

have been differentiated on the islands from the *F. coelebs* stock and the only other alternative is that the mainland stock which originally contributed their ancestors to the islands must have become extinct or is now represented by a few lingering individuals in some remote retreat not yet discovered. Space forbids further discussion of the interesting problems touched upon by the author and his paper should be read in its entirety by those who are interested in geographical distribution.

A map and two colored plates, one of the Chaffinches and one of the Titmice, illustrate the paper which is one of the most carefully prepared and philosophic that has recently appeared. The author states in his closing paragraph that "nine-tenths of the value of a collection of birds is to be found in the deductions which we can make from it," and he is to be heartily congratulated upon the excellent way in which he has demonstrated the value of his own collection according to this maxim.—W. S.

Mathews' 'The Bird of Australia.'¹—The last parts of Mr. Mathews' great work continue the treatment of the Muscicapidae, covering the Australian "Robins," the "Tree Tits," "Fly-eaters," etc. In his systematic consideration of these birds the author follows his usual practice of excessive generic subdivision. In the treatment of subspecies he has improved very decidedly upon the method followed in some of the earlier parts by giving a concise statement of exactly how many races he recognizes under each species. We notice the following new forms described in the present parts, i. e., *Smicromis brevirostris mallee* (p. 132), Malee. Victoria, and *Wilsonavis richmondi gouldiana* (p. 143), Gosford, N. S. Wales in Part 2; and *Ethelorms cairnensis robinii* (p. 151) Cape York; *E. laevigaster intermissus* (p. 160) Melville Isl., *E. l. perconfusus* (p. 161) So. N. W. Australia, and *E. cantator weatherelli* (p. 164) in Part 3.

Leavitt's 'Bird Study in Elementary Schools.'—Bulletin No. 4 of the National Association of Audubon Societies² consists of a concise summary of such information as the teacher who desires to introduce bird study in some form into the school course, will require. The bulletin is by Dr. Robert G. Leavitt of the New Jersey State Normal School and seems admirably adapted to its purpose. The economic principle of bird protection is outlined as well as the interest, pleasure and moral effect of the study. Practical instructions to the teacher follow, methods of forming Audubon Clubs, school museums, how to attract birds and how and

¹The Birds of Australia by Gregory M. Mathews. Vol. VIII, Part 2. June 17, 1920, pp. 81-144. Part 3, August 18, 1920, pp. 145-184. London, Witherby & Co., 326 High Holborn.

²Bird Study in Elementary Schools. Bulletin No. 4. By Robert G. Leavitt, Ph.D., Head of the Department of Biology, New Jersey State Normal School at Trenton. National Association of Audubon Societies, 1974 Broadway, New York. Price, twenty-five cents. 192 pp. 44.