

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 publication<sup>1</sup> 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*, *Tetraenura 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

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