

Merganser and there is a final chapter on conclusions in the matter of the extension of the breeding range in ducks.

Four of the chapters have already appeared in 'British Birds' but the others are here published for the first time. The work forms a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the Anatidae.—W. S.

Chapman on South American Birds.—In a paper on the genus *Pygochelidon*,¹ Dr. Chapman recognizes *P. cyanoleuca* of rather wide range in the mountains, *P. patagonica patagonica* of the South Temperate zone, *P. p. peruwiana* (p. 7) a new race from Peru, and *P. flavipes* (p. 8) a very distinct species represented by one specimen from Prov. Juvien, Peru. Interesting comments on the probable origin and distribution of the forms follow. In another contribution² Dr. Chapman describes eight new races and species from Colombia, Ecuador and Argentina including *Jacana scapularis* (p. 3) from western Ecuador, the first record of the genus from west of the Andes.—W. S.

Wetmore and Peters on New American Birds.³—*Teledromas* (p. 41) is proposed for *Rhinocrypta fusca* Scf. and Salv. *Dendrocygna bicolor helva* (p. 42), San Diego Co., Calif., is described as new, the North American bird proving to be separable from true *bicolor* of Paraguay. *Colaptes pitius cachinnans*, (p. 43) Argentina, is proposed as new and the genera *Pituipicus* and *Soroplex* are merged in *Colaptes*. *Brachyspiza capensis choraules* (p. 44), Rio Negro and *Saltator aurantirostris nasica* (p. 45) Mendoza, Argentina, are described, and Dr. Wetmore independently describes *B. c. mellea* (p. 39) from Paraguay⁴ and three new forms of Tinamou;⁵ *Rhynchotus arcanus* (p. 434). Parana, Argentina; *Nothura maculosa savannarum* (p. 435) Rocha, Uruguay; and *Calopezus elegans albidus* (p. 437), San Juan, Argentina.—W. S.

Bangs on Philippine Birds.⁶—This paper consists of comments on eight species and descriptions of five new forms all from extensive collections presented to the Museum of Comparative Zoology by Governor General Forbes. The new races are *Lalage niger mitifica* (p. 80) Lubang; *Aegithina*

¹ The Distribution of the Swallows of the Genus *Pygochelidon*. By Frank M. Chapman. Amer. Mus. Nov., No. 30, February 28, 1922, pp. 1-15.

² Descriptions of Apparently New Birds from Colombia, Ecuador, and Argentina. By Frank M. Chapman. March 2, 1922.

³ A New Genus and Four New Subspecies of American Birds. By Alexander Wetmore and James L. Peters. Proc. Biol. Soc., Wash., 35. pp. 41-46. March 20, 1922.

⁴ Description of a *Brachyspiza* from the Chaco of Argentina and Paraguay. *Ibid.* pp. 39-40, March 20, 1922.

⁵ Three new Birds of the Family Tinamidae. By Alexander Wetmore. Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 11, No. 18, Nov. 4, 1921.

⁶ Notes on Philippine Birds Collected by Governor W. Cameron Forbes. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. LXV., No. 4. April, 1922, pp. 77-84.

tiphia aequanimis (p. 81) Palawan; *Orthotomus ruficeps nuntius* (p. 82) Sulu Archipelago; *Zosterops forbesi* (p. 83) Camiguin and *Oriolus xanthonotus persuasus* (p. 83) Palawan.—W. S.

Palmer on Game as a National Resource.¹—In this report Dr. Palmer has presented a mass of information that is essential to the proper understanding of the game problem, and those interested in legislation, game reservations private or public, and the ethics of hunting, will find it invaluable as a work of reference. The principal kinds of game in the United States are first briefly considered, then the value of game from various points of view, and methods of increasing and maintaining the game resources.

Under the head of "value of game," the possibilities of game raising by farmers and the leasing of hunting privileges are considered as a means of profit and also the importance of hunting as an antidote for excessive brain work. In attempting to estimate game values in dollars and cents we learn that under normal conditions there are probably five million hunters in the United States and license fees for hunting should total nearly five million dollars, while New York alone estimates the value of its game supply at fifty-three million dollars. Interesting maps show the character of hunting restrictions in the various states, while the records of game killed show some surprising figures. In Pennsylvania it is stated that in 1919, 287,001 Ruffed Grouse, 5,181 Wild Turkeys, 46,319 Bobwhites, 27,769 Woodcock and 28,714 wild water-fowl were killed! In New York in 1918, 41,757 Ruffed Grouse, 8,999 Bobwhites, 19,249 Woodcock, and 114,643 wild water-fowl and in Minnesota in both 1919 and 1920 over two million game birds of various kinds were killed.

It is hard to understand the discrepancies in some of these figures while the Wild Turkey figures for Pennsylvania are surprising.

Space prohibits further quotations from Dr. Palmer's report but everyone interested in the game problem should read it carefully.—W. S.

Hewitt's 'The Conservation of the Wild Life of Canada.'²—This is a posthumous volume, the work of the brilliant Dominion Entomologist who for ten years so ably conducted the entomological service of Canada and did so much along the broader lines of conservation of wild life, and whose premature death in 1920 has already been recorded in these pages.

The admirable manuscript that he left behind on wild life conservation which is now published, covers the subject in a most satisfactory way, and while chiefly interesting to Canadians may be read with profit by everyone interested in conservation, and will prove a standard work of reference.

¹ Game as a National Resource. By T. S. Palmer. Expert in Game Conservation. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bulletin 1049. March 14, 1922. pp. 1-48.

² The Conservation of the Wild Life of Canada. By C. Gordon Hewitt, D. Sc., Dominion Entomologist and Consulting Zoologist. With numerous illustrations. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons. 1921. pp. 1-344.