

Menegeaux on the Birds of the French Antarctic Expedition.¹—The birds included in this report number 23 species, of which only 21 are Antarctic. Sixteen are represented by specimens — 150 skins, besides many eggs, and eggs and young preserved in alcohol for anatomical and embryological study. Most of the species are treated at considerable length, with special reference to their habits and seasons of migration, moult, etc. The account of the 'Papou' (*Pygoscelis papua*), occupies ten pages and summarizes, apparently, all that is known of its life history. The account is decidedly 'humanized,' but is none the less entertaining and interesting. The other Penguins, the single species each of Cormorant, Gull, Tern, and the Giant Skua, are also treated in a similar way, but at less length.

For the Penguins the author prefers the French vernacular name 'Manchot' to that of 'Pingouin,' on the ground that the latter was given originally to the Alcæ of the northern hemisphere and later extended to the Penguins of the Antarctic. When Brisson, in 1760, separated the two groups he applied the term Manchot to the Sphenicidæ and restricted the term Pingouin to certain members of the Alcidæ, which distinction was later adopted by Buffon, but almost uniformly disregarded by later authors. While the proposed change is proper, it will doubtless be as hard to establish as it is to eradicate other misnomers that have acquired almost universal usage.

The first of the thirteen plates is a map of the distribution of the 'rookeries' of Manchots, Cormorants and Skuas to the west and north of Graham Land, which are mostly, in this district, on the small islands to the westward of Graham Land. The remaining twelve are made up of 43 half-tone reproductions of photographs taken at the bird rookeries, fifteen of which are from Charcot's "Le 'Français' au Pole Sud," from which many extracts are also given on the habits of the birds observed by the Expedition. These figures are all duly cited in the text, but the legends on the plates and in the 'Explication des planches' fail to indicate the species or the localities represented.— J. A. A.

Reichenow on Sea-Birds.—Dr. Reichenow's valuable memoir² consists of two parts, the first treating of the 'Vögel des Weltmeeres' (pp. 437-535), and the other the 'Vögel des Südpolargebiet's' (pp. 536-567). Here only the Sea-birds of the eastern hemisphere are considered, leaving for a future memoir those of the western hemisphere.

The first ten pages of the first part contain a general account of the distribution of the principal groups and prominent species, with a short list of papers and works relating to the subject. This is followed by a systema-

¹ Expédition Antarctique Française (1903-1905), commandée par le Dr. Jean Charcot. Sciences naturelles: Documents scientifiques. Oiseaux. Par A. Menegeaux. 4to, pp. 1-79, pl. i-xiii. No date.

² Vogel des Weltmeers | Die Meeresvögel der östlichen Erdhälfte | Von Ant. Reichenow | (Berlin) | Zeichnungen von G. Krause | Mit Tafel XLV-L | und 32 Abbildungen im Text — From 'Deutsche Südpolar-Expedition 1901-1903,' Bd. X. Zoologie, I, pp. 435-567, pl. xlv-1, 33 figures in text, and a South Polar chart.