

to his obligations as a civil servant, Mr. Ridgway has never allowed himself to consider favorably opportunities that have offered him greatly increased financial returns. Museums, universities and other institutions of learning, by the lure of salaries impossible to hope for from Government, have sought in vain to avail themselves of his scholarship. This deliberate sacrifice of his material interests should appeal with particular force to those students everywhere who have profited by it.

There should be small need at this time to recall to the ornithological world its debt to Robert Ridgway. Let the well-thumbed and worn-out copies of Bulletin 50 in every laboratory in the world where North and Middle American birds are handled bespeak this obligation.

If and when the fund is completed and legally protected by the already incorporated Trusteeship, Mr. Ridgway will obviously and logically have the income placed in his hands for the upkeep of the Sanctuary. Failure to complete the fund will necessarily result in the forced sale and subdivision of the property on Mr. Ridgway's retirement. There will thus be lost to ornithological America a rare opportunity to do itself a signal honor, and to the birds a unique and invaluable haven of refuge.

The Cooper Ornithological Club as a publishing society has won for itself an enviable position in the field of zoological science. This has been made possible in large measure by the great hearts of its membership. As a further testimony to our generous impulses, and that we may meet our eastern brethren on the common ground of grateful tribute to our Dean in his ripening years, let us do our small share toward providing the fund asked for. Let us show him while he is yet with us to enjoy and benefit by it that we appreciate and measure the worth of a man by what he has done for others rather than by what he has done for himself.

#### PUBLICATIONS REVIEWED

**KURODA ON BIRDS OF FUJIYAMA**<sup>1</sup>.—Fujiyama is the most picturesque and romantic mountain in Japan. The present vol-

<sup>1</sup> Birds of Fujiyama. By Nagamichi Kuroda. Post 8vo, pp. 2+2+6+238+10, 4 pls., 161 figs. in text. Published by the author, Tokyo, Japan, December 24, 1926. Price 3 yen.

ume treats of the bird-life of that mountain, for much the same reasons, we infer, as certain natural history books do of National Parks in America. The visitor there will find more to enjoy, if he has this sort of a guide at hand. Furthermore, the ornithologist and zoogeographer will have new data regarding bird distribution of that portion of the world.

In the introductory pages, Dr. Kuroda, the well-known Japanese ornithologist, gives an idea of the vertical distribution of birds on Fujiyama. The mountain has an altitude of 3778 meters, and he finds it possible to divide the slopes into four different life zones. The highest zone has about 7 species of birds, the second zone about 25 species, the third zone about 60 species, and the fourth or lowest zone about 20 species. A total of 148 species and subspecies is listed in this book. In addition to that, there are 19 more species of the status of which the author is not yet certain. Referring to zones again, the author mentions that the avifauna is correlated with the local flora; and this recalls significantly what one finds on a similar mountain here, such as Mount Shasta.

Under each species, the writer gives its scientific name, common name, some references to literature, and localities and dates of record. A surprising number of the species have their counterparts in mountainous sections of northwestern America. A number of species are illustrated by photographs, most of these taken from mounted specimens, and not very good. The plates were painted by a Japanese artist, Mr. Kobayashi. The first three plates are beautifully colored, and well reproduced; the last one is a map of the Fujiyama region.

Fujiyama is one of the few protected breeding grounds for birds in Japan; it was made a game reservation in 1924. There are 82 passeriform birds recorded in Kuroda's list, 63 of them being breeders, 17 non-breeders, and 2 of uncertain status. Non-passeriformes are 66 in number; 55 of them are breeders, and the rest are non-breeders.

As early as 1880, Blakiston published a "Catalogue of the Birds of Japan", in which 39 species were reported from Mount Fuji. Since that time, many papers relating to the birds of this locality have been published; but they are widely scattered and not available to the average reader. During the summer of 1925, Dr.

Kuroda made a trip to Fujiyama, to study the bird-life there. Later, in April of 1926, he delivered a lecture on "Birds of Fujiyama" in Tokyo. This led him to write the present book. The text is written in Japanese; western ornithologists can make use of the English index. There is a good bibliography of 48 titles, briefly annotated.

An appendix concludes this volume, in which the vertebrates, other than birds, are treated. There are 41 mammals, 12 reptiles, 9 amphibians, and 14 fishes. Again, the student is struck by similarities to the corresponding faunas on the Pacific coast of America.

Dr. Kuroda's book is an admirable one in many ways. It will form a good foundation for future workers, who will go into life-histories, we hope, as he has not been able to do. People of the land of the cherry-blossom will, we trust, welcome the appearance of Dr. Kuroda's book, which contributes to a naturalist's view of the famous Mount Fuji.—TSEN-HWANG SHAW and J. GRINNELL, *Berkeley, California, March 5, 1927.*

## MINUTES OF COOPER CLUB MEETINGS

### NORTHERN DIVISION

**FEBRUARY.**—The regular monthly meeting of the Northern Division of the Cooper Ornithological Club was held at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, the evening of February 24, 1927, with about fifty members and visitors present. Vice-president Mailliard presided.

January minutes of the Northern Division were read and approved, and January minutes of the Southern Division were read. The following proposals for membership were presented: Seth B. Benson, 2511 Durant Avenue, Berkeley, by J. M. Linsdale; Herbert L. Mason, 2531 Channing Way, Berkeley, by A. E. Borell; George S. Meredith, Farmers and Merchants Savings Bank, Oakland, by F. A. Leach; Amy Rinehart, 540 East Seventh St., Oakland, by M. W. Wythe.

Mr. Carl P. Russell of the Yosemite Park Museum was present and expressed his appreciation of the action of the Club in presenting publications to the Park Museum. Mr. Swarth reported upon plans for the Annual Meeting of the Club and asked members wishing to contribute to the program to communicate with him. Mr. Lastreto exhibited the January issue of the *Standard Oil Bulletin*, containing

an article describing the efforts being made by the Standard Oil Company to prevent the pollution of coastal waters by oil. He suggested that the Secretary be instructed to write to their officials expressing appreciation of their action. It was so ordered. Dr. H. C. Bryant reported having this day heard the first Lutescent Warbler of the season. Mrs. Mead announced that Robins are just now present by thousands in the park near the Senator Hotel, Sacramento.

"Birds of the Emeryville Shellmound" was the subject of the evening's program, presented by Miss Edna M. Fisher and Miss Hildegard Howard. Miss Fisher described the locations and nature of the larger of the four hundred shell mounds found along the northern California coast, and the ideal environs of the Emeryville mound with its strip of sandy beach, fresh water stream, marsh land, and willow thicket. She also told how the artifacts and animal remains were obtained by Miss Howard and herself at the time of the razing of the mound, as well as of the work done upon the location by earlier investigators.

Miss Howard spoke of the immense quantity of bird, mammal and fish bones available for study and also of the difficulty of sorting material where skeletal remains are so completely disarticulated and where material for comparison is often hard to obtain. Among other interesting facts, Miss Howard called attention to the large number of bones of young murrets and cormorants found and asked whether young of these two species were ever to be found nearer than the Farallones. Mr. Mailliard replied that he had often seen very young murrets in the bay and that cormorants used to nest on Arch Rock, near Alcatraz Island, a rock dynamited some years ago in the interests of navigation. Members present expressed great interest in the work of Miss Fisher and Miss Howard.

An unusual feature of the evening was the exhibition of bird drawings in several media, displayed by Mr. Edmund J. Sawyer of the National Parks Service. Mr. Sawyer's versatility was further proven by his reading of a clever dialect poem, "Ranger Batiste and the Coyote Hunt". Adjourned.—HILDA W. GRINNELL, *Secretary.*

**MARCH.**—The March meeting of the Northern Division of the Cooper Ornithological Club was held at the Museum of