

conclusively that the bird taken as a straggler off St. Marks, Florida, and called *Fregatta tropica tropica* (Gould), in the last edition of the A. O. U. 'Check-List,' should be called *Fregattornis grallaria grallaria* (Gould)—providing, of course, that one agrees to subdivide the genus *Fregatta*. We find one new name viz.: *Fregatta guttata* (p. 45), proposed tentatively on p. 45 and formally on the next page as *Fregattornis guttata*. *F. leucogaster deceptis* which appears on p. 4 without authority, and apparently new at that point, was really described in the previous year in the Bulletin of the British Ornith. Club.

Mr. Mathews' second paper is a complete list of the Procellariiformes with original references and synonymy, distribution and breeding localities. There is also an elaborate key to which much thought has evidently been given, and a nominal list of species according to breeding areas.

Several names heretofore apparently overlooked have been discovered by the author and listed in the synonymy—fortunately they do not affect existing nomenclature. Such are: *Procellaria grönlandica* Gunn.; *P. melanonyx* Nilsson and *P. cinerea* Gunn. (p. 160); *P. harlic* Voigt (p. 164); *P. vulgaris* Wood and *P. scotorum* Partington (p. 178); *P. propontidis* and *P. bysantina* Acerbi (p. 179), and *P. atlantica* Bon. (p. 189).

We certainly owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Mathews for the amount of time and labor which he has devoted to the unravelling of the complicated history and nomenclature of these pelagic birds and we trust that those in a position to offer helpful criticism will not hesitate to do so in order that his completed work may be as nearly accurate as it is possible to make it.—W. S.

**Hachisuka's 'Birds of the Philippines.'**—The third volume of this work<sup>1</sup> is before us and maintains the high standard of typography, etc., of its predecessors. It carries the systematic treatment of the subject from the birds of prey to the end of the groups formerly associated as the "Picariae," leaving the Passerine families for the remaining volumes.

The text follows the plan explained in previous reviews of this work (cf. Auk 1931 and 1933), presenting very good descriptions, usually taken verbatim or nearly so from McGregor's 'Manual of Philippine Birds,' although the author seems to have forgotten to mention the fact. There are comparisons with extra-limital forms and very short notes on habits and distribution often based on the same work. The book is lavishly illustrated, the present part containing forty-one plates, most of them in colors and a number of text figures. Some of the color plates by a Japanese artist, S. Koyabashi, are reproduced by an off-set process and the effect is rather vivid; but most of them, apparently from paintings by J. G. Keulemans, are delicate three-color half-tones printed on egg-shell paper with beautiful results; the uncolored plates are from wash drawings printed in sepia or chocolate brown.

A number of new races are described in the present volume and a careful examination of the pages reveals the following: *Otus rufescens burbridgei* (p. 51), Sulu; *O. r. malayensis* (p. 52), Mt. Ophir, Malacca; *Tanygnathus lucionensis moro* (p. 87), Sulu; *Halcyon winchelli nigrorum* (p. 142), Negros; *H. pileata palawanensis* (p. 142), Palawan; *Hydrocorax h. basilanica* (p. 154), Basilan; *Collocalia whiteheadi tsubame* (p. 176), Palawan; *Eudynamis scolopacea paraguera* (p. 213), Palawan; *E. s. onikakko* (p. 214), Mindoro; and *Centropus melanops banker* (p. 221), Samar. Five of the type speci-

<sup>1</sup> The Birds of the Philippine Islands with Notes on the Mammal Fauna | By | The Marquess Hachisuka | F.Z.S., F.R.G.S. | \* \* \* \* | Part III | Pages 1-256 | H. F. and G. Witherby | 326 High Holborn, London, W. C 1 | November 26, 1934.

mens are in the British Museum and five in the Tring Collection, now in the American Museum, New York.

The Marquess is to be congratulated upon the progress of the publication.—W. S.

**Taka-Tsakasa's 'The Birds of Nippon.'**—The fourth part of this sumptuous work<sup>1</sup> has appeared covering the Quail, genera *Bambuscula*, *Arborophila*, *Excalfactoria* and *Coturnix*. There is a color plate of the five species representing nine individuals closely grouped, rather well colored but in somewhat stiff attitudes. Several beautifully printed photogravures of scenery, representing habitats of the birds, add much to the attractiveness of the work. The accounts are presented in great detail with the original descriptions given in full, in the original language, and numerous quotations from the various authors who have written on each species.

Four pages of a "Bibliography of Japanese Ornithology," pagged as part of the introduction, are included in this issue.

The paper and typography are of high quality.—W. S.

**Furbay's 'Nature Chats.'**—This little book,<sup>2</sup> its author tells us, consists of the informal talks that he has given his students "along the trail." It is evidently based more on compilation than original observation, at least so far as the several bird talks are concerned, and as is usually the case under these circumstances, many important sources have been overlooked, while some facts have been curiously misquoted. The information on bird migration is very far behind the times and the statement that the winter home of the Swallows is unknown will astonish most bird students. Probably the author was thinking of statements regarding the Chimney Swift which is not a Swallow. The winter home of the Bobolink, moreover, is not the Atlantic coast as is to be inferred from the text. The pen sketches of birds are exceedingly crude and many of them quite unrecognizable. So far as general nature study is concerned there is much information attractively presented with numerous quotations from the poets. It is perhaps fortunate that birds form but a small part of these "talks."—W. S.

#### Other Ornithological Publications.

**Bailey, Alfred M.**—The Haunts of the Wailing Bird. (Natural History, December, 1934.)—A beautifully illustrated account of the Limpkin (*Aramus p. pictus*) at the source of the Wakulla River, Florida.

**Black, R. Delamere.**—Charles Fothergill's Notes on the Natural History of Eastern Canada, 1816-1837. (Trans. Royal Canadian Inst., Vol. XX, Pt. I. 1934.)—Extracts from an extensive manuscript journal arranged in the form of an annotated list covering 117 species of birds. There are also shorter lists of mammals, reptiles and fishes with a few notes on plants.

**Bradshaw, F.**—The Grasshopper Sparrow and Lark Bunting in Saskatchewan. (Canadian Field Naturalist, December, 1934.)

**Brodkorb, Pierce.**—The name of the Western Race of Red-headed Woodpecker. (Occas. Papers of the Museum of Zoology, Univ. of Mich., No. 303. January 8, 1935.)—Confirms Oberholser in the existence of a northwestern race but disagrees

<sup>1</sup> The Birds of Nippon. By Prince Taka-Tsakasa. Volume I, Part 4. History of Japanese Ornithology Order Galli. H. F. & G. Witherby, 326 High Holborn, London, W. C. 1. Yokendo 7 Motozono-Cho, Kojimachi-Ku, Tokyo. February 1, 1935. Pp. lvii-lx + 169-238. Pl. xiii and 7 full page photogravures.

<sup>2</sup> Nature Chats | A Year Out-of-Doors | By John Harvey Furbay, Ph.D. | Professor of Biology | and | Director of Nature Education | The College of Emporia | Illustrations | by | William D. Vannard | 1933. Science Press Printing Company | Lancaster, Pa.