

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.**<sup>1</sup>—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.**<sup>2</sup>—A collection made by George Forrest for Col. Stephenson Clarke, contains representations of 278 of

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

the 496 species of birds known from Yunnan. Twenty forms are here described as new, a few of them being from other localities or other collections.—W. S.

**Hartert on the Birds of Capt. Buchanan's Expedition to Air.**<sup>1</sup>—

The collection here described is of absorbing interest as not a single specimen had previously been collected in this mountainous region of the central Sahara. They prove that the bird fauna of the region is tropical and it is now possible to fix the boundary between the palaeartic and tropical African fauna at approximately the 20th degree of north latitude. In discussing this question Dr. Hartert points out the fact that the origin of a species has nothing to do with its value in determining geographic relationships of faunas, where its present day distribution is the important point. This has been misunderstood by more than one writer.

The author contributes a most interesting preface referring to his early realization of the importance of exploring the Air district and the long delay in its accomplishment. Then follows a well annotated list of the 167 species and subspecies obtained by Capt. Buchanan's expedition, 13 of which are described as new.

A number of excellent illustrations give one a good idea of the appearance of this interesting region.—W. S.

**McGregor on Birds of Panay.**<sup>2</sup>—Mr. McGregor in this paper describes a trip to Antique Province on the western side of the island of Panay, P. I., undertaken in 1918. Eighty-eight species were seen or secured, of which eighteen seem to be new to the island. There are numerous annotations of interest regarding the habits or relationship of the species.—W. S.

**Murphy on the Seacoast of Peru.**<sup>3</sup>—Dr. Murphy's sixth paper on his Peruvian expedition treats of a visit to the island of San Gallan. It is graphically written and is particularly interesting to the ornithologist, on account of the references to the Condor and the numerous illustrations of this noble bird in flight as caught by the camera.—W. S.

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<sup>1</sup> The Birds Collected by Capt. Angus Buchanan during his Journey from Kano to Air or Asben. By Dr. Ernst Hartert. *Novit. Zool.* XXVIII, May, 1921, pp. 78-141.

<sup>2</sup> Birds of Antique Province, Panay, Philippine Islands. By Richard C. McGregor. *The Philippine Journal of Science*, 18, No. 5, May, 1921.

<sup>3</sup> The Seacoast and Islands of Peru. By Robert Cushman Murphy. VI. San Gallan. *The Brooklyn Museum Quarterly*. July, 1921, pp. 91-105.