

the question that has arisen in working out the status of certain forms. He deserves the hearty thanks of his fellow workers. We note that the author adopts the name Linné in preference to Linnaeus in referring to the founder of binomial nomenclature but the latter seems to have been the original family name while the former only appears later when the honorable title of "Carl von Linné" was conferred upon him. The fact that this was dated back "as of" 1757 does not seem to us to demand any consideration in scientific nomenclature since we do not recognize antedated names except from the year in which they actually appeared. Linnaeus was the name used on the title page of the 'Systema' and should, we think, be adopted.—W. S.

Longstreet's 'Bird Study in Florida.'—This handy little volume¹ has been compiled by the president of the Florida Audubon Society as an aid to beginners in bird study in his state and for those who are making their first acquaintance with Florida birds. We feel that he has succeeded admirably in his undertaking.

We have first a popular review of bird study, the classification of birds, field notes on birds of each of the various orders and families, as an aid to identification, and a field key in which the unknown bird may be run down definitely.

There is also a nominal list of the birds of Florida, 241 species, in the order of the new classification of Wetmore and Miller and finally a fully annotated list of the birds of Daytona Beach, Mr. Longstreet's beautiful "home town," on the Halifax River, in which are given dates of occurrence, character of occurrence, and relative abundance.

Visitors to Florida will find this a most convenient and reliable guide to the bird life of the State.

We congratulate the author on a work well conceived and well carried out.—W. S.

Slater's 'Systema Avium Aethiopicarum.'—Slater's Check List of African birds is completed in a bulky volume² of 618 pages, entirely devoted to the Passeres. The treatment is the same as in the preceding part already noticed in these columns and the nomenclature and ranges seem to have been carefully worked out. The binomial group name is given in heavy type at the head of each group of subspecies as in the 1910 edition of the A. O. U. Check List. In their new edition, however, the A. O. U. Committee has abandoned this practice as they found that it proved more confusing than helpful and the repetition of the specific name in

¹ Bird Study in Florida. By R. J. Longstreet. President of the Florida Audubon Society. Published by the Halifax River Bird Club, Daytona Beach, Florida. 1930, pp. i-xi + 1-183.

² Systema Avium Aethiopicarum. Part II, pp. 305-922; January 11, 1930. By William Lutley Slater, M. A., M. B. O. U. Published and Printed for the British Ornithologists Union by Taylor and Francis, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London, E. C. 4. Price 21 Shillings.

each trinomial seems sufficient indication of the relationship of the races. After all, it is the recognizable units that we are listing, and the ranking of them as species or subspecies is in many instances purely a matter of personal opinion.

Mr. Stuart Baker in his new edition of the 'Birds of India' while retaining the binomial heading to each group of races prints it in the same type as the races themselves and gives no range under it, an advance toward the attitude of the American Committee which latter we think must sooner or later be generally adopted in check-lists, as it already has in some.

Mr. Sclater's excellent list gives us 4439 species and subspecies of birds for Africa arranged in 681 genera. We owe him a debt of gratitude for such a helpful work, especially at the present moment when so much effort is being expended in working out the details of the avifauna of the "dark continent" while only those who have been compiling a check list can appreciate what an amount of work such a volume entails.—W. S.

Hachisuka's 'Contributions to the Birds of the Philippines.'—

This work, in two parts, is printed in English and forms a special publication of the Ornithological Society of Japan. Part I¹ includes a description of the physical features of the Philippines and the climate, rainfall, and humidity; a history of the ornithology of the islands, with an extensive annotated bibliography; and a discussion of avifaunal distribution. The bibliography of 235 titles occupies sixty-one pages and is a valuable aid to anyone studying Philippine ornithology.

Part II² contains a list of species with annotations on those with which the author is better acquainted. Although the activities of the author in the islands is not very clearly set forth, he appears to have made an expedition to Mount Apo in Mindinao, and to have had full access to the collections of the Bureau of Science, during his stay. New forms are described in the genera *Phapitreron*, *Leucotreron*, *Muscadivores*, *Macropygia*, *Streptopelia*, *Kakatoe*, *Tamynathus*, *Loriculus*, *Penelopides*, *Hemiprocne*, *Callocalia*, *Centropus*, *Chrysocolaptes*, *Dendrobiastes*, *Rhipidura*, *Macronus*, *Cisticola*, *Pardiliparus*, *Callisitta*, and *Alauda*. A new genus *Apoia* (p. 205), is erected for *Zosterops goodfellowi* and a new subfamily Hypocryptodiinae for *Hypocryptodius cinnamomeus* (p. 206).

The work is well printed and forms an important addition to the literature of Philippine ornithology.—W. S.

Collin's Index Ornithologicus.—No. 2 of this pretentious work³ is before us and is devoted almost entirely to the Sanderling (*Crocethia alba*).

¹ Contributions to the Birds of the Philippines. No. 1. By Masauji Hachisuka. Supplementary Publication No. XIII. The Ornithological Society of Japan. December, 1929, pp. i-x + 1-137 (+ 1-5 in Japanese.)

² No. 2, January, 1930. pp. 141-222.

³ Index Ornithologicus sive Nomenclator Avium tum viventium tum fossilium. By Alb. Collin. Anno I, No. 2. Kotka, Finland, March 10, 1930. pp. 1-2. Price 25 cts., subscription (six numbers) \$1.50.