

his conservatism in such matters is admirable, and has resulted in a solid foundation for the addition of future increments to our knowledge of South Carolina birds.— J. A. A.

Scott's Ornithology of Patagonia. Part II.— We have recently received Part II of the volume devoted to Ornithology in the Reports of the Princeton University Expeditions to Patagonia, 1896–1899,¹ issued March 3, 1910. Part I (pp. 1–112) was issued in 1904, the long interval between the publication of Parts I and II being due mainly to Mr. Scott's long continued ill health.² As part I was noticed at some length in this journal (Vol. XXII, Jan., 1905, pp. 96, 97), in which the origin and general character of the work was fully stated, it is sufficient to say that Part II conforms to the standard established in Part I, and deals with the families Procellariidæ, Laridæ, Stercorariidæ, Chionididæ, Thinocorythidæ, and Charadriidæ" (= Hæmatopodidæ, Aphrizidæ, Charadriidæ, Scolopaciidæ). The nomenclature and classification are naturally the same as in Sharpe's 'Handlist of Birds.' As in Part I, the bibliographic citations are very full down to about 1902, but we miss references to the reports of the later Antarctic expeditions, as the Scotch, French, German and Swedish, published from about 1904 to 1908, and to Godman's recent 'Monograph of the Petrels.' References are made, however, to a few important works and papers published as late as 1907.

The illustrations are mainly text figures of heads, feet, wings, tails, etc., but comprise about a dozen full-length figures, drawn by H. Grönvold, and mostly printed as uncolored full-page plates, numbered consecutively with the text illustrations as figures.

The work forms an exceedingly useful compendium of Patagonian ornithology, and we hope that the manuscript was left by the author in such shape that its completion will be only a matter of time.— J. A. A.

A Biography of William MacGillivray.³— The personality of William MacGillivray is of special interest to American ornithologists through his

¹ J. Pierpont Morgan Publication Fund | — | Reports of | The Princeton University Expeditions | to Patagonia, 1896–1899 | J. B. Hatcher, in Charge | Edited by | William B. Scott | Blair Professor of Geology and Palæontology, Princeton University | Volume II — Ornithology | Part II. | Procellariidæ — Charadriidæ | By | William Earl Dodge Scott | Princeton University | associated with | R. Bowdler Sharpe | British Museum of Natural History | Princeton, N. J. | The University | Stuttgart | E. Schweizerbartsche Verlagshandlung (E. Nögele) | 1910 — 4to, pp. 113–344, fig. 67–174. "Issued March 3, 1910."

² Mr. Scott, we regret to announce, died August 23, 1910. (See below, p. 486.)

³ Life of | William MacGillivray | M. A., L. L. D., F. R. S. E.; Ornithologist; Professor of | Natural History, Marischal College and | University, Aberdeen | By William MacGillivray, W. S. | Author of "Rob Lindsay and his School," etc. | With a Scientific Appreciation | by J. Arthur Thomson | Regius Professor of Natural History, Aberdeen University | With Illustrations | "In the eye of Nature he has lived." | London | John Murray, Albemarle Street, W. | 1910 — 8vo, pp. xv + 222, and 12 half-tone plates. 10s 6d. net.

association with John James Audubon in the preparation of his great work on the Birds of North America. The story of this relationship has often been told, but never with the fullness and detail here given. As is well known, Audubon was indebted to MacGillivray for his classification and nomenclature, and it is here stated MacGillivray himself wrote the 'Synopsis,' published in 1839.

The author of the present work, a namesake of the great naturalist, says in the introduction: "No detailed biography of Professor MacGillivray has ever been written, and the materials for such do not now exist. From an early period he kept careful journals of his life and work, and from these a biography of great interest and value could have been compiled; but unfortunately all but two volumes were accidentally destroyed by fire in Australia many years ago. I recently discovered that two volumes in MacGillivray's neat and careful handwriting remained in the possession of the family of the late Dr. Paul MacGillivray, an eminent surgeon in Australia, son of the Professor, and having been allowed the privilege of perusing them, . . . I shall make use of them freely in the following narrative." These relate to his residence and travels in the Hebrides, from August 3, 1817, to August 13, 1818, and to a journey in Scotland and England in 1819. Copious extracts are given from these precious volumes in the present work.

William MacGillivray was born in 1796, in Aberdeen, the son of a surgeon in the army, who lost his life at the battle of Corunna in January, 1809, when William was thirteen years old. His boyhood days were spent with relatives on the island of Harris, returning to Aberdeen for his further education when twelve years old, and after finishing his course at King's College began the study of medicine. The fifty-six years of MacGillivray's life are divided in the present narrative into five periods. The first includes his boyhood on the island of Harris; the second, his university life at Aberdeen; the third, the "Edinburgh Period," from his marriage in 1820 to 1831; the fourth, his conservatorship at the Museum of the Edinburgh College of Surgeons (1831-1841), which covers the preparation of the earlier volumes of his 'History of British Birds' and his work with Audubon; the fifth, his professorship in Marischal College and University at Aberdeen (1841-1852). These five chapters form the first 113 pages of the present volume, and are followed by an appreciative chapter on his scientific work (pp. 114-158) by Professor Thomson, of Aberdeen University, and by extracts from MacGillivray's works (pp. 159-214), illustrative of his attainments as an all-round naturalist and his fine traits of character. The text is appropriately illustrated with twelve half-tone plates, eight of which are reproductions of some of MacGillivray's drawings of birds, now in the British Museum; others give a view of King's College, Aberdeen, of the gateway at Marischal College, a winter scene in the Chanoury, Old Aberdeen, where MacGillivray lived for a time, and a facsimile of a letter written by MacGillivray in 1834, now in the collection of Mr. Ruthven Deane, and loaned for use in the present connection.

Although confessedly imperfect and fragmentary, this contribution to our knowledge of MacGillivray, "the greatest and most original ornithologist of his day," will be welcomed as portraying the main features of his life and character — his unusual gifts and endearing personality.— J. A. A.

Penard's Birds of Guiana, Volume II.— As stated in our notice of the first volume (Auk, XXV, Oct., 1908, p. 491), this work¹ is based on first-hand knowledge gained by the authors during a twelve years' residence in Dutch Guiana, and who write of the birds of this interesting country from personal study of them in life. The present volume includes the species from the Toucans to the Thrushes or the Picariæ and Passeres, of which a dozen species are described (some of them tentatively) as new. The general character of the work is stated in our notice of the first volume. We congratulate the authors on the completion of this important contribution to tropical American ornithology, a work which must form a very useful handbook for the residents of Guiana.— J. A. A.

Hartert's 'Die Vögel der paläarktischen Fauna.' Heft VI.²— Part VI carries the work to the end of the Passeres and completes the first volume, for which is issued with this double part a title-page and index. It contains the last half of the author's Muscipidæ (= Sylviidæ, Timeliidæ, and Turdidæ of authors), the Accentoridæ, Troglodytidæ, and Hirundinidæ, or Nos. 987–1240, beginning with the genus *Turdus*. The table of contents of Volume I occupies pp. xiii–xlix, with which is incorporated as footnotes critical references to the literature bearing on the ornithology of the 'Palæarctic Fauna,' from 1903 to the end of the year 1909. These notes deal with questions of synonymy and nomenclature as well as with the status and relationship of the many forms described since the publication of the first five parts of the 'Fauna.' Among the changes of nomenclature are *Acanthis linaria* in place of *A. flammea*; *Muscicapa hypoleuca* (Pallas, 1764) in place of *M. atricapilla*; *Sylvia cantillans* (Pallas, 1764) in place of *S. subalpina*. Many of the recently described forms are accepted, but a much larger number are consigned to synonymy. Nearly a dozen new subspecies are added in the text and footnotes of the present part, which

¹ De Vogels van | Guyana | (Surinam, Cayenne, en Demerara) | Door | Frederik Paul Penard | en Arthur Philip Penard | — | Tweede Deel | [Design] Uitgave van | Wed. F. P. Penard | Paramaribo — 8vo., pp. 587, with numerous half-tone text illustrations. On the reverse of the title page it is stated that the first part was published in April, 1908, and the second in May, 1910. Neither volume is dated on the title page.

² Die Vogel der paläarktischen Fauna. Systematische Übersicht der in Europa, Nord-Asien und der Mittelmeerregion vorkommenden Vögel. Von Dr. Ernst Hartert. Heft VI (Doppelheft). Seite 641–832. Mit 10 Abbildungen. Berlin, Verlag von R. Friedländer und Sohn. Agents in London: Witherby & Co., 326 High Holborn. Ausgegeben im Juni 1910.— 8vo, pp. xlii–xlix + 641–834, fig. 125–134. Heft VI, 8s., postage 3d. Vol. I, 28s., postage 1s. 8d.