

identified as *Chætura fumosa* and *Geotrygon venezuelensis*. Probably, however, the last named is equivalent to *Geotrygon linearis* of Léotaud's list.

Mr. Cherrie questions Hellmayr's reference of the Trinidad *Pachyrhampus* to *niger cinereiventris*, considering it to be nearer *niger* or possibly separable, but confirms Hellmayr's recognition of a Trinidad form of *Pitangus derbianus*, which, indeed, Cherrie had already described in manuscript when Hellmayr's valuable paper appeared.— F. M. C.

Report on the Immigration of Birds in England and Wales in the Spring of 1905.—The British Ornithologists' Club, at a meeting held December 14, 1904, appointed a Committee, consisting of six members of the Club, with Dr. T. G. Penrose as chairman and Mr. J. L. Bonhote as secretary, to collect and collate evidence regarding the movements of the common migratory British birds, the investigation to be limited at first to England and Wales. The report of the Committee is published as Volume XVII of the 'Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club' (8vo, pp. 127, February, 1906), and is entitled 'Report on the Immigration of Summer Residents in the Spring of 1905.' An introduction of ten pages explains the method of conducting the work, which it is hoped will be carried on for a number of years, and a statement of certain general facts regarding the routes and manner of arrival of the species observed. Then follow special reports upon each of the 29 species here treated, with separate maps for each on which are plotted the localities and dates of observation. There is also a map showing all the points at which observations were made. The facts of observation are thus presented in detail in the text and graphically on the maps. An attempt is made to trace "when and where the birds entered the country, how they dispersed themselves over it, when they reached their breeding places, and, finally, how some of them passed through, and out of, the country." It is recognized that the results arrived at in a single year are only approximate, and hence no attempt is made to generalize from them to any great extent. If, however, the work should be continued for a series of years, as is contemplated, it is evident that a correct idea of the normal movements of birds within this area will be obtainable.— J. A. A.

A Hand-List of the Birds of the Philippine Islands.—This valuable work, by Richard C. McGregor and Dean C. Worcester,¹ on the plan of Dr. Sharpe's British Museum 'Hand-List of Birds,' is a most welcome and useful contribution to Philippine ornithology. The 'Hand-List'

¹ A Hand-List of the Birds of the Philippine Islands. By Richard C. McGregor and Dean C. Worcester. No. 36.—January, 1906. Department of the Interior. Bureau of Government Laboratories. Manila: Bureau of Printing, 1906.—Large 8vo, pp. 123.

gives, in systematic sequence, a list of all the birds hitherto known to occur in the Philippine Islands, numbering 692 species, with references to the place of description in the British Museum 'Catalogue of Birds,' or elsewhere as the case may require, and states the known distribution of each species within the Archipelago. In the case of species having an extralimital range, this is first given in general terms, followed by the Philippine range, giving a list of all the islands where the species has been found to occur, as is done in the case of species restricted to the Archipelago.

The 'Introduction,' by Prof. Worcester, after stating the origin, scope, and general character of the work, gives a summary of the authors' conclusions relative to the zoölogical relationships of the islands, which are divided into twelve "zoölogically distinct groups," each of which "has its highly characteristic species and forms a fairly natural division."

The preparation of the Hand-List was begun by Prof. Worcester some four years (now five years) ago, but was "little more than begun" when the services of Mr. Richard C. McGregor were secured as collector of natural history specimens, to whom the work was turned over. "It is only fair to Mr. McGregor," says Prof. Worcester, "to say that from that time until August 15, 1905, on which date he left for a well-earned rest in the United States, most of the work upon the Hand-List was performed by him. My own subsequent connection with it has been confined to consultation with him on doubtful points and the final editing of the manuscript."

The arrangement as regards sequence of families is that of Sharpe's 'Hand-List,' as far as published (Vols. I-IV), the remaining families¹ following the arrangement recently proposed by Dr. Shufeldt. Naturally great care has been exercised in the preparation of the list, no species having "been recorded definitely from any island except upon authority believed to be unimpeachable." It is proposed to publish addenda from time to time, as new information comes to hand, until sufficient matter has been accumulated to justify the revision of the entire list. The work is furnished with two indexes, one for the genera and species, the other for the higher groups.

It remains for us to extend to the authors our hearty congratulations for the evident thoroughness of preparation and the early appearance of this useful key to the ornithology of our possessions in the far East, which constitute a region of exceptional zoölogical interest.— J. A. A.

Oberholser's Revision of the Genus *Collocalia*.² — This interesting genus of Swifts is one of the most difficult in the entire family Micropodidae. In this detailed study of the group Mr. Oberholser recognizes 32 forms —

¹ A family heading for *Oriolus* (p. 106) appears to have been accidentally omitted.

² A Monograph of the Genus *Collocalia*. By Harry C. Oberholser. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sciences of Philadelphia, Vol. LVIII, Part 1, 1906, pp. 177-212.