

the organizer of the bird sanctuary and the bird masque, will read with interest of his work in behalf of the buffalo, his strenuous opposition to nature faking and his able campaign in behalf of vivisection and his exposures of the deception of its opponents. The book is well written, handsomely gotten up and illustrated with a number of excellent half-tones—W. S.

**Baxter and Rintoul on Distribution of Scottish Birds.**<sup>1</sup>—This handsomely printed work is a sort of glorified faunal list. A full page is devoted to each species or subspecies, headed by a general statement such as: "A rare Visitor," to quote a simple case, or "An abundant Resident in wooded districts. A Winter Visitant from the Continent and a Passage Migrant," in the case of a bird of more complicated occurrence, like the Chaffinch. Then in heavy type come names of the fourteen geographical areas into which the authors have divided Scotland and under each the names of the counties or parts of counties which they include in the area, these being printed exactly alike on every page. Then there are symbols placed after each county from which the bird has been recorded indicating the character of its occurrence: viz. "R." is resident, "O." occasional visitor, etc. The scheme is convenient as it provides a place for entering the future occurrence of any bird in any county or district of Scotland, but rather expensive since it sometimes happens that an entire page is devoted to the fact that a species has once been recorded from Aberdeen.

There are several appendices of additions and corrections, and lists of unaccepted records and introduced species, while a map of Scotland showing the various geographical areas forms a frontispiece.

The book has apparently been compiled with great care and the authors, already well known for their intensive studies of the Scottish avifauna, are to be congratulated upon an excellent and painstaking work placing Scotland ahead, perhaps, of any other country in the matter of a detailed and graphic record of its avifauna.—W. S.

**Some Birds of Dar es Salaam.**<sup>2</sup>—This little brochure consists of random notes on birds observed during a residence at Dar es Salaam, on the east coast of Africa, in Tanganyika Territory, by the granddaughter of J. H. Gurney the noted British ornithologist. They vary in length some presenting many items of interest on the life history of the species others mere notes on appearance or dates of observation. A supple-

<sup>1</sup> The Geographical Distribution and Status of Birds in Scotland. By Evelyn V. Baxter and Leonora Jeffrey Rintoul. Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh: Tweeddale Court, London: 33 Paternoster Row E. C. 4, 1928, pp. i-viii + 1-425. Price 15sh. net.

<sup>2</sup> Notes on Some Birds of Dar es Salaam. By Cecily J. Ruggles-Brise, M. B. E., F. R. G. S., F. Z. S. With 29 illustrations. Norwich., Jarrold & Sons Ltd., pp. i-xvii, 1-96. Price 4sh. 6 pence, net.

mentary chapter discusses migration at Dar es Salaam as compared with that observed in England. Several halftones from photographs and a number of crude pen and ink sketches illustrate the little book.—W. S.

**The Tentative List of Chinese Birds.**<sup>1</sup>—The second part of this important publication has recently appeared and covers the Passerine species completing the list which numbers 1025 species and 440 additional subspecies.

In general style this part follows closely that of Part I but inasmuch as the authors have had the valuable assistance and advice of Dr. Nagomichi Kuroda, who practices a greater subdivision of genera than does Dr. Hartert, whose work was followed in preparing the former part, they state that generic division has been carried farther in the part now before us than in its predecessor.

The bird listed on p. 141 of part I as *Dryobates kizuki seebohmi* Hargitt is described as *Yungipicus kizuki wilderi* by Dr. Kuroda on an unnumbered page inserted in Part II, but the original publication seems to have been in 'The China Journal,' 1926, p. 261. The authors of the 'Tentative List' have furnished a very useful work of reference for those interested in the study of Chinese birds.—W. S.

**Recent Papers by Kuroda.**<sup>2</sup>—Dr. Nagamichi Kuroda has recently published a report on the birds of Mutsu Bay, Japan as part of the biological survey of the Bay which is being carried on. Each of the thirty-five species is described in detail with some account of its habits and keys to the species of the several genera. The report is illustrated by a number of reproductions of photographs of scenery, mounted birds, and birds from life. Another pamphlet on the protection of birds in Japan<sup>3</sup> has been prepared by Dr. Kuroda for presentation at the meeting of the international Committee on Birds Protection at Geneva. It is fully illustrated with photographic reproductions of Japanese birds that are in need of protection while the text reviews what the government has done in the matter of conservation and the difficulties in the way of ensuring protection. Dr. Kuroda points out that by specifying certain birds as "natural monuments" covered by the protective law, the attention of unscrupulous hunters and dealers is at once attracted to them and every effort is made to secure as many as possible.—W. S.

---

<sup>1</sup> A Tentative List of Chinese Birds. Part II. Passeriformes. Compiled by N. Gist Gee, Lacy I. Moffett and G. D. Wilder. Bull. No. 1, Parts 2 and 3 of the Peking Soc. Nat. Hist. Founded 1925. 1926-27, pp. IX-X, bis. + 145-354.

<sup>2</sup> Birds of Mutsu Bay. By Nagamichi Kuroda. Science Reports of the Tohoku Imperial University, Fourth Series, Biology. Sendai, Japan. Vol. III, No. 3, Fasc. 1. March, 1928, pp. 299-359, pl. V-XIII.

<sup>3</sup> The Protection of Birds in Japan. By Nagamichi Kuroda. With 10 plates. Published by the Author. Tokyo, 1928, pp. 1-19.