

Isles. In this as well as elsewhere the symbols $>$ and $<$ are used between two subspecific names to indicate intermediates tending toward one or the other, but to which the author thinks it inadvisable to apply a distinctive name. This plan would seem to be much better than the quadri-nomial system advocated by some European writers who desire to indicate these very slightly different forms.

A table headed by a series of colored figures of skins of Nuthatches (*Sitta europaea*) shows very graphically the extent of color variation in the several subspecies and their respective ranges.

This painstaking report is not only a contribution of importance to the ornithology of the region of which it treats but also a contribution to the study of variation.—W. S.

Schalow's Ornithology of Brandenburg.¹—This bulky volume of 600 pages represents the results of ornithological studies carried on for more than fifty years by Dr. H. Schalow in the province of Brandenburg in which he lived.

It opens with a review of the faunistic ornithology of the region with a bibliography of some 700 titles; then follows a nominal list of the 294 species treated in the main text and another list of the same species arranged in groups according to the time of their occurrence. The text itself consists of detailed accounts of the occurrence of each species in the province with dates of migration or capture, references and quotations from previous writers and measurements of the eggs.

In conclusion there is a list of popular names and reference to certain species in folk-lore, and finally a series of biographies of the leading ornithologists of the region from the time of Frisch and Shultz.

Dr. Schalow has produced a scholarly monograph which will long stand as the authority on the ornithology of this portion of Germany as well as a monument to its author whose portrait in photogravure forms the frontispiece.—W. S.

Rowan on Bird Life at Shoal Lake, Manitoba.²—This is an ecological paper dealing with the birds observed at the biological station of the University of Manitoba at Indian Bay, Shoal Lake, Lake of the Woods, Manitoba, a complete list of which appeared in 'The Auk' for April 1922.

Prof. Rowan defines seven well marked faunal habitats within a mile of the station, i. e. the lake; the surrounding forest; the muskeg beyond the forest belt; several small marshes; the gravel pit; islands in the lake

¹ Beiträge zur Vögel-fauna der Mark Brandenburg. Materialien zu einer Ornithologie der norddeutschen Tiefebene auf Grund eigener Beobachtungen und darauf gegründeter Studien von Herman Schalow. Mit 1 Photogravure und 13 Lichtdrucktafeln. Berlin. Deutsche Ornithologische Gesellschaft. 1919. pp. 1-601.

² Ecological Note on the Birds Observed at the Biological Station of the University of Manitoba. By William Rowan. Ecology, Vol. III, No. 3, July, 1922. pp. 255-260

and the scrub—and comments on the characteristic birds inhabiting each. The paper will be interesting to the ecologist and invaluable to those studying at the station.—W. S.

Bannerman's 'Birds of Southern Nigeria.'¹—The first part of this paper was reviewed in 'The Auk' for July, 1922. The present installment completes the report and covers the families from Picidae to Phasianidae in the reverse order of Sharpe's 'Hand-List,' with a short supplement to the Passeres. There are apparently no new forms proposed in this part. We congratulate the author upon the completion of what will prove an important work of reference to the student of African birds. In a prefatory note the author explains that the paper is based mainly upon the collections of Mr. Willoughby Lowe at Lagos and Mr. Kemp at several localities, as well as some smaller collections made by others. He has not attempted to list all of the species recorded from within the boundaries of Southern Nigeria as formerly laid down, and states that the species enumerated are "only a tithe of the birds which inhabit that country."—W. S.

Bannerman on African Cuckoos.²—Mr. Bannerman presents a lengthy discussion of the much involved nomenclature of the Emerald and Golden Cuckoos of Africa and confirms Mr. Claude Grant's findings as to their specific names. He places them in different genera however so that the correct names, following his views, will be *Chrysococcyx cupreus* (Shaw) for the yellow-bellied, Emerald, and *Lampromorpha caprius* (Bodd.) for the white-bellied, Golden Cuckoo.

With the latter he associates *L. klassi* (Steph.) and *L. flavigularis* (Shelley) while he recognizes three geographical races of the Emerald Cuckoo.

The problem here discussed is one of those perplexing nomenclatural tangles which can only be settled by adhering strictly to the rules no matter what changes in current usage ensue. So far as we can see from the evidence, Mr. Bannerman's views should be followed.—W. S.

Aves for 1920.³—Ornithologists of the world are once more indebted to Mr. W. L. Slater for compiling the invaluable list of papers and descriptions of new species which constitute the 'Aves' of the 'Zoological Record' for 1920, which has just appeared.

The bird titles this year number 832 and the treatment follows the usual plan; first, a list of the papers by authors; second, a subject index

¹ The Birds of Southern Nigeria. By David A. Bannerman with notes on the Topography of the Country. By Robin Kemp and Willoughby P. Lowe. Revue Zoologique Africaine. Vol. X, Fasc. 2. 1922.

² On the Emerald and Golden Cuckoos of Africa. By David A. Bannerman. Novitates Zoologicae. Vol. XXIX, pp. 413-420, October, 1922.

³ Zoological Record. Vol. LVII, 1920. Aves. By W. L. Slater, August, 1922, pp. 1-66. Price 6 shillings. Printed for the Zoological Society of London, sold at their house in Regents Park, London, N. W. S.