

or migrant, like the individuals of this species that reach southern California in certain years. On the other hand, it might mark a southern breeding station of the species which, however, at best is of sparse occurrence in the Sierra Nevada. The southernmost previous record, and one definitely of breeding, is at 5000 feet altitude near Doyle, toward the head of the Tule River, east-northeast of Porterville, in Tulare County (Rowley, *Condor*, 30, 1928, p. 160). The bird seen by Hill and me in the Greenhorns was also in Tulare County, but only a few rods up a "draw" from the Kern County line.

The other bird of special note was the Western Pileated Woodpecker (*Ceophloeus pileatus picinus*). In the afternoon of October 13 I kept hearing at intervals the characteristic flight-utterances of this species off through the woods. And toward evening, at 5:30, when the eastern slopes had been overtaken by deep shadow, as Hill and I were making camp, here came an individual winging its way up through the firs in plain sight of both of us—from Kern County into Tulare County. By following its flight course, I soon found a big dead fir, top gone, in the hole of which some 60 feet above the ground was the entrance to what I judged to be a one-time nesting cavity of this woodpecker. The thought that the bird seen might be using this cavity for night roosting was not corroborated by any result of our visit to the place very early the next morning.

Here, then, is a station for the Pileated Woodpecker, considerably the southernmost to date known in California. The previous southernmost record station is for Weishar Mill, East Fork of Kaweah River, Tulare County (Van Denburgh, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, 1898, p. 210). This species in the Sierra Nevada seems peculiarly characteristic of that type of forest in which either the red fir or the white fir predominates.—J. GRINNELL, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, November 11, 1934.*

## NOTES AND NEWS

*A Naturalist is a man who accepts the universe as a reality—everything in it, and he accepts it gladly. He trusts in equal measure his powers of observation and his powers of thinking. The proper point of view of a true naturalist leads him not to take nature or any of its parts as an enemy to be fought, but to try to understand it and to accommodate himself to it, and it to him, as his best understanding and his best long-time interests indicate.*  
—WILLIAM E. RITTER.

The Tenth Annual Meeting of the Cooper Ornithological Club will be held in the San Francisco Bay region in the early part of May, 1935. The sessions for the presentation of papers will be held under the immediate auspices of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, in the Life Sciences Building, University of California, Berkeley. President Loye Miller, of the Board of Governors of the Club, has appointed the following local committee to arrange for the meeting: General Chairman, Alden H. Miller; Hospitality, Amelia S. Allen; Affiliations, H. S. Swarth; Meeting Places, William B. Davis; Finance, J. Grinnell. Details of arrangements will be announced in the March issue of the *Condor*. The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors will be held in connection

with the Annual Meeting of the Club. It is expected that this meeting will be the first under the new articles of incorporation; these should go into effect early this year.—A. H. M.

### PUBLICATIONS REVIEWED

LIFE HISTORY OF THE GAMBEL QUAIL IN ARIZONA, by DAVID M. GORSUCH (University of Arizona Bull., vol. V, no. 4, Biological Science Bull., no. 2, May 15, 1934, pp. 1-89, illustrations).

In 1896 the writer of this review traveled behind a team of horses from Los Angeles across the Colorado Desert and across southern Arizona. His memory of the Arizona portion of the trip is that quail were rarely, if ever, out of sight or hearing. All day long and day after day they scurried across the road; the birds were there in such countless numbers and humanity was so nearly absent that any suggestion of a future scarcity of quail could hardly have been entertained. In 1930, on a trip by auto that covered practically the same route, perhaps twenty quail were seen! Making all allowances for different modes of transportation, the two sets of observations show plainly enough how rapidly the Gambel Quail is following the path taken by so many other American game birds.