

that Goshawks and Cooper's Hawks need a measure of control he finds no evidence of depredations by the Snowy Owl during its phenomenal incursion in 1927-8 and places the Great Horned Owl "on the fence" as it does much good. The control of these species as well as of the Crow he says should be governed by local conditions and not by a state-wide law. Unfortunately, as shown by illustrations, taxidermists handled large numbers of both these Owls killed (within the law) for trophies without any regard to economic considerations.

An excellent color plate of winter birds by E. J. Sawyer is a valuable addition to the other illustrations.

Mr. Spiker has produced a good and reliable piece of work and we trust framers of economic legislation in New York will carefully consider his conclusions.—W. S.

Hachisuka's 'Birds of the Philippine Islands.'—We have received the first volume¹ of a comprehensive work on the birds of the Philippines (in English) by Hon. Masauji Hachisuka.

This volume "Part I" contains first, an account of the geography and climate of the archipelago with a map illustrating the rainfall; second, an ornithological history of the Philippines containing excellent summaries of the work of all who have studied the bird life, arranged chronologically with lists of the new species described, and third, a detailed account of the author's explorations in Mindanao and those of his colleague Mr. Nahamura. Then there follows a bibliography of Philippine ornithology and the systematic account of the avifauna, of which the present volume contains only the Megapodes and Pheasants. There are numerous excellent plates mainly from photographs of scenery, natives, camps of the author's expeditions, etc., and several plates of birds from drawings or published pictures, with a frontispiece in colors of the Palawan Peacock Pheasant from a painting by Grönvold.

The work is admirably prepared and beautifully printed in royal octavo size (10 × 7½ ins.), and we shall look forward with interest to the appearance of the succeeding parts.—W. S.

van Rossem on Sonoran Birds.—Nearly 4000 bird skins from Sonora, mainly collected by J. T. Wright for Mr. Griffing Bancroft, and now incorporated in the Dickey collection at the California Institute of Technology, have been studied by Mr. van Rossem and a number of new forms described from time to time. The present paper² is a report upon the entire land bird material (the water birds to be reported upon by Mr. Bancroft), and constitutes one of the most important contributions that has been

¹ The Birds of the Philippine Islands with notes on the Mammal Fauna. By The Hon. Masauji Hachisuka F.Z.S., F.R.G.S. (etc.). Part I. Pages 1-168. H. F. & G. Witherby, 326 High Holborn, London, W. C. 1. March 16, 1931.

² Report on a Collection of Land Birds from Sonora. By A. J. van Rossem. Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., VI, No. 19, pp. 237-304 with map. April 30, 1931.

made to the ornithology of Mexico for some years. Four faunal districts of northwestern Mexico are recognized by Mr. van Rossem as follows: (1) the Colorado Desert District of the northwest; (2) the southern extension of the "Eastern Plains Area" of Swarth, which, like the former, extends well into Arizona and also takes in a part of New Mexico; (3) the southern Alamos District including parts of Chihuahua and Sinaloa, and (4) Tiburon and Esteban Islands.

All of the specimens of each form are listed with localities and dates and there is much valuable discussion of relationships. It is to be regretted that the paper did not appear in time to be utilized in the forthcoming A. O. U. 'Check-List' as it throws much light upon several problems upon which the Committee was poorly informed. We congratulate Mr. van Rossem upon an admirable piece of work.—W. S.

Ten Year Index to 'The Condor.'—On April 15 last, appeared the third ten-year index¹ to 'The Condor' covering the period 1919–1928, the compilation being the work of Mr. George Willett. It follows closely the general plan of the preceding index but with several improvements, notably the indexing of all specific names independently as well as under their genera. These ten-year indexes to both 'Auk' and 'Condor' are simply indispensable to anyone seeking ornithological information, as they serve as the key to unlock the storehouse of information contained in these journals, most of which would otherwise be inaccessible. Everyone who owns a set of 'The Condor' must have this as well as the two preceding indexes.

Mr. Willett deserves the thanks of all 'Condor' readers and of ornithologists in general for his painstaking work. Only those who have prepared such an index know the amount of labor that it involves!—W. S.

Bowen on Birds of East Africa.—Mr. Prentiss N. Gray made a trip through British East Africa and Angola in 1929 in the interests of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia and included in his party Mr. W. Wedgwood Bowen, now assistant curator of birds in that institution, as ornithologist. A collection of 596 specimens of birds was obtained in the former region which has been reported upon by Mr. Bowen in the present publication,² while an account of the Angola collection will follow. In the present annotated list 225 species are included; the specimens of each are enumerated, with field notes, discussions of plumages and, in many instances, notes on nests and eggs. In several cases the relationships of various allied forms are discussed. All new forms obtained have been published in advance and notices of these papers have already appeared in these columns.

¹ Third Ten Year Index to The Condor, 1919–1928. By George Willett. Pacific Coast Avifauna, Number 20, Cooper Ornithological Club, Berkeley, California. April 15, 1931, pp. 1–152. Price \$4.00, apply to W. Lee Chambers, 2068 Escarpa Drive, Eagle Rock, Los Angeles, California.

² East African Birds Collected During the Gray African Expedition—1929. By W. Wedgwood Bowen. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., LXXXIII, pp. 11–79, May 27, 1931.