

of present day ornithologists and bird lovers, all fortified by their own wide experiences. There are no descriptions nor technical discussions as the work is purely distributional and historical, the current English and Latin names only, being given in the heading of each species.

There are sixteen full page half-tone plates from photographs of birds or habitats, a colored map of the Forth drainage and attractive vignettes at the close of many of the chapters.

The information on character of occurrence, abundance, migration, etc., is well put together and forms not only interesting reading but an example of English composition of the highest order.

While the birds naturally comprise the major part of the text, annotated lists of the twenty-one mammals, which now or formerly occurred in Forth, and of the eleven reptiles and batrachians and one hundred and forty-two fishes will interest students of the cold blooded vertebrates. The admirable reviews of faunal relationship, migration, etc., are of general appeal.

The book is handsomely printed on the best of paper and both authors and publishers deserve great credit for the production of a most important contribution to ornithological literature.—W. S.

Hachisuka's 'The Birds of the Philippine Islands.'—The fourth part of this handsome work,¹ completing volume II, has appeared completing the Pittidae and covering the Swallows, Flycatchers, Cuckoo-Shrikes, Bulbuls and Babblers, leaving the remaining families of the Passeres to be dealt with in volume III. The printers have maintained the high standard set in the previous parts of the work and the colored plates by Grönvold, Keulemans, Frowkawk, Horsfall, Smit and Koyabashi, reproduced in several ways present a fine appearance. Acknowledgements are made in the preface for the use of certain plates from old works, but we find no explanation for the verbatim descriptions taken from original authorities or from McGregor's 'Manual of Philippine Birds' without quotation marks, an oversight that might well have been corrected.

We note as new the genus *Borisia* (p. 416) type *Zosterornis dennistouni* O-Grant; *Pitta erythrogastra yairocho* (p. 259), Sibutu Island; and *Muscicapula hyperythra mindorensis* (p. 299) Mindoro; while among the plates is one by Horsfall depicting two of Dr. E. A. Mearns's discoveries—*Pseudotharrhaleus caudatus malindangensis* and the unique *Leonardina woodi* neither of which we think has been previously figured.

We trust that the concluding volume of this important work may be completed at an early date so that the entire Philippine avifauna may be placed before us in convenient and attractive form.—W. S.

Pinto's 'Birds of Bahia.'—This excellent publication² is based upon the results of a collecting expedition undertaken November, 1932–April, 1933, in the interests of the Museu Paulista and the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy and covering several localities in the state of Bahia; along the rivers to the west of the city of that name; and at points south to the Rio Jucuruca. Under each species the author presents the synonymy so far as it relates to Bahia, a list of the specimens obtained on this and previous expeditions, and a discussion of relationship, distribution and habits.

¹ The Birds of the Philippine Islands. By The Marquess Hachisuka. Part IV, pp. 257–469, pl. 42–62. H. F. and G. Witherby, 326 High Holborn, London, W. C. 1. July 31, 1935.

² Oliverio M. de O. Pinto. Aves da Bahia Notas críticas e Observações sobre uma colleção Feita no Reconcavo e na Parte Meridional do Estado. Separata da Rivista do Museu Paulista da Universidade de S. Paulo Tomo XIX, pp. 1–326, 1935. [In Portugese with a brief abstract in English.]