

mention in Williams's 1794 List, which in other cases is rejected by Mr. Howe as incompetent authority.

Another feature hardly fair to Mr. Perkins is the rejection in Mr. Howe's 'Review' of ten species which, without direct comparison of the two lists, the reader would suppose were to be found in the Perkins list, but which are not, and are introduced by Howe for comment because accredited to Vermont, as he believes, on insufficient evidence.

Mr. Howe's 'Review' is, however, an important contribution to a more correct knowledge of Vermont birds, and together the two papers form a substantial basis for further work. — J. A. A.

Packard's 'Lamarck, His Life and Work.'¹ — Although Lamarck cannot be ranked as an ornithologist, his views on evolution, and the life of the man cannot fail to be of interest to every biologist. In this volume Dr. Packard has very charmingly brought together the little that is known of his personal history and heroic struggle with many adverse circumstances, and a translation of the more important of his writings relating to evolution. That he paved the way for the doctrine so ably established by Darwin half a century later has become duly recognized. Yet the views of these two great investigators were in reality quite different, Lamarck's being the broader, and in some respects the more fundamental. In a word, Lamarck was an evolutionist in a broad sense, Darwin a natural selectionist. Lamarck was a believer in the transmutation of species through the direct influence of environment, the use and disuse of parts, effort, habit; the 'survival of the fittest' principle, or 'natural selection' was the important contribution of Darwin. While Darwin has his multitude of followers, so has Lamarck. Neolamarckism is only Lamarckism shorn of certain crudities naturally involved in the first conception of a great theory when biology was in its infancy. — J. A. A.

'Upland Game Birds.'² — This is the second volume, in point of issue, of the 'American Sportsman's Library' series, to be completed in ten volumes, under the editorial supervision of Mr. Caspar Whitney, the

¹ Lamarck | the Founder of Evolution | His Life and Work | with translations of his | writings on Organic Evolution | By | Alpheus S. Packard, M. D., LL. D. | Professor of Zoology and Geology in Brown University; author of "Guide to the | Study of Insects," "Text-book of Entomology," etc., etc. | . . . | Longmans, Green, and Co. | 91 and 93 Fifth Avenue, New York | London and Bombay | 1901. — 8vo, pp. xiv+451, with illustrations.

² Upland Game Birds | By | Edwyn Sandys | and T. S. Van Dyke | Illustrated by L. A. Fuertes, A. B. Frost | J. O. Nugent, and C. L. Bull | [Vignette] New York | The Macmillan Company | London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd. | 1902 | All rights reserved. American Sportsman's Library Series. 8vo, pp. ix+429, 9 half-tone plates. Price \$2.00.

editor of the Magazine 'Outing.' The first of the series is entitled 'The Deer Family,' and is written largely by Theodore Roosevelt, with articles by T. S. Van Dyke, D. G. Elliot, Andrew J. Stone and others, with maps by C. Hart Merriam, and illustrations by Carl Rungus. The first volume is excellent—it could hardly be otherwise under such authorship—and the second is quite up to the standard of the first.

'Upland Game Birds' cannot fail to interest alike the sportsman, the ornithologist, and the general reader. Mr. Edwyn Sandys, who is the author of about seven eighths of the volume, is a keen field observer and a pleasing writer, whose experience covers the whole field of his subject, including the natural history as well as the sportsman's side, with both of which he is in fullest sympathy. In addition to the rasorial birds, which naturally constitute the bulk of the upland game birds, the work includes the Cranes, the Mourning Dove, the Woodcock, Bartram's or 'Upland' Plover, and the Golden Plover. Mr. T. S. Van Dyke writes of the 'Quail and Grouse of the Pacific Coast' (pp. 377-417), while all of the others (pp. 1-374) are treated by Mr. Sandys. Of the eight full-page plates, illustrating as many species of game birds, five are by Mr. Fuertes, two by Mr. Nugent and one by Mr. Bull.—J. A. A.

Richmond's List of Generic Terms proposed for Birds during 1890-1900.¹—This valuable aid to workers in systematic ornithology comprises not only the generic and subgeneric terms proposed since the publication of Waterhouse's well-known 'Index Generum Avium,' some 475 in number, but also includes about 200 overlooked or omitted by Waterhouse, the total number of names here listed being 675. The list is constructed on an exceedingly useful plan, the family to which each genus belongs being indicated, and fossil genera being distinguished from the living; the type species of each is indicated, and the reason stated for the proposal of names given to replace earlier ones; and, finally, the derivation of the name. At the end is a classified list of the names, arranged alphabetically under families. The work is thus most admirably planned, and has evidently been executed with great care. Its usefulness cannot easily be overestimated.

A glance over the list suffices to make evident several interesting facts, namely: (1) that of the 475 generic and subgeneric terms published during the eleven years, 1890-1900, about one fourth relate to extinct forms; (2) that about one fifth, or nearly 100, have been given "on grounds of purism," or for other needless reasons; (3) that, despite recent noteworthy activity in this line, only about one tenth of the names given have been

¹ List of Generic Terms propose for Birds during the years 1890 to 1900, inclusive, to which are added names omitted by Waterhouse in his "Index Generum Avium." By Charles W. Richmond, Assistant Curator, Division of Birds. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. XXIV, No. 1267, pp. 663-729. May, 1902.