

erosity of Dr. Thomas Barbour he was enabled to take with him two Chinese bird collectors. The present report is based upon the ornithological material secured on the trip which consists of upwards of 1000 skins.

New forms of the following genera are proposed:—*Athene*, *Ianthocichla*, *Fulvetta*, *Suthora*, *Prunella*, *Lanius*, *Parus*, *Aegithaliscus*, and *Galerida*.

The authors are experienced in working out collections from China and the present report is therefore of particular value.—W. S.

The Heart of Burroughs' Journals.¹—This volume compiled by Clara Barrus, for years the physician and confidante of Burroughs, consists of especially noteworthy passages selected from his earliest notebooks, which he kept in 1854 when but seventeen years of age, and his journals which were continued down to within a few weeks of his death, in 1921.

The complete journal covering some 2000 type-written pages has not yet been published and the compiler says that she has experienced much difficulty in making her selections, as with no complete edition to which to refer her readers, she feels that they are constantly being robbed when she has been able to "bring away so little of the treasure to which she herself has had access."

However, since her readers do not yet know what treasures are contained in the unpublished journals, they do not appreciate any loss, and will thoroughly enjoy the admirable picture of Burroughs which she has been able to present. We see him through his own eyes, as it were, his likes and dislikes, his views on a great variety of subjects, and through it all his abiding love of nature and especially of birds. As Dr. Barrus says, "whatever of interest the journals hold, of self-communings, of opinion on persons, on literature, on life, they prove how completely Nature was Burroughs' guide and liberator from beginning to end."

This is what makes the volume before us of especial interest to bird lovers, most of whom are already familiar with one or more of Burroughs' books and who naturally desire to learn more of the man himself.

A useful chronology of Burroughs' life is included in the volume and there is a good portrait and an excellent index.—W. S.

Pellett's 'Birds of the Wild.'²—There have been many books written on the subject of attracting birds to our homes but this little volume of Mr. Pellett's seems to us one of the best. The author describes his efforts to preserve and increase birds and wild flowers on his two properties, one in Iowa, and the other on the prairies of Nebraska.

Nesting boxes and nesting places, water for drinking and bathing, winter shelters and feeding stations, tree and shrub planting, all receive attention.

¹ *The Heart of Burroughs's Journals*. Edited by Clara Barrus. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston and New York, Riverside Press, Cambridge. 1928. pp. i-xvii+1-361. Price \$3.00.

² *Birds of the Wild. How to Make Your Home Their Home*. By Frank Chapman Pellett. New York. The A. T. DeLa Mare Company, Inc., 1928. pp. 1-118. Price \$1.75.

There is a chapter on "my special friends" in which brief sketches of the habits and character of a number of common species are presented. Another chapter is entitled "some intruders" and discusses some of the most serious problems of the conservationist.

The author's attitude on these is admirable and is well set forth in a single paragraph—"We must make conditions as favorable as possible for the survival of the greatest number of individuals. If we start in to remove every individual or species that shows destructive tendencies we will have few left when the task is finished." Jays, crows, squirrels, snakes, skunks and most hawks he would deal with individually but the Sharp-shinned and Cooper's Hawks he finds universally bad.

The illustrations consist of a number of good half-tones.

Everyone with a place in the country should be interested in making it a bird refuge and a wild flower preserve, and as a handy guide Mr. Pellett's little book will be most useful; moreover one cannot read far without realizing that the author is a real lover of nature and has the ability to make what he has to say interesting to his readers.—W. S.

Bird Types in the Carnegie Museum.¹—Mr. W. E. Clyde Todd has followed the plan started, we believe, by the reviewer in 1899 (Type Specimens of Birds in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia) of listing the type specimens of birds in the collection in his care.

The name of the species appears first with a reference to the place of publication and indication of its identity, if the name proves to be a synonym, then the catalogue number of the type specimen with its data in full.

The Carnegie Museum contains types of nearly 300 species and subspecies. These are mainly described by Mr. Todd but there are a few types of Anthony, Carriker, Ridgway, Oberholser, Hellmayr, and Sutton.

The species are arranged systematically and not by authors.—W. S.

'Aves' for 1927.—Once more ornithologists are indebted to Mr. W. L. Slater for compiling the 'Aves' for the 'Zoological Record.'² He has collected 1296 titles of books and papers on birds published during the year 1927. These are arranged alphabetically and then follows, as heretofore, a geographical arrangement and a systematic list of new species or notes on other species, making it possible to ascertain at a glance what papers there are dealing with a particular bird or group of birds, or upon the avifauna of any country or province, as well as papers on structure, physiology, habits, migration, nidification, evolution, etc.

The 'Zoological Record' is as absolutely indispensable to the working zoologist as a dictionary or encyclopedia is to the writer or editor. Its main-

¹ List of Types of Birds in the Collection of the Carnegie Museum, on May 1, 1928. By W. E. Clyde Todd. Ann. Carnegie Mus., Vol. XVIII., pp. 335-364, July, 1928.

² Zoological Record, Vol. LXIV. 1927. Aves. (Sept. 1928). Sold at their house on Regents' Park, London. N. W. 8. 7 shillings, 6 pence.