

"Timaliidae," and for which the name Muscicapidae is adopted. This will seem like lumping with a vengeance to most of our readers but let them try to define Thrushes and Flycatchers, when the species of the World are concerned or to separate the Warblers from the Timaliidae, or the latter from the Thrushes, and they may come to agree with the plan that Mr. Witherby and his associates have adopted. The other alternative would be to propose a lot of small families composed of the species that will not fit into the several groups above mentioned as strictly defined — a course which seems to us much more objectionable than combining them under one head. Nevertheless as the possibilities for increasing the number of genera which now seems to be such a fascinating pastime, begin to wane, we may expect activities in the discovery of new families! Two plates of Warblers, a name which still has a meaning even if the species are included in an all-embracing "Muscicapidae," one colored and one uncolored, illustrate this part. American bird students will of course understand that in the above remarks "Warblers" and "Flycatchers" refer to the old world groups so called, not to the entirely different families to which these names are applied here. The Kinglets and Gnatcatcher which we have usually regarded as belonging with — or close to — the Old World Warblers, are placed with the Titmice in Mr. Witherby's work.

The authors have now covered one fourth of the British species and we wish them all speed in completing their task.— W. S.

A Geographical Bibliography of British Ornithology.¹—The present work is a continuation of Mullens and Swann's 'Bibliography of British Ornithology' already noticed in these columns (Auk, 1916, p. 443, 1917, p. 227 and 1918, p. 98). That work has been styled the "biographical volume" since it consisted of biographical sketches of the authors with lists of their publications. The present undertaking on the other hand, is geographic, the titles of the articles being arranged chronologically under the various counties to which they refer, beginning with such as relate to the British Isles as a whole.

American ornithologists will be interested in the statement made in the advertising circular to the effect that "hitherto the only work dealing solely with the subject has been Elliott Coues' Ornithological Bibliography (Fourth Instalment): being a list of Faunal Publications relating to British Birds, Washington, 1880," and those who are not already acquainted with it will enjoy reading the memorial addressed to Dr. Coues by the leading zoölogists of England upon the completion of the first instalment of his

¹A Geographical Bibliography of British Ornithology from the Earliest Times to the End of 1918. Arranged under Counties. Being a Record of Printed Books, Published Articles, Notes, and Records Relating to Local Avifauna. By W. H. Mullens, M. A., LL. M., F. L. S., M. B. O. U., H. Kirke Swann, F. Z. S., and Rev. F. R. C. Jourdain, M. A., M. B. O. U. Witherby & Co., 326 High Holborn, London. 1919. Svo. Part I, pp. 1-96. To be Completed in Six Bi-monthly Parts. Price 6 Shillings net per part.

'Bibliography' — that relating to North America which appeared as an appendix to his 'Birds of the Colorado Valley' — (see Bull. Nuttall Ornith. Club, 1879, p. 176.) The receipt of this memorial doubtless had much to do with Dr. Coues' preparation of the British bibliography above alluded to.

British ornithologists are certainly to be congratulated upon the publication of such an admirable series of bibliographies as Messrs. Mullens and Swann are compiling. We wish that such a publication were possible in America, where we have likewise had practically nothing in the way of a general bibliography since Dr. Coues ceased his labors in this field.— W. S.

Birds of the Expedition to Korinchi Peak, Sumatra.—The report¹ by Messrs. Robinson and Kloss on the birds collected by them in the Korinchi district of Sumatra, constitutes probably the most extensive account of the birds of the island that has yet appeared. They list 186 species with some additional ones secured on the coast at Pasir Ganting, and under each one is given a detailed account of the specimens, synonymy and much critical discussion of relationship, plumage etc.

The altitudinal distribution of the species is considered at length, both in the introductory portion and in tables at the end, and comparisons are made with the avifauna of Java and Borneo. The authors' conclusions are that the highest elevations are inhabited by a fauna almost identical with that found on the high peaks of Java and that it is very much more distantly related to that of similar zones on Kinabalu, Borneo. There is also a small proportion of species found on the Himalayas and the mountains of Tenasserim and the Malay peninsula which does not spread to Java or Borneo. The very distinct nature of the Kinabalu fauna is especially emphasized.

There are four excellent colored plates and a bibliography of 22 titles of "the principal articles dealing with the avifauna of Sumatra," among which we fail to find the account of the collection made by Messrs. Harrison and Hiller published by the reviewer in the 'Proceedings' of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia for 1902, pp. 670-691.

The new forms proposed by Messrs. Robinson and Kloss are as follows: *Chotorhea chrysopogon latus* (p. 141), Bukit Tangga, Negri Sembilan, Fed. Malay States; *Pnoepyga pusilla harterti* (p. 205), Gunong Ijau, Larut Range, Perak; *Notodela diana sumatrana* (p. 215), Korinchi; *Tephrodornis pelvica annectens* (p. 222), Lamra, Trang; *Parus major malayorum* (p. 226), Korinchi; *Bhringa remifer attenuata* (p. 235), Bukit Fraser, Selangor-Pahang boundary; and *Zosterops difficilis* (p. 250), Dempo.

The paper closes with a nominal list of the species certainly known to occur in Sumatra which numbers no less than 526.— W. S.

¹ Results of an Expedition to Korinchi Peak, Sumatra. Part II: Birds. Jour. Federated Malay States Museums. Vol. VIII. pp. 81-284. December, 1918. Singapore. Price \$4.00.