

this very interesting volume. Dr. Sutton writes so clearly and so directly that we seem to see before us the incidents and the individuals that he describes and we doubt if any other sketch gives one such an intimate picture of the Eskimos and of their daily life and character.

While it may not be an account of Arctic beasts and birds they figure not a little on its pages, and, although the author says that he is not an ethnologist, ethnologists will read his book with interest and profit, while anyone interested in travel in far off places, whether he be explorer, ornithologist, or what you will, will find 'Eskimo Year' a most attractive piece of reading.

Dr. Sutton, as is well known, is an artist as well as an ornithologist and his pages are enriched by numerous pen sketches of birds and mammals, while excellent photographs of Eskimos, arctic scenery, etc., make many attractive plates.—W. S.

**Meise's Birds of Manchuria.**—This excellent report<sup>1</sup> is based on a study of a collection of 2400 bird skins obtained by Walter Stoltzner on an expedition through northern Manchuria, in the years 1927-1929, and now in the Museum für Tierkunde at Dresden.

The author wisely includes additional species mentioned as occurring in Manchuria by other writers and no less than 333 species together with a number of additional subspecies are included in the report. There is a brief account of the character of the Manchurian avifauna and of previous investigations that have been made with a complete list of localities, which will prove of great value to future workers on the fauna.

In the main text each species is marked as resident, transient, breeding species, etc., and there is a list of the specimens obtained by Stoltzner with a discussion of relationships and peculiarities of each form with detailed measurements.

We notice eight new forms, all from Manchuria unless otherwise stated, *Parus cyanus apeliotes* (p. 31), *Locustella certhiola sparsimstriata* (p. 39), West Siberia; *Ianthocincla davidi chinganica* (p. 41); *Saxicola torquata kleinschmidti* (p. 44) Szetschwan; *Hirundo dauria gephyra* (p. 48) Szetschwan; *Riparia riparia stolzneriana* (p. 48); *Dryobates hyperythrus miniakorom* (p. 53) Tatsienlu, Szetschwan; *Dryobates kizuki permutatus* (p. 53).

Dr. Meise has made a welcome addition to our knowledge of the avifauna of northern Asia which will probably stand as our authority on the birds of Manchuria for many years to come.—W. S.

**Stone and Roberts on Matto Grosso Birds.**—This annotated list<sup>2</sup> of 157 species and subspecies is the catalogue of a collection of birds obtained by Mr. J. A. G. Rehn in the vicinity of Descalvados, Brazil, from June 16 to September 19, 1931. More than four-fifths of the forms known from this locality are represented in the collection, and, since those not obtained at this time but previously recorded are named in an appended list, the paper is, in effect, a complete roll of the known avifauna of this restricted locality. One species, *Phaeotriccus hudsoni*, is recorded for the first time from Brazil; others are noted for the first time from the locality. Critical remarks are made on the plumages of certain species or specimens and field notes are added from the collector's journal.

<sup>1</sup> Die Vogelwelt der Mandschurei Von Dr. Wilhelm Meise. Abhandl. und Berichte der Museen für Tierkunde und Völkerkunde zu Dresden. Band XVIII (1931-34.) No. 2. Pp. 1-86, Leipzig, July 5, 1934. Price 20 R. Marks.

<sup>2</sup> Zoological Results of the Matto Grosso Expedition to Brazil in 1931,—III. Birds. By Witmer Stone and H. Radclyffe Roberts. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia Vol. LXXXVI, pp. 363-397. August 16, 1934.

With rare exception the species encountered were in winter plumage, not breeding at the time. One North American migrant, the White-rumped Sandpiper, appears in the list, having been obtained on September 4, a date interestingly but two days in advance of that on which it was found by Wetmore in 1920 at Puerto Pinasco, Paraguay, somewhat to the southward of Descalvados. Other northern birds found by Wetmore were not recorded by Rehn, though there is little doubt that some of them, at least, pass through this region on migration. Several typographical errors in the scientific names are noted in this important contribution to the regional ornithology of South America.—J. T. Z.

**Menegaux's 'Birds of France.'**—The second volume of this popular work<sup>1</sup> on the birds of France has appeared and follows exactly the style of its predecessor, reviewed in these columns for April, 1933, p. 242. The first half of the volume is devoted to keys and synopses of the species of the various orders of "water birds," with paragraphs devoted to the description, biology, and distribution of all species not figured in the latter part of the work, with full measurements, and numerous text figures. There follows a consideration of the external parasites of the birds mentioned, arranged both systematically and according to the host species.

The latter half of the work consists of a series of colored or half-tone plates of the more common species of French birds with similar data to that presented in the first part, placed on the page facing the illustration.

This plan separates the regular resident or migrant species from those of only occasional or accidental occurrence, which is a convenience to the field observer.

Dr. Menegaux's little work will be of great use to the popular bird student and to the visitor to France who desires to become acquainted with its bird life.—W. S.

**Linnaean Society Proceedings.**—The 'Abstract' of Proceedings of the Linnaean Society of New York, for 1931-32<sup>2</sup> is before us, full as usual with ornithological matter of interest.

John F. and Richard G. Kuerzi describe the summer birds of Litchfield, Conn., with an annotated list of species of northern or southern affinities.

Warren F. Eaton has a compilation of eighteen years annual censuses taken on the first week-end of June at Wyanokie, in the Green Mountains of northern New Jersey. The number of species averaged 76 for the first half of the period and 84 for the last half while the number of pairs averaged upwards of 2500.

L. Nelson Nichols discusses Jedediah Morse's lists of American birds, published in 1789 and 1793, and Tom Hazard's diary covering the years 1781-1804, and containing many records of Rhode Island birds.

Charles A. Urner describes the eel-grass blight on the New Jersey coast and its effect on the water birds and also presents a tabulated record of the damage to bird life done by ditching and diking a salt marsh, showing the complete loss of Grebes, Herons, Gallinules and a sad decrease in the numbers of Long-billed Marsh Wrens, Sharp-tailed Sparrows, Swamp Sparrows and Red-winged Blackbirds. There was however, an increase in dryer ground birds such as the Savanna Sparrow, Meadow-lark, Killdeer, etc.

T. Donald Carter and William Vogt review the ornithological years of 1930 and

<sup>1</sup> Les Oiseaux | de | France | par | A. Menegaux | Volume II | Oiseaux d'eau et espèces voisines | 80 planches (dont 64 coloriées d'après les aquarelles de J. Eudes) | 148 figures noires | Paul Lechevalier & Fils | Editeurs | 12, Rue de Tournon, Paris-VIe | 1934. Price 50 Francs. (Encycl. Pratique du Naturaliste Vol. XXVII.) Pp., introduction 1-10; main text CCI-DIV; atlas and index, 64-195.

<sup>2</sup> Abstract of the Proceedings of the Linnaean Society of New York for the Year ending March, 1932. Nos. 43-44, 1931-1932. Issued Nov. 15, 1934.