

tion, distribution and nomenclature and in many cases all of the species or geographical races of a group are worked out, making the paper of much wider importance. Genera or species which are so monographed are the spotted-breasted Weavers (*Ploceus cucullatus*, etc.), *Estrilda astrild*, *Hypochera*, *Prinia melba*, *Serinus mosambicus*, *Poliospiza gularis*, *Passer griseus*, and its allies, *Motocilla flava*, *Cyanomitra verticalis*, *Antheptes longmari*, *Laniarius aethiopicus*, *Dryoscopes gambensis*, *Tschagra senegala*, *Cisticola erythrops*, *Sylvietta*, *Prinia mystacea*, *Pycnonotus* (European forms), *Phyllastrephus flavicollis*, *Elminia longicauda*, *Riparia longicauda*, *Riparia paludicola*, *Hirunda puella*, *Mesopicus goertae*, *Halcyon malimbicus*, *Eurystomus afer*, *Glareola nuchalis*, *Ptilopachus petrosus*, and *Francolinus clappertoni*. A number of new forms are proposed, most of which have been noticed from time to time in our reviews of 'The Ibis,' but the following occur in the October, 1920, instalment: *Stigmatopelia senegalensis sudanensis* (p. 832), Khartoum; *Turtur afra mearnsi* (p. 836), Meridi; *Ptilopachus petrosus butleri* (p. 842), Buval; and *P. p. ladoensis* (p. 843), Mvolo; all of which are to be credited to the junior author, who is individually responsible for the last part.

We notice that Dr. J. C. Phillips' new Nightjar, *Caprimulgus cleanorae*, described in 'Proceedings Biol. Soc. Washington,' XXVI, 1913, p. 167, and figured in 'The Auk,' 1914, pp. 149-158, is identified with *C. trimaculatus tristigma* Rupp. on the authority of Mr. Butler. Neither of Dr. Phillips' papers, it might be added, appear in the bibliography, while the authors have misspelled the name that he proposed.

This notable contribution to African ornithology is illustrated by a colored plate of skins of *Cisticola* and a map of the Sudan. It should long be our authoritative technical work on the birds of the region.—W. S.

Mathews' 'The Birds of Australia.'—The fourth part of volume VIII, which is now before us, continues the treatment of the flycatchers, covering the genera *Poecilodryas* and *Pachycephala* and their allies. Several new genera are proposed in accordance with the author's extreme ideas upon generic subdivision: *Peneothello* (p. 185), for *Poecilodryas sigillata* DeVis.; *Pleciodryas* (p. 185), for *Megalestes albonotatus* Salv.; *Papualestes* (p. 186), for *Myiolestes cyanus* Salv.; and *Gemmaeodryas* (p. 186), for *Eopsaltria placens* Ramsay. There are also several new races of *Pachycephala pectoralis* and one of *P. robusta* described.

The apparent relationship of some of the birds considered in the present part to Timaline forms allied to *Colluriocinclia* is discussed, this case being a very good illustration of the intricate interrelationship of Passerine groups.—W. S.

¹ The Birds of Australia. By G. M. Mathews. Vol. VIII, No. 4, October 13, 1920. Witherby & Co., 326 High Holborn, London.