neath Chick's Cliff in the famed 'Pine Canyon.' The first thing in early daybreak, with the last call of the poor-will, Bryant would turn over and say from under his night-cap: 'Come, Emerson, a fire, a cup of coffee, and then off for the early bird.' No matter where or how hard the tramp might be, he was ready for it, and would take you to the nesting grounds of the gnatcatcher or to the duckhawk's eyry in some 'Castle Rocks.' He was slow of movement but sure of purpose, and to tell him of some little known bird or animal was to start him off for it at once.'

Our veteran ornithologist, Mr. Lyman Belding, on hearing of Mr. Bryant's death, wrote the following appreciation:

"He inherited a love of nature and a love of adventure which in early youth took him to the cliffs of Mount Diablo for eggs of the Prairie Falcon, and other ornithological prizes, and later to inhospitable Guadalupe Island and more distant parts of the Pacific Coast. He was a good observer, a facile writer, and a most agreeable companion. During a long, intimate acquaintance covering quite extended collecting trips, the writer invariably found him genial and gentlemanly.'

The Ornithological Writings of Walter E. Bryant

BY JOSEPH GRINNELL

As will be noticed from a perusal of the following list of titles, the majority of Bryant's 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 this 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. These, in particular, I would advise every CONDOR reader to look up, and read, as well worth while. 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? The life-histories of many of our remotely restricted species would remain today 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.

1890. [Note on Capture of White-throated Sparrow at San Francisco.]  <Zoe I, April, p. 46.
1890. [Remarks concerning Belding’s “Land Birds of the Pacific District.”]  <Zoe I, November, pp. 277-278.
1891. Andrew Jackson Grayson.  <Zoe II, April, pp. 34-68.
1891. The Cape Region of Baja California.  <Zoe II, October, pp. 185-201.
1892. Note on Xema sabini, etc.  <Zoe III, July, p. 165.
1893. Notes on the Food of Birds I.  <Zoe IV, April, pp. 54-58.