

sist of eight species. No subspecies are admitted, notwithstanding that all but two of the species have been subdivided, and we think rightly, by recent authors. The nomenclature is not fully up to date, for two of the species have older tenable names than those here used. A new name, *Colius hæmatonotus*, is given, apparently by inadvertence, in the key on page three, to *Colius castanonotus* Verreaux. Our author refers all the species of this family to a single genus, but, as we have elsewhere shown, *Urocolius* Bonaparte, containing *Urocolius macrourus* and *Urocolius indicus* (= *erythromelon* Auct.), has more than one claim to recognition. The single plate in this part represents *Colius leucocephalus* and details of two other species.

The cosmopolitan family Pelecanidæ (pelicans) (part VII.) comprises, according to Doctor Dubois, the single genus, *Pelecanus*, with eleven forms, three of which he ranks as subspecies. In the case of *Pelecanus californicus*, which he considers a race of *Pelecanus fuscus* (or, as it should be called, *Pelecanus occidentalis* Linnæus), he is probably right; but *Pelecanus thagus* Molina is apparently a distinct species. The plate shows a figure of the somewhat doubtful *Pelecanus sharpei*, together with the heads of four other forms.

The Musophagidæ, or plantain eaters (part VIII.), another characteristic African family, are here referred to seven genera, without subfamilies. The largest genus, *Turacus*, contains twenty-one forms, including several subspecies; but all the other genera are small, none having more than four species. Two of them—*Corythæola* and the recently discovered *Ruwenzoriornis*—are monotypic. We are glad to see that Doctor Dubois adopts the original form of the generic name *Chizærhis* Wagler, instead of the emendation *Schizorhis* so much in vogue. No new forms are described in this number. The two plates illustrate nine species.

HARRY C. OBERHOLSER

SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS AND ARTICLES

The *American Museum Journals* for November and December are both out containing much information in regard to the work of

the Museum. There is a new departure in the shape of colored plates, one showing a boulder containing a deposit of precious opal on quartzite, the other the group of wild turkeys recently placed on exhibition. The December number contains accounts of the expeditions made in 1907 to obtain material for bird groups, of the making of an Attu basket, and of an ant-hunting trip to Europe. It also comprises the Index to Vol. VII.

The *Bulletin of the Charleston Museum* for November continues the "History of the Museum" by William G. Mazyck and covers the period from 1798 to 1850. We find here many notable and well-known names, such as Gibbes, Holmes, Holbrook, Bache, Maury and Twomey.

Bird Lore for November-December is of unusual interest and contains illustrated articles on "A Thrashing by Thrashers" by Herbert K. Job, "Around the Horn for Petrels" by John T. Nichols, "The Heath Hen" by George W. Field, "A Season's Field Work" by Frank M. Chapman, and the "Migration of Flycatchers" by W. W. Cooke. The number comprises a long and interesting Report of the Work of the Audubon Societies by the President, William Dutcher, and various Special Agents. This should be read by everyone.

The *Museums Journal* of Great Britain for November notes the gift to Bournemouth of the residence and collections of Mr. Cotes to form an Art Gallery, another of the many instances where collections made by men of wealth have eventually found their way to the public. W. W. Watts discusses "Some Uses of a Museum of Industrial Art," noting the importance of arousing interest in artistic objects, by showing their historical associations or the conditions under which they have been made. A. B. Meyer presents "Some Notes on the Peacock in Display" showing that the position of the wings may be different in different individuals.

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES

THE INDIANA ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

THE winter meeting of the academy was held in the Shortridge High School at In-