

his thirty-six years of editorial service. He can enjoy his release from his labors the more in the realization that he turns over to his successor a "going concern", a magazine that is well established, successful, and growing.

Any visitor, or prospective visitor, to the California Sierras should be aware of the publication "Yosemite Nature Notes". In July, 1922, the first number of "Nature Notes" appeared, a little mimeographed journal that has run through three volumes. With volume four (1925), and under the new title, "Yosemite Nature Notes" is presented in regularly printed form and with an attractive cover. Originally produced by the Park Service primarily to make known the activities of the Yosemite Nature Guide Service, the scope of the paper has been extended so that it is now the official organ of the Yosemite Natural History Association and of the Yosemite Museum. The subject matter is naturally of local interest and application for the most part; its function is to purvey information regarding local features. The articles are well presented, and convey an impression of reliability. They sound, as they are, as the records of careful observers who are intent on accuracy rather than on making flamboyant and startling impressions. In the first three numbers of volume four we note articles on bear and deer by C. P. Russell, on botanical subjects by Enid Michael, and on certain eagles, hawks and owls by Donald McLean. Especially deserving of mention is Russell's account of some aspects of "unnatural" history, an amusing assemblage of tales of animal misbehavior that are widely current, some of them the world over. Illustrations are some from photographs and some (of birds and mammals) from drawings by E. J. Sawyer.

The California Phainopepla has recently been named by Josselyn Van Tyne (Occasional Papers of the Boston Society of Natural History, vol. 5, May 22, 1925, p. 149) as a race distinct from the original *Phainopepla nitens* of southern Mexico. The northern bird is designated *Phainopepla nitens lepida*, the type locality is Riverside, California, and the characters ascribed to the subspecies are solely differences of size. The northern bird is the smaller, or at any rate has shorter wing and tail.



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Fig. 46. THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE COOPER ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB (see page 161).

#### PUBLICATIONS REVIEWED

SKINNER'S BIRDS OF YELLOWSTONE PARK.\*—In this publication the formal list of species of birds accredited to Yellowstone National Park (pp. 170-176) shows 202 entries. The bibliography (pp. 177-181) includes 53 titles. There are two black-and-white inserted maps, one of them showing the localities mentioned in the text and the other one showing the life zones of Yellowstone Park. There are four colored plates, admirable for the purpose. Each shows an "association" of birds, six to eight species to a plate. These plates are the work of Edmund J. Sawyer; and while the figures are necessarily small, they are remarkably clear, creditable not only to the artist,

\* The birds of the Yellowstone National Park, by Milton P. Skinner < Roosevelt Wild Life Bulletin, vol. 3, no. 1 = Syracuse Univ. Bull., vol. 24, no. 24, February, 1925, pp. 7 (or 11)-192, col. pls. 1-4, folded maps 1, 2, text-figs. 1-47.