

tions in the 'Echo.' It would seem that Prof. Menegaux entirely overlooked a series of papers entitled 'Index Ornithologique', until the reprint was completed. He then published two numbers of the series on a supplementary leaf, pp. 281-282. A number of new generic names proposed in the other numbers do not, however, appear at all in the reprint. Such are, in 1842: *Gymnogyps* col. 1037, *Setogyps*, *Sarcogyps*, and *Trigonoceps*, col. 1038; in 1843; *Ichthyophaga*, col. 14, *Chondrohierax*, col. 61, *Chelictinia*, col. 63, *Cunistrix*, col. 540 and *Cyphorhina*, col. 1068. These are all to be found in the lists of genera published by Waterhouse or Richmond, which makes their omission the more remarkable. It is to be hoped that a supplement may be prepared containing all the articles omitted from the present reprint along with an alphabetical index to all the new genera and species proposed by Lesson in the 'Echo' which would materially aid the systematist who desires to consult the work.— W. S.

**Mathews' 'The Birds of Australia.'**<sup>1</sup>—The latest part of Mr. Mathews work completes the shore-birds and cranes and begins the ibises. The same thoroughness of treatment and detailed discussion of matters of nomenclature which have marked the previous parts are maintained but the author's exhaustive studies in connection with the preparation of his recent 'List of Australian Birds,' have so nearly completed the systematic side of the subject that one finds scarcely any new names proposed in this number. A new genus *Subglareola* with *Glareola ocularis* as its type is the only one that we note.— W. S.

**The South Australian Ornithologist.**<sup>2</sup>—The activity of ornithological study in Australia is evidenced by the appearance of another journal devoted to the subject. Whether this is to be a quarterly or monthly we are not informed, nor is there any indication as to where it is published or how it may be obtained. The editorial committee however, with one exception, are founders of the 'South Australian Ornithological Association' organized in 1899 at the South Australian Institute and Museum.

In glancing over the pages of the new journal we note that it adopts the principles of nomenclature set forth in the International Code and elaborated for Australian birds by Mr. Gregory M. Mathews but which are rejected—we hope only temporarily—by the Royal Australasian Ornithologists' Union and 'The Emu.' The 'South Australian Ornithologist' thus places itself in line with the leading journals of other countries. The papers in the initial number comprise: 'A History of Ornithology in South Australia,' by R. Crompton; 'The Avifauna of Melville Island, Northern Territory,' by F. R. Zietz, in which we note nine new subspecies. There are also; an account of *Rhipidura tricolor*; a description of *Halcyon*

<sup>1</sup> The Birds of Australia. Vol. III, Part 4. December 31, 1913.

<sup>2</sup> The South Australian Ornithologist. Vol. I, No. 1. January 1914. Editorial Committee: F. R. Zietz, (President), A. M. Morgan, S. A. White, R. Crompton.