

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.

Without a determined effort toward conservation it can hardly fail to dwindle in numbers, not to extinction necessarily, but to a point where it can no longer serve as an object of sport.

Realization of this fact brought about the "Gambel Quail Investigation", initiated July 1, 1930, under the joint auspices of the University of Arizona and the Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute through Mr. Aldo Leopold. For three years Mr. Gorsuch has been pursuing this investigation, the outstanding results of which are now placed before us. The reviewer, familiar with the exact place where these studies were pursued, has nothing but admiration for the methods of observation that were developed, and is content to accept outright the conclusions at which Mr. Gorsuch arrived. With these quail as with other animals, the circumstances that control their numbers after the disturbing introduction of a large human population are not easy to understand or to govern, and they are rarely the factors on which the sportsman is likely to place emphasis. It is encouraging in this connection to read Mr. Gorsuch's plea for the conspicuous and generally harmless large hawks of the region. With the facts here demonstrated and with the further studies that the author suggests, there is no doubt that a technique could be developed whereby a practically unlimited number of quail could be provided for sport—if the sportsman, too, could be placed under control. The results of the highly specialized handling of native English game birds show what can be done under private ownership of land and game, but nowhere yet has anything approaching such results been attained where a large human population has free access over any hunting ground. However this may be, Mr. Gorsuch's account of the Gambel Quail may be accepted as an accurate depiction of facts and conditions, and his recommendations should be permitted to carry influence with officials in authority.

As to the form in which the report is couched, one can only admire the clear, concise style, and the total absence of "padding"; there is a wealth of information logically presented in a minimum of printed pages. Mr. Gorsuch has done excellent work in gathering facts, and in evaluating and presenting them. We are grateful to the University of Arizona for its important share in the undertaking—the publication of the report.—H. S. SWARTH.

MINUTES OF COOPER CLUB MEETINGS

SOUTHERN DIVISION

SEPTEMBER.—The regular monthly meeting of the Southern Division of the Cooper Ornithological Club was held at 8 p. m., Tuesday, September 25, 1934, at the Los Angeles Museum, Exposition Park, Los Angeles, with President Abbott in the Chair and twenty-nine members and guests present. Minutes of the Southern Division for August were read and approved. Minutes of the Northern Division for August were read.

The following applications for membership were presented: Mr. Wendell Taber, 6 Rollins Place, Beacon Hill, Boston, Massachusetts, by A. J. van Rossem. Mr. Samuel C. Harriot, 200 West 58th Street, New York, N. Y., by W. Lee Chambers; Mr. Philip C. Dutton, 65 High Street, Stone Staffs, England, and Emerson Ware Stanley, P. O. Box 131, Garden Grove, California, by John McB. Robertson.

President Abbott read a communication with reference to the recreational use of land in the United States sent to him by the National Resources Board, Washington, D. C., and signed by George M. Wright, as Director of the Recreation Division. Enclosed with the letter was a questionnaire covering many phases, including populations and their recreational requirements; economic aspects of recreation; the theory of division of responsibility between federal, state, and local governments and private recreation agencies; relations of other forms of land-use and abuse to recreation; problems in recreational use of land set aside primarily for preservation; the ideal recreation land-use structure; and the ways and means of providing a program for its approximate realization. A committee, consisting of Dr. Loye Miller and Mr. George Willett, was duly appointed to study the questionnaire for the Southern Division and to report with regard to the same.

What might be behind the withdrawal of scientific collecting permits, following letters sent by the Secretary of Agriculture and by the Chief of the Biological Survey to various collectors in southern California, was discussed at length, and the question was raised as to what action, if any, the Cooper Club might wisely take. On suggestion made by Mr. Willett, it was decided to withhold any action until after the meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union at Chicago, in October, and