

of crops and as carriers of cattle disease is emphasized, as well as the importance of conserving the Buteonine hawks as a natural check upon them when their chief enemy the Coyote disappears. The plea that has recently been advanced in Pennsylvania in defense of removing protection from these birds — i. e. that the farmer cannot distinguish one hawk from another and therefore does not know when he can kill a hawk, if some are protected and others not, is disposed of in the following words: "With so much at stake a farmer or sportsman is no more justified in advancing ignorance as an excuse than he is in proclaiming his inability to distinguish between crops and weeds . . . discrimination is a part of his business and as such should be studied." Eight colored figures of hawks from clever paintings mainly by F. C. Hennessey illustrate the paper.— W. S.

'Aves' in the Zoological Record.¹— Mr. W. L. Slater has again ably catalogued the ornithological literature of the world, for the year 1916. Titles to the number of 942 are listed and systematically catalogued, an increase of eight over 1915. We notice that the German ornithological journals were accessible in England for at least a part of 1916, while none have reached 'The Auk' or any of the American libraries, so far as we are aware, since the issues for July or August, 1915! Evidently the British ornithologists are not inclined to adopt Lord Walsingham's suggestion (cf. *Nature*, Sept. 5, 1918) that for the next twenty years at least scientific men shall by common consent ignore all papers published in the German language. Dr. W. J. Holland's reply to Lord Walsingham's proposition (*Science*, Nov. 8, 1918) should be read by all interested in this matter, and we think all fair-minded persons will agree with him that there are plenty of ways to secure justice against the Germans without disrupting the whole underlying framework of scientific nomenclature, which we have been at such pains to build up. Such arbitrary action is, as he says, only an attempt "to beat the Prussians by Prussianizing ourselves." We are therefore very glad to find the last installment of 'Aves' as complete as its predecessors with the contributions from the central powers included, no matter how strictly we may hold them accountable for the crimes of the war. The value of Mr. Slater's compilation to the working ornithologist we have emphasized on a former occasion and we can only endorse what was said then and again commend the Zoölogical Society for maintaining this record for us during the strenuous years that have just passed.— W. S.

Proceedings of the Linnæan Society of New York.²— Besides the usual numerous notes dealing mainly with the vicinity of New York City

¹ *Zoölogical Record*, Vol. LIII, 1916. *Aves*. By W. L. Slater, M. A., pp. 1-72. August, 1918. Printed for the Zoölogical Society of London, sold at their House in Regent's Park, London, N. W. Price six shillings.

² Abstract of the Proceedings of the Linnæan Society of New York for the year ending March 12, 1918, No. 30, 1917-1918. Issued September 18, 1918, pp. 1-38, one plate.



Sclater, William Lutley. 1919. "'Aves' in the Zoological Record." *The Auk* 36, 133–133. <https://doi.org/10.2307/4072824>.

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