

each trinomial seems sufficient indication of the relationship of the races. After all, it is the recognizable units that we are listing, and the ranking of them as species or subspecies is in many instances purely a matter of personal opinion.

Mr. Stuart Baker in his new edition of the 'Birds of India' while retaining the binomial heading to each group of races prints it in the same type as the races themselves and gives no range under it, an advance toward the attitude of the American Committee which latter we think must sooner or later be generally adopted in check-lists, as it already has in some.

Mr. Sclater's excellent list gives us 4439 species and subspecies of birds for Africa arranged in 681 genera. We owe him a debt of gratitude for such a helpful work, especially at the present moment when so much effort is being expended in working out the details of the avifauna of the "dark continent" while only those who have been compiling a check list can appreciate what an amount of work such a volume entails.—W. S.

**Hachisuka's 'Contributions to the Birds of the Philippines.'**—

This work, in two parts, is printed in English and forms a special publication of the Ornithological Society of Japan. Part I<sup>1</sup> includes a description of the physical features of the Philippines and the climate, rainfall, and humidity; a history of the ornithology of the islands, with an extensive annotated bibliography; and a discussion of avifaunal distribution. The bibliography of 235 titles occupies sixty-one pages and is a valuable aid to anyone studying Philippine ornithology.

Part II<sup>2</sup> contains a list of species with annotations on those with which the author is better acquainted. Although the activities of the author in the islands is not very clearly set forth, he appears to have made an expedition to Mount Apo in Mindinao, and to have had full access to the collections of the Bureau of Science, during his stay. New forms are described in the genera *Phapitreron*, *Leucotreron*, *Muscadivores*, *Macropygia*, *Streptopelia*, *Kakatoe*, *Tamynathus*, *Loriculus*, *Penelopides*, *Hemiprocne*, *Callocalia*, *Centropus*, *Chrysocolaptes*, *Dendrobiastes*, *Rhipidura*, *Macronus*, *Cisticola*, *Pardiliparus*, *Callisitta*, and *Alauda*. A new genus *Apoia* (p. 205), is erected for *Zosterops goodfellowi* and a new subfamily Hypocryptodiinae for *Hypocryptodius cinnamomeus* (p. 206).

The work is well printed and forms an important addition to the literature of Philippine ornithology.—W. S.

**Collin's Index Ornithologicus.**—No. 2 of this pretentious work<sup>3</sup> is before us and is devoted almost entirely to the Sanderling (*Crocethia alba*).

<sup>1</sup> Contributions to the Birds of the Philippines. No. 1. By Masauji Hachisuka. Supplementary Publication No. XIII. The Ornithological Society of Japan. December, 1929, pp. i-x + 1-137 (+ 1-5 in Japanese.)

<sup>2</sup> No. 2, January, 1930. pp. 141-222.

<sup>3</sup> Index Ornithologicus sive Nomenclator Avium tum viventium tum fossilium. By Alb. Collin. Anno I, No. 2. Kotka, Finland, March 10, 1930. pp. 1-2. Price 25 cts., subscription (six numbers) \$1.50.