

grallatorial passeriform bird,¹ obtained by Coloman Katona on the shores of Lake Jippe in East Africa, and here described as *Charadriola singularis*, gen. et. sp. nov. The terminal third of the tibia is unfeathered, scaled, and reticulated as in the plovers. In other respects this new type is much like the South African genus *Macronyx*, having the same long hind claw and other features, but a slenderer bill. The bird is illustrated by three text-figures, giving full-length figures of the male and female, the hind limb (natural size), and an enlarged figure of the tibia and proximal portion of the tarsus, to show the plover-like scutellation. In a notice of this paper in a recent number of 'The Ibis' (Oct. 1904, p. 653), however, the bird here described is said to be not a new discovery, but a redescription of *Tmetothylacus tenellus* Cabanis, and "that it is *not* an aquatic species!" Cabanis first described and figured the species as *Macronyx tenellus* (J. f. O. 1878, pp. 205, 220, pl. iii, fig. 2), and later (*ibid.*, 1879, p. 438) made it the type of a new genus *Tmetothylacus*, on the basis mainly of the nakedness of the lower half of the tibia and its scaly covering. Sharpe, in 1885 (Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., X, p. 618), referred the species to *Anthus* and cites the already considerable literature relating to it.—J. A. A.

Shalow on Arctic Birds.²—The area embraced in the present elaborate memoir is limited to the seas and islands north of the Arctic Circle. Some fifteen pages of introductory matter (pp. 81–96) treat of the faunal relations of the region, and the views of leading writers thereon, and define the limits of the region under consideration. The bibliography of the subject takes the next fifteen pages (pp. 96–110), the titles being arranged chronologically, beginning with Martens, 1675, and including a portion of the literature of 1904. A systematic enumeration of the species, subspecies and higher groups follows. The 270 species and subspecies are next treated (pp. 114–271) in due sequence under the subheading 'Die Geographisch Verbreitung der das nordliche Polarmeer bewohnenden Vögel,' under which is given for each the synonymy, bibliographic references, and a detailed account of its manner of occurrence in the region.

Following this, the main body of the work, is an analysis of the distribution of the species and subspecies in the different islands, with reference to their faunal relations,—whether circumpolar, palæarctic, or nearctic, and whether known to breed or not at the various islands in question.

¹ An Extraordinary Discovery in Ornithology. By Dr. Julius v. Madarász. Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, II, 1904, pp. 396–398.

² Die Vögel der Arktis. Von Herman Schalow in Berlin. Fauna Arctica, eine Zusammenstellung der arktische Tierformen, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung des Spitzbergen-Gebietes auf Grund der Ergebnisse der Deutschen Expedition in das Nordliche Eismeer im Jahr 1898. Band IV, Lieferung I, Verlag von Gustav Fischer in Jena. 1904. — 4to, pp. 81–288.

The region is limited, as already said, to the area north of the Arctic Circle, and includes the following eleven islands and groups of Islands: (1) Bear Island, with 28 species and subspecies, of which 17 breed on the island. (2) Spitzbergen Archipelago, with 50, of which 25 breed, while 18 of the 50 are circumpolar. (3) Franz Joseph Land, 28, 16, and possibly 18, of which breed, while 18 are circumpolar. (4) Nova Zembla, 49, of which 18 are circumpolar. (5) Kolgnew, 51, of which 42, or 84 percent, breed, and 16 are circumpolar. (6) Dolgoi, 23, of which 18 are circumpolar and 18 breed. (7) Waigat, with 49, of which 29 breed, and 17 are circumpolar. (8) New Siberia, 50, of which 19 are circumpolar, 23 palæartic, and 8 nearctic, and 37 breed. (9) Wrangel Island, 28, of which 15 breed, 12 are circumpolar, 10 'pacific-nearctic,' and 6 palæartic. (10) Herald Island, 23, of which 14 breed, 8 are circumpolar, 11 'pacific-nearctic,' and 4 'Europæo-Asiatic.' (11) Greenland, 161, of which 20 are circumpolar, 83 palæartic, and 58 nearctic, with 60 that breed. Of these 56 are common to both East and West Greenland; West Greenland has 153, of which 20 are circumpolar, 60 nearctic, and 73 palæartic; East Greenland, 64, of which 17 are circumpolar, 9 nearctic, and 38 palæartic. (12) Jan Mayen, 52, 18 of which are circumpolar, 4 nearctic, and 30 palæartic, and 19 have been found nesting.

The ornithology of these different islands is very unequally known, some, like Jan Mayen, being very well known ornithologically, while others, like Dolgoi, Kolgnew, Waigat, etc., are very imperfectly known, so that the statistics for some of them include some more or less doubtful species. As will be seen, however, from the foregoing, in this critical examination of the arctic ornithology the author has brought together a vast amount of exceedingly important and interesting information.—J. A. A.

NOTES AND NEWS.

DR. SAMUEL W. WOODHOUSE, a Corresponding Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union, died at his home in Philadelphia on October 23, 1904. Although for many years retired from active work, Dr. Woodhouse's early life was full of adventure and his name was prominent among men of science and travel fifty years ago.

Samuel Washington Woodhouse was born in Philadelphia, June 27, 1821, the son of Com. Samuel Woodhouse, U. S. N., and H. Matilda Roberts. The family came from Northumberland, England, his grandfather emigrating to America in 1776.

Dr. Woodhouse was educated at private schools in Philadelphia and at