

often quite extended, dealing with the general habits of the species as well as its nest and eggs. Naturally much space is given to the history of the Bower-birds, with illustrations of their bowers as well as of their nests and eggs. The work is admirable in design, and Mr. North's well-known attainments as an authority on the Australian ornithology is a guaranty of thoroughness in the execution of this great undertaking.—J. A. A.

Madarász's Birds of Hungary.¹—This forms a quarto volume of about 700 pages, illustrated with nine plates, most of them colored, and 170 text figures, mostly of heads and structural details. It is published, unfortunately for English readers, in the Hungarian language, but there is a summary of the work in German, forming nearly one third of the volume. This is a systematic, annotated list of the 364 species authentically recorded as found in Hungary, with a statement of their manner of occurrence and distribution, with references to the main text where they are fully described, with synonymy and other technical details. The work is by a master, and must prove of great convenience and importance to students of the Hungarian ornithology. It is published by the National Museum at Budapest, and is in every way a most creditable example of book-making. It originally appeared in fifteen parts, issued at irregular intervals from October, 1899, to April, 1903.—J. A. A.

Seth-Smith's Handbook of Parrakeets.—Parts I-V of this attractive work² have appeared during the last year. It relates especially, as the title indicates, to such species as are kept in captivity, and these are very numerous. The external characters of the species are given briefly, with some account of their distribution and habits, but more special reference is made to their habits, hardiness, etc., in captivity, and their proper food and treatment under such artificial conditions. In some cases quite extended accounts are given of their habits in their native wilds. Some five pages are given to the history of our "Carolina Conure," as here called, which, in view of its approaching extermination has a sad interest. The 17 colored plates thus far issued give very satisfactory figures

¹ A Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum Kiadványa. Magyarország Madarai. A Hazai Madárvilág Megismerésének Vezérfülszája. 170 Eredeti szövegrajzzal és 9 Műmelléklettel. Írta Dr. Madarász Gyula. M. N. Múzeumi Igazgató-ör. Anhang: Die Vögel Ungarns auszug in Deutscher Sprache. Budapest, 1899-1903. Ára 40 korona. 4to, pp. xxiv + 666, pll. ix, and 170 text figures.

² Parrakeets: being a practical Handbook to those Species kept in Captivity. Royal 8vo, to be completed in 6 parts, with text figures and colored plates. London: R. H. Porter. Price, 6s net per part. Part I, June, 1902, pp. 1-40, 4 pll.; Part II, August, 1902, pp. 41-80, 3 pll.; Part III, Dec., 1902, pp. 81-128, 3 pll.; Part IV, April, 1903, pp. 129-168, 3 pll.; Part V, pp. 169-216, 4 pll.

of 28 species, and there are many excellent full-length text cuts of additional species. The book will have much interest as a popular account of a very attractive group of birds, and will be, of course, of special value to aviculturalists.—J. A. A.

Shufeldt on the Osteology of the Steganopodes.¹—In a quarto memoir of over one hundred pages, illustrated with numerous text figures and ten half-tone plates, Dr. Shufeldt here presents at length the results of his studies of the osteology and relationships of the Steganopodes. He first summarizes the classifications proposed for the group by previous authors and their views as to the relationships of the several types composing the group, and then proceeds to a detailed comparative description of the osteology of *Phaëthon*, *Sula*, *Anhinga*, *Phalacrocorax*, *Pelecanus*, and *Fregata*. He closes with some remarks on the classification of the several types composing the order, which he divides into three superfamilies (Pelecanoidea, Phaëthontoidea, Fregatoidea), the first embracing the families Pelecanidae, Phalacrocoracidae, Anhingidae, and Sulidae, the others comprising each a single family, consisting respectively of the genera *Phaëthon* and *Fregata*. Of the other families, each is also monotypic, as regards genera, except Phalacrocoracidae, to which are referred the two genera *Phalacrocorax* and *Nannopterum*. His arrangement thus agrees with Dr. Stejneger's, proposed in 1882, and followed in the A. O. U. Check-List.—J. A. A.

Shufeldt on the Classification of Certain Groups of Birds.²—The groups are the 'superorders' Archornithiformes (consisting of *Archæopteryx*), the Dromæognathæ (comprising the Ostriches, Rheas, Emues, and Cassowaries, and the extinct Moas and the Roc (*Æpyornis*), and the Odontoholcæ (the extinct Hesperornithidae and Ænaliornithidae. Extended quotations are given from Huxley, Forbes, the Parkers (W. K. and T. J.), Marsh, and others, from which sources a summary of the structural characters of the diverse members composing these groups is here presented. The superorder Archornithiformes equals the 'subclass' Saururæ of many recent authors; the superorder Dromæognathæ includes all the existing and extinct struthionine birds, and is divided into five 'suborders', as follows: Struthiornithes, Rheornithes, Casuariornithes, Dinornithes, and Æpyornithes. Each of these is treated at considerable length, their differential characters noted, and those of their constituent

¹ The Osteology of the Steganopodes. By R. W. Shufeldt, M. D. Memoirs of the Carnegie Museum. Vol. I, No. 3, 1903, pp. 109–223, pll. xxi–xxx, and 37 text figures.

² On the Classification of Certain Groups of Birds. (Superorders: Archornithiformes; Dromæognathæ; Odontoholcæ). By R. W. Shufeldt. Amer. Nat., Vol. XXXVII, Jan., 1903, pp. 33–64, and 2 half-tone plates.



1903. "Seth-Smith's Handbook of Parrakeets." *The Auk* 20, 322–323.
<https://doi.org/10.2307/4069822>.

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