

Arctic and expeditions were made in 1922, '23 and '24 to continue the scientific work.

The papers in the present collection which deal with ornithology are on the 'Courtship of the Red-throated Diver' by J. S. Huxley, 'Habits of the Red-throated Diver in Spitsbergen' by G. J. van Oordt and J. S. Huxley, 'Breeding Habits of the Glaucous Gull' by A. H. Paget Wilkes, 'Birds of Spitsbergen' by F. C. R. Jourdain, and on the 'Breeding Habits of the Turnstone' by Paget Wilkes and 'Breeding Habits of the Barnacle Goose' by Jourdain, most of which have already been mentioned in these columns.

The volume in all makes a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the natural history of this interesting island.—W. S.

Kirke Swann's 'Monograph of the Birds of Prey.'—Part V of this handsome work¹ completes the genus *Accipiter*, most of the species of which, following the English usage are termed "Sparrow Hawks" although our American species retain their familiar names of Sharp-shinned and Cooper's Hawks. The Buteoninae are also begun, the genera *Erythrotriorchis*, *Megatriorchis*, *Heterospizias*, and *Geranoaetes* being covered as well as some of the typical Buteos.

Gundlach's Hawk, *Accipiter gudlachii*, a Cuban representative of *A. cooperi*, is regarded as a distinct species which is apparently extinct, since no specimens have been taken for many years. Under the name *Accipiter velox pacificus* the western Sharp-shinned Hawk is recognized, although long since rejected by the A. O. U. Committee.

The four plates represent races of *Buteo ferox*, *vulpius* and *buteo*; and phases and ages of *B. polyosoma*, while two are reproductions of photographs of the nesting site of *B. buteo* in Spain and a nest of Sennett's White-tailed Hawk in Texas.—W. S.

La Touche's Handbook of Birds of Eastern China.—Part II of this most welcome work² covers the Dippers, Thrushes, Flycatchers and Shrikes. The plan of the work has already been fully described and the present part maintains the high standard of its predecessor. *Cinclus pallasi wilderi* (p. 98) Chihli, and *Hemichelidon sibirica incerta* (p. 159) Lower Yangtse, are described as new but unfortunately the type specimen and a definite type locality are not indicated.

To us in America the presence of twelve forms of Robin and twelve Shrikes seems a bewildering abundance, so different is the make-up of the bird fauna of China and North America. Short keys to the species of the larger genera would seem to be desirable and would aid the student very

¹ A Monograph of the Birds of Prey (Order Accipitres). By H. Kirke Swann, London, Wheldon & Wesley, Ltd. 2, 3, & 4, Arthur Street, New Oxford Street, W. C. 2, pp. 277-364; pl. five. Part V, January 25, 1926. Price 26 s. net.

² A Handbook of the Birds of Eastern China. By J. D. D. La Touche, Part II. Taylor and Francis, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London, E. C. 4. December, 1925. Price 7s. 6d., net.

materially. The plates in this part represent captive "Ruby-throats"—Thrushes not Hummingbirds, a nest in situ of *Terpsiphone incei* and photographs of the Shanhaiknan River.—W. S.

Lynes on the Ornithology of Sous Territory, South Morocco. This important paper¹ describes a trip during May and June to the Sous Territory of Morocco, south of the Great Atlas, a region of which nothing was known zoologically, owing to the former hostility of the Berber natives. After an account of his itinerary and the physical characteristics of the country, the author groups the birds and plants ecologically in ten "type habitats," following which is a well annotated catalogue of the birds with the description of one new form, *Turdoides (Crateropus) fulvus maroccanus* (p. 49) Taroudant. Admiral Lynes concludes from his studies of the fauna and flora that the region is closely allied zoogeographically, to South Morocco, north of the Great Atlas, and probably quite different from the country lying south of the Little Atlas, which had yet to be explored. He adds two species to the fauna of Morocco *Oenanthe moesta* and *Pterocles senegallus* and thinks that the local races of *Hirundo rustica* and *Motacilla flava* will eventually prove separable.

A colored map accompanies the report and a number of reproductions of photographs illustrating the character of the country.—W. S.

Levauden et al. on the Ornithology of Tunisia.—This short paper² is a supplement to J. I. S. Whitaker's 'Birds of Tunisia,' 1905, and consists of numerous comments and additions to that work. These are run together in paragraphs under family headings so that the matter is not so conveniently accessible as if each species stood out alone.

There is a half-tone plate of the Vulture, *Torgos tracheliotus nubicus*.—W. S.

'Aves' for 1924.³—We have so frequently had occasion to praise Mr. W. L. Sclater's painstaking labors in preparing the 'Aves' for the 'Zoological Record,' the usefulness of this work, and the unselfishness of the Zoological Society of London in maintaining its publication, that there is little left to say on the matter except to announce the appearance of the volume for 1924 with the 'Aves' section as full and satisfactory as ever, comprising no less than 988 titles.

Inasmuch as it is humanly impossible to avoid making some errors in a compilation of this magnitude we would correct a small one, not in a spirit of criticism but for the sake of accuracy, i.e., the listing of one author, Bradshaw H. Swales, as "H. S. Bradshaw."

¹ Ornithology of the Sous Territory of Southern Morocco. By Rear-Admiral Hubert Lynes. Mémoires de la Société des Sciences Naturelles du Maroc. No. XIII, Part 1, October 30, 1925. Pp. 1-82.

² Contributions a l'Ornithologie Tunistenne pour servir de complément et de supplément aux Birds of Tunisia, de J. I. S. Whitaker (1905) par L. Levauden, A. Blanchet et P. Bédé. Bull. de la Direction Générale de l'Agriculture, du Commerce et de la Colonisation, Tunis, 1924, pp. 1-26.

³ Aves. Zool. Record LXI, 1924. By W. L. Sclater, pp. 1-75. Price 7/6. November, 1925. (Zool. Soc. London, Regent's Park, London, N. W. 8.)