

complete work on the avifauna of any of the Lesser Antilles and in attempting to meet this deficiency he has selected Saint Lucia because of the number of its endemic forms and peculiar genera, and because of the threatened extinction of several of the species. He has collected all of the published information on the birds of the island as well as some unpublished material and spent a month during the summer of 1931 in a personal study of the avifauna. Under each of the eighty species and subspecies found on the island are given references to Saint Lucia occurrences, a brief description sufficient to distinguish it from other birds of the island and an account of its habits and distribution.

In addition there is a sketch of the physiography of Saint Lucia, a list of collecting localities, a history of ornithological research on the island and a bibliography.

There are no less than sixteen endemic forms in the avifauna and twenty-two migrants from North America. The nomenclature follows "the current scientific name" but this is not always easy to determine and apparently in making a last minute change from the A. O. U. 'Check-List' to that of Peters' the genus *Tringa* is divided in two by *Catoptrophorus*!

There is a colored plate from a rather crude painting of a pair *Melanospiza richardsoni* by F. W. Horne, but the colors of the birds are accurately presented. Dr. Danforth is to be congratulated upon a good piece of work which should arouse interest among the residents in their birds and in the rigid protection which they apparently need.—W. S.

**Birds of Jehol.**—This publication<sup>1</sup> constitutes a part of the 'Report of the First Scientific Expedition to Manchoukuo' and is the joint product of five of Japan's leading ornithologists. The Passeres are by Dr. N. Kuroda and Marquis Yamashina; the lower orders by Prince Taka-Tsukasa and Marquis Hachisuka; and the "résumé" by Dr. Uchida, who also supervised the making of the plates.

The collection made by Messrs. Kishida and Mori contained seventy species and subspecies one of which *Passer montanus tokunagai* Kuroda and Yamashina (p. 87) is described as new, and named after the leader of the expedition.

There are 28 full page color plates by Kobayashi, decidedly the best that he has produced and while he has changed the body position of some of his birds he seems to be unable to get away from the profile view so far as the head is concerned.

The text is in duplicate being presented first in Japanese and then in English with apparently little reduction except for the omission of the synonymy and the measurements of the specimens.

The publication is creditable to all concerned.—W. S.

**Wild Life Management in the National Parks.**—The second number<sup>2</sup> of the "Fauna Series" of National Park Publications consists of various reports mostly by George M. Wright and Ben H. Thompson on various aspects of wild life conservation in the parks. Those most concerned with birds are two by Wright on 'Men and Birds in Joint Occupation of National Parks' and 'The Primitive Persists in Bird Life of Yellowstone Park.' In the first he lists as infringements of birds upon man's rights—Woodpeckers disturbing visitors to the hotels, and other birds stealing

<sup>1</sup> Report of the First Scientific Expedition to Manchoukuo under the Leadership of Shigeyasu Tokunaga, June–October, 1933. Sect. V, Div. II. Part III. Birds of Jehol. By Prince N. Taka-Tsukasa, Marquis M. Hachisuka, N. Kuroda D.Sc., Marquis Y. Yamashina, S. Uchida, D. Agr. April, 1935. Pp. 1–91, pll. 1–XXVIII.

<sup>2</sup> Fauna of the National Parks of the United States. Wild Life Management in the National Parks. By George M. Wright and Ben H. Thompson. Fauna Series No. 2. July, 1934. Washington, 1935. Pp. i–viii + 1–142. Price 20 cts. (from Supt. of Documents, Washington, D. C.)