

officials of all the States and Territories of the United States and the Provinces of Canada, their titles, names, and addresses, and the titles of their official publications. Also a list of all the National and State organizations interested in game and bird protection, with the names and addresses of the president and secretary of each; and there is a similar list of all the Audubon Societies.

Still another useful publication is "Poster No. 10, August, 1905," prepared by Dr. Palmer and Messrs. Henry Oldys and R. W. Williams, Jr., and issued by the United States Department of Agriculture (Biological Survey), giving the 'Close Seasons for Game in the United States and Canada, 1905.'

These publications indicate the activity and up-to-date character of the work of the Game Preservation Division of the Biological Survey, in charge of Dr. Palmer, and give information of the greatest importance and convenience to those interested either in the preservation or pursuit of game, or the protection of birds. — J. A. A.

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## NOTES AND NEWS.

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WALTER E. BRYANT, a Corresponding Member of the American Ornithologists' Union, died in San Francisco, California, May 21, 1905. His place in the history of West Coast ornithology is important by reason of his substantial and accurate contributions to the literature of the subject and the influence of his personality upon other workers. As Mr. Joseph Grinnell has said in another place: "The life histories of many of our remotely restricted species would remain to-day almost wholly unknown if Bryant had not spent lonely months in their study and then composed what he learned in the form in which we find it now so instructive." His explorations brought to light a number of new birds and mammals, some of which bear his name.

Bryant's first article on natural history appeared in 'Science News' Vol. I, No. 7, 1878, but "the majority of his published writings appeared from 1887 to 1889 in the 'Bulletin' and 'Proceedings' of the California Academy of Sciences, and from 1890 to 1893 in 'Zoe,' a periodical published for four years at San Francisco. These seven years marked the period of Bryant's greatest activity in natural history lines, and the articles resulting from his work evince an evident endeavor to express plainly and accurately whatever he thought worthy of record. Not that his descriptions and recitals are tiresomely commonplace, for I have seldom read anything more fascinating to a naturalist than the accounts of his experiences while collecting in Lower California, and on Guadalupe

Island. And as for the scientific value of Bryant's recorded observations, where can we find any more reliable and valuable contributions to West Coast ornithology.<sup>1</sup> Between 1880 and 1894 Bryant published forty articles and notes on ornithological subjects. Of these the more important are: 'Nest and Eggs of *Myiadestes townsendi*' (Auk, I, 91); '*Piranga rubriceps* and *Tringa fuscicollis* in California' (Ibid. IV, 78); 'Additions to the Ornithology of Guadalupe Island' (Bull. Cal. Ac. Sci. II, 269); 'Discovery of the Nest and Eggs of the Evening Grosbeak (*Coccothraustes vespertina*)' (Ibid. II, 449); 'Description of a New Subspecies of Petrel from Guadalupe Island' (Ibid. II, 450); 'Birds and Eggs from the Farallon Islands' (Proc. Cal. Acad. Sc. 2d ser. I, 25); 'Description of a New Subspecies of Song Sparrow from Lower California, Mexico' (Ibid. I, 197); 'Descriptions of the Nests and Eggs of some Lower Californian Birds, with a Description of the Young Plumage of *Geothlypis beldingi*' (Ibid. II, 20); '*Puffinus griseus* (Gmel.), *Puffinus gavia* (Forst.), and *Stercorarius pomarinus* (Temm.) on the Coast of California' (Ibid. II, 87); 'A Catalogue of the Birds of Lower California, Mexico' (Ibid. II, 237); 'Notices of Supposed New Birds' (Zoe, I, 148); 'The Cape Region of Baja California' (Ibid. II, 185); 'A Check-list of the Water Birds of California' (Ibid. III, 135); 'Occurrence of *Clangula hyemalis* in California' (Ibid. III, 363).<sup>2</sup> Among these papers were several based upon the work of others and illustrate a characteristic of the author. He was in correspondence with many of the younger ornithologists of the West and was continually encouraging them and suggesting lines of work or observation to them. If results of importance were thus secured, he often elaborated them for publication, always giving fullest credit to the observers. In this way he brought out many interesting points which otherwise might never have seen light. He also wrote upon the mammals of the regions which he visited, having described several very distinct forms.

Walter E. Bryant was born January 14, 1861, at Sonoma, Sonoma County, California, and was the son of Daniel Sharp and Susan H. Bryant. His parents moved to Oakland when he was four years old and he resided there (with few exceptions) until 1896 when he moved to Santa Rosa. His education was secured in a private and, subsequently, in the public schools of Oakland. As a child he was passionately fond of natural history, especially of flowers. He was trained from childhood by his father in the use of firearms, his first gun having been given him when he was seven years old. When still quite young he commenced collecting insects and eggs, and he also mounted birds, having been instructed by his father. His father, who was at one time a very prosperous merchant of San Francisco, had been interested in birds as an amateur and had formed a considerable collection, chiefly of mounted

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<sup>1</sup> Joseph Grinnell in 'The Condor,' Sept. 1905.

<sup>2</sup> The writer is indebted to Mr. Joseph Grinnell for this list.

specimens, which was doubtless the inspiration of the son. In 1884 Bryant received instruction from William T. Hornaday in mounting mammals, and he studied museum work at the National Museum, and the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy in Cambridge.


The greater part of his time was given to ornithology and other natural history work. From 1886 to 1894 he was curator in the California Academy of Sciences. His principal expeditions during which he made natural history collections were as follows: 1883, summer in Oregon; 1884, Guadalupe Island in December; 1885-'86, Guadalupe Island for four or five months in winter; 1887-'88, California and Nevada; 1889, vicinity of Magdalena Bay and adjacent islands, Lower California; 1890, Gulf region, Lower California; 1892, in the spring, San José del Cabo, and vicinity, L. C.; 1901, Central America; 1902-'03, two summers in Alaska; June, 1904-April, 1905, San Blas, Mexico.

Bryant's ornithological work, for which he had an unusual enthusiasm, was undoubtedly much curtailed by a series of misfortunes, financial and otherwise, which befell him just at the time when he should have been doing his best work. But for these unfortunate circumstances he might have been greatly more active. He was especially interested in humming-birds, of which he had a large collection. This, with his collection of nests and eggs, is now the property of his mother. He gave his mounted birds to his father previous to his last trip, and his mammals were sent last year to the Milwaukee Museum. His other bird skins were disposed of a number of years ago to the California Academy of Sciences, in coöperation with which institution some of his more important expeditions were undertaken.

A little over a year ago Bryant went to San Blas, Mexico, to investigate and straighten out the tangled affairs of a fruit company. With his usual conscientious care he thoroughly succeeded, but overworked, and in that abominable climate brought on a serious illness which later caused his death. Bryant was the moving spirit and only president of the short lived California Ornithological Club which was organized in San Francisco in 1889. Although the sudden removal of several of its active members made this club a failure it served a purpose as the forerunner of the Cooper Ornithological Club which appeared a few years later. Bryant was at one time an Active Member of the A. O. U. and later was made a Corresponding Fellow. In recognition of his services to California ornithology he was elected to honorary membership in the Cooper Ornithological Club, of which organization he was once the president.

Two well known western birds bear his name, *Ammodramus sandwichensis bryanti* Ridgway, and *Heleodytes brunneicapillus bryanti* Anthony. Two species of mammals have also been named for him, a woodrat, *Neotoma bryanti* Merriam, and a pocket mouse, *Perognathus bryanti* Merriam.

— W. K. FISHER.



DENIS GALE, a well known ornithologist, died at his home in Denver, Colorado, Feb. 26, 1905. Mr. Gale was born in London Aug. 10, 1828. When he was a boy of but five years his parents came to America and settled in Quebec, Canada. While in Quebec he attended school at a boys' seminary until he was fifteen years of age, when he quit school to work in the lumber business.

His duties in this business necessitated his traveling many miles to visit logging camps in the environs of Quebec, these journeys being often made on snow shoes and in sleds. It was while he was thus engaged that his propensity and love for natural history received their quickening impulse from his natural surroundings. Laborious journeys were made light by his keen interest in every bird that flitted across his path, and with his note-book ever ready to receive its daily contributions he there began active work in the ornithological studies that he pursued with few interruptions through life. He was possessed of keen vision and hearing, was quiet and reserved in disposition, and even as a boy of thirteen or fourteen he shunned the plays of his schoolboy friends and sought solitude in fields and woods.

He remained in Quebec till he had reached the age of forty when he moved to Albany, N. Y., where he became engaged as an artist and art dealer, giving lessons in painting and drawing. Three years later he moved to Philadelphia, Pa., and there followed the same occupation.

He was a recognized critic in the fine arts and was honored with numerous responsible appointments. In 1878 he was given charge of the United States art exhibit in Paris, and in 1880 was honored with a similar appointment at the exhibition in California.

In 1881 he became interested in mining at Gold Hill, Boulder Co., Col. During the first eleven years of his mining venture he continued to make his home in Philadelphia, coming to Colorado each year in April and remaining through November. Although he had been forced on account of his business and urban surroundings to practically discontinue his nature work while in Albany and Philadelphia, when he first came to Colorado he became so impressed with this new field and the excellent opportunities before him that his natural inclinations were again given rein and he became one of the pioneer naturalists of our State.

In 1892 he moved with his family from Philadelphia to Denver, where he continued to live up to his death, making his summer home at Gold Hill.

His natural history work was chiefly along oölogical lines, although he did some work in collecting and preparing bird skins. With mammals he did but little but in this work he has the discovery of one new mouse to his credit. Of all the new material that he collected he generously sent the first and best to the National Museum at Washington, which has been the recipient from him of several hundred bird skins and sets of eggs. He took the first set of Clark's Crow's eggs ever taken in Colorado,

which set is now in the National Museum. He was a personal friend of Captain Bendire, and in his book 'Life Histories of Birds of North America,' as well as in other bird publications, his name may be found mentioned along with an interesting note on birds. Being of a retiring disposition he avoided publicity, and it is to be regretted that he seldom, if ever, wrote of his interesting observations and discoveries.

In 1892 he was accidentally shot in the knee, which accident made it difficult for him to get about on foot to study the habits of birds. Thus again his nature work was interrupted never again to be resumed. The collection of birds' eggs which he was at that time making, and which he retained until his death, is now in the possession of the University of Colorado. [See also *antea*, p. 422.]

In the history of our State the name of Denis Gale will be recorded as a faithful, enthusiastic pioneer bird student, and the memory of his life and work among us will ever serve as an impetus to us younger bird students to take up the work where he left it and do our little part in carrying it to completion. — A. H. F.

DEATH OF GUY M. BRADLEY. — The cause of bird protection has had a serious set-back in the murder of Guy M. Bradley, who was employed by the National Association of Audubon Societies as Warden in Monroe County, Florida. He was also the County Game Warden by appointment of the Governor. The district in which he acted was a very large and extremely wild one, extending from Chokoloskee Bay on the north, through the southwestern part of the Everglades, the Thousand Island district, Cape Sable, and all of the chain of Keys west of Long Key, including the city of Key West.

His territory demanded a man of iron nerve and unflinching courage in order to face the dangers that always surrounded him. Outlaws, both white and black, lived in the recesses of the swamps, and plume hunters, who were hardly of a better class, were always on the watch for an opportunity to carry on their trade if they could escape the vigilance of the Warden. Bradley possessed a cast-iron constitution and untiring energy, and no hardship of heat or storm or fatigue seemed able to keep him from performing his duty. He was one of the quickest and best shots in southern Florida, and his murderer must have shot him unawares. The history of the case as sent to the Association by Attorney Lewis A. Harris indicates that the murder was premeditated and cold-blooded. Walter Smith anchored his schooner opposite the home of Bradley and then sent his two sons to a Key where they shot some protected birds. This was probably done to lure the Warden on. He went out in a small boat in order to arrest the eldest of the lads who had been recalled to the schooner by a signal. Bradley on reaching the side of the larger boat told the boy he was under arrest and that he must get into his, Bradley's, boat. This, by order of his father, he did not do; Walter Smith then told Bradley that if he attempted to take the boy that he would shoot. Smith

claims that Bradley then fired one shot at him from a revolver but missed; thereupon he shot with a Winchester rifle at Bradley. He claims that his victim fell on the bottom of the boat but immediately struggled to his knees and attempted to fire his revolver again but was unable to do so. Bradley's body was permitted to float away in his boat and was not found until twenty-four hours after. The statement of Smith that his victim tried to shoot a second time seems very improbable. The ball struck Bradley on the upper part of the right breast, ranged downward through the vitals and pulverized about four inches of his backbone below the last rib. Death must have been instantaneous.

The National Association has engaged the best criminal lawyer in Key West, who was a devoted friend of Bradley, to assist the public prosecutor in conducting the case. The murderer is confined in jail at Key West, being unable to secure \$5,000 bail, awaiting the action of the Grand Jury, which meets in November next.

Guy M. Bradley was an ideal man for the place he filled and it will be hard to replace him, for men of his character and peculiar qualifications are difficult to find.

The saddest part of the story is the result of this sudden and unnecessary death; a young widow is left to struggle alone and care for two fatherless little ones. This poor widowed mother deserves the help of every person who is interested in birds whether as ornithologists or protectors, or both. A fund has been started for the benefit of Mrs. Bradley and her children, and let us hope a large enough sum will be realized to purchase a small annuity or home for them. The readers of 'The Auk' who desire to swell the Bradley Fund may send their contributions to the undersigned.—WILLIAM DUTCHER.

A BRIEF notice was given in the July issue of this Journal (XXII, July, 1905, p. 333) of the Fourth International Ornithological Congress held in London, June 12-17, 1905. Thirty-eight papers were presented, some at general meetings, but the greater part at meetings of the five Sections. A list of the papers here follows:

#### *General Meetings.*

Presidential Address. Dr. Richard Bowdler Sharpe.  
 What Constitutes a Museum Collection of Birds? Frank M. Chapman.  
 Aasgeier und Kaiseradler um Horst. Dr. Paul Leverkühn.  
 Stand der Ornithologie in Ungarn. Otto Herman.  
 Some phases of wear in feathers. Dr. J. Dwight.  
 Recensio critica automatica of the Doctrine of Bird Migration. Otto Herman.

The first bird-list of Eber and Peucer (1549) and its relation to the "Avium . . . Historia" of Turner. Henry Scherren.

Presentation d'un Atlas des Planches coloriées de Brisson, attribué au peintre Martinet. Dr. Louis Bureau.

Notes on some Experiments in Hybridising Ducks. J. Lewis Bonhote.

Les Correspondances Ornithologiques du Professor Fred. Naumann. Dr. Paul Leverkühn.

Some Ornithological Results of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition. William S. Bruce.

On Antarctic Birds. Dr. Edw. A. Wilson.

The Principal Aims of Modern Ornithology. Dr. E. Hartert.

*Section I.—Systematic Ornithology, Geographical Distribution, Anatomy and Palæontology.* President, Dr. P. L. SCLATER.

On new Neotropical Birds. Count von Berlepsch.

The species of the genus *Elainea*. Count von Berlepsch.

Vortheile und Nachtheile moderner—Arten und Unterarten Beschreibung und Namengebung. Dr. R. Blasius.

La Sterne de Dougall. Dr. Louis Bureau.

Nestling Birds and their Bearing upon the Question of Evolution. W. P. Pycraft.

On the Birds of Madeira. P. Ernesto Schmitz.

Notes on Tyrannidæ. Count von Berlepsch.

Ein letztes Wort über die sogenannte "*Ruticilla cairii*." Hans von Berlepsch.

La perdrix grise des Pyrénées. (*Perdix perdix charrela*.) Dr. Louis Bureau.

The significance of Sequence in moults and plumages. Dr. J. Dwight.

*Section II.—Migration.* President, OTTO HERMAN.

The unusual Migration of Brünnich's Murre in Eastern North America. J. H. Fleming.

Neuere Beobachtungen über den Herbstzug des Staares in Deutschland. F. Helm.

*Section III.—Biology, Nidification, Oology.* President, Prof. Dr. FATIO.

On Erythrism in Eggs. Rev. C. R. Jourdain.

Uniform selection of the nest of the Twite (*Acanthis flavirostris*) by the Cuckoo for egg-depositing. William Wilson.

A contribution to the Life History of the American Flamingo. Frank M. Chapman.

Die Pyrenäen und ihre Vogelwelt. Dr. R. Blasius.

A contribution to the Life History of the Brown Pelican. Frank M. Chapman.

*Section IV.—Economic Ornithology and Bird Protection.* President,  
H. E. DRESSER.

Reports on Investigation of the Food of Birds since 1900. Otto Herman.

The Usefulness of, and the Harm done by the Sparrow to Agriculturists. Igali Svetozár.

The present state of the Law for the Protection of Birds in Great Britain and Ireland. T. Digby Piggott.

Bird Legislation in Australia. Sir John Cockburn.

La Grosseur des Grélaux dangereux pour les Oiseaux. Paul Martin.

The Red Grouse in its Economic and Recreative Aspects. William Wilson.

The Rationale of Bird Protection. Frank E. Lemon.

*Section V.—Aviculture.* President, E. G. B. MEADE-WALDO.

The importance of Aviculture as an Aid to the Study of Ornithology. D. Seth Smith.

In a single-page leaflet entitled 'Legaut's Giant Bird' distributed at the visit of the Congress to Cambridge, though not appearing in the list of papers, Professor Alfred Newton gives his reasons for believing that Legaut's Géant was a Flamingo and not a Ralline bird, and that consequently the genus *Legautia* Schlegel, based on the Géant, has really no foundation. In this view he agrees with Strickland (The Dodo and its Kindred, 1848, p. 60, footnote, and p. 64), who considered the Géant a Flamingo. He adds that "bones of a *Phœnicopterus* have been found in Mauritius," "while among hundreds or even thousands of birds' bones recovered from that island there is not one which can be assigned to a giant Ralline." The genus *Legautia* was founded on the figure of the Géant given in Legaut's 'Voyage,' but subsequent research has shown that this figure was not original, but copied from a drawing by Collaert, who "died more than one hundred and twenty years before Legaut sailed from Europe."

AN ARTICLE in a recent number of the 'Avicultural Magazine' entitled 'The Breeding of Song-Sparrows,' records the mating of a male Pileated Song-Sparrow with a female White-eyebrowed Song-Sparrow, and their successful rearing of young, of course in an aviary. While the fact is in itself of interest, we greatly question whether any readers of 'The Auk' would be able to recognize in the "White-eyebrowed Song-Sparrow" our well-known White-crowned Sparrow without the aid of the technical name, *Zonotrichia leucophrys*, which fortunately accompanies the 'English' name. We have often wondered why it is that English writers



so persistently and methodically ignore the American vernacular names of American birds, when they have occasion to refer to them. It is a general habit of long-standing, so that in citing the present instance there is no intention of criticising the 'Avicultural Magazine,' but merely to call attention to a general practice, not only in reference to birds but to other American animals, for which we have never been able to find a reasonable explanation. We might probably fill pages with lists of names like the case here cited. Our birds have standard vernacular names by which they are known to all American bird students, and being the book names of the birds employed by all American writers they cannot be unknown to intelligent bird students abroad. Where then is the excuse for using a stilted translation, as in the case of the "White-eyed-browed Song-Sparrow," of its Latin specific designation in place of its simple and far more characteristic American name of 'White-crowned Sparrow?' To make matters worse, the species is not even a 'Song-Sparrow,' which is a generic designation applied universally in America to a large group of wholly different birds, to which the White-crowned Sparrow is not closely related. It is the custom of American writers, when referring to the birds of other English speaking countries, to employ the names current in the countries where the birds live, and we do not see why it is not a good method for our English friends to follow when speaking of American birds. If they could bring themselves to do this their references to American birds would often be not only more intelligible but save some annoyance to American readers.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONGRESS of the American Ornithologists' Union will be held at the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, beginning on the evening of Monday, November 13, 1905. The evening session will be for the election of officers and members, and for the transaction of routine business. Tuesday and the following days the sessions will be for the presentation and discussion of scientific papers, and will be open to the public. Members intending to present communications are requested to forward the titles of their papers to the Secretary, Mr. John H. Sage, Portland, Conn., so as to reach him not later than November 10.