

"By means of barriers . . . Nature is confining her live-stock in the various faunal areas, much as the geneticist isolates strains of *Drosophila* in bottles. The faunal zoologist looks into the various areas of his country and compares the results. The modifying influences are not always understood and we can scarcely guess just what went into the experiment at its start. But we have the advantage of observing a large and varied lot of results and measuring their mass effect."

His plea for future procedure in faunal ornithology we cannot too strongly endorse: "Let us study the birds alive," he says, "as well as dead; let us look for evidence instead of making premature decisions."

We might go on indefinitely quoting from this admirable work but space forbids. We congratulate Dr. Chapin not only on the production of an ornithology of the Congo which will be our authority for a long while to come but upon a treatise on distribution, variation, and evolution which will be food for thought both for the field naturalist of the museum and the experimental zoologist of the university laboratory, happily linking, as it does, both aspects of the subject.—W. S.

Hachisuka's 'Birds of the Philippine Islands.'—The second part¹ of volume I of this important work is at hand. This takes up the systematic treatment which had barely been begun in Part I and carries it from the pigeons through the various groups of "water-birds."

Under each species or subspecies are given a statement of distribution in the Philippines, a full description of the several plumages, some general notes on habits, nesting, etc., and a list of allied forms with their respective ranges and the extralimital range, if any, of the Philippine form. The synonymy consists usually of the original reference and a reference to McGregor's 'Manual of Philippine Birds,' occasionally, however, where the author does not recognize a genus that has been employed by another (notably Matthews) he includes the generic reference in the synonymy of the species or subspecies to which it may have been employed, instead of under the generic heading. Another peculiar practise is the use of quotation² marks around all abbreviated titles as "Birds Austral." etc.

The work maintains the high standard set in the first part² both as to typography and illustrations. The latter consist of many line cuts, taken largely from Matthews' 'Birds of Australia,' and fifteen plates, many of them colored, from paintings.

Mr. Hachisuka's work bids fair to be for some time to come our authoritative treatment of the Philippine avifauna. We note that the addition of text and illustrations beyond that at first contemplated will extend the work to more than the five parts originally planned.—W. S.

¹ The Birds | of the | Philippine Islands | with Notes on the Mammal Fauna. | By | The Hon. Masauji Hachisuka (etc.). | Part II. Pages 169-439 (vignette). H. F. & G. Witherby, 326 High Holborn, London, W. C. 1. 14th September, 1932. Price

² See Auk, 1931, p. for review of Part I.