

from photographic negatives taken by Dr. Henderson himself, and nothing can, in most cases, be more satisfactory. What is wanted on such occasions is not only a picture, but a representation sufficiently full of detail to enable the reader by simple inspection to form a truthful idea of the country described. Such are found in the photographs of the Valley above Paskyum, and the fort and bridge over the Indus river at Kalsi, and others before us, which, from the contrasts of light and shade, and the evident glare, bring vividly before the mind the intensity of the heat, as well as the desolateness of the locality, a combination scarcely possible in any character of engraving.

The Natural History notes are mostly ornithological and botanical. In his *résumé* of the ornithological results of the expedition, Mr. Hume informs us that "altogether, 158 species were observed, but of these only 59 pertain to the ornithologically unknown hills and plains of Yarkand. . . . Of these fifty-nine species, 7, *Falco hendersoni* (? *F. milvipes*, of Hodgson), *Saxicola hendersoni*, *Suya albo superciliaris*, *Podoces hendersoni*, *P. humilis*, *Galerida magna*, and *Caccabis pallidus*, are probably new to Science." An excellent illustration, by Mr. Keulemans, is given of each of these new species, except the last, which is very closely allied to *C. chukar*, and the coloration of the drawing of *Sturnus nitens* (Hume) exemplifies very successfully the propriety of the specific name. Mr. Gould's description of *S. purpurascens* is compared with that of the new species, the former being absolutely speckless and much smaller. *Podoces hendersoni* and *P. humilis* are both new species of this genus, which the author, following Bonaparte, places with the Choughs and not with the Jays and Magpies, remarking, however, "remembering their ground-feeding, dust-loving habits, . . . I cannot avoid the suspicion that these birds may constitute a very aberrant form of the great Timaline group."

On the Chang-la pass above referred to, Mr. Shaw obtained a butterfly, which Mr. H. W. Bates places in the mountain genus *Mesapia*, naming it *M. shawii*; it closely resembles *M. peloria*. Several specimens of the moth, *Neorina shadula* were also obtained.

Dr. Hooker and Mr. Bentham have written the descriptions of the new species of flowering plants, which are figured; they include, from the Tamaricaceæ, *Hololachne shawiana*; from the Compositæ, *Iphiona radiata* and *Saussurea ovata*; and from the Apocynaceæ, *Apocynum hendersonii*. Dr. Dickie of Aberdeen describes the Algæ and Diatomaceæ, and has also named some new forms.

#### OUR BOOK SHELF

*The Internal Parasites of our Domesticated Animals.*  
By T. S. Cobbold, F.R.S. (The Field Office.)

IN this short and concise work Dr. Cobbold has embodied a series of articles which have appeared from time to time in the *Field*. They, having been originally written for the perusal of the non-scientific public, are put in a simple and elementary manner, and much stress is laid on the practical bearing of the science of helminthology, the true value of which the author clearly shows to be but little appreciated by the growers of stock. Several excellent illustrations accompany the descriptions, which

will greatly assist the amateur reader. The entozoa infesting the ox are first described,—flukes, tapeworms, and measles, together with round worms. The importance of more perfect sewage arrangements whereby the ejecta of one animal are not allowed to contaminate the ingesta of another, is laid great stress on. The great carelessness on this point in India evidently leads to the preponderance of parasitic diseases in that country, where the heat and attending thirst cause the frequently small supplies of water to be employed for drink when in a very unfit state, on account of the abundance of ova of parasites that it may contain. A description is also given of the manner in which the Burates or Cossacks of the region of Lake Baikal are nearly all infested with tapeworm, from the custom prevalent amongst them of eating their meat—the flesh of calves, sheep, camels, and horses—in an almost raw condition, and in enormous quantities. We think that there is one point in which this work is particularly suggestive. The great gaps there are in our knowledge of helminthology, such as the imperfect information that can be given as to the source of the liver fluke, must cause most readers who have opportunities at their disposal to wish to develop further a subject which has so many obvious practical bearings on the prosperity of this country; for England in the opinion of many competent authorities is developing more and more into a meat-producing and not seed-growing land. The parasites of the sheep, dog, hog, and cat are those which form the rest of this instructive little volume.

*Chapters on Trees: a Popular Account of their Nature and Uses.* By Mary and Elizabeth Kirby (London: Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.)

*The Amateur's Greenhouse and Conservatory.* By Shirley Hibberd. (London: Groombridge and Sons, 1873.)

WE have here a brace of books on arboriculture and floriculture, each of which will be welcomed by a certain class of readers, and will fill a useful place in popular scientific literature. Both are written in an agreeable and attractive manner, and are bound and generally got up in a style to suit the drawing-room table. The authoress of the first (or authoresses, for though two names appear on the title-page, the pronoun used is sometimes the first person singular) must not be taken too implicitly as a guide in her scientific and structural details. Many of her statements are, to say the least, very doubtful, and bear the marks of a want of acquaintance with the recent results of botanical science. Passing by this defect, we have a great deal of interesting information and gossip about a great number of our forest-trees. There are also very good descriptions, forming the best part of the book, of many other trees of great economic value with which we are not so familiar, as the ebony, the camphor, the nutmeg-tree, &c. The illustrations—one full-sized one for every tree, besides smaller ones—are, with a few exceptions, excellent.

The second volume, like all Mr. Shirley Hibberd's, contains a great amount of practically useful information on the culture of plants. Indeed anyone who is interested in the matter will find here advice on almost every point connected with the construction and management of plant-houses, and with the selection, cultivation, and improvement of ornamental greenhouse and conservatory plants. There are a large number of woodcuts and some well-executed coloured plates. The book comes, however, more within the range of the gardener than of the scientific student.

*Tenth Annual Report of the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club.* (Belfast: 1873.)

WE are glad to see from the Committee's report that the condition of this club is in every respect satisfactory, both as to numbers, finances, and, most important of all, amount and value of work done by the members. The