

Palaearctic,' by A. Tugarinow, in which four new subspecies of *Cyanosylvia suecica* are described; 'Supplementary Notes on the Birds of Altai,' by L. A. Sulpin; 'Materials for a study of the Ornithology of Southern Tzaritzin,' by A. Argipulo; 'Reciprocal Relations between the races of *Emberiza schoenicla* and *E. pallasi*,' by L. A. Portenko, with descriptions of several new forms; 'The Birds of Southeastern Transbaikalia,' by B. Stegman, an extensive paper with an annotated list of 303 species and subspecies; 'The Races of *Emberiza aureola*,' by V. Stancinskij, with descriptions of new forms; 'New Birds from Northern Mongolia,' by A. Tungarinow; 'Contributions to the Ornithology of Central Asia,' by E. Koslova; 'The Siberian Field Larks,' by A. Ivanov, with description of a new race; 'Contributions to a Knowledge of the Ornitho-geography of Southwestern Asia,' by P. V. Serebrovskij.—W. S.

Ognev and Worobiev on the Vertebrate Fauna of Woronesh.—This paper entirely in Russian treats of the mammals, birds and reptiles of the Woronesh Government, Russia, and their distribution. New forms of the first group are described.—W. S.

The Illinois Audubon Bulletin.—This admirable report¹ contains as usual much of general interest to the ornithologist as well as to the conservationist. Dr. Gross has a plea for saving the Prairie Chicken, and W. I. Lyon an account of the white Heron invasion of the past summer while Jesse L. Smith reports a meeting of mosquito exterminators and bird protectors which to our mind is the most important feature of the report. The draining of marsh land along the Atlantic coast in the interest of mosquito extermination has been carried on with such a lack of knowledge of the factors involved that any move to hold this work in check elsewhere should receive the hearty approval of every lover of nature. Over large areas in New Jersey where no mosquitos bred the native flora, thousands of birds which fed on the insects, and the entire population of toads which are also insect eaters have been exterminated. Let us hope that Illinois may succeed in saving her marsh lands! Mr. A. M. Baily has a short paper in which the same matter is incidentally discussed while his excellent photographs adorn the report.—W. S.

Williams's 'The Migration of Butterflies.'—This important work,² while appealing more directly to the entomologist, is well worthy of the attention of the student of bird migration since it brings up many problems which concern birds as well as butterflies, while the author in his concluding chapters discusses the resemblance in migration in the two groups. It is pretty conclusively shown that migration in butterflies is voluntary and

¹ The Audubon Bulletin Published by the Illinois Audubon Society. No. 21 1931. Pp. 1-39.

² The Migration of Butterflies. By C. B. Williams. Oliver and Boyd. Edinburgh: Tweddale Court, London, 33 Paternoster Row, E. C. 1930. Pp. 1-xi + 1-473. Price 21 shillings net.

often takes place against the wind while it is limited to a comparatively small number of species. That wind may have something to do with its direction is admitted, but evidently it has little more influence than in the case of birds.

It is claimed that in the Monarch butterfly (*Danais plexippus*) there is a return flight in the spring after semi-hibernation in the south, but in the reviewer's experience if this return flight occurs at all it is in no way comparable with the enormous southward flights of late summer and early autumn, which some years traverse the Atlantic coast of New Jersey. In other species there seems to be no return flight and this is contrasted by the author with bird migration in which it is stated that there is always a return flight. It seems to us, however, that in the case of our Red-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta canadensis*) we have, both in the irregularity of its migration and in the very limited return flight, an exact parallel to the case of the Monarch as we have found it in the eastern United States.

The author has scoured the literature for all references to butterfly migration and the items are arranged systematically, the compilation occupying most of the volume and forming a valuable record, but it is mainly the chapter discussing the general problem that appeals to the ornithologist, unless he be also something of a lepidopterist.—W. S.

The Biography of Thomas Say.—Harry B. Weiss and Grace M. Ziegler have written a most interesting historical narrative in their 'Thomas Say, Early American Naturalist.'¹ Not only have they portrayed the life of the naturalist but have presented contemporary pictures of life in Philadelphia and in New Harmony, Indiana, at the various periods of which they write, while the history of the Philadelphia Academy and of the Owen communistic experiment are closely interwoven in the story. Brief biographies of Say's most intimate friends and associates are also presented in supplementary chapters.

Say was primarily an entomologist and next to that a conchologist and to these activities the authors have very properly given most attention. As an ornithologist he is not so well known but according to the statements in this work he revised the text to the first volume of Bonaparte's 'American Ornithology' and also papers in the 'Journal' of the Philadelphia Academy, some of which were ornithological, but it should be mentioned that in his notes to the report of Long's Expedition he described for the first time a number of our western birds, nine of which still retain the specific names given by him, while the generic name of our Phoebe is *Sayornis* given in recognition of Say's contribution to American ornithology. The only mention of these matters we have been able to find in the Biography is a statement that he named "five" birds in Long's 'Narrative.' One interesting

¹ Thomas Say, Early American Naturalist. By Harry B. Weiss and Grace M. Ziegler. A Foreword by L. O. Howard. With twenty-seven illustrations. MCMXXXI, Charles C. Thomas, Publisher. Springfield, Illinois. Pp. i-xiv + 1-260. Price \$5.00.