

and the next area, producing a pied or a reticulated pattern. Such patterns, due to areal reduction, have, in wild species, often become fixed and a permanent part of the normal pattern. The development of such patterns has probably been very gradual, and it may be seen in process of development today in certain species in which the extent of white areas is quite variable — as the white neck patches of the Cackling Goose.

Dr. Allen also finds that the converse of this centripetal style of pigmentation is present in many species resulting in black pigmentation at the extremities — tip of nose, ears, tail or toes — or along primary breaks between pigmented areas. Furthermore the patches are physiologically independent of one another and may be differently colored in different individuals.

A careful study of Dr. Allen's paper will give us an intelligent idea of the apparently anomalous coloration of many domestic animals and when we become familiar with the locations of the various pigment centers, we see at once an explanation of many of the distributions of color in wild species, and why we find a constant duplication of general pattern or of prominent color patches in widely separated species.— W. S.

Shufeldt on the Skeleton of the Ocellated Turkey.¹— Dr. Shufeldt here presents a detailed study of the skeleton of this interesting bird and compares it bone for bone with that of the more familiar turkey, *Meleagris gallopavo*. While he considers that the differences in the external characters of the two birds are sufficient to establish them in separate genera, he fails to find any notable difference in the skeletons, nothing indeed which would indicate more than specific differentiation.— W. S.

Smith's 'Handbook of the Rocky Mountain Park Museum'.²— This neatly printed little book is a guide to the Museum at Banff, Alberta. The ornithological portion contains the names of all species found within the limits of the park, with data for the specimens exhibited and special mention of those species which may be seen alive in the immediate vicinity of the museum. There is a full description of one species in each family, but it would seem that a general account of each family group would have been better in such a work. The species, so described, are elevated to undue importance in the popular mind over equally important species which are granted only nominal mention. We understand, however, that this is only a forerunner of a fuller edition and that these descriptions are devised for labels quite as much as for the users of the handbook. The framing of such a book so that descriptive labels may be printed off from the same type is an excellent idea.— W. S.

¹ On the Skeleton of the Ocellated Turkey (*Agriocharis ocellata*) with notes on the osteology of other Meleagridæ. By R. W. Shufeldt. *Aquila*, Vol. XXI, 1914, pp. 1-52, pll. I-XIV, (Nov. 15, 1914). (In Hungarian and English.)

² Handbook of the Rocky Mountains Park Museum. By Harlan I. Smith. 8vo, pp. 1-126. Ottawa, 1914.



Smith, Harlan Ingersoll. 1915. "Smith's 'Handbook of the Rocky Mountain Park Museum'" *The Auk* 32, 250–250. <https://doi.org/10.2307/4072459>.

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