

33) and *C. aureus* (p. 34) from Charles and Chatham Islands, are intermediate between *Camarhynchus* and *Certhidea*. One other specimen is so perplexing that Mr. Swarth admits that he cannot decide whether it is referable to *Certhidea ridgwayi* or *Camarhynchus conjunctus*!

Regardless of whether we adopt the author's views on the comparatively unimportant point as to whether these Galapagos birds shall be regarded as forming a separate family or not, Mr. Swarth has made a most valuable contribution to the literature of Galapagos ornithology.—W. S.

Slevin on the Nesting Habits of the Golden Eagle.—A short time ago in a review of Seton Gordon's book on the Golden Eagle of Scotland we expressed regret at the lack of serious studies of the bird in America. The paper¹ before us presents much important data on the character of the nests and nesting sites but unfortunately mainly from the standpoint of the egg collector, and the detailed observations on old and young such as Gordon presents are lacking. (See, however pp. 161-169 *antea*).

Mr. Slevin's studies cover seven pairs of these noble birds which nested in Santa Clara and San Benito Counties, California, from 1916 to 1922, from which 21 sets of eggs were obtained. A number of excellent photographs of nests and sites are presented.—W. S.

Recent Papers by Hartert.—Dr. Hartert completes his catalogue of the types² of birds in the Tring Museum,² begun ten years ago, with a ninth instalment covering the remainder of the additional and overlooked types. This brings the total to 2005 and includes two descriptions of new forms *Prosthemadera novaeseelandiae chathamensis* (p. 204), Chatham Island, and *Zosterops virens somereni* (p. 207), Mt. Kenya.

Dr. Hartert has also issued³ the first instalment of a list of Gregory M. Mathews' types which with the rest of his collection are now in the Tring Museum. This catalogue is of the greatest importance as so many of Mathews' descriptions are exceedingly brief and often without indication of a type. We have also Dr. Hartert's opinion as to the validity of the forms described of which 39 out of 53, many of them repudiated by the author himself, are here relegated to synonymy. Dr. Hartert takes this opportunity to study the Crow problem and supports Mathews in the recognition of three species in Australia, *coronoides*, *cecilae* and *bennetti* but he admits none of Mathews' subspecies and *C. cecilae* is regarded as a member of the wide ranging *macrorhynchus* group while the others stand alone.

If Dr. Hartert could ascertain and publish the identity of the individuals after whom a number of Mr. Mathews' birds are named he would confer a

¹ A Contribution to Our Knowledge of the Nesting Habits of the Golden Eagle. By Joseph R. Slevin. Proc. California Academy of Sciences. XVIII, No. 3, pp. 45-71. January 29, 1929.

² Novitates Zoologicae, XXXIV, pp. 189-230. July 1928.

³ Ibid, pp. 337-371. July 1928.

great favor upon those interested in the historic side of ornithology as they are seldom mentioned in connection with the original descriptions and several cases are very ambiguous.

A paper¹ of quite different type is another of the author's interesting accounts of his travels in northern Africa, 'A Rush through Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco,' with many illustrations and an annotated list of species observed. *Apus melba archeri* (p. 363) from Hargusa; *A. m. bakeri* Ceylon (p. 363); and *A. affinis bannermanni* (p. 365) San Thome Island are described as new. In conjunction with Lord Rothschild² Dr. Hartert describes *Ailuroedus buccoides molestus* from Haidana, New Guinea.—W. S.

Farsky on the Food of European Birds.—The results of a very considerable personal research are presented in this paper,³ which reports on 2,064 stomach analyses of 23 species of European Hawks, Owls and Crows. Those represented by the largest number of stomachs are *Corvus cornix* 468, *Corvus frugilegus* 400, *Asio otus* 218, and *Buteo vulgaris* 214. The results are presented in narrative form, using the numerical system. A summary points out the difficulty of definitely fixing the economic status of species which depend on their relation to human culture, a diversified and varying thing. There is a long bibliography which is digested in an early chapter and there are reproductions of six photographs of interesting stomach contents.—W. L. M.

Bond on West Indian Birds.—Mr. James Bond during 1927 and 1928 made two collecting trips to the West Indies in the interests of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, the first to the islands of Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Barbados; and the second to the Republic of Haiti. The results of his work are included in two papers⁴ before us.

On the first trip 111 species and subspecies were encountered and specimens of most of the land birds secured, including a new race of Golden Warbler from St. Lucia (*Dendroica petechia babad*) already described in 'The Auk.' Mr. Bond presents much of interest regarding the distribution and habits of the birds together with the native names given them on the several islands.

In the introduction is a discussion of the distribution of the genera and on the effect of the introduction of the mongoose and of deforestation, on the bird life.

On his second visit he concentrated his attention entirely on Haiti visiting the closely adjacent island of Gonave. From December, 1927, to

¹ Ibid, XXXV, pp. 42-58, January, 1929.

² Ibid, pp. 59, January, 1929.

³ Farsky, Octavianus, De L'Utilite de Quelques Oiseaux de proie et Corvides, pp. 1-225, 1 folded pl., Nancy, 1928

⁴ The Distribution and Habits of the Birds of the Republic of Haiti. On the Birds of Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Barbados, B. W. I. By James Bond. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sciences of Philadelphia, LXXX, pp. 483-521. Ibid. pp. 523-545. (Published February 9, 1929).