

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).

June, 1928 he observed 152 species while notes on 12 additional species are added from the observations of others. The rediscovery of *Micropsiphonorhis brewsteri* was the outstanding feature of this trip and has already been described in 'The Auk' although additional data are presented here. Mr. Bond, we think rightly, considers that the genus must be merged with *Siphonorhis*. Two specimens of the interesting Thrush, *Haplocichla swalesi*, discovered by Dr. Alexander Wetmore a few years since, were obtained. As in the other paper Mr. Bond has presented much valuable data on the habits and distribution of the species as well as the native names. The two papers constitute a very valuable contribution to our knowledge of the West Indian avifauna and we trust that a third expedition which Mr. Bond is now undertaking will add still further data on the birds of this interesting region.—W. S.

deSchauensee on a Collection of Birds from Siam.—Mr. Rodolphe deSchauensee spent the greater part of the months of March and April collecting birds in Siam for the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Most of his time was spent at Bangkok, Chieng Mai, 450 miles north in the Lao district and Me Klong in central Siam. About 160 species were obtained and notes¹ on the habits and relationship of the various forms are presented as well as data on all of the specimens.

An interesting and distinct race of the Broadbill, *Corydon sumatranus laoensis* (p. 555) is described from Chieng Mai.

In addition to the specimens secured by Mr. deSchauensee and his native collectors, some 28 skins were purchased in Bangkok which are included in the report.

The author is back again in northern Siam and recent communications received from him state that he has obtained a still larger collection which will undoubtedly contain much of interest and add still further to our knowledge of the birds of this country.—W. S.

✓ **Taverner on the Birds of Belvedere, Alberta.**—This important list² of 205 species is based upon field work in the vicinity of Belvedere from May to October 1926 by a party consisting of P. A. Taverner, C. G. Harrold and H. M. Laing. The locality is already famous through the work of Mr. A. D. Henderson and those who have enjoyed the hospitality of his home and he and his friends have added greatly to our knowledge of the breeding habits of many of the northern birds. Notes by Rowan, Harlow and Rauch, who were engaged in field work simultaneously with Mr. Taverner's party, have been incorporated in the report as well as information furnished by Mr. Henderson.

¹ A Collection of Birds from Siam. By Rodolphe M. deSchauensee. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sciences of Philadelphia, LXXX, pp. 553-580. (Published, February 21, 1929.)

² Ornithological Investigations near Belvedere, Alberta. By P. A. Taverner. Annual Report of the Canadian National Museum for 1926. Ottawa, 1928. pp. 84-104.