

Finch sleeps in the nest. The suggestion in the foreword by Dr. L. J. Clendinnen, R.A.O.U., however, that aviculture might perpetuate species in danger of extinction probably needs practical proof so far as Australian species are concerned, and is at present more in the nature of a potentiality than a fact.

Chapters on bird ailments and their treatment should be of great value to bird-fanciers. The sections dealing with hybrids are interesting, although, generally speaking, breeding hybrids is perhaps more entertaining than of scientific value. It is of interest in this connection to observe how the virile Zebra Finch is predominant in most of the crosses to which it is a party. Photographs of nests and birds by well-known photographers, and of aviaries, together with plans of bird-houses, all help to complete a very interesting and apparently much-needed (especially from the avicultural point of view) handbook.—C.E.B.

## Library Notes

The receipt is acknowledged of the following additions to the Library:—

*Annals of the Transvaal Museum*, Vol. XIV., Part IV.

*The Auk*, Vol. XLIX., No. 3. [A note is included of the purchase by America of Lord Rothschild's Tring Collection of about 280,000 specimens, "including approximately 50,000 Australian specimens, which had formed the basis for the monograph of Mathews".]

*The Condor*, Vol. XXXIV., No. 4.

*The South Australian Ornithologist*, Vol. XI., Part 7. Contains "The Rudimentary Wing-spur in Birds," by A. M. Morgan. [Fully-developed spurs in two Australian forms—*Lobibyx miles* and *L. novæ-hollandiæ*—and in several foreign birds. Rudiments in all birds examined, except Penguins, Emu, Cassowary, and Kiwi—particularly well-marked in *Charadriiformes*.] "Wedgebill," by J. Neil McGilp. [Reference made to unclassified eggs taken in Victorian mallee, which bear resemblance to Wedgebill eggs. More information has been gathered concerning the eggs and the birds that laid them than Mr. McGilp allows credit for, the actual "discoverers" being loath, however, to put their notes into print until more definite data available.]

*The Victorian Naturalist*, Vol. XLIX, Nos. 3, 4, and 5.

*Australian Science Abstracts*, Vol. 11, No. 3.

*The Avicultural Magazine*, Nos. 6, 7, and 8. No. 8 contains "Notes on the breeding of the Zebra Finch," by H. Jones, with colour plate by Neville W. Cayley.

*Boletín del Ministerio de Agricultura de la Nación*, Vol. XXX., Nos. 3 and 4.

*Aviculture*, Vol. IV., No. V.

*The Ibis*, Vol. II., No. 3. Contains "Some Petrel Notes," by G. M. Mathews.

*American Museum Novitates*, Nos. 520, 522 and 531. (Birds collected during the Whitney South Sea Expedition, Nos. XIX., XX., and XXI.). No. 520 is "Notes on Bronze Cuckoo (*Chalcites lucidus*) and its sub-species," by Ernst Mayr. [*C. l. lucidus*—"found . . . wintering in Eastern Australia" (Hartert & Stresemann). *C. l. plagosus*—"Tasmania and southern part of Australia." Also *C. l. layardi*, and *C. l. harterti* sub-sp. nov. from Rennell and Bellona Islands. "The occurrence of a Bronze Cuckoo on Rennell Island is obviously due to the presence of a *Gerygone* on the same island."] No. 522 is "Notes on Thickheads from the Solomon Islands" [*Pachycephala pectoralis* has developed about 70 geographic forms within its range "from New Guinea westward to Eastern Java, Kalao tuah, Peling Island, and Northern Moluccas, southward to Australia, Tasmania, and New Caledonia, eastward to Central Polynesia, and northward to the Solomon Islands, St. Matthias Island, and Admiralty Islands". Three new sub-species described—*P. p. bouganvillei* and *P. p. centralis* and *P. p. melanoptera*.] No. 531 is "Notes on Thickheads from Polynesia." Extension of previous paper—sub-spp. nov.: *brunneipectus*, *bankiana*, *utupux*, *ornata*, *lauana*, *koroana*, *bella*, *ambigua*.

*Smithsonian Institute—Proceedings of the United States National Museum*. No. 2664. "Generic names applied to birds during years 1916 to 1922," by Charles W. Richmond. [Includes *Berneyornis* (for *Ninox strenua*), *Callocorydan* (*Callocephalon fimbriatum*), *Clarkona* (*Psephotus varius*), *Eucacatua* (*Kakatoë galerita*), *Kearlandia* (*Epthianura aurifrons*), *Lazulena* (*Halcyon macleayi*), *Leachena* (*Epthianura crocea*), *Mastersornis* (*Myiagra rubecula*), *Neomineta* (*Oriolus flavocinctus*), *Nesoceryx* (*Charadrius bicinctus*), *Notoplotus* (*Anhinga novæ-hollandiæ*), *Parvifregata* (*Fregata ariel*), *Parvipsitta* (*Glossopsitta pusilla*), *Peneanthe* (*Quoyornis leucurus*), *Proseisura* (*Arses lorealis*), *Rahcinta* (*Atrichornis clamosa*), *Rossornis* (*Caprimulgus macrurus*), *Subacanthiza* (*Acanthiza lineata*), *Tavistocka* (*Zonæginthus guttatus*)]. No. 2821—"A systematic classification for the Birds of the World," by Alexander Wetmore. No. 2918—"The parasitic habit in the Ducks," by Herbert Friedmann. Nos. 2738, 2752, 2775, 2830, 2835, 2838, 2876, 2901, 2907, 2912, 3090, Bulletin No. 159; Miscellaneous Collections, Vol. 85, No. 7—"Effectiveness in Nature of the so-called Protective Adaptations in the Animal Kingdom," by W. L. McAtee.

*Field Museum of Natural History*. Publication No. 306, "Annual Report of Director to the Board of Trustees". No. 308, "The Birds of Chile," by Charles E. Hellmayr.