

interest attaches to the presence of the bird in Indiana. At the time of publication of their "History of North American Birds" in 1874, Baird, Brewer and Ridgway gave the locality as the eastern provinces of the United States and the Bahamas. "It must be considered" they state "as one of the rarest of American birds. Kirtland's Warbler is so far known by only a few rare specimens as a bird of North America and its biography is utterly unknown." Three specimens are then recorded as taken, two from Cleveland, O., and one at sea between the islands of Abasco and Cuba.

Dr. Elliott Coues in his "Key to the Birds of North America" published in '84 gives the locality as "Eastern United States." Of its occurrence he states that it is "the rarest of the Warblers; only about a dozen specimens known thus far."

Its habitat is given as "Cuba" by Ridgway in his "Manual of the Birds of North America" published in 1887.

Because of its occurrence in the adjoining states, Ohio and Michigan, Mr. A. W. Butler in his "Catalogue of the Birds of Indiana" places Kirtland's Warbler in his hypothetical list.

There is no record, so far as I can learn, of its occurrence in Indiana other than the present one. The bird is known to me only by a single specimen that was taken May 4th, '93 and handed to me the following summer for identification. It proved to be the rare *D. kirtlandi*. The skin is now in the collection of Mr. W. O. Wallace, Wabash, Ind., who took the bird near his home. Concerning its habits, he says: "I took it in a thicket. It was by itself, there being no other birds in the thicket. It seemed to be an active fly catcher, not having the motions of the other *Dendroica*, being less active. It would dart off after an insect and then return to the same perch."

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THE GEOGRAPHIC AND HYSOMETRIC DISTRIBUTION OF NORTH AMERICAN VIVIPARIDÆ. By R. ELLSWORTH CALL.

[ABSTRACT.]

There are four genera of this family in American waters and these exhibit a varying number of species. The paper recognizes *Campeloma*, *Vivipara*, *Lioplax* and *Tulotoma*. There is given the general range of each

form in the various drainage systems; but little attention is paid to matters of synonymy, for these have been elsewhere treated. The main facts in geographic distribution are presented in compact form and then further illustrated by a map of distribution in which the extreme limits of range are shown.

The hypsometric facts are separately presented; the altitudes of various of the forms are given on the authority of the "Dictionary of Elevations" published by the U. S. G. S. The several ranges are compared and the facts are then generalized for the species of each group. Attention is called to the extremely limited range, both geographically and hypsometrically, of the genus *Tulotoma*.

This paper may be found in full in the *American Journal of Science* for August, 1894.

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ON SOME SOUTH AMERICAN CHARACINIDÆ. By A. B. ULREY.

[ABSTRACT.]

A study of the Characinidæ collected by Charles Frederic Hart in Brazil shows that he found 47 species, seven of which are new. Four of the new species belong to the genus *Tetragonopterus*, one to *Mylesinus* and two to *Aphyocorax*. Descriptions of the new species will be published in the annals of the New York Academy of Science, together with notes on the specimens examined and analyses of the species of *Cheirodon*, *Aphyocorax*, and *Tetragonopterus*.

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THE EFFECT OF ENVIRONMENT ON THE MASS OF LOCAL SPECIES. By CARL H. EIGENMANN.

Nearly every family of fishes represented on the Pacific slope of North America has one or more of its representatives modified in a certain direction as compared with its Atlantic slope relatives. The modification consists in the increase of the number of rays of one or more of the fins or in the modification of some of the rays into spines.

In most families the differences between the Atlantic and the Pacific slope representatives are just perceptible, and, were it not for the concensus of differences in all groups would stand for nothing.