

Sepik Valley, German New Guinea, consisting of an annotated list of 369 species with a summary of previous expeditions, a list of the ornithological contributions relating to this country and a discussion of its faunal divisions.

Under each species are listed all of the subspecies with their distribution and reference to place of description, the race or races represented in the collection under discussion being printed in heavier type, so that the work is far more than a report on the collection and serves as an important contribution to our knowledge of New Guinea birds. There appear to be no new forms described.—W. S.

Riley and Richmond—A Bibliography of Chinese Birds.—This list¹ which contains the titles of some 700 papers dealing with Chinese birds while admittedly not complete is evidently sufficiently so to be of the greatest value to those who have to deal with the avifauna of China which is for the most part scattered in various journals. As always in cases of compilation of this kind we are much indebted to the authors, how much only those who have attempted similar compilations will appreciate.—W. S.

Rothschild on Birds of Yunnan.—This paper² is a report on a third collection made by Mr. George Forrest in North-west Yunnan, a very fine collection according to the author, with a magnificent series of game birds. There were 1172 specimens representing 198 species of which 13 were not previously obtained by Mr. Forrest. *Cephalopyrus flammiceps olivaceus* (p. 263) is described as new.—W. S.

Wetmore on the Food of Grebes.³—After a careful study of the stomach contents of all six of our North American Grebes, Dr. Wetmore concludes that none of them is really injurious although the Pied-billed Grebe when it visits fish ponds may do damage by devouring young fish and in such cases it should be driven away or killed. The food of the larger Grebes consists largely of fishes of little or no value to man while the smaller kinds eat various sorts of water beetles and other insects found alive or floating on the surface of the water and all Grebes destroy crawfish.

Dr. Wetmore describes the mass of feathers which is almost invariably found in the stomach of Grebes. It consists of feathers which are dislodged when preening and devoured. He suggests that this feather mass

¹ A Partial Bibliography of Chinese Birds. By J. H. Riley and Dr. C. W. Richmond of the Smithsonian Institution. Journal of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. LIII—1922, pp. 196-237 and LIV—1923, pp. 225-226.

² On a Third Collection of Birds made by Mr. George Forrest in North-west Yunnan. By Lord Rothschild, F. R. S. Novitates Zoologicae, XXX, pp. 247-267, October, 1923.

³ Food and Economic Relations of North American Grebes. By Alexander Wetmore. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Department Bulletin No. 1196, January, 1924, pp. 1-24.