

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 work¹ 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,² 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

¹ 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.

² 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.

with his nomenclature and so names the supposed form *Melanerpes erythrocephalus caurinus* (p. 2).

Brockman, C. Frank.—Ptarmigan on Mount Rainier. (Amer. Forests, February, 1935.)—With four excellent photographs from life, showing the different seasonal plumages.

Carriker, M. A.—Descriptions of New Birds from Peru, with notes on the Nomenclature and Status of other Little-known Species. (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., LXXXVI, pp. 317-334. June 25, 1934.)—Some sixteen new forms are described and *Synallaxis rufogularis* Cherrie (nec Gould) is renamed *cherriei*. *Vestipedes aureliae tibialis* and *Pipramorpha macconnelli peruana*, described by the author in previous papers, are rejected while several forms described by others are endorsed or considered as synonyms. There is a review of the races of *Cyclarhis vorenticeps* and a comparison of the genera *Creurgops* and *Malacothraupis* which Mr. Carriker considers should be united.

Chapman, Frank M.—Descriptions of New Birds from Mocha Island, Chile, and the Falkland Islands, with Comments on their Bird Life and that of the Juan Fernandez Islands and Chiloe Island, Chile. (Amer. Museum Novitates No. 762. December 29, 1934.)—*Aphrastura spinicauda bullocki* (p. 2), *Scelorchilus rubecola mochae* (p. 3) and *Turdus falcklandii mochae* (p. 3) from Mocha and *Cistothorus platensis falklandicus* (p. 7) from the Falklands.

Chasen, F. N. and Kloss, C. Boden.—On a Small Collection of Birds from the Karimoen Djawa Islands. (DeTrebua, XIV, Livr. 2, December, 1933.)—Thirty-five forms listed.

Crook, Compton.—The Birds of Late Summer on Reelfoot Lake. (Jour. Tennessee Acad. Sci., January, 1935.)—An annotated list of species with a map and several views of this interesting lake; also a bibliography.

Danforth, Stuart T.—A List of the Birds known from Antigua, B. W. I. (Lee-ward Island Gazette, Supplement, November 16, 1933.)—Eighty species listed with a plea for the protection of the Hawks and other birds.

Elder, H. F. D.—Isle of May Bird Observatory. (Scottish Naturalist, January-February, 1935.)—Establishment of a Bird Observatory and "Trapping Garden" with the hope of imitating the work at Heligoland.

Grimes, S. A.—The Hooded Warbler in Florida. (Florida Naturalist, January, 1935.)—With photographs of nests.

Harkness, A. D.—English Sparrows at Vineland Station, Ontario. (Canadian Field Naturalist, December, 1934.)—A trap erected to catch Sparrows so as to save other box nesting species from their attacks, secured in nine years no less than 6911 Sparrows!

Kuroda, Nagamichi.—*Tringa melanoleuca* obtained on Jaluit Island, Marshalls, Micronesia. (Dobutsugaku Zasshi, 46, No. 549.)

Lowe, P. R.—On the need for the preservation of the Galapagos Fauna. Birds. (Proc. Linn. Soc. London, June and Sept. 1934.)—With Mr. H. W. Parker, who spoke for the reptiles, Mr. Lowe advocated some steps to save this interesting fauna from extermination which is threatened by the commercialization of the large lizards and the destruction of trees by collectors of a peculiar lichen used for dye, while domestic animals run wild are also a menace. There is much discussion of the origin etc. of the bird fauna.

Manuel, Canuto G.—Food of the Barred Ground Dove. (Phil. Jour. Sci. 55, Sept. 1934.)—Need of studying this species was indicated by its abundance in and near rice paddies. The investigation, including field observations and analyses of

305 stomach contents, revealed that the species is almost exclusively vegetarian. Weed seeds were found to compose 69.9 per cent of the total food, and rice 30.1 per cent; the rice eaten is obtained chiefly from stubble. The bird is considered of neutral importance in its feeding habits.—W. L. M.

MacDonagh, Emiliano J.—Materials of *Piaya cayana* in the Museum of La Plata. (Notas Prelim. del Mus. La Plata II, 1934.)—A discussion of the differential characters of *P. c. macroura* Gambel and *P. c. mogenseni* Peters and their distribution. In another paper by the same author he discusses the vertebrates and insects of San Blas giving a short list of birds. [In Spanish.]

Meylan, O.—Some Notes on the Avifauna of the Valleys of Anniviers and Tourtemagne. (Bull. Murithienne Soc. valaisanne Sci. Nat., 1932–1934.) [In French.]

Rehn, James A. G.—A Zoologist in the Pantanal of the Upper Paraguay. (Scientific Monthly, July, 1934.)—An account of the Matto Grosso Expedition of the Academy of Natural Sciences, which supplements the report on the birds by Stone and Roberts previously noticed in these columns.

Rowley, Francis H.—An International Appeal. (Published by the Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.)—Against the oil nuisance on our coasts.

Schultz, Fred W.—Tampa Bay Rookery Warden's Report. (Florida Naturalist January, 1935.)

Seilern, Josef (Graf).—Ornithological Miscellany. (Ann. Nat. Hist. Museum in Wien., XLVII, July 1934.) I. Remarks on the Birds of South Peru. *Celeus grammicus latifasciatus* (p. 36) subsp. nov. II. *Turdus dauma aureus* in Corsica. III. On the Birds of Neusiedler-See. IV. *Gavia adamsii* in Austria. [In German.]

Shaw, Tsen-Hwang.—A Mute Swan from Peiping (Lingnan Science Jour., 13, No. 3, July 1934.)—[All of his publications in English.]

Shaw, T. H.—Notes on the Vertebrate Natural History of Pai-Yang Hu Region, Hopei Province. (Lingnan Science Jour. Vol. 13, No. 4, October, 1934.)

Shaw, T. H.—A Bearded Vulture from Sha-Chung, Chahar. (China Jour., XX, p. 359, 1934.)

Shaw, T. H.—Notes on the Birds of Chekiang. (Bull. Fan. Mem. Inst. of Biology, Peiping, China, V, No. 5. November 25, 1934.)—An annotated list of 179 forms of which 114 are for the first time recorded from the Province.

Soper, J. Dewey.—Zoological Collecting and Research in the Arctic Regions. (From Dept. Rept. "Canada's Eastern Arctic.")—An interesting account of conditions, equipment and methods.

Sutton, George Miksch.—Notes on the Birds of the Western Panhandle of Oklahoma. (Ann. Carnegie Museum, Vol. XXIV, pp. 1–50, December, 1934.)—An important and well prepared annotated list of 136 forms from this interesting Rocky Mountain foothill district of western Oklahoma, in which the author with Mr. John B. Semple spent the autumn of 1932. Attention is called to the breeding of several species of "eastern" affinities in this area and it is suggested that "certain individuals, young birds presumably, en route to long established breeding grounds to the northward, happen to be in the region at about the time the nesting urge is upon them, find the environment favorable * * * and remain to rear their young." While the subject is one that deserves most careful consideration we feel that such an explanation if true would have seriously broken up and well defined breeding ranges. It would seem that the migratory impulse must develop in plenty of time for the bird to reach its normal breeding range.

We do not understand the author's remark that the name Little Flycatcher

"records for all time mere nomenclatural confusions and mistakes." This name was carefully chosen in the 'Check-List' as the only one consistently employed in literature for this bird. Traill's Flycatcher having been applied to both forms at different times. A name is supposed to be a tag by which we may convey to someone else what we are talking about and since our rules of nomenclature compel us to change technical names we shall have no stability whatever if we change our English names to suit the whims of every individual. We congratulate Dr. Sutton upon his appreciation of this fact in adopting the English names of the 'Check-List' and making his comments upon them in foot notes.

Tout, Wilson.—Owls of Lincoln County, Nebraska. (Publ. No. 1 North Platte Bird Club, 1935.)—A neat little pamphlet giving the character of occurrence, range and personal experience with the several species of Owls found in the county. It will be of much value to local bird students and instructive to beginners. Mr. Tout, we understand, proposes to follow it with similar pamphlets on other groups of birds. (Price 10 cts., North Platte Bird Club, North Platte, Neb.).

Wetmore, Alexander.—The Status of *Minerva antiqua*, *Aquila ferox* and *Aquila lydekkeri* as Fossil Birds (Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 680, December 4, 1933.)—We have in the Fossil List of our 'Check-List' a species of bird based upon the impression of a feather which was described by a botanist who took it for an impression of a piece of moss; likewise there was a jaw of a supposed small mammal described some years ago in England which turned out to be part of a claw of a crab. Now Dr. Wetmore demonstrates that the supposed Eagle claws, upon which the first two of the above species were based by Dr. Shufeldt, are in reality claws of an edentate mammal, both probably from the same individual, while the third is based upon fragments of bones belonging to both birds and mammals! In order to preserve the last name in the sense that Dr. Shufeldt intended, Dr. Wetmore has made a part of the tibio-tarsus, which really does belong to an owl-like bird, the type for which the new generic name *Protostrix* is proposed. Such are the intricacies and possibilities in the study of fossils!

Wetmore, Alexander.—Fossil Birds from Mongolia and China. (Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 711. April 7, 1934.)—A report on avian fossils obtained by the Central Asiatic Expeditions of the American Museum of Natural History and some additional material from Szechwan, China. *Eogrus aeola* (p. 3) and *Telecrex grangeri* (p. 13) are described as new.

Wetmore, Alexander.—Bird Remains from the Oligocene Deposits of Torrington, Wyoming. (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., LXXV, No. 7, October, 1933.)—*Buteo antecursor* (p. 298), *Bathornis celeripes* (p. 302) and *B. cursor* (p. 310) are described as new, while the author's subfamily *Bathornithinae* is elevated to family rank. In this connection the present reviewer has a confession to make. Dr. Francis Harper calls his attention to the previous appearance of the family name *Bathornithidae* in the index to the fourth edition of the A. O. U. Check-List. This was of course a misquotation of the subfamily name which occurs on p. 455. As the reviewer is recorded as being responsible for the preparation of the index, the fault is primarily his, but Dr. T. S. Palmer read the manuscript index and all of the Committee were supposed to have read the proof, we therefor leave the authorship of the family to experts on nomenclature with the hope that Dr. Wetmore may be left in undisputed possession of his name!

Wetmore, Alexander and Case, E. C.—A New Fossil Hawk from the Oligocene Beds of South Dakota. (Contrib. from the Mus. of Paleontology Univ. Michigan, IV, No. 8, January 15, 1934.)—*Buteo grangeri* (p. 129) described as new.

Yeatter, Ralph E.—The Hungarian Partridge in the Great Lakes Region. (Univ. Michigan School of Forestry and Conservation, Bull. 5, December, 1934.)—An exhaustive study of this introduced game bird, its life history, food, nesting, habitat, both here and in its native country, etc. Some 260,000 birds have been introduced into the United States with varying success and very few definite records are available as to their fate. The author finds the bird better adapted to conditions in intensively farmed areas than either the Bobwhite or Ruffed Grouse; safer nesting sites and flushing devices on mowing machines are the two most needed provisions for the increase of the species. The author "has failed to find any one factor which might account for the widespread failure of plantings." It would seem to the reviewer that the conservation and artificial breeding of our native game birds will always prove a better investment for sportsmen than the introduction of any foreign species.

Zimmer, John T.—Studies of Peruvian Birds. Nos. XIII, XIV, XV, XVI. (Amer. Mus. Novitates, Nos. 728, 753, 756, 757; May 31, November 10, and November 30, (2) 1934.)—In these studies of the great collection of Peruvian birds in the American Museum Mr. Zimmer has devoted himself to the Dendrocolaptidae and Furnariidae and has described 23 new forms. More important even than this, however, are his discussions of the status and relationship of some fifty other forms which the rich material at his disposal has made possible.

The Ornithological Journals.

Bird-Lore. XXXVII, No. 1. January–February, 1935. (Nat. Asso. Audubon Soc., 1775 Broadway, New York.)

With this issue 'Bird-Lore' passes from the possession of Dr. Chapman to that of the National Association of Audubon Societies and while he remains as Editor the greater part of the responsibility and management is taken over by Mr. William Vogt, as Associate Editor. The number begins with a series of portraits and brief biographies of Messrs. Kermit Roosevelt, President; John H. Baker, Executive Director; William Vogt, Warren Eaton, Roger Peterson, Lester Walsh and Alexander Sprunt, Jr. who with Robert Allen form the personnel of the reorganized management of the Association.

There follows a sketch of the Red-throated Loon on its nesting grounds by Alfred M. Bailey and the usual Christmas census. Dr. A. A. Allen has one of his interesting bird autobiographies—the Willow Ptarmigan.

The Condor. XXXVII, No. 1. January–February, 1935. (Mus. Vert. Zool., Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, Calif.)

Meeting the Condor on its Own Ground. By Ernest I. Dyer.—No less than seven seen at once on a dead horse, with possibly three others in the air.

Geologic Factors in the Distribution of Birds. By Junea W. Kelly.—The presence of cliffs for nesting purposes and of clay for building material has a definite effect on distribution.

Fire and Bird Populations. By Harold W. Clark,

The Thick-billed Parrot in Southern Arizona. By Alexander Wetmore.

Geographical Distribution and Display Colors of Trochilidae. By A. L. Pickens.

A History of the Bird Colonies of Great Salt Lake. By William H. Behle.

In the shorter notes Grinnell upholds the validity of *Vireo huttoni insularis* Rhoads. from Vancouver Island.

The Wilson Bulletin. XLVI, No. 4. December, 1934. (T. C. Stephens, Morningside Coll., Sioux City, Iowa.)