

Eichorn on Witu and Unia Islands two of the French Islands, north of New Britain, where he secured 41 species. Those named as new are *Gallinula olivacea nigrifrons* (p. 172) and *Ptilinopus solomonensis meyeri* (p. 173).

In another paper¹ Dr. Hartert describes in his usual interesting style a second journey to Marocco, to Rabat and thence to Tedders, in search of additional information on the Francolin, *F. bicalcaratus ayasha* and the Guinea Fowl, *Numida sabyi*.

The annotated list of species obtained or observed numbers 110 of which *Parus major lynesii* (p. 287) is described as new from Azrou., while after further study of the question Dr. Hartert decides that the various African Guinea Fowls of the genus *Numida* had best be regarded as subspecies of one species.—W. S.

Devincenzi's 'Birds of Uruguay.'—The first part of a descriptive catalogue of the birds of Uruguay by Garibaldi J. Devincenzi,² Director of the Museum of Montevideo, has recently appeared. The work is well prepared and printed and the author seems to be quite up to date in his method and his nomenclature. Under each species is the original reference as well as reference to Azara and to records of the occurrence of the species in Uruguay. There are good descriptions of the various plumages, measurements and accounts of habits and of the nest and eggs, and in addition keys for the families, genera and species. The work is entirely in Spanish and should be of the greatest importance in developing an interest in ornithology in Uruguay.

The author does not seem to be acquainted with all of the publications on the birds of his country, however, as we find no mention of the account by the late Walter B. Barrows of the 'Birds of the Lower Uruguay,' which appeared in the last volume of the 'Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club' (1883) and the first volume of 'The Auk,' (1884), and which gives an excellent list of the birds of Concepcion. The present instalment of the work covers the families from the Rheas to the Gulls following the sequence of Sharpe's 'Handlist.'—W. S.

Snyder on the Birds of Wrangell Island.—This paper³ is a report on a small collection of bird skins, eighteen in all, made by Allan Crawford between September 16, 1921, when his party landed on Wrangell Island and January 28, 1923, when he with two companions left the island in their tragic attempt to reach the shores of Siberia. A few species are added to the list having been attributed to Wrangell by E. W. Nelson and others.

¹ On Ornithological Journey in Marocco in 1924. By E. Hartert. Bull. Soc. des Sci. Nat. du Maroc. V. No. 6. July, 1926. pp. 271-304.

² Anales del Museo de Historia Natural de Montevideo. Serie II—Tomo II. Entrega II. pp. 129-200. Montevideo, 1926.

³ The Birds of Wrangell Island, with Special Reference to the Crawford Collection of 1922. By L. L. Snyder, Univ. of Toronto Studies. Biological Series No. 28. pp. 1-20. 1926.

Mr. Snyder has added interesting notes on the occurrence of the various species to the account of the specimens which constitute the only collection ever made upon Wrangell and has also compiled a bibliography of Wrangell island.—W. S.

Arrigoni on the Game Laws of Italy.¹—This report is an explanation of the Italian National game law of 1923, which is apparently the first general law on the subject. Italy has been notorious for giving birds no protection at all, even song birds have been sold in all the markets for food.

It will doubtless take many years and additional laws with stringent enforcement to make the people appreciate the proper attitude toward wild life but this law and the explanation and comments here presented by Count Arrigoni degli Oddi is a good beginning.

In addition to the legal discussion there is much historical matter and an interesting account of the various methods used recently and in the past for catching birds, with numerous illustrations.—W. S.

Humphreys' 'Fogs and Clouds.'²—The ornithologist in these days of zoogeography and the influence of environment and climatic conditions on the distribution of life must needs acquaint himself with subjects which at first thought would appear foreign to his work.

Mr. William J. Humphreys, meteorological physicist of the U. S. Weather Bureau has published several works dealing with air conditions and the weather such as 'Physics of the Air,' 'Weather Proverbs and Paradoxes' and 'Rain Making and other Vagaries' and now presents a very interesting volume on 'Fogs and Clouds.' All of these are books that the field ornithologist can read with profit. In the book before us the author not only presents a wonderful collection of fog and cloud photographs but explains in a very lucid way the formation of clouds and the method of evaporation and condensation, the effect of air of different temperature and density blowing over differently heated ground or mountain sides, the cause of continual rainfall on certain coasts, and the formation of sea fog, city fog, etc., etc.

Many of these conditions familiar to the zoologist but often little understood by him are here fully explained. As Mr. Humphreys states, nearly everyone is a collector. He is a collector of cloud photographs and quite naturally in the course of his writings he solicits the help of all who are in a position to aid him increase his collection.—Ornithologists could, we think, prove valuable contributors.—W. S.

¹ Testo Esplicativo ed Illustrativo delle Disposizioni Vigenti in Materia Venatoria, W. By Ettore Arrigoni degli Oddi. Padova. 1926, pp. xl, 1-252 with 15 figures in the text.

² Fogs and Clouds. By William J. Humphreys. The Williams and Wilkins Co., Baltimore, U. S. A., pp. 1-104, 93 figures from Photos. Price \$4.00.