<https://doi.org/10.2307/4071089>.

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