

far beyond the confines of the University town, or even the boundaries of Great Britain, as the present writer can testify.

Sir Archibald Geike in a preface to Mr. Wollaston's biography sums up Newton's character as follows: "His perennial bonhommie, his youthful enthusiasms maintained up to the last, his inexhaustible fund of anecdote and reminiscence, his unflinching good humor, his love of work, and his generous co-operation in the doings of every fellow-worker who needed his help, together with the amusing predicaments in which his conversation sometimes placed him combined to make a rare and delightful personality;" and the author closing his personal estimate of the man says: "When once you were a friend of Newton's you were always his friend. He was possessed of the old-fashioned courtesy of manner, and a certain leisureliness of habit, which made a visitor feel that he was not trespassing upon the time of his host. Both in appearance and in character he had the finest attributes of the old race of English country gentleman, to which by birth he belonged."

Newton's name and influence are indelibly impressed upon the history of ornithology and present day students of his favorite science will do well to read carefully the volume which Mr. Wollaston has brought together as they are bound to gain inspiration from the history of the life that is there set forth.—W. S.

Stresemann, on the Woodpeckers of Sumatra.¹—The various Sumatran species are considered in relation to the forms inhabiting Malacca, Java, and Borneo, etc., and the applicability of Steere's law is discussed. Under each species are paragraphs dealing with distribution biology and differentiation into races; then under the Sumatran race of the species are discussed, its characters; sexual differences; plumage of the young; distribution; biology; and observations.

The following new forms are described *Picus vittatus limitans*, (p. 74), East Xangean; *Collocalophus miniatus dayok* (p. 82), West Borneo; and *Dinopium javanense palmarum* (p. 93) Sumatra.

At the close of the paper there is a summary of the author's detailed study, under the following headings: zoogeographic consideration, geographic variation in color, ontogeny of coloration and sexual dimorphism, molt and number of eggs. The paper is admirably planned and data of much interest and importance are presented.—W. S.

Rothschild, on Birds of Yunnan.²—A collection made by George Forrest for Col. Stephenson Clarke, contains representations of 278 of

¹ Die Spechte der Insel Sumatra. Eine monographische Studie. von Dr. E. Stresemann. Archiv. f. Naturg., 87, abt. A., Heft 7. June, 1921, pp. 64-120.

² On a collection of Birds from West-central and North-western Yunnan. By Lord Rothschild, Novit. Zool., XXVIII, May, 1921, pp. 14-67.