Hartert on Types in the Tring Museum.—This is the seventh installment[1] of Dr. Hartert's list of types in the general collection of birds at Tring and covers the Tubinares—Petrels and their allies. There is considerable discussion on the relationship and nomenclature of many species, and the disposal of many proposed forms as synonyms with full discussion of the reasons therefor will relieve other students of the necessity of examining the types.

The Mathews collection is now at Tring and it will be of interest to students of this group to find that of 36 new names of Petrels, etc., proposed by this author in the preparation of his 'Birds of Australia' no less than 21 are regarded as synonyms by Dr. Hartert.—W. S.

Dickey and Van Rossem on New Birds from Salvador.—Continuing the study of the collections made in Salvador in 1925–26 by the junior author the following new forms are named:[2] *Balanosphyra formicivora lineata* (p. 1), *Mitrephanes phaeocercus quercinus* (p. 2), *Thryophilus pleurostictus lateralis* (p. 3), *Pachysylvia decurtata pallida* (p. 4), *Habia rubica salvadorensis* (p. 4), *H. salvini wetmorei* (p. 5), *Aimophila rufescens pectoralis* (p. 6).

No explanation or reference for the use of the generic name *Habia* is offered and most ornithologists will be quite ignorant as to what sort of birds are being described unless they may happen to be up to date on the recent notes on name shifting. It would seem to be a matter of wisdom, if not of self defense, when such an unfortunate change of generic name is necessary to give some reference or clue as to what group of birds the new forms belong, until the change becomes familiar.—W. S.

Gyldenstolpe on the Bird Types in the Stockholm Museum.—Count Nils Gyldenstolpe has rendered a welcome service to systematic ornithology in publishing a catalogue[3] of the bird types in the historic Stockholm Museum with full discussion of the specimens, the disposition of the names and the relationship of the species.

The types number 283 of which 104 served as the basis of descriptions by Sundeval, and 25 by Sparrman, while the others represent species established by Ljungh, Paykull, Wahlberg, Nilsson, Victorin, Lönnberg, Rendahl, Sjostedt, Zedlitz, Gyldenstolpe, Malmgren, Granvik, Bergman, Söderberg, Reichenow, Meves and Palmen.

It is interesting also to know that two Linnaean types are in the Museum, i.e. *Oriolus aureus* and *Loxia hordeacea*.

Two new names are proposed in the paper, *Poliospiza burtoni gurneti* (p. 18) for *P. b. somereni* Gyld, preoccupied and *Mirafra passerina* (24)

[1] Types of Birds in the Tring Museum. By Ernst Hartert. Novitates Zoologicae, XXXIII, pp. 344–357. December, 1926.

[2] Seven New Birds from Salvador. By Donald R. Dickey and A. J. VanRossem. Proc. Biological Soc. Washington, Vol. 40, p. 1–8. January 8. 1927.

[3] Types of Birds in the Royal Natural History Museum in Stockholm. Arkiv. f. Zool. K. Svensk. Vetenskapsakad, Band 19A, No. 1, Nov. 5, 1926. pp. 1–116.

from Bechuanaland for *M. fringillaris* Auct. nec *Alauda fringillaris* Sundev., which belongs to the genus *Botha* and represents apparently a species distinct from any in the group. A further account of the collection in the Stockholm Museum will be found in Lönnberg's article, in 'The Auk' for October 1926.—W. S.

Rowan on Photoperiodism and Migrations.—This important paper[1] as explained by its author deals with the factors which cause birds to migrate at definite seasons—not with the origin, significance or purpose of migration. Changes in food supply, weather conditions, temperature, etc. cannot be regarded as immediate stimuli to migration but may affect it to a greater or less extent in different species. These factors are too variable in character to be the stimuli of migration which is markedly regular.

What we must look for to explain it is a stable influence as regular as the migration itself. This the author suggests is to be found in, (1) an internal physiological *impelling* factor supplied by the reproductive organs when in a particular state of development and activity, and (2) an environmental *controlling* factor provided by the varying day lengths, increasingly longer in spring and shorter in autumn, corresponding to the time of migration.

By increasing the day length by use of artificial light Juncos kept in outdoor cages in Alberta with a temperature descending at times to 52 below zero developed their gonads prematurely while Juncos kept in cages subjected only to the light received from the sun failed to develop in this respect beyond the winter minimum. Juncos exposed to the extra amount of light also departed at once when liberated, while those kept under normal conditions at this station, far north of their winter habitat until the regular winter minimum of gonad development and then liberated under varying weather conditions, showed no inclination to migrate at all.

Much interesting discussion and details of the experiments leading up to the author's conclusions are presented and should be read by those interested in migration.

The more extended claims of the influence of light on migration as advanced by several writers are considered in detail.

Prof. Rowan is to be congratulated upon a valuable contribution to a subject even yet but little understood, especially in connection with the ingenious experimental method that he has applied to it.—W. S.

Recent Publications by Kuroda.—Dr. Nagamichi Kuroda has recently published a handsome little volume[2] on the 'Birds of Fujiyama' in which 148 species are listed with lengthy annotations. There are many text-figures of mounted birds, skins and nests from photographs and two color plates of birds, one of eggs and a map of the famous mountain. Un-

[1] On Photoperiodism, Reproductive Periodicity and the Annual Migrations of Birds and Certain Fishes. By William Rowan. Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. 38, No. 6, pp. 147–189. December, 1926.

[2] Birds of Fujiyama. By Nagamichi Kuroda, Dr. Sc. 1926. pp. 1–237 + 1–10.