

June, 1928 he observed 152 species while notes on 12 additional species are added from the observations of others. The rediscovery of *Microsiphonorhis 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.

Mr. Taverner has made a valuable contribution to the ornithology of this part of Alberta. He continues to adhere to his practice of using only specific names, but, inasmuch as he frequently determines the subspecies in the body of the text, we cannot see why it should not be given in the heading. It seems, moreover, to savour of ultra conservatism to call the Osprey *Pandion haliaetus* as there is no more danger of the individuals seen being the European subspecies than of the Brown Creepers being the European *C. brachydactyla* and yet, in the latter case, he does not hesitate to use the specific name *familiaris*. While we respect Mr. Taverner's desire to take nothing for granted we do not feel that he gains anything by his method, nor that it can be made thoroughly consistent.—W. S.

Annotationes Ornithologiae Orientalis.—This publication¹ published and edited by Toku T. Momiyama contains many papers of importance on Japanese birds nearly all of which are by himself.

No. 3 contains: A Catalogue of Bird Skins from southern Sakhalin (six new subspecies); A list of the birds from Prefecture Miyagi by S. Kumagai (one new form); notes on birds of the same region with description of a new Woodpecker by S. Kumagai; Descriptions of three new genera and one new species from eastern Asia and a list of birds from Formosa. The first two articles and all of the descriptions are in English. The new genera are *Microphona* (used on pages 244 and 284 by Kumagai and formally proposed on p. 319 by Momiyama) for *Eophona migratoria*; *Cristemberiza* (p. 319) for *Emberiza elegans* and *Sieboldornis* (p. 319) for *Bombycilla japonica*.

No. 4 contains: A continuation of the Formosa list; On Discriminative Points in Field Observation of some allied Birds in Japan; The Birds of Province Inaba, western Hondo (in conjunction with Y. Ikoma) and Twelve Forms of Japanese birds. There is a colored plate of *Cyanoptila caeluleiceps* Mom. and several uncolored plates.—W. S.

Neunzig's 'Zum Brutparasitismus der Viduinen.'—In the 'Journal für Ornithologie' for January, 1929, Rudolf Neunzig has produced a paper purporting to be a summary of what is known concerning the parasitic habit in the African Weaverbirds. The chief characteristics of this paper are lack of knowledge, lack of thought, and lack of judgment. The present reviewer has been deeply interested in the parasitic birds of the African continent for some years and, having had considerable first hand experience with them in life, feels that so obvious and misleading a piece of romancing should not be passed by without comment. As far as is definitely known only three Weavers are proven to be parasitic in their breeding habits,—*Vidua macroura*, *Tetraevura regia*, and *Anomalospiza imberbis*, but this does not deter Herr Neunzig from forming definite conclusions not only as to the parasitic habit, but even as to the victims

¹ Annotationes Ornithologiae Orientalis Vol. I, No. 3, December 21, 1928 pp. 201-388. No. 4, December 31, 1928, pp. 339-456.